



TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTH CYPRUS
NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
HEALTH SCIENCES INSTITUTE

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST PREGNANT WOMEN AND
THE ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN OSUN
STATE NIGERIA**

OLUSOLA BLESSING AYENI

MASTER'S DEGREE
IN DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

SUPERVISOR
ASSIST. PROF. DR. SERAP TEKBAS

NICOSIA

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DECLARATION

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Title of Dissertation: Domestic Violence Against Pregnant Women And The Assessment Of Contribution Factors In Osun State Nigeria

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. SERAP TEKBAS

Year: 2020

I hereby declare that this thesis study is my own study, I had no unethical behavior in all stages from planning of the thesis until writing thereof, I obtained all the information in this thesis in academic and ethical rules, I provided reference to all of the information and comments which could not be obtained by this thesis study and took these references into the reference list and had no behavior of breaching patent rights and copyright infringement during the study and writing of this thesis

Date:

Signature:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

SVAWS- Severity of Violence against Women Scales

IPV- Intimate Partner Violence

PTSD -Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

UNICEF- The United Nations Children's Fund

WHO- World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of our study to determine the type and how often of violence against pregnant women and to determine the prevalence of violence against pregnant women. The research is further aimed at providing deeper insights for government, health agencies and researchers for sustainable remedy approaches.

Methods: The research uses cross-sectional study design to survey 309 pregnant women attending out-patient services. These pregnant women were ante-natal care patients at 3 hospitals in a rural city. Questionnaires disseminated were divided into two phases; Demographic and Severity of Violence against Women Scale (SVAWS). The first phase collected demographic data which will include their marital status, financial status, age, employment, academic background.

Results: This study shows correlation between drug addiction and alcohol consumption by both pregnant women and their partners being part of the causative factors of domestic violence at a degenerating level. In terms of peculiarity, despite educational achievement and financial capacity of the participants and partners, there is still prevalence of violence.

Conclusions: In the study despite the high level of education among pregnant women and their partners, there is still existence and prevalence of domestic violence. Existence of family violence and history of violence in both pregnant women and their partners were strong alignment with violence and further demonstrated that antecedence of violence in family settings is an integral cause for continued prevalence of violence.

Keywords: Domestic violence, pregnant women, contributing factors.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Over the years, growing concern around the globe has been directed to violence. Many a number of world organizations like UNICEF and WHO have been spending hugely on campaign against violence. In the same frame, other than global bodies, many countries have continued to intensify their cause for the elimination of violence due to the implications of loss of lives, properties and productivity.

However, violence against women has been carefully examined along the frame of studies to see the peculiarities and as it affects women around the globe. Many research work of violence have been dedicated to pregnant women along different social strata of the world. Over time its overwhelming introduction was domestic, produced in portion tedious designs of behavior, era to era, making it a developing concern. In spite of the creation of national rules and global laws that ensure ladies and the family, but fear, disgrace, economic reliance and lack of knowledge in managing domestic violence has further worsened the phenomenon. 12 out of every 100 pregnant women have being beaten amid that period and exceeding 85% of the cases of domestic violence against pregnant women have been experienced from the father the unborn child (Lømo, Haavind and Tjersland, 2019). The numerous studies demonstrated that the prevalence of violence inside communities, nations and districts, or between them, appears that violence is preventable and can be completely eliminated. The casualties of such violence are regularly well known to their aggressors and in a few social orders within the world can be acknowledged as trivial. Most of the rough acts have as a result wounds, mental disarranges, regenerative clutters, sexually transmitted infections and other issues. The wellbeing impacts can final for a long time, and now and then comprise of changeless physical or mental incapacities and indeed passing. On the other hand in wellbeing frameworks don't have the data or the essential ability to handle such issues; it does not have the essential data to which patients ought to be alluded yield such clashes.

Rates of savagery against pregnant ladies are detailed to be most elevated in Africa compared to other regions of the world(Mohammed- Kamilu, Adjei and Kyei Badu, 2019). Thus, the rationale to further look at the phenomenon in areas of high prevalence such as rural regions in sub-Saharan Africa for suitable solutions in developing and uncivilized areas.

1.1 Definition of the problem

1.1.1 Violence

The description of domestic violence is incomplete without the understanding of the word ‘violence’ and the frame of its essence in a global perspective. Violence, over the years has been one of the major challenges of human existence. Its impact and the repercussion of damages have been felt on a global scale. According to WHO, annually, statistics have it that over a million people die, and countless encounter life-threatening injuries due to violence, whether constituted, interpersonal or self- imposed (Anderson and Bushman, 2018). It has been estimated that violence is one of the major causes of loss of lives globally for people within the age category of 15– 44 years according to WHO statistics (Palmero and Peterman, 2011). The World Health Organization describes violence as the deliberate and absolute use of physical power, force, authority in form of threat or action, against a group of people, against oneself, or interpersonal that either culminates in injury, loss of lives, mental harm, maltreatment or denial (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). This definition as described by WHO incorporates intention and the action, regardless of the result. This definition accounts for the exclusion of most road traffic injuries, fire incidents (Anderson and Bushman, 2018). The incorporation of the word ‘power’, in description of physical force, widens the actions of violence and expands the traditional comprehension of violence to involve actions or play of power in relationship, including intimidations and pressure. The incorporation of the word power in the definition also aims at capturing actions of neglect, omission in substantiation of acts of violence. Hence, the application of power can be comprehended to consist of abandonment and all classes of physical, suicidal, self- infliction violence, sexual and psychological abuse (Anderson and Bushman,2018).

1.1.2 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a manifestation of oppressive demeanor in any union that is meted out by one person to gain power over the other (Coker, 2016). The definition includes that domestic aggression can transpire paying insignificant attention to age, race, religion age or sexual identity, and can take numerous dimensions, including bodily maltreatment, sexual maltreatment, enthusiastic, financial and mental maltreatment (Coker, 2016). Domestic violence is otherwise called household mistreatment, spousal violence, lashing, brutality and aggression from spouse. It is a manifestation of harsh practices by one accomplice against the other in a conjugal union which could be in dating, marriage, family circumstance or cohabiting together (Johnson, Leone & Xu, 2014). Domestic violence or aggression, so described includes physical assault, throwing objects, attacking with lethal weapons, hitting, pushing, slapping, kicking, sexual abuse; mental maltreatment; oppressive; dehumanizing; stalking; detached/secret maltreatment also called disregard; and financial constraints (Lømo, Haavind and Tjersland, 2019).

Domestic violence is often misinterpreted and restricted to evident physical viciousness. Rather, any form of domestic abuse or family violence or emotional torture meted against the female gender within household confinement and family spheres (Jewell, 2011). The self-asserted belief that the abuser has some authority, right or power above the abused and seeking to be justified based on this self-notion that his affirmed authority, right is unquestionable within the context of abuse (Chen et al., 2019). Several forms of this violence according to research have been physical, economic or financial, emotional and psychological (Schwartz & Gertseva, 2010). Another study has highlighted some causes of female domestic violence as cycles of violence, biological and psychological tendencies, social pressure and non-subordination theory which describe the perpetrators of female violence as anti-feminist ideologist that categorize females as lesser gender in authority and power (Spidel, Greaves, Nicholls, Goldenson & Dutton, 2013).

It can imply threat, risk, pressure, abducting, illegal detainment, infringing, badgering and persecution (Johnson, Leone & Xu, 2014). People from all different social backgrounds, race, financial, instructive and religion have experienced domestic violence at home in one way or the other.

The United Nations in 1993, publicized a statement on the “Elimination of Violence Against Women” which explained domestic violence as bodily, sex-inclined and moral violence within the family, including assault, sexual violation of young girls, female genital mutilation, marital or dowry-connected violence, rape and other unconventional norms injurious to women, spouse-related violence and ones connected to violation of right (Jewell, 2011). This assertion by the United Nations is as a result of the global rise in the trend of female violence and marital related assaults (Baskale and Sozer, 2015). The factors contributing to this challenge are many as varying as some is attributed to beliefs, myths, gender inequality, under- civilization etc (Baskale and Sozer, 2015). For example, over 50 per cent of Indian ladies reviewed by an organization legitimized spouse beating on basis such as awful cooking, impolite to in-laws, delivering more young ladies, venturing out from home without advising, among others (Baskale and Sozer, 2015).

It is a growing trend that has attracted the concern of international organizations, the focus of legal consideration and the attention of female health and welfare studies (Lømo, Haavind and Tjersland, 2019). The cognizance and the prevalence of this occurrence according to history, has been since the 16th century. However, legal framework and campaign against its prevalence gained prominence in 80s through feminist movements and crusades (Schwartz & Gertseva, 2010). It is a severe challenge that reports of this form of violence against pregnant women especially in rural regions of poor education and abuse of rights and freedom are on the rise (Abuya, Onsomu, Moore & Piper, 2012). A report conveyed in 2009, showed that 11.6% of pregnant women have encountered domestic violence (Gyuse and AP Ushie, 2020). Pregnant women have been observed to be susceptible victims of this violence and the rising trend has incited protracted threat to the female gender especially among pregnant women (Orpin, Papadopoulos & Puthussery, 2017). The greater challenge is that cases of

pregnant women violence is under-reported and shows the degree of damage that goes unaccounted for by studies and impact on the women folk (Orpin, Papadopoulos & Puthussery, 2017, Gyuse & Ushie, 2009, Spidel, Greaves, Nicholls, Goldenson & Dutton, 2013).

1.2 Domestic Violence against Pregnant Women.

Domestic violence against pregnant women is rapidly becoming a greater challenge to the health community at large. It involves collective and interpersonal levels of violence. Violence is more severe and worsens the case in pregnancy. It is fast becoming repetitive, paving way to the phenomenon of Violence Cycle (Shidhaye and Giri, 2014). The cycle is vicious, and with subsequent cycles aggravating the depth of violence as global reports inform. The international health organizations are continuously facing the menace with heightened concern and consistent measures to eradicate the form of violence (Shidhaye and Giri, 2014).

Annually, 324,000 pregnant women suffer from domestic violence in the America (Gyuse and AP Ushie, 2020). Around the globe, a number statistics and survey are usually taken to estimate the number of adult pregnant women who suffer from domestic violence. The results show that there is a prevalence of this phenomenon in the USA ranging from 3.4 percent to 33.7 per cent as reported in the difference of the states (Gyuse and AP Ushie, 2020). In the UK, the prevalence reads almost 3.5 percent while in Ireland, there is an occurrence of 12.5 percent of the pregnant women suffering from domestic violence. Survey carried out in Chile, Nicaragua, Egypt and Canada shows a range of 6-15 percent in domestic violence against pregnant women (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). Debilitating factors include financial reasons as a result of low-income, teenage tendencies in teenagers as mothers. Teenage mothers report a higher percentage of almost 40 percent indicating higher prevalence and predisposition to violence denial (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). This is a subject area that has been scarcely examined and studied under the region of female violence. In peculiarity, rural areas are often neglected in studies pertaining to female violence due to negligence and lack of record and reported cases/information on the phenomenon. As cited above, statistics have been drawn on the phenomenon of female gender violence and its prevalence in African countries, urban and civilized regions. This study will be describing the variables used in understanding violence against pregnant women and further explaining the phenomenon in the light of health consequences on the female gender.

1.3 Aim of Study

The aim of our study is to determine the type and how often the violence against pregnant women and also to determine the prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Osun state, Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

This research work is fundamentally based on finding answers to these questions:

- Is there domestic violence against pregnant women in rural areas of Nigeria
- What are the forms of domestic violence meted out against women in rural areas of Nigeria?
- How often of domestic violence against women in rural Nigeria?
- What are the cause's factors of this domestic violence in rural areas against pregnant women?

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 General Information

2.1 WHO Global Statistics on Violence against Pregnant Women

The research carried out by WHO shows that there are disturbing levels of domestic violence thriving around the globe as much as it affects pregnant women. The statistics of WHO shows that pregnant women suffer violence ranging from high levels of 32 percent in Egypt with some African countries having highest levels of 40 percent, Uganda revealing almost 14 per cent of domestic partner violence and Peru demonstrating 28 percent prevalence (Shidhaye and Giri, 2014). Lower levels were recorded in Cambodia, Australia and Denmark at 2 percent while the least was recorded with 1% in urban Japan (Shidhaye and Giri, 2014). These statistics have gone further to prove the fatal repercussions of domestic violence against pregnant women (Fricker, Banbury and Visick, 2018). Hospital results show that higher prevalence of domestic violence against pregnant women has been resulted in injury on fetus, irregular ante-natal care, early/premature labor inducement still births miscarriage. Pregnant women violence have also accounted for high frequency of maternal and fetal mortality, albeit, it has been left loosely and nonchalantly attended to by health authorities (Fricker, Banbury and Visick, 2018).

2.2 Domestic violence in Africa

Recent studies carried out in an urban region of developing country in Africa showed that out of over 300 women surveyed, over 62% had experienced female domestic violence, 2% were verbal assaults, over 25% were physical torture, 12.1% accounted for both psychological and sexual abuses (Gyuse&Ushie, 2020). It is challenging to observe that in some cases multiple combination of domestic violence have been used by abusers. Study shows that almost 15% experienced both verbal and physical violence while 7% of victims sexual and physical assaulted (Gyuse and Ushie, 2020).

