

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR AMONG
MARRIED WOMEN IN NIGERIA**

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**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE (B.Sc) IN
DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

SEPTEMBER, 2016

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that ODEDINA KAFILAT ABOLANLE of the Department of Demography and Social Statistics, Faculty of Social Sciences, carried out a Research on the Topic **“DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FERTILITY AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN NIGERIA”** in partial fulfillment of the award of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) in Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria under my Supervision

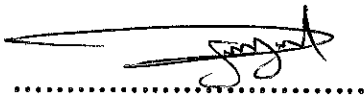
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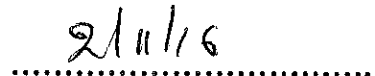
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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my mum and to every woman who as in one way or the other suffered from domestic violence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to thank God for the successful completion of this research work, to him be all the glory. I also want to acknowledge my mummy Mrs Odedina who in spite of her tight schedule always found out time for me and provided for me financially, gave me moral support and also prayed for me. I specially want to acknowledge the enormous effort of my wonderful supervisor in person of Dr (Mrs) L.F.C Ntoimo, I am profoundly grateful for all your guidance and mentorship and for taken the time out of your very busy schedules to read, correct and make meaningful and informed comments on this work, and for ensuring that this work turns out well, God bless you immensely ma, I really appreciate. I also want to use this medium to thank all the staff in the department starting from the H.O.D professor P.O Ogunjuyigbe down to all the lecturers and the non-academic staffs, Thank you all for your kindness, acceptance, encouragements and support. I thank you also for all your meaningful contributions to the overall success of this research work, I am deeply grateful. I also acknowledge my numerous friends, course mates and roommate Otukoya Marie, Omoloja Ayomide, Ajani Odunayo, Fagbulu shalewa, Ogunbiyi Femi, Olapade Biola, Tohan,, Seyi, and most expecially Abe Oluwatobi just to mention a few for their support and encouragement. I love you all and God bless.

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ABSTRACT

This research work explores domestic violence against women inflicted by husbands and its effect on their fertility behavior outcomes among ever married women in Nigeria using the 2013 national demographic and health survey, using the univariate, bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques were applied in analysing the data. The bi-variate analysis shows the relationship between women's demographic and socio-economic characteristics of domestic violence and of fertility behaviour (total number of children). Larger proportion of the respondent that have over 5 children are located in North West Nigeria with 335.76% and 70.35 % of the reside in the rural area. 28.35% of the respondent that have more than 5 children falls within the age group of 45-49 and 62.45%. 62.45% of the respondents are Islam and 80.28 % are working. 50.62 % of the respondent are poor and have over 5 children and larger proportion of them belong to Hausa/Fulani ethnic groups 44.91%. In addition, 78.98% of the respondent who have less than five children do not experience domestic violence. The result of the chi-square shows that there is significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour. The result indicate that violence on women have influence on their fertility behaviour.

KEYWORDS: Domestic violence, fertility behavior, ever married women in Nigeria

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO) has characterized aggressive behaviour at home as the scope of sexually, mentally and physically coercive acts utilized against ladies by present or previous male close accomplices. Whilst ladies, men, young men and young ladies can be casualties of abusive behaviour at home, ladies and young ladies are disproportionately influenced. It principally includes the battering of personal accomplices, sexual misuse of youngsters, conjugal assault and oppressive treatment of one family by another in this way disregarding the law of fundamental human rights. Aggressive behaviour at home in Nigeria is all good the measurements are overwhelming.

According to absolution International (2007) 33% of women in Nigeria are acknowledged to have been subjected to physical, sexual and mental brutality did basically by life partners, accessories and fathers; this is horrendously reprehensible. Forceful conduct at home is the wilful threatening, physical trap, battery, assault, and/or other cruel behaviour as a component of an exact case of power and control executed by one private accessory against another. It consolidates physical violence, sexual viciousness, mental severity, and mental abuse. The repeat and earnestness of damaging conduct at home can vacillate fundamentally; nevertheless, the one enduring fragment of injurious conduct at home is one accessory's dependable tries to keep up power and control over the other.

Globally, domestic violence (DV) perpetrated by husband is recognized as a serious public health concern as well as a human rights violation. The World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study on women's health and DV showed that the lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual, or both type of violence varied from 15% to 71% in different countries. Physical injury, mental health problems and complications of pregnancy are some of the health consequences that result from violence inflicted on women by their intimate male partners or former partners, It principally includes the battering of personal accomplices, sexual misuse of youngsters, conjugal assault and oppressive treatment of one family by another in this way

disregarding the law of fundamental human rights. Aggressive behaviour at home in Nigeria is all good the measurements are overwhelming.

