



## ABSTRACT

Spouse abuse is generally considered to be the crime of the masculinity in our society with little or no emphasis on men as victims of it. This study, therefore, investigated the abuses committed by married women against their husbands. The study was guided by the combination of conflict and aggression theories and it adopted descriptive survey design. It

# C ONFESSION OF MARRIED WOMEN WHO ABUSED THEIR HUSBANDS IN IGBESA COMMUNITY OF OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**MATTHIAS OLUFEMI DADA OJO (PHD);  
FUNMILOLA ADUKE AKINOLA; &  
DEBORAH IBECHONE PETER**

Department of Sociology, Federal University Gashua  
Yobe State, Nigeria

**Correspondent Author:** [femfemty@gmail.com](mailto:femfemty@gmail.com)

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.70382/tijssra.v07i6.027>

## Introduction

**T**he social problem of spouse abuse has been overemphasized as one which overwhelmingly considered as masculine crime. Many literatures and researches have 'over painted' women folk as the victims of spouse abuse. Yet, many women also engaged in this crime against their male partners, even in some situations, more brutal than the one committed by the male partners against their female partners.

However, such abuses committed by female partners are not usually noticed by the public and even considered abuse by the male victims because women are usually considered as harmless and quite incapable of overpowering the whims and caprices of men in the society.



engaged a non-probability sampling technique in the selection of study area which was done through convenience sampling method and also for the respondents that were selected for the study. Data were collected through quantitative method. This involved admiration of forty copies of the questionnaire prepared for the study. The largest number of respondents were between 40-44 years and 45-49 respectively years with 20.0% of respondents for each. A total of 72.5% were Christians and 67.5% of respondents were Bachelor degree holders. Twenty-five percent of respondents contracted their marriage in church and 30.0% of them had spent between 1-5 years in marriage. The findings revealed that 26.2% of respondents had denied their husbands sexual intercourse in the past, 21.3% of them had assaulted their husbands verbally in the past, 13.1% had stolen their husbands' money and 11.5% of respondents had threatened their husbands in the past among others. A total of 20.0% of respondents abused their husbands for not consulting them in decision making for the family, 10.0% of them because their husbands were aggressive, 8.6% did this because their husbands were too generous and 7.1% of them abused their husbands because of infidelity and lack of self-control respectively. A total of 35.9% of respondents entered into personal reconciliation with their husbands after the abuse, 22.6% of them said nothing happened after the abuse, 17.0% of them sought for the intervention of parents/relatives and 11.3% of them abstained from intimate relationship with their spouses. The study conclude that men are also being abused by their spouses. More researched on men as victims of spouse abuse, public awareness on spouse abuse by wives, teaching, training, educational programs, supportive services and government interventional policies to curb the problem were recommended.

**Key word:** spouse abuse, husbands, wives, home and marriage.

Moreover, the patriarchy nature of our society will not allow the stories of women abusing men to be told in the public, for they are viewed as 'sacrilegious' and taboo in our patriarchal society. But, recent incidences in our society show that women in their marriages are becoming more 'rebellious' and 'reprisal' against



their husbands. The feminism is liberating women in present day society and every woman who is married to a man is always looking for ways to be free and become independent from the 'claws' and 'shackles' of marriage.

Hence, spouse abuse where married women are perpetrators is one of the commonest ways, married women thought, they can make themselves free from the domination of their husbands at homes.

This study, therefore, investigated various ways through which married women had abused their husbands in the past. It further investigated the consequences of such abuses and how the consequences were eventually resolved.

The general objective of the study was to obtain the confessions made by married women in Igbesa community on abuses of their husbands. However, the followings were the specific objectives of the study:

- (1) To investigate different ways the married women in Igbesa community abused their husbands in the past.
- (2) To find out reason they abused their husbands
- (3) To investigate the consequences of the abuses.

Research questions which emanated from the objectives of the study were:

- (1) What were the ways through which married women in Igbesa community abused their husbands in the past?
- (2) What were the reasons for abusing their husbands?
- (3) What were consequences of the abuse?

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Introduction and Definition**

Spouse abuse is one of the types of Intimate Partner Violence which is a significant social problem throughout the world and its often persistent (Karakurt and Cumble 2012). It is a serious problem that prevails across different cultures (Sun, Wu, Huang, Lin, Li and Su, 2012). It can be defined as a pattern of physical, emotional, and / or sexual violence and economic intimidation by an intimate partner in the context of coercive control (Patel, Bhaju, Thomson and Kaslow, 2012).

### **Types of Intimate Partner Violence (Spouse Abuse)**

Intimate Partner Violence varies across ethnic groups (Cho, 2012). It differs due to the culture, societal norms and history of the community (Mahapatra, 2012).



Spouse abuse may manifest in forms of aggression which may include repeated physical assaults, mental humiliation and degradation, threats and assaults with gun and knives, threats of suicide and homicide and destruction of property (Thompson and Trice - Black, 2012).

It can occur in physical forms such as hitting, kicking and choking and in emotional forms such as verbal assault, dominance, control, isolation, ridicule, use of intimate knowledge for degradation and threats of violence directed toward an individual (Karakurt and Cumble, 2012). Spouse abuse may also take forms of sexual victimization which include unwanted sexual contact, verbal pressure of sex, rape and attempted rape (White and Buchler, 2012). Intimate Partner Violence (spouse abuse included) can be categorized as non-physical which includes verbal / emotional abuse and physical which include physical abuse of both sexual and non-sexual types (Patel, Bhaju, Thompson and Kaslow, 2012).

Bair-Merritt, Ghazarian, Burrell and Duggan (2012) argued that Intimate Partner Violence is not a singular phenomenon but rather that different types or classes of it exist. It can be divided into situational couple violence, mutual violence, intimate terrorism, violent resistance and mutual violent control. However, Forth, Guay, Lavole, Boisvert and Beaudry (2012) presented their own classification as: common couple violence, intimate terrorism, violent resistance and mutual violent control which are the prototypes of Bair-Merritt et.al (2012).

### **Causes of Intimate Partner Violence (Spouse Abuse included)**

The causes of intimate partner violence (spouse abuse) are very many. Perpetrators of the act might have been abused during childhood (Swartz, Mercier and Curran, 2012). This is called intergenerational of violence in the family which means children who experience violence at the hands of parents or witness parents' violence toward one another will learn that violence is appropriate in interpersonal settings and will do the same in their adult relationships (Franklin and Kercher, 2012). This is a personality disorder which causes intergenerational transmission of abuse (Fontaine and Nolin, 2012).

Anger is another cause of Intimate Partner Violence (spouse abuse). It has been proposed as a mechanism for the relationship with Intimate Partner Violence. It has a path with perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence (Kendra, Bell and Guimond, 2012)



Socio-Cultural factors like isolation, acculturation and patriarchy are also associated with Intimate partner violence (Mahapatra, 2012). Patriarchal family structure and social requirement that women accept and tolerate violence in silence is a strong factor that causes violence among couples (Abadi, Ghazinour, Nojomi and Richter, 2012). Intimate Partner Violence is deeply rooted in the patriarchal tradition of men controlling their women (Karakurt and Cumble, 2012). Men or women who marry schizophrenias spouse can also be exposed to Intimate Partner Violence. This can be triggered off by personality disorders and substances abuse which tend to increase aggressive behaviours of schizophrenia partner (Hanion, Coda, Cobia and Rubin, 2012)

Another factor which causes Intimate Partner Violence or spouse abuse is the social organization or functionality of a family which can be assumed from its structure and the relationships among its members. Stable and wealthy families have less violence than ones not stable and wealthy (Kang, 2012). Relationship satisfaction, investment and commitment are predictors of abuse. Satisfaction has typically been defined as an affective assessment of how well the relationships meets a partner's needs, desires and expectations. Investments are efforts and resources exerted to date toward the maintenance of the relationship and commitment is an individual's attachment to a relationship that is typically manifested as an assessment of his/her likelihood to remain in the relationship in the future (Follingstad, Rogers and Duvall, 2012). Hence, when there are no satisfaction, investment and commitment in marital relationship, there would be manifestation of violence and abuse.