In Ghana, assaults on spouses are a mode of aggressive behavior at home (Diallo&Voia, 2016). Increasingly terrible is the case of gross domestic violence with non-documentation because of social elements (Akinsulure-Smith, 2014). In developing countries, in West Africa, specifically, domestic aggression is predominant and purportedly defended and supported in certain societies(Diallo&Voia, 2016). Oluremi (2016) in a research demonstrated that a quarter of ladies in Senegal, namely Kaolak and Dakar are exposed to bodily brutality from their partners and that many conceal that they are tortured – while 60 per cent of domestically violated people go to elderly family member to report cases. In 75 per cent of the cases, they are often told to endure these domestic violations, hoping it will cease at an unknown future stage of the relationship. These reports likewise uncover that the Senegalese correctional code rebuffing domestic aggressive behavior with jail consequences and monetary penalties is ineffectively affected because of societal and religious obstruction (Oluremi,2016).

2.3 Domestic Violence against Women in Nigeria

In Nigeria; reports uncover "incredibly high" level of viciousness against ladies (Udoh, 2018). The reports demonstrates that a third and now over 65% of ladies are accepted to have been exposed to physical, sexual and mental savagery did essentially by spouses, accomplices and fathers while young ladies are frequently constrained into early marriage and are in danger of discipline in the event that they endeavor to escape from their husbands (Udoh, 2018)

UNICEF (2001) in a statement after a research study attested that generally in Nigeria, as similar to other developing countries, the physical abuse of spouses and youngsters is generally endorsed as a type of correction. In this manner, in spanking of youngsters, guardians and parents consider they are teaching and applying correction, similarly in spouses whipping their wives, who are expected like youngsters to be prone to misdemeanor that must be, controlled (Oluremi, 2016). Instances of domestic violence against ladies have been rampant in Nigeria with

media reports of instances of spouses executing and harming their spouses. The reports conveyed by the media are overwhelming. Almost half of ladies have been assaulted by their spouses (Oluremi, 2016). Amazingly, progressively taught ladies (65%) are in this awful circumstance as contrasted and their low salary partners (55%) (Nwabunike and Tenkorang, 2015). Most suffer, accepting they have no place to go and regardless, accepting, in light of current circumstances, that the law won't ensure them. Stunning 97.2% of them are not set up to answer to the Nigeria Police (Nwabunike and Tenkorang, 2015).

Nwabunike and Tenkorang (2015), in an interview on violence against ladies led surveys with working-class ladies and young ladies and young ladies in auxiliary schools and colleges in Nigeria. Approximately 64 per cent ladies met in the corporate environment said they had been assaulted by their spouse. Almost 57 per cent of market women accepted facing such savagery (Udoh, 2018). As indicated by Amnesty International, the bureaucratic and state governments were halfway in charge of these disturbing figures. Neither the bureaucratic or state governments were effective in eradicating this menace and now and again were notwithstanding supporting it, consequently putting in danger a huge number of ladies across the nation.

Similar study completed in other states of Nigeria proved related outcomes. The frequency of domestic violence is alarming. In a survey completed by Oluremi (2016), on the variables related with domestic aggression in South East, reports show that 70% of participants in the survey conceded to maltreatment in their family with over 90 percent of the unfortunate sufferers being female accomplices while male counterparts constituting less than 10 percent suffered domestic violence (Mohammed- Kamilu, Adjei and Kyei Badu, 2019).

2.4 Type of Domestic Violence

Violence is manifested in many different ways. These forms of violence are either a form of abuse or maltreatment to the females within the home. These forms of violence include:

2.4.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence is the most prevalent type of violence and most easily detected shape of violence meted out against the women in terms of domestic abuse. It involves the use of bodily force that inflicts injury or damage to the body of the victim being physically attacked. It involves thumping, jolting, knocking, striking, strangling, whipping and captivity (Beckmann, 2019). Physical violence also involves the use of objects or lethal materials to inflict injury on the victim which could be in the case of using a belt, cane, sharp objects, etc. Female genital mutilation has been classified as a form of physical abuse (Beckmann, 2019). Physical abuse is a rampant form of abuse.

2.4.2 Sexual violence

Predominantly, it manifests of sexual violations, aggravation and sexual mistreatment. It includes forcing a person or subjecting a person to duress to perform in a sexual action (Mikton, 2010). This is not restricted to females alone; it also includes exploiting a child for sexual activity with or without his consent for child prostitution and pornography (Chen et al., 2019). This involve demand sex whether partner wants or not, demand for oral sex against partner's will, having conjugal relations against partner's will, physically impose sex, make partner engage in anal sex against will, use an item in a sexual manner. Marital rape has been classified as a form of sexual abuse as it involves intimidate partner under marriage coercing one party or the other into sexual activity (Mikton,2010).

2.4.3 Economic/ Financial abuse

Financial and economic aspect of abuse covers the action of violence that is associated with intention to neglect provision including, intimate partner, young children below 18 years, aged parents, denying family members their right to accommodation, clothing and feeding (Anderson and Bushman, 2018). Other rights include protection, health care assistance and a sense of belonging. This includes denying these family members, intimate partner from financial assistance, scamming an intimate partner and withholding like care and medical treatment, exploiting intimate partner for monetary

profits, debarring the partner or spouse from employment activities and manipulating one's spouse's selection of work engagements (Chowbey, 2017). This type of violence is seldom reported as print and electronic media uncover horrendous assaults on ladies by partner completely different shapes such as assault, beatings, rape, acid bath and a number of other fatal injuries that sometimes, eventually lead to death. Many victims of this type of violence often do not testify or report due to apprehension and fear of their abuser (Chowbey, 2017). Secondly, it demonstrates the lack of belief in the judicial system and reflects the irresponsibility/incapacity of the police force. Some reports even when eventually made are often dismissed as a family affair not a case of violence in structure.

2.4.4 Emotional Abuse

Abuse and violence in form of emotions incorporates undermining an individual or possession or hurting a person's esteem by putting a person at hazard of genuine behavioral, enthusiastic or psychological clutters. Yelling at an accomplice which has been revealed to be the foremost violence by intimate partners (Chen et al., 2019). Constituted in emotional violence are invective, verbal reciprocation, social segregation, scaring or abuse to overwhelm, frequently demanding unnecessary request, victimizing an individual verbally and uncovering a minor to viciousness (Chen et al., 2019). The common profiles of violence detailed were yelling at an accomplice who constituted over 90 per cent slapping or pushing above 75 percent and punching and kicking at 40 per cent (Fricker, Banbury and Visick, 2018). It is in any case exasperating to note that numerous ladies don't know in the event that they had been abused or not. This can be due to the acknowledgment of a few damaging conduct as 'normal'. Many victims of this type of violence often do not testify or report due to apprehension and fear of their abuser cent (Fricker, Banbury and Visick, 2018). Secondly, it demonstrates the lack of belief in the judicial system and reflects the irresponsibility/incapacity of the police force. Some reports even when eventually made are often dismissed as a family affair not a case of violence in structure (Chen et al., 2019).

2.5 Causes of Domestic Violence against Women

Based on previous studies and past research on the issues and challenges of violence, a number of different theories have been associated as causes of domestic violence. These causes cut across environmental prevalence, mental theories, social pressure, envy/malice, power and control (Susmitha B., 2016). These causes range from mental speculations that consider identity characteristics and psychological compositions of the culprits and social speculations which is considered outside variables within the culprit's environment, such as family setting and social learning. As with numerous wonders with respect to human involvement, no single cause profile captures all scenarios.

2.5.1 Environmental prevalence

In case one watches savage conduct, one is more likely to mimic it. In a case that there are no undesirable results and the victim moreover acknowledges the viciousness; at that point the conduct will likely proceed (Carpenter & Nevin, 2010). Regularly, viciousness is transmitted from era to era in a recurrent way.

2.5.2 Mental theories

This hypothesis center on identity characteristics and mental characteristics of the wrongdoer. Individual characteristics incorporate sudden bursts of outrage, destitute drive control, and destitute self-esteem. Different hypotheses recommend that psychopathology and other identity clutters are components, which manhandle watched or encountered as a minor may lead a few individuals to be uncivilized during their adult lives. Susmitha (2016), proposed a mental profile of men who mishandle their spouses, contending that they have marginal identities that are created early in life. Be that as it may, these mental hypotheses are debated that mental speculations are constrained. They contend that social variables are imperative, whereas identity characteristics, mental ailment or sociopath are fewer variables (Susmitha B., 2016).

2.5.3 Envy/ Malice

Numerous cases of residential viciousness against ladies happen due to envy when the companion is either suspected of being adulterous or is arranging to abandon the union.

A research on domestic aggression against ladies is that they communicate with male with the aim of controlling female advancement and ensure sexual restrictiveness for himself through savagery or exposure to violence (Dryden-Edwards, 2019)

2.5.4 Social pressure

May be expected when an individual living in a family circumstance, with increased pressure from the environment. Viciousness isn't continuously caused by stretch, but sometimes due to individuals being provoked. Couples in destitution may be more likely to involvement residential viciousness, due to expanded stretch and clashes almost funds and other angles (Dryden-Edwards, 2019).

2.5.5 Control and Power

Abusers mishandle in arrange to set up and keep up authority over the accomplice. Abusers' exertion to rule is also ascribed to self-worth or sentiments of insufficiency, uncertain childhood clashes, the stretch of destitution, antagonistic vibe and hatred toward women, genetic history, behavioral disorders, and socio-cultural exposures (Dryden-Edwards, 2019). Many researchers concede from study outcomes that abusive personalities are a culmination of numerous factors, to varying degrees.

2.6 Effect of Domestic Violence

2.6.1 Negative Impact on Kids: There has been an increment in affirmation that a kid who is uncovered to domestic aggression amid his childhood will endure in his improvement and mental wellbeing (Hill et al., 2016). A few enthusiastic and behavioral issues that can result due to household savagery incorporate expanded forcefulness, uneasiness, and changes in how a child socializes with companions, family and specialists. Research reveals that kids who have been exposed to their mothers being assaulted are more likely to display side effects of trauma in adult lives (Hurtado, 2014). Issues with state of mind and cognition in schools can begin creating, in conjunction with a need of abilities such as analytic skills. Relationship is established between the encounter of maltreatment and violence in childhood and demonstration of viciousness and sexual violence in adult life (Hurtado, 2014). In some cases, the culprits of domestic violence will deliberately mishandle the mother in the presence of the kid to send a

signal of violence, chasing two casualties at the same time(Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin,2016).

2.6.2 Physical Effect: some of the acute effects of a domestic violence incident that require medical attention and hospitalization are fatal injuries, lacerations and hemorrhage, bruises, fractured bones and internal injuries (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). Some chronic health conditions that have been linked to victims of domestic violence are arthritis, irritable bowel syndrome(Hilletal.,2016).VictimswhoarepregnantduringadomesticViolence relationship experience greater risk of miscarriage, pre-term labour, and injury to or death of the fetus (Hill et al., 2016)

2.6.3 Psychological Impact: Among casualties who are cohabiting with their culprits, tall sums of push, fear and uneasiness are commonly detailed. Discouragement is additionally common, as casualties are made to feel blameworthy for ‘provoking’ violence and are regularly subjected to seriously feedback. It is `reported that 60% of casualties meet the symptomatic criteria for discouragement, either amid or after end of the relationship, and have an enormously expanded chance of sociality (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). The foremost commonly referenced mental impact of residential savagery is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Concurring to Marshall (1995), PTSD (as experienced by casualties) is characterized by flashbacks, meddling pictures, overstated startle reaction, bad dreams, and evasion of triggers that are related with the maltreatment of violence (Kemal Erenler, Oguzhan Ay and Baydin, 2016). These indications are for the most part experienced for a long span of time after the casualty has cleared out the perilous circumstance. Numerous analysts state that PTSD is possibly the most accurate diagnosis for those suffering from this impact of violence, as it accounts for the multi-dimension of symptoms commonly experienced by those suffering this psychological pain (Dryden-Edwards, 2019).

2.6.4 Financial Consequence: It is alarming to realize the cost implications of domestic violence. The degree of damage and the cost of repair after domestic violence to pregnant women is often irreparable or recoverable from. Due to financial implications, the casualties have no one or less financial succor to support especially

from the providers and the people they are dependent on. This occurs to be one of the noteworthy deterrents facing sufferers of residential viciousness, and the most daunting reality that can dishearten them from facing their Abusers (Dryden-Edwards, 2019). In aggravation to lack of monetary support, casualties of domestic violence frequently need specialized vocations, planning to take work/employment that will assist them to support their children (Mohammed- Kamilu, Adjei and Kyei Badu, 2019).Futuristic Impact: Domestic violence can instill myriads of damage in victims, all of which are exceptionally pertinent for a proficient working with a casualty Major results of household violence, ill- treatment incorporate mental welfare issues and incessant physical wellbeing issues (Mohammed- Kamilu, Adjei and Kyei Badu, 2019).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1 THE STUDY DESIGN

This study was carried out as a descriptive, cross-sectional study between July-September 2019.