Domestic savagery is a pandemic influencing people in each group, paying little heed to age, monetary status, sexual introduction, sex, race, religion, or nationality. It is regularly joined by candidly harsh and controlling conduct that is just a small amount of an efficient example of strength and control. Aggressive behaviour at home can bring about physical harm, mental injury, and in extreme cases, even demise. The overwhelming physical, enthusiastic, and mental outcomes of aggressive behaviour at home can cross eras and endure forever. Aggressive behaviour at home is the deliberate and persevering misuse of anybody in the home in a way that causes torment, trouble or damage. It alludes to any injurious treatment of one relative by another, in this manner disregarding the law of essential human rights. It incorporates battering of private accomplice and others, sexual misuse of kids, conjugal assault and conventional practices that are destructive to ladies. Female genital mutilation is a type of abusive behaviour at home (UNICEF, 2005). Occurrences of abusive behaviour at home incorporate honor battery, beating, torment, corrosive showers and even demise through honor murdering (Heidi, 1998; Adebayo and Kolawole, 2013). It has been evaluated that one in each three ladies experiences abusive behaviour at home the hands of the individuals who case to love and ensure them. Likewise, it is evaluated that one in each five ladies confronts some types of savagery amid her life time prompting genuine damage or demise sometimes (WHO, 2005).

Aihie (2009) distinguished different types of abusive behaviour at home as physical misuse, sexual misuse, disregard, monetary misuse, psychological mistreatment and otherworldly mishandle and in spite of the fact that the world today might conceivably be sourcing for conceivable approaches to put the threat of aggressive behaviour at home away and fittingly rebuff the culprits of such violations, the jeopardizing impacts of abusive behaviour at home is disturbing. Aggressive behaviour at home takes numerous structures including physical, sexual, enthusiastic, and mental. Customarily, abusive behaviour at home is submitted against females. Normal types of savagery against ladies in Nigeria are assault, corrosive assaults, attack, spouse beating, and whipping (Yusuf, Noah Center point Journal, 2000).

The Nigerian government has taken legitimate procedures to arraign men or misuse their ladies in a few states (day by day times 2012). There is as of now a push in Nigeria for government laws concerning abusive behaviour at home and for a more grounded national reaction and backing for aggressive behaviour at home issues. Aggressive behaviour at home has all the earmarks of being a critical reason for maternal mortality in Nigeria. In Bangladesh, viciousness against ladies is firmly connected to the establishment of marriage, as it is in Nigeria (Naved RT). Aihie (2009) characterized psychological mistreatment as debilitating a man or his or her ownership or hurting a man's feeling of self-esteem by putting him/her at danger of genuine behavioural, subjective, passionate or mental scatters. Different types of psychological mistreatment incorporate ridiculing, feedback, social seclusion, threatening or misuse to command, routinely making outlandish interest, threatening a man verbally or physically and presenting a kid to brutality. Yelling at an accomplice has been observed to be the most widely recognized type of abusive behaviour at home (Obi and Ozumba, 2007).

Physical misuse is the utilization of physical power in a way that harms the casualty or puts him/her at danger of being harmed. It incorporates beating, kicking, thumping, punching, stifling, and constraintment. Female genital mutilation is likewise viewed as a type of physical misuse (Aihie, 2009). Physical misuse is a standout amongst the most widely recognized types of misuse. Therefore, Obi and Ozumba (2007) found that 83% of respondents in their study reported physical manhandle and is the second most basic type of brutality against ladies. Sexual misuse has been characterized by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2012) as compelling an accomplice to join in a sex demonstration when the accomplice does not assent. This incorporates all types of rapes, provocation or abuse. It additionally includes utilizing a tyke for sexual purposes including tyke prostitution and erotic entertainment. Conjugal assault is a type of sexual misuse, however shockingly; numerous ladies view this as a piece of marriage. This will be seen among Asian ladies who have a tendency to trust that marriage offers their spouses a boundless access to their bodies. (Bhandari and Diebold, 2010).

Disregard incorporates inability to accommodate dependants who might be grown-ups or youngsters, denying relatives nourishment, apparel, cover, restorative consideration, insurance from mischief or a feeling of being adored and esteemed (Aihie, 2009). Disregard has been seen as a standout amongst the most well-known type of misuse confronted by the elderly particularly, the ladies (Asogwa and Igbokwe, 2010). Monetary misuse incorporates taking from

or cheating a friend or family member, withholding cash for fundamental things like nourishment and therapeutic treatment, controlling or abusing relative for monetary profit, keeping a friend or family member from working or controlling his/her decision of occupation. While otherworldly manhandle manages keeping a man from participating in his/her profound or religious practices or utilizing one's religious conviction to control, command or control him/her.