Lack of safety is another cause. It can provoke negative emotions and actions which can lead to relationship deterioration and violence (Whiting, Smith, Oka and Karakurt, 2012). Perceived discrimination is another factor. Findings have shown that perceived discrimination increases the risk of Intimate Partner Violence (Cho, 2012). Female egalitarian attitude has significant action and effect on relationship aggression which can lead to Intimate Partner Violence (Karakurt and Cumble, 2012).

### **Effects of Intimate Partner Violence**

The effects of Intimate Partner Violence are many and very devastating. Intimate Partner Violence (spouse abuse included) has been linked with anxiety disorders, depressive symptoms, and substances abuse disorders (Foran et.al, 2012).



Intimate Partner Violence can also cause lost days of work, lower employment rates, higher medical cost and heightened risk for a range of physical health problem (Foran et.al, 2012). Physical abuse can damage the health and wellbeing of the victim partner, the same is the emotional abuse which is even more deleterious and occurs more frequently (Rivera, Zeoli and Sullivan, 2012). Hence, Partner abuse, particularly psychological abuse affects the health and wellbeing of both male and female victims (Murphy, Smith and Xenos, 2012). Victims may suffer injuries from their partner's use of violence as well as emotional and psychological effects (Hayes, 2012). Abused partners have higher health care costs than partners without an abuse history (Patel, Bhaju, Thompson and Kaslow, 2012). There is a growing body evidence documenting associated negative physical health consequences with partner violence (Randell, Bledsoe, Shroff and Pierce, 2012). Hence, partner violence is a serious and prevalent public health issue (Foran et.al, 2012).

Intimate Partner Violence also has a deeper impact, affecting the personality styles of the victims suffering from it (Davins-Pujois, Perez-Testor, Salamero-Baro and Castillo-Garayoa, 2012).

Intimate Partner Violence, especially, when married women are involved (whether as victims or perpetrators), can cause potential physical and psychological harm to pregnant women and their fetuses (Abadi, Ghazinour, Nojomi and Richter, 2012). Adult physical Intimate Partner Violence can cause externalizing behaviour problems among children and adolescents (Renner, 2012). Mothers that are psychological maltreated or emotional maltreated have a risk factor to also maltreat their children (Chamberland, Fallon, Black, Trocme and Chabot, 2012).

Children exposed to Intimate Partner Violence may suffer depression, anxiety, somatic complaints, sleep disturbances, separation anxiety and withdrawal (Thompson and Trice-Black). It causes child abuse, especially in area of child maltreatment which make children to display increased levels of delinquency and criminality, difficult controlling aggression, social withdrawal and difficulty in relationships among affected children (Muller, Thornback and Bedi, 2012).

Intimate Partner Violence (spouse abuse especially) can lead to low level of attentional control among victim parents which in turn is associated with increased risk of hostile, aggressive and abusive parenting (Crouch, Shelton, Bardeen, Hiraoka, Milner and Skowronski, 2012). Poor parenting causes child neglect and maltreatment which can cause both fatal and non-fatal injuries to



children because of negative effects on both short and long-term developmental trajectories (Ezzo and Young, 2012). Marital discord tends to be associated with problematic parenting. It also causes rejection in the family. Husbands' perceptions of wives' rejection predicted children's perceptions of paternal rejection (Malik and Rohner, 2012). Finally, Intimate Partner Violence has significant negative physical effects on the health of the children as well as psychological health too, during adulthood (Kuhlman, Howell and Graham - Bermann, 2012)

### **Solutions to Intimate Partner Violence**

The first solution to the problem of Intimate Partner Violence is for the couples to be conscious of safety at all time. Safety is traditionally considered to be freedom from harm or danger. It is an important requirement for happiness and thriving. It is a critical consideration within relationship. A partner may be one of the primary sources of safety or lack of it (Whiting, Smith, Oka and Karakut).

Professionals in partner abuse prevention can also be of help through initiatives of adolescent educational programs. It is very important because adolescence is a sensitive period for learning about relationships, therefore, it gives an important window of opportunity for preventative education (Murphy, Smith and Xenos, 2012). For professionals working with patients that are partner abusers, therapeutic understanding and support with adequate efforts can make abusers stop and reconsider their behaviour (Rasanen, Holma and Selkkuia, 2012). Furthermore, service providers can adopt a broader conceptualizations of family violence victimization and increase the amount of service provided to victims (Renner, 2012).

Policy makers and practitioners need to develop and implement programs and services for victims and their families (Cho, 2012). Attentional control may also serve as good purposes. It enables individuals to regulate emotional and behaviour by allowing them to shift from dominant reflexive reactions to more intentional controlled processes (Crouch, Shelton, Burdeen, Hiranka, Milner and Skowronski, 2012).

Being separated from abusive partner may also serve as a solution. The dynamics of separation from cohabitating unions and marital unions have impact of changes in marital status on Intimate Partner Violence (Vatnar and Bjorkly, 2012). Furthermore, programs and strategies to forestall re-victimization during separation or divorce from abusive partner must be put in place. Factors that can lead to re-victimization like proximity to the perpetrator, risk-taking behaviours and being away from home to explain re-victimization should be adequately addressed (Kuijpera, Knaap and Winkel, 2012)



### Theoretical Framework for the Study

The study was supported by conflict theory and aggression theory. Conflict theory was used to explain that inequality in power, resources, e.t.c in marital relationships is a major cause married women may abuse their husbands. Aggression theory was employed to explain aggressive factors and tendencies which may dispose married women to abuse their husbands.

Conflict theory emphasizes how member of privileged groups try to maintain their advantages while subordinate groups struggle to increase theirs. Hence, it is all about expression of an ongoing power struggle between privileged and subordinate groups (Brym, Lie, Nelson, Guppy and McCormick, 2003).

According to this theory, groups in society engaged in perpetual power struggle for control of source resources i.e. family discussions about financial matters (Kendall, 2007). It shows how major patterns of inequality in society produce social stability in some situations and social changes in others (Brym, Lie, Nelson, Guppy and McCormick, 2003). According to this perspective, inequality is the major source of this conflict. Conflict, competition and exploitation shape society (Teevan and Hewitt, 1995). In every social structure there are occasions for conflict, since individuals and subgroups are likely to make from time-to-time rival claims to scarce resources, prestige or power positions (Coser and Rosenberg, 1982)

The second theory implemented to explain the study was aggressive theory. The theory may be combined with concept of frustration to form Frustration-Aggression theory. Frustration-Aggression theory has been applied and studied in a variety of areas including clinical and social psychology, ethnology, sociology, criminology and medical research (Breneur and Malte, 2017). Aggression is one of several possible consequences of frustration. Aggression is the catalyst model of violent crime (Breneur and Malte, 2017). Aggression is a phenomenon that can take different forms, starting from relatively minor acts like name calling or pushing to more serious acts (such as hitting, kicking or punching (Allen and Anderson, 2017). Aggression is a behaviour that is intended to harm another person who is motivated to avoid that harm. Violence, however, is an extreme form of aggression that has severe physical harm like serious injury or death for instance (Allen and Anderson, 2017). Aggression can be caused by insults, anxiety, unpleasant environmental conditions and other aversive events and circumstances (Breneur and Malte, 2017). Gender of the aggressor matters that is several studies have found differences between women and men. Male are, on average, more likely to behave and act aggressively than females and also toward same-sex interaction partner (Breneur and Malte, 2017). Apart from physical aggression, there is verbal aggression which is sometimes labeled 'emotional violence' which is usually directed at children or intimate partners with the aim, of

severely harming the target's emotional or social wellbeing (Allen and Anderson, 2017). Hence, Aggression or Frustration Aggression theory is incorporated into this study to explain how frustration in marital relationship can lead to aggression among married women which consequently causes them to abuse their husbands.