3.2 THE STUDY SITE

3.2.1. LOCATION DESCRIPTION

Nigeria: The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a country in West Africa, bordering Niger in the north, Chad in the northeast, Cameroon in the east, and Benin in the west. Its coast in the south is located on the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean. The federation comprises 36 states and 1 Federal Capital Territory, where the capital, Abuja, is located. 206 million inhabitants, Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa. Nigeria is viewed as a multinational state as it is inhabited by 250 ethnic groups, of which the three largest are the Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba; these ethnic groups speak over 500 distinct languages and are identified with a wide variety of cultures. The official language of Nigeria is English, chosen to facilitate linguistic unity at the national level. Nigeria is divided roughly in half between Christians, who live mostly in the southern part of the country, and Muslims, who live mostly in the north. A minority is of the population practice religions indigenous to Nigeria, such as those native to the Igbo and Yoruba ethnicities.

Osun State: Osun is an inland state in south-western Nigeria. Its capital is Osogbo. It is bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the east partly by Ekiti State and partly by Ondo State, in the south by Ogun State and in the west by Oyo State. The major sub-ethnic groups in Osun State are Ife, Ijesha, Oyo, Ibolo and Igbomina of the Yoruba people, although there are also people from other parts of Nigeria. Yoruba and English are the official languages. People of Osun State practice Islam, Christianity and

their ancient religion, the traditional faith. There are 9 state hospitals in Osun state, Nigeria. We selected three public hospitals with a high frequency of childbirth at their maternity department that will ensure adequate population samples. These hospitals are state-funded hospitals which have maternity clinics for pregnant woman and ante-natal services. Hospital names are; State Hospital Asubiaro Osogbo, State Hospital Ikire, Oke-Egan state hospital Ede. We collected the data of our study in 3 government hospitals. These three hospitals are located in different cities of Osun state. These cities; Osogbo city, Ikire city and Oke-Egan city.

3.3 STUDY POPULATION AND SAMPLING

The population of the research; The power analyzing method was be used to determine the sample size (The main purpose underlying power analysis is to help the researcher determine the smallest sample size that is suitable to detect the effect of a given test at the desired level of significance). The ideal sample size should be less than 307, given the 95% confidence level where the margin of error is 5%. All pregnant women who came to the maternity polyclinics of the hospitals determined by paying attention to the minimum sample size, in accordance with the criteria of the research and who agreed to participate in the study were included in the study. As a result, 309 pregnant women constitute the sample group of our study.

Table 1 Hospital and Participants

| Hospital | Number of Cases in Maternity Polyclinic (average in 1 month) | Our Participants (for 2 mounths) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| State Hospital AsubiaroOsogbo | 93 | 118 |
| State Hospital Ikire | 72 | 89 |
| Oke-Egan state hospital Ede | 95 | 102 |
| Total | 260 | 309 |

Table 1 shows the approximate number of pregnant women coming to the maternity outpatient clinic in the hospitals included in the study in approximately one month and the number of pregnant women we included in the study from these hospitals within two months.

3.4. Participation Criteria for Research Sample

- Pregnant women
- 18 years and older
- Agree to participate in the research
- English speaking, studying

3.5. Exclusion Criteria for Research Sample

- Who do not want to participate in the study voluntarily
- Who have communication problems

3.6 DATA COLLECTION

3.6.1. DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS FORM

Questionnaires were used for the survey. Questionnaires entailed their demographic data which will include their financial status, academic background and their religious/cultural status to examine the associated factors leading to violence in pregnant females. Demographic questions were developed by the researchers using the literature. The questionnaire consisted of 29 questions and was prepared by the researchers using the literature.

3.6.2. SEVERITY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SCALE

The Severity of Violence against Women Scale (SVAWS) by (Marshall, 1992) (Cronbach alpha=0.96). It is a 46-item scale with 9 subscales that measure 2 major dimensions (threats and actions of violence). For example it has items such as how often has your partner: Acted like a bully toward you; slapped you around your face and head; threw an object at you; beat you up; threatened to kill you. The responses were coded on 5-point scale ranging from 0 (never) to 4(many times). This will provide a basis for the understanding on the impact and the frequency of this violence. Samples of attitude that threaten physical violence are threats to destruction of possession, injuring the woman, injuring family members, and examples of attitude that profile physical violence are kicking, spanking, beating, and coerced intercourse. For each item, the woman responds using a 5-point scale to indicate how often the behavior occurred (0 = never, 1 = once, 2 =once a few times, 3 = several times, 4= many times) (Marshall, 1992). Total SVAWS score ranges from 46 to 196, with higher scores associated with greater exposure to IPV.

- Threats of Symbolic Violence– this included the spouse hitting or kicking a wall, door or furniture, throwing, smashing or breaking an object, driving dangerously with wife in the car or throwing an object at you
- Threats of Mild Violence – this included spouse shaking a finger, making threatening gestures or faces, shaking a fist, acting like a bully
- Threats of Moderate Violence- this included spouse destroying something belonging to you, threatening to harm or damage things you care about, threatening to

destroy property, threatening someone you care about

- Threats of Serious Violence- this included spouse threatening to hurt, threatening to kill himself, threaten to kill, threatening with a weapon, threaten with a club-like object, act like he wanted to kill, threatening with a knife or gun
- Action of Mild Violence - this included spouse holding down, pinning spouse, push or shoving spouse, grab suddenly or forcefully, shake or roughly handle
- Actions of Minor Violence – this included spouse scratching, pulling hair, twisting arm, spanking, biting
- Acts of Moderate Violence - this included spouse slapping with the palm of his hand, slapping with the back of his hand, slapping around face and head
- Acts of Serious Violence - this included spouse hitting with an object, punching, kicking, stomping, choking, burning with hot objects, use a club- like object, beating, using a knife or gun.
- Acts of Sexual Violence – this involve the spouse demanding sex with or without the consent of the participant, make the respondent have oral (mouth) sex against will, physically force you to have sex, make you have anal (bottom) sex against your will, use an object on you in a sexual way.

3.6.3. DATA FORM APPLICATION (QUESTIONNAIRE)

The questionnaire form which includes the demographic questions and SVAWS scale was compiled as one. Prior to the distribution of the questionnaires, permissions were taken from hospitals. The questionnaires were applied to pregnant women in the maternity clinics of the determined hospitals after waiting for the doctor's control or after the doctor's control. Information about the aim, instructions, and objectives of the questionnaires was provided and the purpose of the study was given. It took about 20 minutes to complete each questionnaire. Data was successfully gathered and the recipients were thanked afterward.

3.6.4. EVALUATION OF RESEARCH DATA

Research data were statistically analyzed in IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 16.0 software. Frequency analysis was used to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of each severity scale. The Mann-Whitney U test was applied for comparisons between the two independent groups. The Kruskal-Wallis test was applied to compare continuous data among multiple groups. We used LSD Post Hoc test (ANOVA) to provide specific information about which tools are significantly different from each other.

3.7 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Prior to the study, formal consent was sought from Near East University ethics committee and approval was given with project number YDU/2019/71-863 (Appendix 2) before the researcher engaged in the study and the survey process. The researcher ensured that participation is voluntary. Subject identities are kept confidential by not requesting for names or identities. Participants are kept anonymous and the data gathered in survey process remains confidential to be used only the said research purposes. Hospital permissions were sought at two different levels. At state Hospital Ede, Dr A.A Oni granted approval (Appendix 3) for the survey on 30th July 2019. At the state government level, the Permanent Secretary office, Dr Amos Fashesin, granted the permission to conduct the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS

This chapter presents the findings of the sample survey. In our study, questionnaire of 38 questions was administered to 309 pregnant women participants and the mean age of the participants was 29.78 ± 6.65 which show that approximately 30 years of age were most prevalent amongst the pregnant women.

Table 2 Demography frequency table (n=309)

| AGE | n | % |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Less than 20 | 6 | 1.9 |
| 20-29years | 147 | 47.6 |
| 30-39years | 126 | 40.8 |
| 40years and above | 30 | 9.7 |
| <hr/> | | |
| RELIGION | | |
| Christians | 195 | 63.1 |
| Muslims | 94 | 30.4 |
| Traditional | 20 | 6.5 |
| <hr/> | | |
| ETHNICITY | | |
| Hausa | 15 | 4.9 |
| Igbo | 58 | 18.8 |
| Yoruba | 203 | 65.7 |
| Others | 33 | 10.7 |
| <hr/> | | |

MARITAL STATUS

| | | |
|----------|-----|------|
| Single | 36 | 11.7 |
| Married | 253 | 81.9 |
| Divorced | 206 | 65.8 |

FAMILY TYPE

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|
| Nuclear family | 245 | 79.3 |
| Extended Family | 64 | 20.7 |

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|------|
| None | 26 | 8.4 |
| Primary | 24 | 7.8 |
| Secondary | 49 | 15.0 |
| Higher Institution | 210 | 68.0 |

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

| | | |
|---------|-----|------|
| Poorest | 6 | 1.9 |
| Poor | 37 | 12.0 |
| Middle | 131 | 42.2 |
| Rich | 65 | 21.0 |
| Richest | 70 | 22.7 |

WORKING STATUS

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| Yes | 240 | 77.7 |
| No | 69 | 22.3 |

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| Yes | 45 | 14.6 |
| No | 264 | 85.4 |

DRUG ADDICTION

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| Yes | 41 | 13.3 |
| No | 268 | 86.7 |

LEGAL MARRIAGE

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|
| Legally Married | 258 | 83.5 |
|-----------------|-----|------|

| | | |
|---------------------|----|------|
| Not Legally Married | 51 | 16.5 |
|---------------------|----|------|

PLAN PREGNANCY

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| Yes | 242 | 78.3 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|----|----|------|
| No | 67 | 21.7 |
|----|----|------|

Wanted Pregnancy

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| Yes | 260 | 84.1 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|----|----|------|
| No | 49 | 15.9 |
|----|----|------|

Taken Abortion

| | | |
|-----|----|------|
| Yes | 48 | 15.5 |
|-----|----|------|

| | | |
|----|-----|------|
| No | 261 | 84.5 |
|----|-----|------|

History of Family Violence

| | | |
|-----|----|------|
| Yes | 61 | 19.7 |
|-----|----|------|

| | | |
|----|-----|------|
| No | 248 | 80.3 |
|----|-----|------|

Needed Help against Domestic Violence

| | | |
|-----|----|------|
| Yes | 80 | 25.9 |
|-----|----|------|

| | | |
|----|-----|------|
| No | 229 | 74.1 |
|----|-----|------|

Where to get help against Domestic Violence

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----|
| Health Workers | 26 | 8.4 |
|----------------|----|-----|

| | | |
|---------|----|------|
| Friends | 34 | 11.0 |
|---------|----|------|

| | | |
|--------|----|------|
| Police | 32 | 10.4 |
|--------|----|------|

| | | |
|--------|-----|------|
| Family | 145 | 46.9 |
|--------|-----|------|

| | | |
|--------|----|------|
| Others | 72 | 23.3 |
|--------|----|------|

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|
| Marriage Years | | |
| 0-10yrs | 297 | 96.1 |
| 11 yrs and above | 12 | 3.9 |
| Number of Children | | |
| 0-2 yrs | 212 | 68.6 |
| 3-5 yrs | 91 | 29.4 |
| 6yrs and above | 6 | 1.9 |

Table 2 shows the demography frequency of participants. The educational background showed that the majority are literates as both women of over 68% of the entire population of the study were found to have completed tertiary education. Averages of 8.1% were illiterates from pregnant women. Financial status is showed that the majority of the respondents were of the middle class assuming a percentage of 42.4% from respondents respectively. Only a fraction of them below 14.6% and 13.3% were alcohol drinkers and drug takers. However, it is pertinent to note that above 23.3% had history of family violence revealing a predisposing factor, 19.7% still experience violence from their own family and having history of family violence respectively. An interesting fact is that 74.1% of the participants claim that they don't need help from domestic violence while it has shown from his same report that majority covering 46.9 % do not report violence to the authority or health agents but resort to family and friends.