Aggressive behaviour at home can be brought on by an assortment of variables. The reasons for sex based brutality are numerous and shifted relying upon the sorts of savagery. Conventional states of mind towards ladies around the globe propagate the brutality. Cliché parts in which ladies are seen as subordinate to men oblige a lady's capacity to practice decisions that would empower her end the misuse. Njenga (1999) opined that destitution and money related shakiness are another reason for sex based viciousness. In the event that a man can't set up his power mentally or financially, he would have a tendency to do as such physically. Another cause is the picture made by the general public which depicts a man to be seen as being solid, instructed, inventive, and smart while a lady is the inverse of every one of these attributes furthermore a wellspring of sex based savagery in later life.

Bitangaro (1999) had outlined the reasons for savagery against ladies as being profoundly established in the way society is set up: social convictions, power relations, financial force lopsided characteristics, and the manly thought of male strength. Olasunkanmi (2012) opined that the demeanor of ladies as respects their dressing and their trustworthiness on men for living make men have the chance to mortify them. Saran (1999) had prior couldn't help contradicting the myth that a lady's dress and conduct can bring about assault. This myth puts the fault for assault on a lady and perspectives men as not able to control themselves. She reasoned that if a lady is known as a gathering creature or a tease and wears provocative attire, she is requesting consideration, sweet talk, or simply attempting to fit in. She is not requesting that be assaulted. In perspective of these reasons for aggressive behaviour at home some of which can't be controlled straightforwardly, there is a requirement for sufficient avoidance systems.

In Nigeria, high frequencies of aggressive behaviour at home have additionally been recorded (British Council, 2012). Obi and Ozumba (2007) expressed that 70% of couples experienced misuse in their families with 92% of the casualties being female accomplices and the remaining 8% were male. Clearly, more ladies are presented to aggressive behaviour at home.

In Nigeria, by and large "ladies are considered as instruments to be utilized by men. They are viewed as articles to be utilized for joy, enticement and end. In Nigeria, a man will beat his better half and nothing will happen, rather he will anticipate that her will go on her knees and implore him" (Arisi and Oromareghake, 2011). Spouse beating is a type of physical savagery that especially corrupts ladies. It is additionally an infringement of ladies' human rights. Around the world, misuse by a spouse is a standout amongst the most widely recognized types of viciousness against ladies (Heise et al., 1999). Acknowledgment of this practice mirrors ladies' low status and the observation that men are better than ladies. Notwithstanding unfriendly physical wellbeing results, this type of savagery brings down a lady's self-regard and her picture in the public eye, prompting her disempowerment.

In Nigeria, as in numerous other African nations, reports uncover a "shockingly high" level of viciousness against ladies (NPC and UNFPA, 2014). Abusive behaviour at home is regular in both urban and provincial families in Nigeria (NPC and ICF Macro, 2009). At the point when a general public endures and acknowledges savagery against ladies, annihilation of such brutality is more troublesome. Ladies who trust that a spouse is advocated in hitting or beating his better half may think they have low status. Such a discernment could go about as an obstruction to their getting to social insurance for themselves and their youngsters, influence their states of mind toward prophylactic utilize and harm their general prosperity.

The 2013 NDHS accumulated data on mentalities toward spouse beating. Ladies and men were asked whether a spouse is legitimized in beating his significant other in different circumstances: if the wife blazes the sustenance, contends with him, goes out without letting him know, disregards the youngsters, or rejects sex with him. The NDHS 2013 report demonstrates that around one in three ladies (35%) concur that spouse beating is supported in no less than one of the predefined circumstances, a decrease from the extent reported in the 2008 NDHS (43%). This pattern proposes that Nigerian ladies are more averse to acknowledge spouse beating than previously. Ladies who experience aggressive behaviour at home

In Nigeria, abusive behaviour at home cuts over all financial and social foundations.

Likewise, NDHS 2013 last year report demonstrates the %age of ladies age 15-49 who have encountered physical savagery since age 15 and the %age who experienced physical viciousness amid the 12 months going before the review, by foundation qualities. The outcomes demonstrate that 28% of all ladies have encountered physical brutality since age 15; this extent is for all

intents and purposes the same as that found in the 2008 NDHS. The extent of ladies who experienced physical savagery in the 12 months going before the review diminished from 15% in 2008 to 11% in 2013.