**Below is the emerging theoretical framework for this study:**



**Fig 1: Emerging Theoretical Framework (Authors)**



From the above theoretical framework which emerged from the study box A shows conflict can emerge between couple as a result of struggle for power in marriage, control of resources (both material resources like money, property etc. and immaterial resources like time, attention, love, affection etc.). Competition between couple in any form can also cause a conflict, the same is inequality in power, prestige and ownership of resources. Rivalry between couple is another factor which can bring about conflict in marriage. Rivalry over the children's love and affection or in making crucial decisions within the family can spark off unprecedented conflict between couple as an example. Finally, exploitation of resources, both material and in material resources between couple is another factor which can cause a devastating conflict. All the above-mentioned concepts of conflict can cause married women to abuse their husbands.

In box B, aggression theory was presented. In the box, factors which can lead to aggression were listed. Anger is a well-known factor which can prompt people into aggressive behaviours. Married women may become angry against their husbands because of many conflictual marital matters. Rage is another factor. Rage is uncontrollable anger. Like anger, it can lead to marital issues or challenges which can lead to aggressive behaviours from married women against their husbands. Desire for revenge is another known factor which can cause aggressive behaviours in married women. Married women may go into aggressive behaviours to revenge act of infidelity committed by their husbands or because of incessant exploitation of their resources by their husbands, revenge can also be carried out because of the lack of love and attention from husband, which can be manifested in different aggressive behaviours from married women.

Frustration is another factor which can prompt aggressive behaviours in married women. Husbands may be frustrating the efforts of their wives or the wives' talents, abilities, gifts, education, skills and life progress. This kind of frustration can lead such married women to abuse their husbands. Traits of aggression is another factor. Some married women may have traits or instincts which predispose them to aggressive behaviours. These are natural and such women were born with such traits or instincts. It can also be hereditary within the family lineages of such women. These traits and instincts will always manifest to cause aggressive behaviours in such married women, even at slightest provocation.

Provocation is another factor which causes aggressive behavior. Husbands may be in habit of provoking their wives into anger and this may cause aggressive behaviours from their wives. Making jest, calling wives names, touting, verbal abuse, keeping silence or malice and such other things may provoke wives into aggressive behaviours. Finally, irritability is another factor which can dispose married women into aggressive behaviours. Husbands may engage in habits which are very irritable to their wives and thereby cause them to be aggressive in their



behaviours. For instance, husbands who vomit at home after excessive drinking or who engage in uncontrollable smoking or who engage in sexual immorality may cause irritability to their wives. The irritability may give way to aggressive behaviours from their wives. The aggression demonstrated by married women as a result of the mentioned factors may be in form of verbal aggression, physical aggression, postural aggression and relational aggression as they may be applicable in each of the factors which causes the aggressive behaviour.

Box C contains different forms of abuse that married women may mete out to their husbands. In the box is shouting. Shouting at husband is one of the commonest abuses married women committed against their husband. Many wives are in habit of shouting at their husbands at the top of their voices. This may also involve yelling at such husbands which is the act of making a loud noise, usually when angry. Shouting and yelling are forms of abuse.

Swearing at erred husbands is another form of abuse common among married women. This involves using coarse, blasphemous, unacceptable or impolite words or language at one's husband. Cursing is another abuse which is similar to swearing. It involves the invocation of curse against one's husband. Humiliating is another form of abuse. Offended married women may engage in humiliating their erred husbands. They make their husbands feel ashamed and foolish by injuring their dignity and pride. Such is a serious abuse to husbands. All the abuses discussed above come under classification of verbal abuse.

The second classification is physical abuse. Physical abuse of husbands may be in forms of hitting. It involves using one's hand, tool or weapon into contact with someone quickly and forcefully. Shooting is another way wives abuse their husbands. In rare occasion married women can engage in shooting their erred husbands by gun. It is common for such married women to use their husbands' hurting guns or their protective personal guns. Punching is another type of physical abuse very common with married women. Punching is when one strikes another person with first. Married women may punch their erred husbands with fist in anger which amounts to abuse.

The third category of aggressive behaviours which form abuse is threatening gestures. Some married women may make gestures which threatened their husbands. It may involve stern looking, standing akimbo, shaking of head in aggression, raising fingers at or other forms of bodily postures which depict abuse by threatening.

Finally, is relational abuse. Example of relational abuse which is a form of abuse is 'silent treatment', this is when married women refuse to talk to their husbands or greet their husbands or refuse to respond to the compliments of their husbands. It is a form of malice. Slander / libel is another relational abuse where abusive married women may engage in spreading rumors about their erring husbands, lie



against them or assassinate their characters verbally (slander) or in written form (libel). Sending threatening text messages or letters is another common relational abuse from married women. It may also involve intruding into the mobile phones of their husbands which amounts to trespassing into the privacy of their husbands. Another relational abuse is when the married women deliberately withhold important information or news from their husbands when such married women have the information or news. This may affect the husbands involved in this way. Finally, married women may withhold sex from their husbands. This may make such husbands to engage in unwanted sex outside the marriage and against their conscience and religious faith. Hence, denial of sex by married women to their husbands is a relational abuse.

Box D contains the consequences of abuses from married women to their husbands. Such abuses may create fear and nightmares for the abused husbands. Physical injuries like broken bones, bruises, wounds, burns etc. which such abused husbands suffered are known to be serious consequences of such abuses. Emotional breakdown is another consequence of abuse from married women. Husbands who suffered abuses from their wives may break down emotionally and this may cause long and last psychological trauma to them. Abuses from married women may also damage the reputation of their husbands, especially when the abuses are in forms of slander and libel. Such damaged reputation of the husbands may not be recovered again. Abused husbands may not be able to form relationship again with opposite sex or even people of the same sex with them. Abuses from their wives may cause them not to trust any relationship again, especially in re-marriage.

Abuses suffered from wives may increase the medical or health bills of the victim husbands. A lot of money is usually spent on medical / health bills as a result of physical injuries suffered by husbands from their abusive wives. Emotional injuries also gulp the finances of the victim husbands in course of emotional or psychological rehabilitation services.

When treatments of physical injuries and emotional injuries last for long, the jobs of the husbands may be affected and their employments may be forfeited due to such long period on treatments. Denial of sex as a form of abuse may lead the victim husbands to engage in marital infidelity by having extra marital sex with other women outside marriage. Such may even cause other problems like contracting sexually transmitted diseases or additional spending outside the marital home.

Child abuse and poor parenting is another problem which emanate at the family level when women abuse their husbands. In some occasions, women who abuse their husbands may equally abuse the children too. Such women often abuse their children as a revenge against their husbands. When women abuse their husbands



there is a high probability that the rate of separation and divorce will be high. Separation and divorce are ways of doing away with abusive wives. Abused husbands will see it as a good riddance for a bad rubbish.