Table 3: Partner Demography frequency tables (n=309)

| Partner Education Level | n | % |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| None | 25 | 8.1 |
| Primary | 8 | 2.6 |
| Secondary | 56 | 18.1 |
| Higher Institution | 220 | 71.2 |

| Partner Employment Level | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| Poorest | 21 | 6.8 |
| Poor | 33 | 10.7 |
| Middle | 112 | 36.7 |
| Rich | 84 | 27.2 |
| Richest | 59 | 19.1 |

| Partner Working Status | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| Yes | 251 | 81.2 |
| No | 58 | 18.8 |

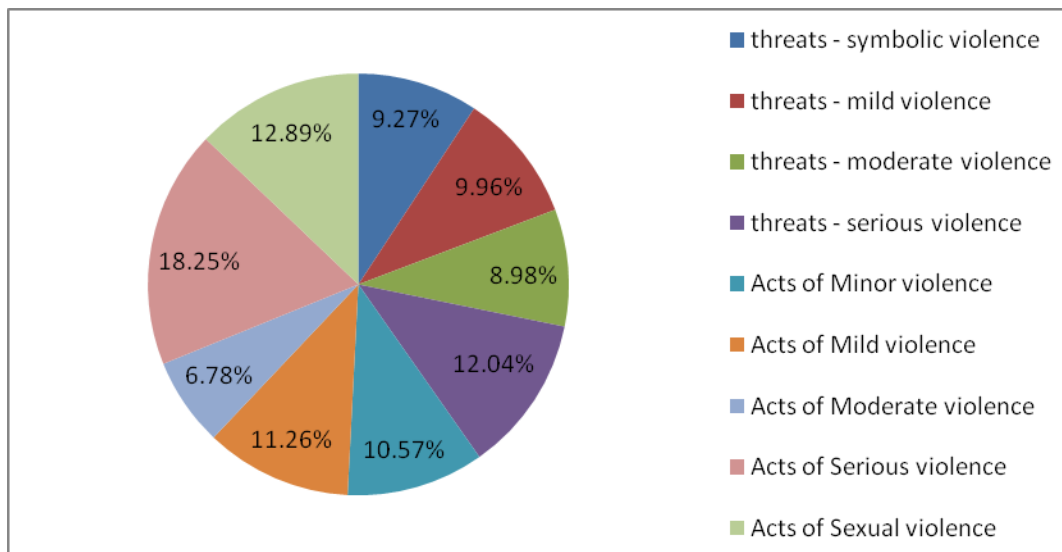
| Alcohol consumption | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|
| Yes | 76 | 24.6 |
| No | 233 | 75.4 |

| Drug Addiction | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------|
| Yes | 55 | 17.8 |
| No | 254 | 82.2 |

| History of Family Violence | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| Yes | 56 | 18.1 |
| No | 253 | 81.9 |

Table 3 contains the information of the partners of the participants. Averages of 8.1% were illiterates from pregnant women's partners. 17.8% of the participant had their partners as drug takers while 24.6 % were alcohol consumers. 10.7% of the part of pregnant women partners defines themselves as poor.

Chart 1: Pie Chart Showing Scales of Severity of Violence



The pie chart above shows the diagrammatic representation of the predominance of scales of violence in the study. Evidently, the highest scale in our result is an act of serious violence has the most percentage with 18.3% followed by acts of sexual violence with 12.9%. The least we have revealed in acts of moderate violence (6.78%).

Table 4: Distribution of Scale and Sub-scale Score for all Respondents (n = 309)

| Scale and Sub-Scales | M \pm SD | Median (Min-Max) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Scale Total | 103.16 \pm 42.40 | 113.00 (0.00-167.00) |
| Threat of Symbolic Violence | 8.88 \pm 5.82 | 8.00 (0.00-16.00) |
| Threat of Mild Violence | 9.42 \pm 5.41 | 8.00 (0.00-16.00) |
| Threat of Moderate Violence | 8.37 \pm 5.71 | 8.00 (0.00-16.00) |
| Action of Serious Violence | 14.83 \pm 11.06 | 14.00 (0.00 -28.00) |
| Acts of Mild Violence | 9.81 \pm 5.78 | 12.00 (0.00-16.00) |
| Acts of Minor Violence | 11.99 \pm 7.39 | 15.00 (0.00 – 20.00) |
| Acts of Moderate Violence | 4.83 \pm 3.56 | 3.00 (0.00- 12.00) |
| Acts of Serious Violence | 20.05 \pm 11.59 | 24.00 (0.00- 32.00) |
| Acts of Sexual Violence | 14.98 \pm 7.71 | 18.00 (0.00-24.00) |

Table 4 shows the results for the descriptive statistics of scales of violence for the study. It is inferred from the results that almost all of the whole participants suffer from one severity of violence or the other. At mean levels, the scales of violence depict the same range of values. These mean will provide a basis for the understanding of how often and the mean of this violence. The obtained mean severity score is 8.88for symbolic threat, 9.42for mild threats 8.37for moderate threats 14.83for serious threats, 9.81for Acts Minor violence, 9.81for Acts Mild violence, and 4.83for Acts Moderate violence, 20.05for Serious violence threats and 14.98 for Sexual violence.

Table 5: Score Statistics for Acts of Minor Violence (n=309)

| Acts of Minor violence | n | % |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 48 | 14.7 |
| hold you down pinning you in place | 46 | 15 |
| push or shove you | 41 | 13.4 |
| grab you suddenly or forcefully | 74 | 24.1 |
| shake or roughly handle you | 100 | 32.6 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

While the last categories were threats, this category reveals the actual acts of violence starting from the least which is minor violence. A total of 15% claimed that their spouses held and pinned them down during cases of altercation and disagreement. 13.4% claimed that they were pushed or shove. 32.6% shake or roughly handle you. A total of 14.7% were safe from this category of violence severity.

Table 6: Score Statistics for Acts of Mild Violence

| Acts of Mild violence | n | % |
|-----------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 50 | 15.4 |
| Pull your hair | 59 | 19.1 |
| twist your arm | 65 | 21.5 |
| spank you | 75 | 24.4 |
| bite you | 60 | 19.6 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

Within the category of acts of mild violence, a total of 15.4% were accounted as safe and free while 19.6% were bitten by their spouses. A disturbing 24.4% claimed they were spanked while 21.5 stated that they were rough-handled by their arms being twisted and 19.1% had their hair pulled during the periods of domestic violence while they were pregnant.

Table 7: Score Statistics for Acts of Moderate Violence

| Acts of Moderate Violence | n | % |
|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 75 | 24.2 |
| slap you with the palm of his hand | 96 | 31.1 |
| slap you with the back of his hand | 45 | 14.6 |
| slap you around your face and head | 93 | 30.1 |
| Total | 309 | 98.4 |

In Table 7, a total of 24.2% were safe from this category of violence while a larger percentage of 31.1% were slapped with the palm of their spouses. 14.6% on the converse claimed that they were slapped with the back of their spouse's hands. Congruently, 30.1% revealed that they hit around their faces and necks while pregnant by their spouses.

Table 8: Score Statistics for Acts of Sexual Violence

| Acts of Sexual Violence | n | % |
|--|-----|------|
| Never | 34 | 11 |
| demand sex whether you wanted it or not | 54 | 17.5 |
| make you have oral(mouth) sex against your will | 23 | 7.4 |
| make you have sexual intercourse against your will | 71 | 23 |
| physically force you to have sex | 60 | 19.4 |
| make you have anal (bottom) sex against your will | 33 | 10.7 |
| use an object on you in a sexual way | 34 | 11 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

The table 8 above shows another distinct category of severity of violence against women. This category captures violence ascribed to sex and intercourse relationship with spouses. In terms of aggression, this category of violence reveals a sexual severity against pregnant women than the preceding scale of acts of serious violence. It is observed from the score table that 23% which is the largest percentage claim that their spouses engage them into sexual cohabitation against their will. Corresponding 19.4 % states that their cases are worse as their spouses apply force and physical superiority to engage them in sex. Another case of anal sex is reported from the survey and approximately 10.7% agreed to have experienced it. 11% claim that their spouses use objects on them during sex.

Table 9: Score Statistics for Acts of Serious Violence

| Acts of Serious Violence | n | % |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 52 | 16.7 |
| hit you with an object | 36 | 11.7 |
| punch you | 18 | 5.8 |
| kick you | 32 | 10.4 |
| stomp on you | 21 | 6.8 |
| choke you | 29 | 9.4 |
| Burn you with something | 32 | 10.4 |
| use a club-like object on you | 13 | 4.2 |
| beat you up | 59 | 19.1 |
| use a knife or a gun on you | 17 | 5.5 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

This category of violence reveals a higher severity against pregnant women than the preceding scale of acts of moderate violence. Variably, 11.7% claimed that they actually hit with an object which were damaging and injurious to the health of the mother and the fetus. Congruently, a combination of 10.4% of pregnant women stated that they were either punched or kicked. 6.8% claimed that they were stomped by their spouses or choked 9.4% by the neck by their partners during altercation. A more severe level of acts of serious violence was reported by burning or application of fire in violence by 10.4% of pregnant women. A considerable fraction of 19.1% of these pregnant women claimed that they were beaten up by their partners during violence. A worse case of 5.5% claimed that they were assaulted with a knife or a gun during the process of domestic violence even in their period of pregnancy.

Table 10: Score Statistics for Threats of Mild Violence

| Threats of Mild Violence | n | % |
|---|-----|------|
| Never | 45 | 13.9 |
| shake a finger at you | 48 | 15.5 |
| make threatening gestures or faces at you | 78 | 25.2 |
| shake a fist at you | 54 | 17.5 |
| act like a bully towards you | 84 | 27.2 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

SVAW scale is a progressive measurement of violence in terms of severity against women. The above scale is more severe than the previous scale of threat. This scale measures threats of mild violence. The information gathered from the survey shows that 13.9% of the respondents claim that they never experienced any form of threats of mild violence. However, approximately 16% claim that their spouse shook his

fingers at them while 25.2% agreed that their spouses made face-threatening gestures at them. 17.5% claimed that their spouses raised a fist at them. 27.2% revealed that their spouses were bullies even while in pregnancy.

Table 11: Score Statistics for Threats of Moderate Violence

| Threats of Moderate Violence | n | % |
|--|-----|------|
| Never | 59 | 19.5 |
| destroy something belonging to you | 68 | 22 |
| threaten to harm or damage things you care about | 56 | 18.1 |
| threaten to destroy property | 52 | 16.8 |
| threaten someone you care about | 74 | 23.9 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

In Table 11, The above figure shows the score for threats of moderate violence. A total of 22% revealed destroy something belonging to them. A total of 18.1% also showed that their spouses threaten to harm or damage things you care about them. Consequently, another 16.8% claimed that their threat to destroy property while 23.9% claimed that their spouse threaten someone you care about them.

Table 12: Score Statistics for Threats of Serious Violence

| Threats of Serious Violence | n | % |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 92 | 22.9 |
| threaten to hurt you | 66 | 21.4 |
| threaten to kill himself | 20 | 6.5 |
| threaten to kill you | 35 | 11.3 |
| threaten you with a weapon | 20 | 6.5 |
| threaten you with a club-like object | 33 | 10.7 |
| act like he wanted to kill you | 43 | 13.9 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

A proportion of 21.4% claimed that their spouses threatened to hurt them, while a very low amount of 6.5% claimed that their spouses threatened to kill themselves. A frightening percentage of 11.3% claimed that their spouses threatened to kill them even while at pregnancy while 6.5% revealed that they were threatened with a lethal weapon and a club like object. 13.9% confessed that their spouses acted like he wanted t kill them as a manifestation of domestic violence. In the same category, only 22.9% of the respondents confessed that they have never experienced any of the manifestation of threats of serious violence in their homes.

Table 13: Score Statistics for Threats of Symbolic Violence

| Threats of Symbolic Violence | n | % |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Never | 58 | 18.8 |
| hit or kick a wall, door or furniture | 65 | 21 |
| throw, smash or break an object | 52 | 16.8 |
| drive dangerously with you in the car | 47 | 15.2 |
| throw an object at you | 87 | 28.2 |
| Total | 309 | 100 |

The above score from the frequency 21% revealed that their spouses have hit or kick a wall, door or furniture. The above score from the frequency 16.8% revealed that their spouses have actually thrown smash or break an object. 15.2% .showed that their spouses have driven dangerously with them in the car while almost 28.2% revealed that they have been spun one object or the other during experience of violence with their partner.

Table 14: Comparison of Age Scores with SVAWS (n=309)

| | Less than 20yrs (n=6) | 20-29 yrs (n=147) | 30-39yrs (n=126) | 40yrs and above (n=30) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 102.83± 36.24 | 96.45± 46.74 | 110.06± 38.11 | 104.32±36.3 3 | 6.043 2 | 0.11 0 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 6.67±5.47 | 8.09±5.79 | 9.62±5.84 | 9.86±5.60 | 7.201 | 0.06 6 |
| threats - mild violence | 10.67±6.5 3 | 8.69±5.67 | 9.87±5.05 | 10.57±5.36 | 4.512 | 0.21 1 |
| threats - moderate violence | 12.67±4.6 7 | 7.67±5.51 | 8.67±5.85 | 8.67±5.85 | 5.199 | 0.15 8 |
| threats - serious violence | 10.50±7.3 7 | 14.21±11.2 9 | 16.89±10.5 6 | 9.50±10.81 | 12.77 8 | 0.00 5 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 6.67±7.45 | 9.79±5.97 | 9.62±5.59 | 11.43±5.41 | 3.887 | 0.27 4 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 15.00±7.7 5 | 11.16±7.36 | 12.30±7.39 | 13.92±7.25 | 4.937 | 0.17 6 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.00±2.45 | 4.77±3.55 | 4.40±3.53 | 6.96±3.27 | 12.01 8 | 0.00 7 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 22.67±6.0 2 | 18.15±12.5 3 | 22.34±10.2 3 | 18.29±12.09 | 4.308 | 0.23 0 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 13.00±7.0 1 | 13.93±7.97 | 16.33±7.46 | 14.36±6.99 | 7.748 | 0.05 2 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic, threat mild violence, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to age. However, since the p-values of the threat of serious violence and acts of moderate violence sub-scales are less than 0.05, there is a statistical significant difference relative to age in these sub-scales. A Post-hoc analysis for pair comparison revealed that individuals between age 30-39 years have the highest score in the threat of serious violence ($p=0.005$) sub-scale followed by the individuals in the 20-29 years age cohort. In the Acts of Moderate Violence sub-scale ($p=0.07$), individuals between age 30-39 years have the highest score followed by individuals below 20 years.