The experience of physical viciousness since age 15 changes significantly by foundation qualities. By age bunch, encounters of physical savagery since age 15 increments from 27 % among ladies age 15-19 to 29 % among ladies age 20-24 and after that reduction to 28 % among ladies age 25-29. A quarter century of ladies age 40-49 have encountered physical savagery at some point since age 15, while 15 % of ladies age 15-19 experienced viciousness amid the 12 months going before the overview.

Encounters of physical brutality shift among religious gatherings, with Catholic and other Christian (Protestant) ladies (44 % every) more inclined to report encounters of savagery than whatever other religious gathering. The experience of physical brutality is likewise high among ladies in the traditionalist gathering, with 36 % of these ladies encountering physical savagery since age 15 and 23 % encountering viciousness amid the 12 months going before the study. Experience of physical savagery is most minimal among Muslim ladies (13 %).

Ladies who are separated, isolated, or widowed are significantly more inclined to have encountered physical viciousness than other ladies. Forty-two % of separated, isolated, or widowed ladies reported encountering savagery since age 15, as contrasted and 25 % of ladies who are hitched or living respectively with an accomplice and 35 % of never-wedded ladies.

Differentials in encounters of physical savagery by number of living kids are little; be that as it may, ladies without any youngsters (30 %) will probably have encountered physical viciousness since age 15 than other ladies. Encounters of physical savagery in the previous 12 months tend to diminish with expansions in the quantity of living youngsters.

Ladies who are utilized yet are not paid in real money are more probable than other ladies to have encountered physical savagery since age 15 and amid the 12 months going before the review (45 % and 20 %, separately). It is fascinating to note that unemployed ladies are most drastically averse to have encountered physical brutality; 23 % of these ladies reported having encountered physical savagery since age 15, and 10 % reported encountering viciousness amid the 12 months going before the review.

Ladies in urban ranges are more probable than their rustic partners to report having encountered physical viciousness since age 15 (33 % versus 24 %). There are outstanding varieties in the

experience of physical viciousness by zone. The extent of ladies encountering physical savagery since age 15 is most elevated in the South (52 %) and least in the North West (7 %). The same example is watched for encounters of physical viciousness in the previous 12 months (19 % in the South versus 3 % in the North West). The %age of ladies age 15-49 who have encountered physical brutality since age 15 differs from a low of 1% in Kano to a high of 72% in Benue.

Ladies with essential and optional levels of tutoring are more probable than other ladies to have encountered physical brutality since age 15. Ladies who never went to class are to the least extent liable to have encountered physical brutality since age 15 (12%). A comparative example is watched for physical viciousness in the previous 12 months. The experience of physical brutality for the most part increments with expanding riches. A slight decline in physical brutality in the previous 12 months is seen between the fourth and most astounding quintiles.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The same number of individuals knows, aggressive behaviour at home is a criminal demonstration including casualties and guilty parties who are identified with each other. Abusive behaviour at home incorporates terrorizing and basic, irritated, and rape. What a great many people may not know about is that abusive behaviour at home has turned into a national situation, with a wrongdoing of this write happening like clockwork. Relatives attempt to overlook what's going on and neighbors would prefer not to get included. The casualty is generally vulnerable to comprehend the issue, not to mention decide the answer for it. Rather than the challenges being tended to before they can facilitate create, law implementation organizations are typically left to handle every case simply after a criminal demonstration has occurred and somebody has been harmed. Now, the officers themselves are at danger because of the unpredictable way of the circumstance. In spite of the generalizations, aggressive behaviour at home knows no racial, sex, age, religious, financial, or sexual introduction limits and insights demonstrate that these wrongdoings affect for all intents and purposes each one of us somehow.

Everywhere throughout the world independent of society and religion, ladies are experiencing physically and sincerely diverse types of brutality. Around the globe, no less than one out of three ladies is beaten, constrained into sex or generally manhandled amid her lifetime. Frequently, the abuser is an individual from her own particular family (WHO, 2004). As per UNFPA (2002) report, more than 60% of ladies worldwide have been mishandled. In 48

populace based overviews around the globe, 10 to 69% of the ladies reported ambush by a cozy accomplice (Krug et al., 2002; Yusuf et al., 2011). Tjaden (2000) report that in the United States of America, every year, ladies experience around 4.8 million cozy accomplice related physical attacks and assault. Likewise, measurements demonstrate that consistently in the United States, 1,000 to 1,600 ladies kick the bucket on account of their male accomplices, regularly after a long, raising pat-tern of battering. The assessed number of passings because of personal accomplice brutality does exclude those ladies who execute themselves to exit rough connections, or who pass on destitute in the city keeping away from batterers (Websdale, 1999).