Finally, death of the husbands is another devastating consequence of married women abusing their husbands. Many married women have killed their husbands in the process of abusing them, especially, through the physical forms of abuse.

### Methodology Applied

#### Research Design

The study used survey design (descriptive). This involves collection of information from a sample of individuals (Schutt, 2004). Quantitative approach was adopted.

#### Study area

The study area was Igbesa community in Ogun State. Igbesa community is a semi – urban community in Ado – Odo / Otta Local Government Area of Ogun State. It is located about eight miles from the west of Lagos. There are about 7,000 people living in this community. The community is an industrial area with more than forty different industries sited at different areas of this community. The largest among them is Ogun – Guangdong Industrial Zone.

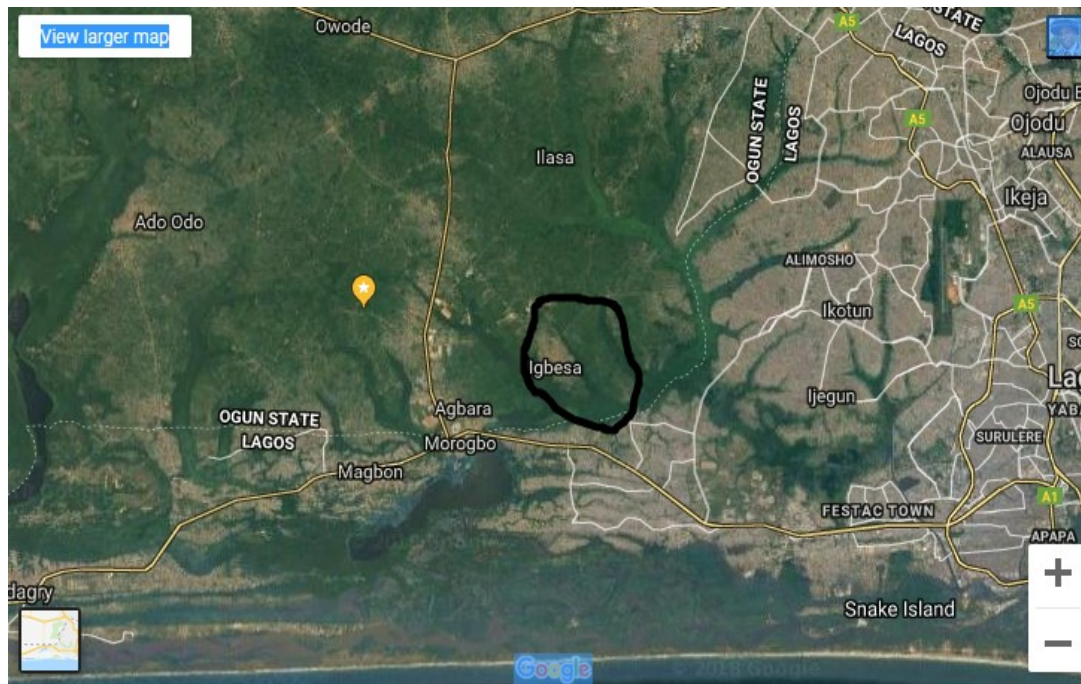


Figure 2: The map of the study area ( Source: Department of Geography, University of Ibadan)

Sampling technique, method and size



Igbesa community was selected through convenience sampling and the same was used to select the community dwellers who participated in the study. Convenience sampling method is under non-probability sampling technique. They are available subject sample which is a group of elements that are readily available to, therefore, convenient for the researcher (Adler and Clark, 1999 and Neuman, 2003)

Forty (40) respondents were eventually sampled to take part in the study, using rule of thumb by Hill (1988) and Vanvoorhis and Morgan (2017). Time and monetary cost really limited the sample size used. All the forty (40) copies of the questionnaire administered were returned to the researchers.

### **Method of data analysis**

The quantitative data emanated from questionnaire administered. Copies of it were firstly sorted out. Copies of the questionnaire were coded to minimize errors, so as to ensure editing of data before using Statistical Package for Social Sciences. The analysis of data emphasized relative frequencies. Univariate analyses were used to interpret socio-demographic of the respondents, using frequency and percentage tables the same were for the responses from the participants.

### **Ethical issues**

Ethical issues were resolved in the study. The verbal consents of the respondents were obtained before the commencement of the administration of the copies of the questionnaire. The anonymity of the respondents was strictly followed, nothing on the questionnaire bear anything that can make the identity of the respondents known. Finally, the confidentiality of the respondents was strictly adhered to. The information were only used for the purpose of the study and no information were presented in such a way to identify and expose the respondents. All information were analysed in aggregate without pin pointed individual information supplied.

### **Data Presentation, Analyses and Interpretation.**

Data presentation, analyses and interpretation were based on forty copies of questionnaire administered and returned by respondents. The interpretation of data was done by employing socio-cultural context which shapes the problem of spouse abuse in Nigeria.

The first set of analyses was on socio-bio data of respondents. Table 1 below contains the analyses and interpretation of these socio-bio data.



**Table 1: Socio -bio data of respondents.**

S/N	Socio-bio data	Frequency	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Age bracket</b>		
	20 – 24 years	NIL	NIL
	25 – 29 years	4	10.0
	30 – 34 years	10	25.0
	35 – 39 years	5	12.5
	40 – 44 years	8	20.0
	45 – 49 years	8	20.0
	50 years and above	5	12.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Religion</b>		
	Islam	11	27.5
	Christianity	29	72.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Educational Qualification</b>		
	SSCE	3	7.5
	ND	3	7.5
	NCE	NIL	-
	HND	1	2.5
	Bachelor Degrees	27	67.5
	PGDE	2	5.0
	Master Degrees	3	7.5
	PhD	1	2.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Types of marriage contracted</b>		
	Church	10	25.0
	Mosque	9	22.5
	Court / Registry	8	20.0
	Traditional	5	12.5
	Church and Traditional	1	2.5
	Church and Registry	4	10.0
	Church //Registry/Traditional	3	7.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100 .0</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Years spent in Marriage</b>		
	1 – 5 years	12	30.0
	6 – 10 years	8	20.0
	11 – 15 years	4	10.0
	16 – 20 years	7	17.5
	20 years and above	9	22.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researchers' Survey, 2025**

All the respondents were female by the virtue of the nature of this study. Hence, sex was not included. However, the age brackets of respondents were taken into



consideration. the analyses in table 1 show that respondents that were between age bracket of 25-29 years were 10.0%, those between 30-34 years were 25.0%, 12.5% of respondents were between 35-39 years , 20.0% were between 40-44 years, those between 45-49 years were also 20.0% and finally 12.5% were 50 years and above. Age is an important factor in marriage, it determines how couples will cope with the rigor and challenges of marriage. Hence, marriage is not meant for underage and immature individuals in the society. This is the reason some societies set age limit for the institution of marriage.

The study also considered the religion of respondents. The analyses from table 1 show that 27.5% of respondents were Muslims and 72.5% of them were Christians. It is not least expected that majority of respondents were Christians because the community of Igbesa is not far from Badagry where Christianity entered into Nigeria. Hence, many of the residents in the community are Christians.

The educational qualifications of respondents were also considered. The analyses from table 1 above show that 7.5% of respondents were holders of Senior Secondary School Certificate, another 7.5% of them were holders of Higher National Diploma, 67.5% were holders of Bachelor Degrees, 5.0% of respondents were holders of Postgraduate Diploma in Education, 7.5 of them were holders of Master Degrees and 2.5% were holder of Doctor of Philosophy Degrees.