Table 15: Comparison of Religion Scores with SVAWS (n=309)

| | Christianity (n=195) | Muslims (n=94) | Traditional (n=20) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 103.21±43.39 | 103.02±39.29 | 103.25±48.03 | 0.191 | 0.909 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 9.16±5.93 | 8.00±5.42 | 10.20±6.29 | 3.836 | 0.147 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.45±5.59 | 9.61±4.94 | 8.20±5.73 | 1.030 | 0.597 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.51±5.96 | 8.32±5.29 | 7.20±5.13 | 1.163 | 0.559 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.79±10.87 | 15.77±11.41 | 11.20±10.98 | 1.945 | 3.79 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 9.78±5.67 | 9.66±5.87 | 10.80±6.78 | 1.532 | 0.465 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.68±7.51 | 12.29±7.06 | 13.50±7.79 | 1.114 | 0.573 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.93±3.66 | 4.24±3.19 | 6.45±3.67 | 7.524 | 0.023 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 20.06±11.50 | 20.23±2.25 | 19.20±9.87 | 1.938 | 0.379 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.86±7.75 | 14.89±7.70 | 16.50±7.51 | 0.775 | 0.679 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence action of moderate violence, action of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than significant level of 0.05. However, act of moderate violence ($p=0.023$) are less than significant level of 0.05

Table 16: Comparison of Ethnicity Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | Hausa (n=15) | Igbo (n=58) | Yoruba (n=203) | Others (n=33) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 94.45±45.00 | 103.19±49.31 | 104.46±38.97 | 98.45±48.76 | 1.091 | 0.779 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.00±5.37 | 9.66±6.23 | 8.69±5.84 | 8.97±5.19 | 1.983 | 0.576 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.45±5.44 | 8.62±5.29 | 9.45±5.39 | 9.45±5.82 | 1.930 | 0.587 |
| threats - moderate violence | 10.55±5.45 | 8.07±5.92 | 7.45±5.61 | 8.85±6.06 | 2.612 | 0.455 |
| threats - serious violence | 11.45±11.40 | 16.66±10.88 | 14.26±11.11 | 16.12±10.86 | 4.541 | 0.209 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 8.00±5.65 | 10.55±6.21 | 10.00±5.54 | 8.00±6.25 | 5.393 | 0.145 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 11.82±7.83 | 11.98±7.83 | 12.50±7.02 | 9.09±8.24 | 5.099 | 0.165 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.73±3.66 | 4.45±3.90 | 4.83±3.33 | 5.18±4.19 | 1.025 | 0.795 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 15.27±14.95 | 18.62±11.74 | 21.29±10.96 | 16.97±12.92 | 5.148 | 0.161 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.18±5.55 | 14.59±8.03 | 15.00±7.86 | 15.82±7.00 | 0.758 | 0.859 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence,

action of minor violence, action of moderate violence, acts of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than significant level of 0.05, it means there is no statistical significance difference relative to ethnicity.

Table 17: Comparison of Marital status Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | Married (n=253) | Divorced (n=20) | Divorced (n=20) | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 94.31±47.35 | 103.56±41.24 | 114.35±45.46 | 3.487 | 0.175 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 7.89±6.31 | 8.91±5.79 | 10.40±5.09 | 2.216 | 0.330 |
| threats - mild violence | 8.11±5.37 | 9.56±5.40 | 10.00±5.43 | 2.583 | 0.275 |
| threats - moderate violence | 7.67±5.85 | 8.35±5.69 | 9.80±5.73 | 1.800 | 0.406 |
| threats - serious violence | 12.83±10.25 | 15.00±11.13 | 16.45±11.64 | 2.245 | 0.325 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.67±5.49 | 9.68±5.81 | 9.80±6.15 | 0.852 | 0.653 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 9.86±8.06 | 12.23±7.27 | 13.00±7.33 | 3.445 | 0.179 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.17±3.97 | 4.83±3.53 | 4.20±3.14 | 0.787 | 0.675 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 18.44±11.41 | 19.89±11.66 | 24.80±9.32 | 3.632 | 0.163 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 13.67±9.03 | 15.10±7.47 | 15.90±8.09 | 1.095 | 0.579 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, action of moderate violence, acts of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than, it means there is no significance difference relative to marital status.

Table 18: Comparison of Educational Level Statistics with SVAWS(n=309)

| | None (n=26) | Primary (n=24) | Secondary (n=49) | Higher Institution (n=210) | Xkw | P* |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 109.92±29.99 | 98.21±39.07 | 107.81±45.24 | 101.88±43.60 | 3.059 | 0.383 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.15±6.04 | 6.17±5.78 | 9.21±5.35 | 9.23±5.84 | 5.856 | 0.119 |
| threats - mild violence | 12.31±3.56 | 10.00±5.53 | 10.33±5.47 | 8.78±5.45 | 11.286 | 0.010 |
| threats - moderate violence | 10.46±6.41 | 9.83±5.65 | 8.09±5.95 | 7.98±5.52 | 5.396 | 0.145 |
| threats - serious violence | 15.62±10.35 | 11.08±11.66 | 18.07±10.82 | 14.49±11.01 | 6.601 | 0.086 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 8.92±5.34 | 9.00±5.68 | 10.69±5.50 | 9.83±5.92 | 3.237 | 0.357 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 13.85±8.40 | 14.79±7.44 | 11.16±7.93 | 11.59±7.07 | 8.495 | 0.037 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 3.92±2.91 | 5.75±3.30 | 5.23±3.53 | 4.75±3.66 | 3.258 | 0.353 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 21.23±10.35 | 15.33±12.46 | 20.09±11.22 | 20.46±11.67 | 5.090 | 0.165 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.46±5.41 | 16.25±7.39 | 14.93±8.00 | 14.78±7.96 | 0.737 | 0.864 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

****Significance level of 0.05**

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to educational level. However, since the p-values of threat of mild violence ($p=0.010$) and action of minor violence ($p=0.037$) sub-scales are less than 0.05, A Post-hoc analysis for pair comparison revealed that individuals with no formal education have the highest score in the threat of mild violence sub-scale followed by the individuals with secondary education while the least score were people with higher education ($p<0.05$). In the action of minor violence sub-scale, the post hoc analysis revealed that individuals with only primary education have the highest score followed by individuals with no formal education ($p<0.05$).

Table 19: Comparison of Partner Education Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | None (n=25) | Primary (n=8) | Secondary (n=56) | Higher Institution (n=220) | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 105.64±34.66 | 109.63±35.77 | 106.02±48.29 | 101.92±42.14 | 0.853 | 0.837 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 7.36±5.09 | 6.00±6.41 | 9.33±5.97 | 9.07±5.97 | 3.470 | 0.325 |
| threats - mild violence | 11.36±4.72 | 10.00±4.78 | 10.35±5.13 | 8.93±5.51 | 5.885 | 0.117 |
| threats - moderate violence | 10.40±6.83 | 10.00±6.41 | 8.86±5.08 | 7.94±5.65 | 4.888 | 0.180 |
| threats - serious violence | 15.68±9.54 | 20.13±12.65 | 16.47±11.09 | 14.13±11.13 | 4.505 | 0.212 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 8.80±5.77 | 10.00±4.78 | 9.02±6.19 | 10.11±5.73 | 1.672 | 0.643 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 13.60±7.84 | 15.00±5.35 | 11.27±8.18 | 11.86±7.19 | 3.312 | 0.346 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.20±2.59 | 6.00±3.21 | 5.29±3.68 | 4.74±3.64 | 2.279 | 0.517 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 21.76±9.39 | 16.00±13.52 | 18.35±11.79 | 20.42±11.71 | 1.614 | 0.656 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 12.48±6.69 | 16.50±6.99 | 17.06±6.93 | 14.71±7.94 | 8.021 | 0.046 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of moderate of moderate violence, and acts of serious violence subscales respectively are more than significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to partner educational level. However, since the p-values of the acts of sexual violence is less than significant level of 0.05, there is a statistical significant difference relative to partner educational level in this sub-scale. A Post-hoc analysis for pair comparison revealed that individuals with secondary education have the highest score in the acts of sexual violence ($p=0.046$) followed by the individuals with primary education while the least score were people with no formal education.

Table 20: Comparison of Employment Level Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Poorest (n=6) | Poor (n=37) | Middle (n=131) | Rich (n=65) | Richest (n=70) | Xkw | P* |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | Mean±S D | Mean± SD | Mean± SD | | |
| Total Score | 119.00±38.17 | 102.27±35.38 | 108.84±39.85 | 92.88±46.37 | 101.04±45.99 | 7.889 | 0.096 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.00±7.16 | 7.35±5.69 | 9.37±5.69 | 8.73±6.27 | 9.06±5.59 | 2.867 | 0.580 |
| threats - mild violence | 10.67±5.47 | 10.16±5.21 | 10.02±5.03 | 8.40±5.88 | 8.71±5.65 | 5.568 | 0.234 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.52±5.321 | 8.97±5.36 | 8.07±5.27 | 7.93±6.85 | 8.29±5.41 | 11.531 | 0.234 |
| threats - serious violence | 18.67±9.56 | 10.22±9.84 | 17.07±10.57 | 13.77±11.16 | 13.89±11.76 | 11.149 | 0.025 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 6.67±7.45 | 11.14±5.51 | 10.21±5.28 | 8.73±6.05 | 9.59±6.30 | 3.720 | 0.445 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.50±6.35 | 13.78±6.91 | 12.93±7.21 | 8.58±7.14 | 11.62±7.35 | 25.199 | 0.000 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.00±3.09 | 5.35±3.61 | 5.19±3.48 | 4.50±3.43 | 4.15±3.77 | 5.314 | 0.257 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 20.00±9.79 | 17.95±11.69 | 20.23±11.14 | 19.33±11.99 | 21.53±12.22 | 3.407 | 0.492 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.00±6.19 | 17.35±6.60 | 15.76±7.02 | 12.90±8.40 | 14.21±8.54 | 7.922 | 0.094 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence, acts of moderate violence,

acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to employment level. However, since the p-values of the threat of serious violence ($p=0.025$) and action of minor violence ($p=0.000$) are less than significant level of 0.05. A Post-hoc analysis for pair comparison revealed that individuals with poorest employment have the highest score in the threat of serious violence sub-scale followed by the individuals with middle employment level($p<0.05$). In the action of minor violence sub-scale, the post-hoc analysis indicated that individuals with poor employment level have the highest score, followed by those with middle employment while the least score were people with rich employment($p<0.05$)

Table 21: Comparison of Partner Employment Level Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Poorest (n=21) | Poor (n=33) | Middle (n=112) | Rich (n=84) | Riches t (n=59) | X _{kw} | P* |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | Mean± SD | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | | |
| Total Score | 91.29±46.99 | 114.31±38.92 | 104.04±41.16 | 105.59±37.54 | 97.20±49.45 | 3.133 | 0.536 |
| threats symbolic violence | 8.00±6.45 | 9.93±5.82 | 8.61±5.94 | 8.97±5.41 | 9.08±5.98 | 1.886 | 0.757 |
| threats mild violence | 7.81±4.97 | 11.31±5.56 | 10.31±5.38 | 8.70±4.56 | 8.27±6.07 | 12.204 | 0.016 |
| threats moderate violence | 8.00±5.93 | 8.83±5.69 | 8.68±5.86 | 8.54±5.59 | 7.46±5.58 | 2.853 | 0.583 |
| threats serious violence | 11.33±9.51 | 15.93±10.73 | 15.64±11.08 | 15.14±11.59 | 13.64±10.99 | 3.591 | 0.464 |
| Acts Minor violence | 9.52±6.75 | 11.03±6.29 | 9.48±5.71 | 10.11±5.09 | 9.56±6.22 | 5.606 | 0.231 |
| Acts Mild violence | 11.19±8.65 | 13.97±6.99 | 12.21±7.28 | 12.91±6.97 | 9.75±7.51 | 10.166 | 0.038 |
| Acts Moderate violence | 4.00±3.83 | 6.41±3.28 | 4.62±3.40 | 4.74±3.44 | 4.83±3.90 | 5.445 | 0.245 |
| Acts Serious violence | 18.29±148.11 | 20.14±10.17 | 18.81±11.85 | 21.41±11.17 | 21.29±12.12 | 5.892 | 0.207 |
| Acts Sexual violence | 13.14±73.21 | 6.76±7.241 | 15.68±7.01 | 15.08±7.45 | 13.32±9.19 | 5.357 | 0.253 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, acts of moderate violence ,acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to employment level. However, since the p-values of the threat of mild violence ($P=0.016$) and action of minor violence ($P=0.038$) are less than significant level of 0.05, there is a statistical significant difference relative to partner employment level in these sub-scales. A Post-hoc analysis for pair comparison revealed that individuals with poor employment have the highest score in the threat of mild violence sub-scale followed by the individuals with middle employment level and the least score were the people with richest employment level($p<0.05$). In the action of minor violence sub-scale, the post-hoc analysis indicated that individuals with poor employment level have the highest score , followed by those with rich employment level while the least score were people with richest employment($p<0.05$).