Educational qualification analyses above show that many of respondents were educated. Education plays a crucial role in individual life. It provides experience to navigate the journey of life in most cases. It may assist in how to deal with challenges of life and how to handle human relationship like the one in marriage. The education acquired by individuals will assist them to see life in a different perspective from the general belief of the society, especially when such is wrong in the society.

The types of marriage contracted by respondents also featured in the study. Analyses from table 1 above shows that 25.0% of respondents contracted their marriages in church, 22.5% of them contracted marriages in mosque, 20.0% contracted marriages in court/registry,12.5% performed their marriage rites in traditional way, 2.5% of them contracted their marriages both in church and in traditional way, 10.0% of them had the marriages contracted in church and court/registry and finally 7.5% contracted marriages in church, court/registry and in traditional way.



Finally, years respondents had spent in marriage were also considered in the study. Analyses from table1 show that 30,0% of respondents had spent between 1-5 years in marriage; 20.0% of them had spent between 6-10 years 1; 10.0% of respondents had spent between 11-15 years, 17.5% of them had spent 16-20 years and finally 22.5% of them had spent over 20 years in marriage. The study. Analyses from table 1 show that 30.0% of respondents had spent between 1-5 years in marriage, 20.0% of them had spent between 6-10 years, 10.0% of respondents had spent between 11-15 years, 17.5% of them had spent between 16-20 years and finally 22.5% of them had spent over 20 years in marriage. All the analyses on years spent in marriage by respondents show that majority of them had spent considerable number of years in marriage. Number of years spent in marriage will determine the wealth of experience individuals have acquired in marriage. This is the reason the younger couples are usually advised to get experience from older couples. Years spent in marriage will also determine how to handle crises in one's marriage. The first objective of the study was to investigate various ways married women in Igbesa community abused their husbands in the past. Table 2 below shows data analyses on this.

**Table 2: How respondents had abused their husbands in the past.**

S/N	Abuses	Frequency	Percentage
1	Beating husbands	1	1.6
2	Verbally assaulting husbands	13	21.3
3	Attacking husband with hot water, food, oil, acid and stone	NIL	NIL
4	Denying husband sexual intercourse	16	26.2
5	Stealing husbands' money	8	13.1
6	Destroying husbands' properties	NIL	NIL
7	Exploiting finances of husband	4	6.6
8	Denying husbands food	6	9.8
9	Threatening husbands	7	11.5
10	Denying husbands access to children	2	3.3
11	Converting husbands' properties to own	NIL	NIL
12	Assassinating husbands' character	NIL	NIL
13	Attempted to poison or kill husbands	NIL	NIL
14	Denying husbands' from having access to parents/relatives	1	1.6
15	Obstructing religious/spiritual life of husbands	3	5.0
	<b>Total (multiple choices included)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Researchers' Survey, 2025



The analyses from table 2 above shows that 1.6% of respondents had beaten their husbands in the past. Respondents that had verbally assaulted their husbands in the past were 21.3%. It is not common with married women beating their husbands because their physical strengths will not match those of their husbands. This was the suggested reason only 1.6% had beaten their husbands in the past. However, for 21.3% who had verbally assaulted their husbands in the past shows that women tend to engage men in conflict with words of mouth rather than using their physical strength. Physical assault like beating one's spouse was mentioned by Thompson and Trice-black (2012) as a form of abuse, while Karakut and Cumble (2012) mentioned verbal assault as a form of spouse abuse.

The highest abuse in the study was denial of husbands, sex. A total of 26.2% of respondents had denied their husbands sexual intercourse in the past. Sex can be a great weapon wives can use against their husbands. Some wives may abstain from sexual intercourse with their husbands for months because of marital misunderstanding. However, such celibacy intentionally imposed by wives can lead to infidelity on the part of their husbands. Hence, deliberate abstinence from sex by married women is a form of spouse abuse. White and Buchler (2012) mention sexual victimization as a form of spouse abuse.

Stealing of husband money also featured in the study. A total of 13.1% of respondents had stolen their husbands' money in the past. Stealing husbands' money is a form of economic abuse. Some women do claim that their husbands are not giving enough money for finances at home or such husbands are very stingy, reason they stole money from them. However, such reasons cannot justify their actions and stealing husband's money is abuse of one's spouse.

Exploitation of finances of the husbands is similar to stealing money from husbands. A total of 6.6% of respondents had exploited the finances of their husbands in the past. Such exploitation may involve wasteful spending, inflating the prices of commodities bought in the market mis-appropriation of finances at home, converting husband's finances to one's ownership etc. All mentioned form exploitation of finances. Denying husbands food at home was also considered in the study. Analyses show that 9.8% of respondents had denied their husbands, food in the past. Denying husbands food, is a form of spouse abuse. It is the responsibility of wives to cook food at home and to ensure adequate feeding of the members of the family. However, some wives, because of conflict or misunderstanding they have with their husbands, they may refuse to cook food at



home or cook food alone for themselves/children. Hence, using starvation at home by wives against husbands is a serious spouse abuse.

The next abuse in table 1 was threatening the husbands. A total of 11.5% of respondents had threatened their husbands in the past. Married women often threaten their spouses with violence, such as with gun, knives, homicide, suicide and destruction of property (Thompson and Trice -Black, 2012). Married women may also threaten their husbands with divorce, separation, abandonment of home chores or denial of husbands, access to children. Denial of husband, access to children, also came up in the study. A total of 3.3% of respondents had denied their husbands, access to children in the past. Denying one's husband, access to children is an abuse. Fathers have rights to their children for love, affection and emotional attachment. However, when wives blocked their husbands from having access to children, it is both an abuse of spouse and child abuse.

Similar to denying husbands, access to children is denying husbands from having access to their (husband) parents and relatives. Analyses shown in the table 1 reveals that 1.6% of respondents had denied their husbands from having access to parents and relatives in the past. This is isolation mentioned by Karakut and Cumle (2012). For instance, it is not uncommon for wives calling their in-laws names and painting them black in a bid to discourage their husbands from having contacts and relationships with them.

Finally, 5.0% of respondents had obstructed the religious/spiritual life of their husbands in the past. Taking the advantage of religious or spiritual life of one's spouse is an abuse. Wives may prevent their husbands from carrying out their religious/spiritual obligation or in conducting their religious/spiritual activities. Doing that is an abuse of spouse. A cursory look at table 2 shows that no respondents had attacked their spouses with hot water/food/oil/acid or object in the past. No respondents had destroyed husbands' properties in the past or converting their husbands' properties to their own. Moreover, no respondents assassinated the characters of their husbands in the past or attempted to poison them or kill them in the past.

The study also investigated reasons the respondents abused their husbands as the second objective of the study. Table 3 below shows the analyses of their responses on this.



**Table 3: Reasons respondents abused their husbands**

S/N	Reasons for the abuse	Frequency	Percentage
1	For not providing money at home	6	8.6
2	For his drunkenness	NIL	NIL
3	Infidelity of husbands	5	4.1
4	Lack of love for me and the children	4	5.7
5	His hatred for my parents/relatives	2	3.0
6	For not consulting me on family decisions	14	20.0
7	For his aggressiveness	7	10.0
8	For his laziness	1	1.4
9	For being overbearing	8	11.4
10	For lacking self-control	5	7.1
11	For not caring for children	3	4.3
12	For being rigid religiously/spiritually	3	4.3
13	For being coward	4	5.7
14	For being too generous	6	8.6
15	For scolding me	1	1.4
16	For being stingy	1	1.4
	<b>Total (multiple choices included)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researchers' Survey, 2025**

A cursory look at table 3 shown above reveals that 8.6% of respondents abused their husbands because they failed to provide money for the needs of the family. Money is an important factor which ensures the stability of the family. According to Kang (2012), stable and wealthy families have less violence because the families have enough to take care of the members. Hence, lack of money was one of the reasons respondents abused their spouses. No respondent(s) abused their spouses because of drunkenness. However, 7.1% of respondents abused their spouses because of infidelity. Infidelity which is unfaithfulness in marriage is a



monumental factor which can lead to dissolution of marriage. It affects the satisfaction in marriage, the investment put in marriage and the commitment in marriage which are predictors of abuse according to Follingstand, Rogers and Duvall (2012).

Lack of love for wives and children was also cited as a reason respondents abused their spouses. A total of 5.7% of respondents had abused their spouses in the past because their spouses had no love for them and the children. Love is an important factor for marriage stability. Where there is no love there is no safety and where there is no safety negative emotions and actions can lead to relationship deterioration and violence (Whiting, Smith, Oka and Karakut, 2012). Hatred for wives' parents and relatives was another factor cited by respondents for abusing their husbands. A total of 3.0% of respondents abused their husbands in the past for hating the parents/relatives of respondents. Such hatred may be as a result of discrimination. Perceived discrimination against in-laws by husbands may cause their wives to abuse them. Cho (2012) in his findings showed that perceived discrimination increases the risk of Intimate Partner Violence.

Not consulting wives by husbands when important decisions at home are to be made was another factor cited for abusing husbands. A total of 20.0% of respondents said they abused their spouses in the past because they did not consult them when making important decisions for the family. Wives like that their husbands carry them along when making decisions at home. Doing this will show that husbands count them important in marital relationship. It shows that wives are equally important in running the affairs of the family. This also shows that husbands accept the egalitarian attitudes of the female, which have significant action and effect on relationship aggression, which can lead to Intimate Partner Violence, when such are not allowed (Karakurt and Cumle, 2012).

Aggressiveness of husbands was another reason respondents abused their husbands in the past. The analyses show that 10.0% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because they were aggressive. When husbands are angry at home, they can abuse their wives, likewise, wives can abuse their husbands for being aggressive at home. Anger is a cause of Intimate Partner Violence. It has a path with perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence (Kendra, Bell and Guimond, 2012)

Laziness of the husbands was another reason respondents abused their husbands in the past. A total of 1.4% of respondents said they abused their husbands in the



past because they were lazy or unproductive. Husbands that are lazy will not be able to meet the needs of the family. When this happens, wives become the bread winners of the family and this may eventually cause such wives to abuse their lazy husbands. The overbearing of husbands was another reason respondents abused their husbands in the past. Analyses show that 11.4% of respondents abused their husbands in the past for being overbearing. Wives may dislike their husbands for being overbearing. It may be disgusting to wives and make them to be weary of the marital relationship. It was the second largest reason in the table. Lack of self-control was cited as another reason wives abused their husbands. A total of 7.1% of respondents said they abused their husbands in the past because their husband lack self-control. Self-control is an important character which keeps people in check. Self-control is important in speech, dressing, thinking, feeding, spending, relationship with others etc. When husbands lack self-control, it may irritate their wives which may cause those wives to abuse them.

Another factor was lack of care for children. A total of 4.3% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because they did not care for their children. This affects the social organization of the family and its functionality which can cause violence in marital relationship as argued by Kang (2012). Religious/spiritual rigidity was another reason cited by respondents for abusing their husbands. Analyses show that 4.3% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because of this. Husbands may want to impose their religious belief on wives and children which may spark off conflict in the family. Moreover, religious/spiritual demands of husbands from wives and children may not go down well with them. Hence, conflict may ensure at home and wives may abuse their husbands because of this. Cowardliness of the husbands may also cause their wives to abuse them. A total of 5.7% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because such husbands were coward. Patriarchal tradition demands that men control their women (Karakurt and Cumble, 2012). Not only control them, but also protect them from aggression and the children too. Husbands that are cowards are usually consider women in African societies. Hence, when husbands are coward, they may lose their masculinity which may expose their weakness. When this happens, they may become objects of ridicule before their wives and such wives may end up abusing them.

Overgenerosity was another factor cited in the study. A total of 8.6% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because such husbands were too



generous. When husbands are too generous at the expense of the family needs, wives may kick against it. Some men spend outside for people but neglect the needs of their own families. When this happens, wives at home may pick up quarrels with such overgenerous husbands which may lead to their wives abusing them at home.

Scolding wives was another factor cited in the study. A total of 1.4% of respondent abused their husbands in the past for scolding them. Wives hate being scolded like children. Scolding is usually painful to them, emotionally. When wives are scolded, they may abhor hatred in their hearts against their husbands who scolded them. Hence, this may cause them to abuse their husbands.

Finally, stinginess was another factor cited. A total of 1.4% of respondents abused their husbands in the past because their husbands were stingy. Some husbands may find it very difficult to part with their money to cater for expenses at home. Money, they give may not be enough for the needs at home. Hence, their wives may pick quarrels with them over this which may lead to such wives abusing them at home.

Third objective of the study way to find out the consequences of respondents' abuses of their husbands. Table 4 below shows the analyses of consequences of their abuses on their husbands.

**Table 4: Consequences of respondents abusing their husbands**

S/N	Consequence of abuse	Frequency	Percentage
1	Separation	1	1.9
2	Divorce	1	1.9
3	Legal redress	NIL	NIL
4	Intervention of parents/relatives	9	17.0
5	Abstinance from Intimate relationship	6	11.3
6	Intervention of religious/spiritual leaders	5	9.4
7	Personal reconciliation	19	35.9
8	Nothing happened after the abuse	12	22.6
	<b>Total (multiple choices included)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researchers' Survey, 2025.**

Analyses in the above table show that 1.9% of respondents got separated from their husbands after the abuse. Separation serves as a period for abuser to reconsider their abusive behaviours and victims to adjust themselves from post-



traumatic effects. It may also serve as period to seek for reconciliation or intervention from third party. Vatnar and Bjorkly (2012) cited separation as a good measure to resolve abusive relationship.

Divorce also featured as consequence. A total of 1.9% of respondents were divorced because they abused their husbands. In a serious case, divorce may serve as a permanent solution to the problem of spouse abuse, although it should not be encouraged because of the implication on the children. However, when lives of the victims are at stake, it may serve as a solution that will prevent serious physical injury or death.

The analyses show that no respondent(s) sought for legal redress. However, 17.0% of respondents sought for intervention of parents and relatives to settle their differences with their husbands after abusing their husbands. The parents and relatives of spouse can play crucial role in amending differences which came as a result of abuse. In African societies, marriage is a union between two families not a union between husband and wife. Hence, members of the extended families of the couples have responsibilities to perform to ensure that marriages contracted in the families remain undissolved.

Abstinence from intimate relationship was another consequence cited by respondents. A total of 11.3% of respondents abstained from intimate relationship with their husbands after the incidents of the abuse or their husbands abstained from intimate relationship with them. Abstinence from intimate relationship is to ensure safety. Safety is a critical consideration within relationship (Whiting, Smith, Oka and Karakut, 2012). Period of abstinence may also help in attentional control. Attentional control helps individuals to regulate emotional and behaviour from dominant reflective reactions to more intentional controlled processes (Crouch, Shelton, Burden, Hiranka, Milner and Skowronski, 2012).