Table 22: Comparison of Working Status Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=240) | No (n=69) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 101.75±41.87 | 107.75±44.09 | 6766.500 | 0.107 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.73±5.88 | 9.39±5.65 | 7386.000 | 0.318 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.23±5.36 | 10.03±5.56 | 7299.000 | 0.254 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.02±5.73 | 9.51±5.53 | 6977.000 | 0.098 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.96±10.98 | 14.41±11.38 | 8007.000 | 0.747 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 9.67±5.81 | 10.20±5.72 | 7766.00 | 0.480 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 11.47±7.29 | 13.69±7.51 | 6748.000 | 0.020 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.68±3.54 | 5.30±3.61 | 7275.500 | 0.178 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 20.23±11.41 | 19.48±12.23 | 7872.500 | 0.587 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.75±4.96 | 15.74±6.83 | 7764.500 | 0.611 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence , action of mild violence, actsof moderate violence, acts of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to working status. However, since the p-value of the action of minor violence (P=0.020) is less than 0.05, there is a statistical significant relative to working status.

Table 23: Comparison of Partner Working Status Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | Yes (n=251) | No (n=58) | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | U | P* |
| Total Score | 104.49±40.45 | 97.40±50.02 | 6357.000 | 0.705 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.77±5.62 | 9.38±6.68 | 6453.500 | 0.478 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.56±5.37 | 8.80±5.57 | 6250.500 | 0.287 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.80±5.61 | 6.47±5.79 | 5312.500 | 0.007 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.76±10.86 | 15.15±11.96 | 6967.500 | 0.918 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 9.77±5.83 | 9.96±5.65 | 6987.000 | 0.944 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 12.24±7.26 | 10.90±7.94 | 6199.500 | 0.155 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.81±3.39 | 4.91±4.26 | 6860.500 | 0.884 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 20.69±11.38 | 17.31±12.19 | 5679.500 | 0.019 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.09±7.62 | 14.51±8.14 | 6547.00 | 0.625 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat symbolic violence, threat mild violence, threat of serious violence , action of mild violence, acts of minor violence, acts

of moderate violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to partner working status. However, since the p-value of threat of moderate violence ($P=0.07$) and acts of serious violence (0.019) are less than 0.05, there is a statistical significant relative to working status in this sub-scale

Table 24: Comparison of Alcohol Consumption Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=45) | No (n=264) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 114.93±37.29 | 101.03±42.99 | 4442.000 | 0.027 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 10.84±5.29 | 8.53±5.85 | 4393.500 | 0.009 |
| threats - mild violence | 12.44±4.77 | 8.87±5.34 | 3578.500 | 0.000 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.09±5.43 | 8.42±5.77 | 5514.000 | 0.640 |
| threats - serious violence | 17.11±10.92 | 14.42±11.05 | 5002.00 | 0.095 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.29±5.28 | 9.54±5.84 | 4863.500 | 0.053 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 13.33±7.83 | 11.75±7.29 | 5087.000 | 0.130 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.47±3.58 | 4.71±3.55 | 5075.000 | 0.151 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 21.16±10.26 | 19.86±11.83 | 5870.000 | 0.962 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.20±6.59 | 14.94±7.90 | 5646.000 | 0.757 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

However, since the p-values of the threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of minor violence, acts of moderate violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to alcohol usage. The p-values of the Total scale (P=0.027) and the threat symbolic violence(P=0.009), and threat mild violence(P=0.000), action of mild violence (P=0.053) sub-scales respectively are less than 0.05. There is a significance difference relative to alcohol consumption

Table 25: Comparison of Partner Alcohol Consumption Scores with SVAWS (n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=76) | No (n=233) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 112.29±38.89 | 100.09±43.17 | 6693.000 | 0.022 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 10.22±5.55 | 8.44±5.86 | 6806.000 | 0.012 |
| threats - mild violence | 11.03±4.86 | 8.87±5.48 | 6569.000 | 0.004 |
| threats - moderate violence | 9.08±5.39 | 8.13±5.80 | 7752.500 | 0.309 |
| threats - serious violence | 16.08±11.39 | 14.41±10.93 | 7521.500 | 0.054 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.08±5.36 | 9.38±5.87 | 8077.000 | 0.283 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 12.50±7.18 | 11.82±7.47 | 7521.500 | 0.054 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.88±3.31 | 4.47±3.57 | 8381.500 | 0.543 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 21.51±11.23 | 19.56±11.69 | 6916.000 | 0.006 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.92±6.83 | 15.00±7.99 | 8237.000 | 0.535 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale is lesser than 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to partner alcohol usage. However, the p-values of threat of serious violence ($P=0.054$), threat mild violence ($P=0.004$), and threat of symbolic violence ($P=0.012$), acts of serious violence ($P=0.06$), acts of minor violence ($P=0.054$) sub-scales respectively.

Table 26: Comparison of Drug Addiction with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=41) | No (n=268) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 106.20±53.83 | 102.68±40.42 | 4100.000 | 0.050 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 9.80±6.40 | 8.74±5.73 | 4847.000 | 0.339 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.50±6.12 | 9.40±5.29 | 5286.500 | 0.931 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.20±6.07 | 8.39±5.66 | 5271.000 | 0.907 |
| threats - serious violence | 17.50±11.32 | 14.41±10.98 | 4785.000 | 0.194 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.20±5.87 | 9.75±5.78 | 5323.500 | 0.801 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 9.63±8.19 | 12.36±7.20 | 4261.000 | 0.020 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 6.08±3.75 | 4.63±3.49 | 4154.000 | 0.014 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 21.80±11.02 | 19.78±11.68 | 5233.000 | 0.665 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 13.50±9.29 | 15.21±7.42 | 4815.000 | 0.364 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the threat symbolic violence, threat mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to drug usage. However, since the p-values of the Total scale ($P=0.050$), acts of minor violence ($P=0.020$) and acts of moderate violence ($P=0.014$) are less than 0.05, it indicates that there is a statistical significance difference relative to drug usage in these mentioned sub-scales.

Table 27: Comparison of Partner Drug Addiction with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=55) | No (n=254) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 112.50±42.64 | 101.06±42.15 | 5026.000 | 0.010 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 9.85±5.79 | 8.67±5.82 | 6031.500 | 0.198 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.19±5.36 | 9.47±5.43 | 6477.500 | 0.613 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.29±5.54 | 8.38±5.76 | 6717.500 | 0.934 |
| threats - serious violence | 18.54±10.98 | 14.00±10.92 | 5466.500 | 0.012 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.74±6.01 | 9.60±5.73 | 6144.000 | 0.174 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 11.48±7.44 | 12.10±7.39 | 6370.000 | 0.334 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 6.11±3.64 | 4.54±3.48 | 5129.000 | 0.002 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 23.41±9.56 | 19.30±11.89 | 5996.500 | 0.103 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.89±8.14 | 15.00±7.63 | 6708.500 | 0.979 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values the Total scale (P=0.010), threat of serious violence (P=0.012) and the acts of moderate violence (P=0.002) sub-scales respectively are lesser than 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to partner drug usage. However, since the p-values of the threat of symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence are more than 0.05, it indicates that there is no statistical significance difference relative to partner drug usage in these mentioned sub-scales.

Table 28: Comparison of Legal Marriage with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=258) | No (n=51) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 101.82±42.65 | 109.53±41.03 | 5356.500 | 0.128 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.64±5.91 | 10.03±5.27 | 5428.500 | 0.087 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.35±5.49 | 9.73±5.01 | 6189.500 | 0.737 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.02±5.71 | 10.04±5.45 | 5211.500 | 0.036 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.89±11.32 | 14.55±9.78 | 6376.000 | 0.787 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 9.79±5.92 | 9.88±5.14 | 6496.000 | 0.955 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 11.79±7.36 | 12.94±7.56 | 5982.000 | 0.331 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.62±3.52 | 5.76±3.64 | 5293.000 | 0.036 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 19.82±11.80 | 21.18±10.59 | 6401.000 | 0.819 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.89±7.79 | 15.41±7.32 | 6327.500 | 0.856 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, the threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence respectively are more than significant level of 0.05, it indicates that there is no statistical significance difference relative to legal marriage status. However, since the threat of moderate violence ($P=0.036$) and acts of moderate violence ($P=0.036$) are less than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is a statistical significance difference relative to legal marriage status in these mentioned sub-scales

Table 29: Comparison of Wanted Pregnancy Statistics with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=260) | No (n=49) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 103.36±41.25 | 102.13±48.48 | 5538.000 | 0.618 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.92±5.75 | 8.68±6.26 | 5937.500 | 0.953 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.29±5.30 | 10.04±5.95 | 5441.000 | 0.322 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.40±5.65 | 8.17±6.07 | 5732.500 | 0.659 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.96±10.89 | 14.15±11.99 | 5931.500 | 0.743 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 9.72±5.75 | 10.29±5.99 | 5647.500 | 0.395 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 12.06±52.22 | 11.59±8.28 | 5971.500 | 0.799 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.94±3.51 | 4.21±3.79 | 5353.500 | 0.198 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 19.98±11.54 | 20.42±12.00 | 6103.00 | 0.990 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.06±7.59 | 14.55±8.37 | 5879.500 | 0.795 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of moderate violence, acts of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to wanted pregnancy.

Table 30: Comparison of Year old at Marriage Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | 20yrs&below (n=72) | 21-29 yrs (n=207) | 30yrs&above (n=30) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 98.17±48.91 | 105.97±40.42 | 96.10±38.63 | 859.000 | 0.214 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 9.24±6.23 | 8.67±5.67 | 9.47±5.99 | 1034.500 | 0.904 |
| threats - mild violence | 8.71±5.52 | 9.61±5.39 | 9.733±5.21 | 936.000 | 0.372 |
| threats - moderate violence | 8.12±5.94 | 8.41±5.61 | 8.67±5.95 | 1013.500 | 0.779 |
| threats - serious violence | 13.18±11.18 | 16.57±10.49 | 7.23±10.95 | 724.000 | 0.006 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 9.65±5.75 | 9.89±5.82 | 9.60±5.81 | 817.500 | 0.048 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.44±7.27 | 12.27±7.41 | 13.67±7.18 | 1079.500 | 0.997 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.11±3.70 | 4.88±3.46 | 3.80±3.77 | 880.000 | 0.125 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 19.88±12.17 | 20.16±11.29 | 15.49±7.68 | 1065.500 | 0.912 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 13.85±7.78 | 19.73±12.56 | 14.20±7.64 | 10228.500 | 0.863 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of mild violence, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence, acts of moderate violence, action of serious violence, and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to age of individuals during marriage. A post-hoc result analysis shows that individuals between 21- 29 years old cohort has the highest threat of serious violence score($P=0.006$) while people that are 30 years and above recorded the least score($p<0.05$). In the action of minor violence (0.048) sub- scale, a post-hoc analysis indicated that individuals that are 30 years and above has the highest score while those who married from age 20 years and below has the least score($p<0.05$).

Table 31: Comparison of Numbers of Children Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| | 2 and below (n=212) | 3-5 children (n=91) | 6 &above (n=6) | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
| Scale Score | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | Xkw | P* |
| Total Score | 99.30±45.69 | 113.00±32.02 | 94.33±38.19 | 4.163 | 0.125 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 8.51±5.81 | 9.65±5.73 | 10.67±7.00 | 3.724 | 0.155 |
| threats - mild violence | 8.85±5.49 | 10.64±4.92 | 11.33±6.41 | 6.930 | 0.031 |
| threats - moderate violence | 7.82±5.57 | 9.98±5.71 | 4.00±5.06 | 11.026 | 0.004 |
| threats - serious violence | 14.48±11.43 | 16.22±10.09 | 7.00±7.67 | 5.242 | 0.073 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 9.56±5.93 | 10.64±5.18 | 6.67±7.87 | 4.057 | 0.132 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.45±7.46 | 13.35±7.00 | 10.83±9.17 | 4.240 | 0.120 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 4.42±3.49 | 5.68±3.56 | 6.50±3.51 | 8.110 | 0.017 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 19.19±12.08 | 22.02±10.02 | 21.33±14.00 | 3.379 | 0.185 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.01±7.93 | 14.82±7.21 | 16.00±8.19 | 0.339 | 0.844 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of serious violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to number children. A post-hoc result analysis shows that individuals with 6 children and above has the highest threat of mild violence ($p=0.031$) score while people that had 2 children and below recorded the least score ($p<0.05$). In the threat of moderate violence ($p=0.004$) sub-scale, a post-hoc analysis indicated that individuals that have between 3-5 children has the highest score while those with 6 children and has the least score ($p<0.05$). In the acts of moderate violence sub-scale ($p=0.017$), the post-hoc analysis revealed that individuals with 6 children and above has the highest score while those with 2 children and below has the least score ($p<0.05$).