The analyses show that 9.4% of respondents also sought for the intervention of religious/spiritual leaders after abusing their husbands. Religious leaders like pastors of churches and Imams in mosques have duty and responsibility to ensure the marriages of their members are intact. They do ensure that divorce is discouraged and separation converted to reconciliation. This is possible because religious leaders wield a very strong religious and spiritual influences over their members. Personal reconciliation was the highest in the table. A total of 35.9% of respondents sought for personal reconciliation with their husbands after abusing them. Personal reconciliation is a sign that couples involved were mature to settle



marital differences without the intervention of parents, relatives or religious/spiritual leaders. It is based on personal understanding that differences cannot be ruled out in marriage but what is important is to settle those differences amicably without the involvement of the third party.

Finally, 22.6% of respondents said nothing happened after they abused their husbands. This is the second largest in the table, next to personal reconciliation. However, this may cause perpetual abuse and further marital crises. Unsettled abusive cases may prolong the life span of the abuses. It may exacerbate to serious and life threatened abuse in the future. It will leave abuses unaddressed and unresolved. Hence, when nothing happened after wives abused their husbands, many things are happening within the abused husbands.

The only open-ended question requested respondents to comment on wives abusing their husbands. The responses were collated and grouped together for easy presentation. The following were the comments made by respondents as highlighted:

- (1) Wives who abuse their husbands lack the fear of God because wives should be submissive to their husbands.
- (2) It is a bad habit for wives to be abusing their husbands because it can cause broken marriage, lead to husbands abandoning home and cause depression to both parties.
- (3) Wives abusing their husbands can cause different forms of violences, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress and disorder. It can also cause drug abuse and also cause the children to be violent too when they get married.
- (4) Abusive wives will teach their children to be abusive. Hence, it is not the right thing to be abusive. It is lack of wisdom on the part of such abusive wives.
- (5) When husbands are abused by their wives, it brings shame to such husbands.
- (6) When wives abuse their husbands, it can lead to separation/divorce that will affect the wives and the children, physically and emotionally.
- (7) Finally, wives and husbands need to understand one another and tolerate one another to prevent spouse abuse.

## **Summary, conclusion and recommendation**

### **Summary of findings**

The findings in our study show that 26.2% of respondent denied their husbands sex in the past to abuse them. This was followed by 21.3% of respondents who verbally assaulted their husbands in the past. Finding also shows that 13.1% of respondent



abused their husbands by stealing their money, 11.5% of respondents had threatened their husbands in the past and 9.8% of them denied their husbands food. A total of 6.6% of respondents exploited the finances of their husbands in the past; 3.3% of them stopped their husband from having access to children; 5.0% of them had obstructed the religious/spiritual life of their husbands in the past. A total of 1.6% of respondent had beaten their husbands in the past another 1.6% blocked their husbands from having access to their parents/relatives.

Various reasons were accounted for abusing their husbands. A total of 20.0% of respondents abused their husbands because they failed to consult them when making important family decisions; 10.0% because of husbands' aggressiveness; 8.6% of them abused their husbands because they failed to provide money at home; another 8.6% because their husbands were too generous. A total of 7.1% abused their husbands because their husbands were involved in infidelity; another 7.1% because their husbands lack self-control. In further findings, 11.4% of respondents abused their husbands because husbands were too overbearing; 5.7% of them abused their husbands because the husbands did not show love to them and the children and another 5.7% of them because their husbands were cowards. A total of 4.3% of respondents abused their husbands because their husbands did not care for children at home and another 4.3% because their husbands were too rigid in religious/spiritual matters. A total of 3.0% of respondents abused their husbands because they hated wives' parents and relatives. Finally, 1.4% abused their husbands because they scolded them, the same percentage (1.4%) for those who abused their husbands because they were stinged.

The consequences of the abuses perpetrated by respondents show that 1.9% of the abuses led to separation; another 1.9% led to divorce. A total of 17.0% led to the interventions of parents/relatives; 11.3% led to the abstinence from intimate relationship by the couples; 9.4% led to the intervention of religious/spiritual leaders; 35.9% led to personal reconciliation between the couples and finally 22.6% of respondents said not happened after the abuse.

### **Conclusion**

The study has really shown to some extent that married women also engage in abusing their husbands. It can be concluded that verbal assaults, denial of food, sexual denial and threatening were the commonest forms of abuse perpetrated by married women against their spouses. The study also concluded that husbands



not consulting wives for family decisions, aggressiveness of husbands, husbands being overbearing and husbands being too generous were the most frequent reasons wives will possibly abuse their husbands at home.

It is also concluded that personal reconciliation, ignoring the abuses, intervention of parents/relatives and abstinence from intimate partner relationship were likely to be the commonest consequences of /or ways of resolving the abuse by married women. Finally, the study concluded that women also abuse their husbands at home and such abuse should be thoroughly investigated by further researches. Studies should start to shift paradigm from women being victims of spouse abuse to women being perpetrators of it.

### **Recommendation**

The study recommended that further researches be carried out by sociologists, criminologists and psychologists on spouse abuse, from the angle of women being perpetrators rather than victims. The study believes that there are more to it than the one presented in this study. This will broaden research on spouse abuse.

The study also advocated public awareness to sensitize the public that women also abuse their husbands at home. Such public awareness will sensitize people, give them opportunity to speak out on the problem and give suggested solutions to the problem.

The study also recommended teaching and training men on safety at home. It will empower them to handle problem of spouse abuse at home before degenerating to harms or death. Furthermore, educational programs that will teach about good relationships and how to achieve them in marriage are quite important. This can be included in school curricula at primary and secondary school levels.

Provision of supportive services for men who are victims of spouse abuse is also recommended. Policy makers and practitioners should develop and implement programs and services for the victims and their family members. In addition, programs and strategies to forestall re-victimization should be put in places.

Finally, government should apply laws on domestic violence in such a way that married men who are victims of spouse abuse will also be taken into consideration. The law enforcement agents should start to entertain 'fact' that men also can be victims of spouse abuse as against the popular belief that married men are usually the perpetrators of it.