Table 32: Comparison History of Family Violence Scores with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=72) | No (n=237) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 117.15±34.96 | 98.62±43.67 | 5987.000 | 0.001 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 9.89±5.41 | 8.56±5.92 | 7050.000 | 0.057 |
| threats - mild violence | 10.78±4.58 | 8.97±5.59 | 6798.500 | 0.021 |
| threats - moderate violence | 9.44±5.94 | 8.01±5.59 | 7213.000 | 0.102 |
| threats - serious violence | 18.28±10.61 | 13.72±10.99 | 6358.000 | 0.001 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.56±5.63 | 9.57±5.83 | 7619.000 | 0.188 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 14.17±6.39 | 11.28±7.57 | 6761.000 | 0.008 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.71±3.19 | 4.54±3.63 | 6684.000 | 0.008 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 23.33±9.94 | 18.99±11.91 | 6973.000 | 0.019 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.00±7.19 | 14.97±7.88 | 8109.500 | 0.738 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale(p=0.01) and the threat of mild violence(p=0.021), threat of serious violence(p=0.001), acts of minor violence(p=0.008), acts of moderate violence(p=0.008), and act of serious violence (p=0.019), sub-scales respectively are less than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to history of family violence. However, since the p-values of the threat of symbolic

violence, threat of moderate violence, action of mild violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively is more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to history of family violence.

Table 33: Comparison of History of Partner Family Violence with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=56) | No (n=253) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 121.84±33.31 | 98.76±43.17 | 4403.000 | 0.001 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 11.93±5.20 | 8.17±5.74 | 4244.000 | 0.001 |
| threats - mild violence | 10.57±4.34 | 9.14±5.60 | 5948.000 | 0.111 |
| threats - moderate violence | 10.29±5.11 | 7.92±5.76 | 5347.000 | 0.008 |
| threats - serious violence | 17.75±9.80 | 14.15±11.23 | 5694.000 | 0.022 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 11.07±5.06 | 9.51±5.91 | 6041.500 | 0.091 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 15.00±6.47 | 11.28±7.43 | 5040.000 | 0.001 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 6.38±3.19 | 4.46±3.55 | 4783.000 | 0.001 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 23.86±8.83 | 19.16±11.99 | 5778.000 | 0.030 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 15.00±6.86 | 14.97±7.91 | 6710.000 | 0.714 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale (p=0.001), threat of moderate violence (p=0.008), threat of serious violence (p=0.022), acts of minor violence (p=0.001), acts of moderate violence (p=0.001), and act of serious violence (p=0.030), sub-scales respectively are

less than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to history of family violence. However, since the p-values of the ,acts of mild violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to history of family violence.

Table 34: Needed Help on Domestic Violence with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Yes (n=80) | No (n=229) | U | P* |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| | Mean±SD | Mean±SD | | |
| Total Score | 117.53±32.66 | 98.37±44.03 | 6230.500 | 0.001 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 10.46±5.09 | 8.32±5.95 | 6715.500 | 0.003 |
| threats - mild violence | 11.49±4.44 | 8.73±5.52 | 6228.000 | 0.001 |
| threats - moderate violence | 10.21±5.06 | 7.76±5.79 | 6684.500 | 0.003 |
| threats - serious violence | 18.49±9.77 | 13.57±11.23 | 6700.000 | 0.001 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 10.21±5.46 | 9.72±5.89 | 8499.000 | 0.587 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 12.50±52.44 | 11.85±7.44 | 8436.000 | 0.523 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 6.38±2.99 | 4.30±3.58 | 5755.500 | 0.000 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 23.49±10.18 | 18.84±11.79 | 6889.000 | 0.002 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 14.31±6.85 | 15.28±7.96 | 7714.000 | 0.118 |

*Mann-Whitney U test

**Significance level of 0.05

Since the p-values of the Total scale(p=0.001) and the threat of symbolic violence(p=0.003), threat of mild violence(p=0.001), threat of moderate violence(p=0.003), threat of serious violence(p=0.001), acts of moderate

violence($p=0.000$) and act of serious violence($p=0.002$) sub-scales respectively are less than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to request of help. However, since the p-values of the action of mild violence, action of minor violence and acts of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to requesting for help

Table 35: Source of Help Against Violence on Domestic Violence with SVAWS(n=309)

| Scale Score | Health Workers (n=26) | Friends (n=34) | Police (n=32) | Family (n=145) | Others (n=72) | Xkw | P* |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | Mean± SD | Mean±S D | Mean± SD | | |
| Total Score | 115.85±42.38 | 108.50±47.14 | 116.13±19.45 | 99.87±41.42 | 96.60±47.37 | 6.761 | 0.149 |
| threats - symbolic violence | 10.15±6.22 | 9.18±5.62 | 10.27±4.54 | 8.18±5.78 | 9.03±6.27 | 8.057 | 0.090 |
| threats - mild violence | 9.08±5.13 | 9.53±5.12 | 10.80±4.83 | 10.06±5.59 | 7.66±5.22 | 11.765 | 0.019 |
| threats - moderate violence | 11.08±5.09 | 8.24±5.11 | 8.93±5.11 | 8.57±5.97 | 6.80±5.59 | 12.270 | 0.015 |
| threats - serious violence | 16.15±10.62 | 16.06±11.49 | 19.83±9.57 | 13.69±10.92 | 13.80±11.43 | 8.067 | 0.089 |
| Acts of Minor violence | 10.00±6.22 | 10.32±5.92 | 9.33±5.07 | 9.52±5.69 | 10.23±6.30 | 1.809 | 0.771 |
| Acts of Mild violence | 14.42±7.66 | 12.65±7.71 | 12.83±6.39 | 11.23±7.57 | 11.86±7.13 | 5.242 | 0.263 |
| Acts of Moderate violence | 5.42±3.50 | 5.74±3.17 | 5.60±3.32 | 4.05±3.55 | 5.31±3.65 | 12.465 | 0.014 |
| Acts of Serious violence | 22.46±11.09 | 21.41±11.44 | 22.93±10.45 | 19.52±11.54 | 18.29±12.27 | 4.175 | 0.383 |
| Acts of Sexual violence | 17.08±.53 | 15.35±7.56 | 15.60±6.22 | 15.04±7.60 | 13.63±8.54 | 3.992 | 0.407 |

*Kruskal Wallis Test

****Significance level of 0.05**

Since the p-values of the Total scale and the threat of symbolic violence, threat of serious violence, action of mild violence, action of minor violence, acts of serious violence and act of sexual violence sub-scales respectively are more than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is no significance difference relative to source of help against violence. However, since the p-values of the threat of mild violence($p=0.019$), threat of moderate violence (0.015) and acts of moderate violence ($p=0.014$) sub-scales respectively are less than the significant level of 0.05, it means there is a significance difference relative to source of help against violence.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION

This is the descriptive study on domestic violence against pregnant women in rural areas of Nigeria. A Self-administered questionnaire was used during the study, the social demographic data were taken and then evaluated on the scale of severity of violence against women (SVAWS) administered to 309 pregnant women to provided information on the topic. The aim of our study is to determine the type and how often the violence against pregnant women and to determine the prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Osun State, Nigeria.

5.1 Discussion on respondents scales scores and demographic characteristics

In our study difference between the total scale of the respondents according to their age and threats serious violence and also Acts of Moderate Violence were statistically significant in our study (Table 14). Individuals between ages 30-39 years have the highest score in the threat of serious violence sub-scale followed by the individuals in the 20-29 years age in the Acts of Moderate Violence sub-scale compared to other age groups. In the previous studies,) the average age of the participants age ($M \pm SD = 28.8 \pm 8$) Peltzer. K., & Pengpid, S. (2013). Also according to another study also shows significantly affects on the women below the mean age of the subjects were ($M \pm SD = 27.08 \pm 7.32$) years, Udoh, V.I., Bassey (2018). Another research study shows women age 40 above are at more risk of witnessing physical domestic abuse such as slaps which could be termed acts of moderate violence. This is in consonance with a research conducted by Panthacket al.,(2019) which found an increasing trend in domestic violence against older women.

In our study It was found that there is statistical significance difference relative to Christianity Religion (Table 15) have the in the act of moderate violence of less than significant level of 0.05 compared to other religion group. The mean score of the Acts of moderate violence is 4.93 ± 3.66 , that is, slap you with the palm of his hand, slap you

with the back of his hand, slap you around your face and Head are more common. However, individuals that profess traditional form of religion reported the highest acts of violence that borders on moderate hand contact (e.g slap) followed by those that professes the Christianity faith with the lowest record among individuals professing Islamic religion. However, in a similar study conducted by Al-Tawil (2012) to examine violence against women in religion context, his study concluded prevalence of violence (physical and/or sexual) against women within the Islamic culture is higher in contrast to women in the Christian culture.

In our study it shows there is no statistical significance difference related to ethnicity (Table 16). In respect to ethnicity, the Yoruba ethnic groups show a greater tendency of severity of violence against women as a result of the high severity score. The study shows indicative violence prevalence among divorced women; however there is no sufficient statistical evidence to validate this assertion. Evaluating the effect of education and literacy of victims, the study shows that women with no or low level of formal education suffered more from threats of mild violence and acts of minor violence in contrast to women with a higher literacy level. The high tendency of illiterate women to be at a receiving end of a partner intimate violence was also supported by Deyessa et al., (2010) in their study among Ethiopia women. In their study, they concluded that women with poor literacy are often economically disproportionate which made them more susceptible to violence from their partners. Similarly, women with partners having a low formal education status displayed acts of sexual violence against their partners than those with a higher literacy level.

It was found that there is no difference between the total scales and sub-scales of the respondents according to their marital status (Table 17). It means there is no significance difference relative to marital status. But majority of the respondents are married (81.9%). This is in accordance with previous study that marital status association of pregnant women are not predisposing factor or cause of domestic violence as they showed no significant relationship with SVAWS (Adadu, Egbe and Undie, 2015).

It was found that there is statistically significant in the threat of mild violence and acts of minor violence related to their Educational Level. It shows that individuals with no

formal education have the highest score in the threat of mild violence sub-scale 12.31 ± 3.56 followed by the individuals with secondary education 10.33 ± 5.47 while the least score were people with higher education 8.78 ± 5.45 . In the acts of minor violence sub-scale, it revealed that individuals with only primary highest score followed by individuals with no formal education. Other researchers found Lower education 44 ± 61.1 ($p=0.201$) and in higher education 28 ± 38.9 ($p=0.649$) respectively. Furthermore, it was indicated that there is statistically significant in the acts of sexual violence related to partner educational level (Table 18) in this sub-scale. ($p=0.046$), that means individuals with secondary education have the highest score followed by the individuals with primary education while the least score were people with no formal education Udoh, V.I., Bassey (2018). This is assuming that the participants and their partners had low educational status and they are embarrassed to express the truth about being under any kinds of violence. It is also reasonable to say that both women's and men's knowledge about domestic abuse could lead to aggressive behavior in their homes.

Our study shows that women with poor income suffered threat of serious and acts of mild violence than women with very good or moderate incomes (Table 21). Most often, women with poor income are economically vulnerable and exploited, thus leading to an increased risk of domestic violence (Counts, 1999). This assertion was equally confirmed by a systemic research carried out by (Semahegn 2015) on a systemic review of studies on violence against women. In this study, it can also be put forward that women with partners having low poor paid employment suffered more of threats and acts of mild violence than partners having high income paying employment opportunities.

In our study it was found that Women who are not working were found to be experiencing higher acts of minor violence in contrast with those working. According to an Indian study, it was concluded that women are more protective against domestic violence when they are at liberty to be gainfully employed in contrast to those who are primary confined to a housewife role (Jejeebhoy, 1998). Thus, an absence of financial autonomy could be responsible for a greater risk of domestic violence towards women.

An Australian study on financial stress and violence against women by (Weatherburn, 2011) posited that women with no gainful employment could suffer from social support, isolation and be considered burdensome by her partner especially during an economic uptight period; hence such women could be at a receiving end of spousal violence. Relative to their partner working status (Table 23), women whose partners are working however are found to suffer from threats of moderate and acts of serious violence than those with partners that are not working or gainfully employed (Cunradi et al., 2002, Lauritsen & Schuam, 2004). More often, men working could be encumbered with work stress and physical burnout. In a bid to alleviate this situation, men tend to transfer this aggression against their partner thus resulting into an act of physical violence and aggressive behavior (Spriggs et al., 2009).

Overall, women consuming alcohol were found to witness a higher severity of domestic violence than women not consuming alcohol in our study (Table 24). This is in consonance with a study conducted by Devries et al., (2013) which linked alcohol consumption by women with partner intimate violence. This is because men could consider women who drink to be a deviant from a societal norm that consider drinking a conservative role or practice of the male population (Devries et al., 2013). In same vein, threat of symbolic violence, threat and acts of mild violence were found rife among women that consume alcohol. Overall, women having partners that consume alcohol (Table 25) were found to be victim of severe violence than those with partners not drinking alcohol and this also reflected in the threat of symbolic, mild and threat of serious violence domains in contrast with women with non-smoking partners. This conclusion is in agreement with studies conducted by Tumwesigye et al. (2009) and Jewkes (2002) which posited that men indulging in alcohol consumption often engage in violence behavior against their spouse. In a Uganda study, women with partners with drinking habits were four times at risk of domestic violence (physical and Sexual) than women with spouses not indulging in alcohol consumption (Koenig et al., 2004).

Investigating the effect of drug addiction on the severity of domestic violence, overall, the study found that women addicted to drugs tends to experience greater domestic violence than women not giving to drug addiction (Table 26). In a research conducted by

(Kean 2004) concluded that women under drug influence could expect unrealistic expectation from the spouse and the inability to meeting such expectations could create a volatile relationship and interaction which could influence the man to respond with aggressiveness that could result into physical abuse. Likewise in a study comprising 212 respondents, (Peters et al.2012) said there is a link found between illegal substance utilization and incidence of sexual and physical aggressiveness against women. In addition, women with partners addicted to drugs reported greater severe domestic violence (Table 27) than those whose partners were not addicted to drugs. In another study, it indicates that drug abuse is of one of the major cause of domestic violence against women with other risk factors such as frustration and alcohol abuse(Leonard and Eiden2007). Another study byAndrews et al.(2011) writes effects of drug abuse on violence against women concluded that partners giving to drug abuse would have their communication distorted thus engendering arguments that can easily snow-ball into violence.

On the legality of marital union in our study (Table 28), it was found that women who are not legally married are found to be more susceptible to threats of moderate violence such as voicing the desire to destroy their personal belongings as well as acts of moderate violence that entail violent acts such as hitting them with hands than women that are legally unionized with their partners. Been married legally tends to have a protective influence against domestic violence than when partners are simply co-habiting (Courtney et al, 2011). The absence of legal backing for marriage union could have made partner to be less restrained from meting out violence against women, since such women victims would be less disposed to press any formal punitive charges. However, the study does not find any difference in severity of domestic violence relative to the desire to keep or not to keep pregnancy.

Our study shows that women with 30 years and above length of marital union recorded very low severity of domestic violence that borders on threats of serious and acts of minor violence (Table 30). However, those having a length of marital union between 21-29 years recorded a much higher severity of domestic violence that connotes threats of serious and acts of minor violence. In a study conducted in Nepal, physical and sexual

violence were found prevalent among women that are fewer in the years of their marital union (Puri et al.,2012). When examining the relationship of children born and its implication on domestic violence on women, our study shows that women with more than 5 children are found to receive the greatest domestic violence that hinges on threatening behaviors and other acts of moderate violence (Table 31) while it was found that women with not more than 2 children have a lesser domestic rage against them.

Our study also found that women with history of family violence received greater severity of domestic violence (Table 32) than those with no history of domestic violence. Likewise, women with such family history recorded the higher form of domestic violence in the threats of mild, serious violence and acts of minor, modest and serious violence domains in contrast with those with no family history of violence behavior. Women who reported that their partner has a history of family violence (Table 33) were found to experience a more severe form of domestic violence in contrast to those with partners not having a history of family violence. Individuals with prior history of violence could have suffered trauma which indeed negatively affect spousal relationships and interactions thus leading to domestic violence in the family. In a research conducted by (Flannery et al,2004) and (Evans et al,1991) concluded that prior victim of violence or abuse could be traumatized and they tend to reenact such experience against others in volatile or provocative situation.

Women that reported to need help against domestic violence were found to be victim of severe domestic violence than women with no request of help (Table 34). These women soliciting help were discovered to be at very high risks of threaten violence behavior and acts of both moderate and serious forms of domestic violence than those with no help request. The study also found that women who were found to be vulnerable to threats of mild domestic violence sought help from the law enforcement officer (Police) and family members (Table 35) while those that reported threats of moderate violence identified more with healthcare workers and law enforcement officers (Police). However, those with high cases of acts of moderate violence resort to support coming from friends and law enforcement officers (Police).

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 RESULTS

Based on the research questions of this research, the following conclusions are reached;

1. Most victims of violence have history of violence and perpetrators have history of violence.
2. Factors such as alcohol consumption, drug addiction from both pregnant women and their partners had high degrees as cause of violence in the region.
3. It is also discovered that despite the high educational level and civilization of the participants, there is still prevalence of different scales of violence.
4. Despite the high level of education among pregnant women and their partners, there is still existence and prevalence of domestic violence.
5. The study shows that there is little or no knowledge to the management of violence in the society
6. Victims of domestic violence are inclined to seeking succor and confidence from family members and friends without resorting to authorities or agencies that are constituted to tackle violence

6.2 Recommendations

1. The framework for eliminating violence should be properly constituted and enforced to enable them carry out designated actions against violence and its prevalence in the society.
2. There should be more sensitization of the topic and issues related to violence at all levels and strata of the society.
3. Educational institutions should incorporate curricular for sensitizing against the scourge and challenges of domestic violence in our society. It is pertinent to give more attention to treating the challenge from psychological and historical areas as most victims and perpetrators are products of violence from their families.
4. Security agencies and health agencies should be fortified with more power and wherewithal to fight the prevalence and degree of domestic violence.
5. Data collection and statistics detailing domestic violence against pregnant women should be taken seriously and obtained at a more regular frequency to ensure accuracy of information.
6. Special attention is needed to the channeled to victims in terms of care and treatment from the debris of violence as the impact on psychological and emotional angles are far depressive and negative.
7. Law and regulations against domestic violence should be stiffer to deter perpetrators from engaging in such acts and establishing penalties against the crimes of violence.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Madam,

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Olusola Blessing Ayeni from the NEAREAST UNIVERSITY Health Sciences Institutes. The research is titled; The Challenges of Domestic Violence against Pregnant Women and the Assessment of Contributing Factors in Rural Areas of Osun state, Nigeria. You were selected as a possible participant in this study because the study is targeted at pregnant women. If you decide to participate, you will be filling answering some questions for study a survey that will last not more than 10 minutes within the ante- natal department of the hospital premises. There are no risks involved as all that it would require is your time and ability to provide useful information on this study. The information given during this survey will be useful for academic purposes, governmental initiatives, and legal and health agencies in tackling the challenge of violence against women in general. However, I cannot guarantee that you personally will receive any benefits from this research. Any information that is obtained in connection with this study and that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will be disclosed only with your permission or as required by law. Subject identities will be kept confidential by not requesting for names or identities. You will be kept anonymous and the data gathered in survey process would be confidential to be used only the said research purposes. Data gathered within this survey will kept within the institutes' record database with restricted access. On the event of request by health and legal agencies, your names, identity and background will still be kept anonymous. Your participation is voluntary. Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your relationship with the interviewer, Olusola Ayeni. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent and discontinue participation at any time without penalty. If you have any questions about the study,

please feel free to contact the researcher on +90 533 833 74 51 or via the e-mail address; olorisolaayeni@gmail.com. If you have questions regarding your rights as a research subject, please contact the NEAR EAST INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD. You will be offered a copy of this form to keep. Your signature indicates that you have read and understand the information provided above, that you willingly agree to participate, that you may withdraw your consent at any time and discontinue participation without penalty, that you will receive a copy of this form, and that you are not waiving any legal claims.

Phase I- Demography

1. How old are you?...

2. Religion

Christian ☐ Muslim ☐ Traditional religion ☐

What is your ethnicity?.....

3. What is your marital status?

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Open relationship ☐

4. What is your family type?

Nuclear family (Mother, father, children) ☐

Extended family (Mother, father, children, grandmother, grandfather) ☐

5. What is your educational level

None ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Higher ☐

6. What is your partner's educational level

None ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Higher ☐

7. What is your employment status?

Poorest ☐ Poor ☐ Middle ☐ Richer ☐ Richest ☐

8. What is your partner's employment status?

Poorest ☐ Poor ☐ Middle ☐ Richer ☐ Richest ☐

9. Are you working?

Yes ☐ Where..... No ☐

10. Are your partner working?

Yes ☐ Where..... No ☐

11. Do you use alcohol?

Yes ☐ How often..... No ☐

12. Do you use drugs?

Yes ☐ How often..... No ☐

13. Does your partner use alcohol?

Yes ☐ How often..... No ☐

14. Does your partner use drugs?

Yes ☐ How often..... No ☐

15. How many weeks are you pregnant?.....

16. Are you legally married to your partner?

Yes ☐ No ☐

17. How long have you been married/together?.....

18. How old were you when you were married?.....

19. How many children do you have?

20. Did you agree to keep this pregnancy and have this baby with your spouse?

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. Do you have abortion?

Yes ☐ Why did you abortion?..... No ☐

22. Was there violence in your family?

Yes ☐ No ☐

23. Was there violence in yours partner family?

Yes ☐ No ☐

24. Have the members of your family ever made violence to you ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

25. Have your partner ever seen the violence from his family members ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

26. Did you ever need help from your husband's violence?

Yes ☐ From who..... No ☐

27. If your partner violence to you, who do you get help from?

Health workers ☐ My friends ☐ Police ☐ My family ☐ Other ☐

Phase II- Severity of Violence against Women Scale (SVAWS)

Below is a list of behaviors your partner may have done since you got pregnant.

Describe how often your partner has done each behavior by writing a number from the following scale.

Theme 1. Threats of Symbolic Violence

1. How often did he...

___ hit or kick a wall, door or furniture

___ throw, smash or break an object

___ drive dangerously with you in the car

___ throw an object at you

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Theme 2. Threats of Mild Violence

___ shake a finger at you

___ make threatening gestures or faces at you

___ shake a fist at you

___ act like a bully toward you

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Theme 3. Threats of Moderate Violence

___ destroy something belonging to you

___ threaten to harm or damage things you care about

___ threaten to destroy property

___ threaten someone you care about

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Theme 4. Threats of Serious Violence

___ threaten to hurt you

___ threaten to kill himself

___ threaten to kill you

___ threaten you with a weapon

___ threaten you with a club-like object

___ act like he wanted to kill you

___ threaten you with a knife or gun

0 1 2 3 4
never once a few times several times many times

Theme 5. Action of Mild Violence

___ hold you down pinning you in place

___ push or shove you

___ grab you suddenly or forcefully

___ shake or roughly handle you

0 1 2 3 4
never once a few times several times many times

Theme 6. Actions of Minor Violence

___ scratch you

___ pull your hair

___ twist your arm

___ spank you

___ bite you

0 1 2 3 4
never once a few times several times many times

Theme 7. Acts of Moderate Violence

___ slap you with the palm of his hand

___ slap you with the back of his hand

___ slap you around your face and head

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Theme 8. Acts of Serious Violence

___ hit you with an object

___ punch you

___ kick you

___ stomp on you

___ choke you

___ burn you with something

___ use a club-like object on you

___ beat you up

___ use a knife or gun on you

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Theme 9. Acts of Sexual Violence

___ demand sex whether you wanted it or not[sexual aggression]

___ make you have oral (mouth) sex against your will

___ make you have sexual intercourse against your will

___ physically force you to have sex


___ make you have anal (bottom) sex against your will

___ use an object on you in a sexual way

0 1 2 3 4
Never once a few times several times many times

Thank you very much for taking part in this survey. If you have any inquiry, kindly reach me on +90 533 833 74 51 or via my e-mail address; **olorisolaayeni@gmail.com**.

APPENDIX 2:LETTER OF APPROVAL FROM HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT BOARD


OSUN STATE HOSPITALS' MANAGEMENT BOARD
P.M.B. 4365, OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA
.....HEADQUARTERS.....DEPARTMENT

Your Ref. No:

Further Communications should be
Addressed to the Permanent Secretary
Quoting.

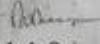
Our Ref. No. OSSHMB/1144/390 10 July, 2019

Ayeni Olusola Blessing
Yakindogun BV I ef...

**Re: - Request For Conducting Survey On Pregnant Women
(For the Patients/Participants)**


Your letter dated 8th of July, 2019 on the above subject refers:

1. I am glad to inform you that the Permanent Secretary has approved your request for
Conducting Survey on Pregnant Women at the Osun State Hospitals Management Board facilities:
(a) State Hospital, Asubiaro
(b) State Specialist Hospital, Asubiaro, Osogbo
(c) State Hospital, Ila-Orangun
(d) State Hospital, Ede
(e) State Hospital, Ikirun
2. I am to add that you should limit the survey to the scope of your request.
3. Best wishes


Dr. A. A. Oni
Director (Medical Services)

Copy to:

- ✓ The Chief Consultant,
State Specialist Hospital,
Asubiaro, Osogbo
- The Chief Medical Officer of
State Hospital, Asubiaro
- The Chief Medical Officer of
State Hospital, Ila-Orangun
- The Chief Medical Officer of
State Hospital, Ede
- The Chief Medical Officer of
State Hospital, Ikirun


Dr. A. A. Oni
Director (Medical Services)

Handwritten notes: "Noted", "12 Aug 2019", "DMS", "Baker 2019/11", "DDM 9/11"