## References

- Adler, E.S and Clark, R (1999). *How It Is Done: An Invitation to Social Research*. Canada: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Allen, Johnnie J. and Anderson, Craig A. (2017). Aggression and Violence Definitions and Distinctions in the *Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression*, Peter Sturmey (ed) John Wiley and Sons Ltd. Doi:10.1002/9781119057574.
- Abadi, Mozhdeh Nasseh Lotf; Ghazinour, Mehdi; Nojomi, Marzieh and Richter, Jorg (2012). The Buffering Effect of Social Support between Domestic Violence and Self-Esteem in Pregnant Women in Tehran, Iran. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:225-231.
- Bair-Merritt, Megan H; Ghazarian, Sharon R.; Burrell, Lori and Duggan, Anne (2012) Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence in Mothers At-Risk for Child Maltreatment. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 287 – 294.
- Breneur, Johannes and Elson, Malte (2017) Frustration-Aggression Theory. In *The Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression*, Peter Sturmey (ed). John Wiley and Sons Ltd. Doi:10.1002/9781119057574.
- Brym, Robert J.; Lie, John; Nelson, Adje; Guppy, Neil and McCormick, Chris (2003) *Sociology: Your Compass for a New World*. Canada: Thomson and Nelson.
- Chamberland, Claire; Fallon, Barbara; Black, Tara; Trocme, Nico and Chabot, Martin (2012) Correlates of Substantiate Emotional Maltreatment in the Second Canadian Incidence Study. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 201 – 213.
- Cho, Hyunkag (2012) Intimate Partner Violence among Asian Americans: Risk Factor Difference across Ethnic Subgroups. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 215 – 224.
- Crouch, Julie L; Shelton, Christopher R.; Bardeen, Joseph R.; Hiraoka, Regina and Milner, Joel S. and Skowronski, John J. (2012) Does Attentional Control Mediate the Association Between Adverse Early Experiences and Child Physical Abuse Risk? *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 97 – 103.
- Coser, Lewis A. and Rosenberg, Bernard (1982) *Sociological Theory 15th, edition: A Book of Readings*. New York and London: MacMillian Publishing Co. Inc. and Collier MacMillian Publishers.
- Davins-Pujois, Montse; Pierez-Testor, Carles; Salamero-Baro, Manel and Castillo-Garayoa, Joseph A. (2012) Personality Profiles in Abused Women Receiving Psychotherapy According to the Existence of Childhood Abuse. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:87-96.
- Ezzo, Frank and Young, Kevin (2012) Child Maltreatment Risk Inventory: Pilot Data for the Cleveland Child Abuse Potential Scale. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:145-155.
- Follingstad, Diane R.; Rogers, M. Jill and Duvall, Jamieson L. (2012) Factors Predicting Relationship Satisfaction, Investment and Commitment When Women Report High Prevalence of Psychological Abuse. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:257-273.
- Franklin, Cortney A. and Kercher, Glen A. (2012). The Intergenerational Transmission of Intimate Partner Violence: Differentiating Correlates in a Random Community Sample. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:187 – 199.
- Fontaine, David and Nolin, Pierre (2012) Personality Disorders in a Sample of Parents Accused of Physical Abuse or Neglect. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:23-31.
- Fortin, Isabel; Guay, Stephane; Lavoie, Vicky; Boisvert, Jean-Marie and Beaudry, Madeleine (2012). Intimate Partner Violence and Psychological Distress among Young Couples: Analysis of the Moderating Effect of Social Support. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:63-73.



- Foran, Heather M.; Vivian, Dina; O’Leary, K. Daniel; Klein, Daniel N; Rothbaum, Barbara O.; Manber, Rachel; Keller, Martin. B; Kocsis, James H.; Thase, Michael E. and Trivedi, Madhukar H. (2012). Risk for Partner Victimization and Marital Dissatisfaction Among Chronically Depressed Patients. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:75-85.
- Hill, R. (1998) What Sample is ‘Enough’ in Internet Survey Research? *International Computing and Technology*, 6(3): 1-10.
- Hayes, Brittany E. (2012) Abusive Men’s Indirect Control of Their Partners During the Process of Separation. *Journal of Family Violence*, DOI 10.1007/s10896.012-9428-2.
- Hanion, Robert E.; Coda, Joseph J.; Cobia Derin and Rubin, Leah H. (2012) Psychotic Domestic Murder: Neuropsychological Differences Between Homicidal and Non-Homicidal Schizophrenic Men. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 105-113.
- Kuhlman, Kate Ryan; Howell, Kathryn H and Graham–Bermann, Sandra A. (2012) Physical Health in Pre-School Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:499-510.
- Kang, Ji Hyon (2012). The Impact of Family Environmental-Related Factors on Violence Against Adults in the Family. *Journal of Family Violence*, DOI 10: 1007/s10896-012-9432-6.
- Kendra, Rachel; Bell, Kathryn M. and Guimond, Jennifer M. (2012). The Impact of Child Abuse History, PTSD Symptoms and Anger Arousal on Dating Violence Perpetration Among College Women. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:165-175.
- Karakurt, Gunnur and Cumbie, Tamra (2012). The Relationship between Egalitarianism, Dominance, and Violence in Intimate Relationships. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:115-122.
- Kuljpers, Karlijn F.; Knaap, Leontien Vander and Winkel, Frans Willem (2012). Risk of Revictimizations of Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of Attachment, Anger and Violent Behavior of the Victim. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:33-44.
- Kendall, Diana (2007) *Sociology in Our Times: The Essentials*. Canada: Thompson Wadsworth;
- Malik, Farah and Rohner, Ronald P. (2012) Spousal Rejection as a Risk Factor for Parental Rejection of Children. *Journal of Family Violence* DOI 101007/s10896-012-9425-5.
- Murphy, Kylie A.; Smith, David I. and Xenos, Sophia (2017) TREAD: A Promising Change–Target for Partner Abuse Prevention with Adolescents. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:345-356.
- Muller, Robert T.; Thornback, Kristin and Bedi, Ritu (2012). Attachment as a Mediator between Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Symptomatology. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27: 243-255.
- Mahapatra, Neely (2012) South Asian Women in the U.S and their Experience of Domestic Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:381-390.
- Neuman, W.L (2003) *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches 5<sup>th</sup> (ed)*. USA: A and B Company.
- Patel, Meghna N.; Bhaju, Jeshmin; Thompson, Martie P. and Kaslow, Nadine J. (2012) Life Stress as Mediator of the Childhood Maltreatment–Intimate Partner Violence Link in Low-Income, African-American Women. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:1-10
- Rivera, Echo A.; Zeoli, April M. and Sullivan, Cris M. (2012) Abused Mothers Safety Concerns and Court Mediators’ Custody Recommendations. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:321-332.
- Rasanen, Evellina; Holma, Juha and Selkkula, Jaakko (2012) Dialogical Views on Partner Abuser Treatment: Balancing Confrontation and Support. *Journal of Family Violence*, DOI 10.1007/s 10896-012-9427-3.



**FEBRUARY, 2025 EDITIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF:  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RES. & ANTHROPOLOGY VOL. 7**

- Renner, Lynette M. (2012) Single Types of Family Violence Victimization and Externalizing Behaviors Among Children and Adolescents. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:177-186.
- Randell, Kimberly A.; Bledsoe, Linda K.; Shroff, Purvi L. and Pierce, Mary Clyde (2012) Mothers' Motivations for Intimate Partner Violence Help-Seeking. *Journal of Family Violence* 27:55-62.
- Swartz, Najah E.; Mercier, Deborah J. and Curran, Melissa A. (2012) Influences of Childhood Abuse on Parenting Perspectives of Pregnant Cohabitors. *Journal of Family Violence*, DOI 10.1007/s 10896-012-9452-3.
- Sun, Ivan Y.; Wu, Yuning; Huang, Lanying; Lin, Yushen; Li, Jessica C. M and Su, Mingyue (2012) Preferences for Police Response to Domestic Violence: A Comparison of College Students in Three Chinese Societies. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:133-144.
- Teevan, James J. and Hewitt, W.E (1995) *Introduction to Sociology. A Canadian Focus (Fifth Edition)*. Ontario: Prentice Hall, Canada INC.
- Vanvoonsh C.R and Morgan, B. I (2007) Understanding Power and Rules of Thumb for Determining Sample Size. *Tutorial in Quantitative Methods for Psychology*, 3(2):43-50.
- Vatnar, Solveig Karin Bo and Bjorkly, Stal (2012) Does Separation or Divorce make any Difference? An Interactional Perspective on Intimate Partner Violence with Focus on Marital Status. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:45-54.
- Whiting, Jason B.; Smith, Douglas B.; Oka, Megan and Karakurt, Gunnur (2012) Safety in Intimate Partnerships: The Role of Appraisals and Threat. DOI 10.1007/s10896-012-9423-7.
- White, Jacquelyn W, and Buchler, Cheryl (2012) Adolescent Sexual Victimization, ADHD Symptoms and Risky Sexual Behaviour. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27:123:132.