In parts of the Third World by and large and in West Africa specifically, abusive behaviour at home is predominant and purportedly advocated and approved in some societies. Case in point, 56% of Indian ladies reviewed by an organization defended spouse beating on grounds like – awful cook, lack of respect to in-laws, creating more young ladies, leaving home without illuminating the husband, among others. Measurements demonstrate that 25% of ladies in Dakar and Kaolack in Senegal are subjected to physical brutality from their accomplices and that not very many concede they are beaten – while 60% of abusive behaviour at home casualties swing to a relative, in three-quarter of the cases they are advised to stay silent and persevere through the beatings. The report additionally uncovers that a law went in the Senegalese corrective code rebuffing abusive behaviour at home with jail sentences and fines is inadequately upheld because of religious and social resistance. In Ghana, spousal attacks beat the rundown of abusive behaviour at home (Aihie, 2009).

1.2 RESERCH QUESTIONS

- What is the level of domestic violence among married women in Nigeria?
- Does domestic violence influence the reproductive behavior among married women in Nigeria?

1.3 RESERCH OBJECTIVES

MAIN OBJECTIVES

To what extent will domestic violence affects fertility behaviour among married women inNigeria.

While the following are the specific objective:

- To examine the level of domestic violence among married women in Nigeria.
- To examine the rate at which domestic violence influence the reproductive behavior of married women in Nigeria.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study purpose is to enlighten people on domestic violence, the rate at which women suffers from domestic violence and how it can have a negative effect on their reproductive life, domestic violence has become very rampant over time and also the fear of specking out, this study also help women who in any way of the other suffers from domestic violence and to help them know their right and help fight against domestic violence and how domestic violence can be controlled if not eradicated.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aggressive behavior at home is characterized as assault, physical ambush and stalking sustained by present and previous dates, companions and cohabitating accomplices (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000). Customarily, in Nigeria, as in numerous other African nations, the beating of spouses and youngsters is broadly endorsed as a type of order (UNICEF, 2001; Aihie, 2009). Accordingly, in beating their youngster's guardian's trust they are ingraining discipline in them, similarly as in spouses beating their wives, who are respected like kids to be inclined to indiscipline which must be controlled. This is particularly so when the lady is financially subject to the man.

Absolution International (2005) report on Nigeria shows that once a day, ladies are beaten and abused for assumed transgressions, assaulted and even killed by individuals from their family. Now and again, awful corrosive assaults abandon them with awful distortions. Such savagery is too every now and again pardoned and endured in groups and not reproved. Spouses, accomplices and fathers are in charge of a large portion of the savagery against ladies. One in three of all ladies and young ladies matured 15-24 have been a casualty of savagery. Ladies both wedded and unmarried have been subject to awful assaults from men. Assault, sexual affront and strike, brutalization and exploitation, abusive behavior at home on young ladies and ladies have in late time been on the expansion in Nigeria, with casualties humiliated to report such rates to the right organizations for equity. Records have demonstrated that somewhere around half and 66% of Nigerian ladies are subjected to abusive behavior at home in their homes.

In Nigeria, 65% or more taugt ladies are in this horrendous circumstance when contrasted with their low pay partners, (55%). Shockingly, an amazing 97.2 % of the mishandled ladies don't report the wrongdoing to the powers. The Nigerian culture is essentially patriarchal and ladies' place inside the plan is distinctly sub-ordinate. Abusive behavior at home in this manner capacities as a method for authorizing congruity with the part of a lady inside standard society. It accordingly does not make a difference if the lady is monetarily needy or not, her position, similar to that of the kids is subordinate. Savagery against ladies in the house is for the most part viewed as having a place with the private circle in Nigeria and is consequently

protected from outside investigation. A society of hush strengthens the shame connected to the casualty as opposed to denouncing the culprit of such violations (afrol News, 2007; Aihie, 2009).

In an overview by Project Alert (2001), as referred to in Aihie (2009), interviews directed with ladies working in the business sectors and different work environments and young ladies and young ladies in auxiliary schools and colleges, in Lagos state, Nigeria, 64.4% of 45 ladies met in the work place said they had been beaten by an accomplice (sweetheart or spouse), 56.6% of 48 talked with business sector lady conceded encountering such viciousness. Comparative meetings completed in Oyo State and different parts of Nigeria, yielded comparative results.

2.1 TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The signs of the social ailment of abusive behavior at home, as indicated by Aihie (2009) include:

1. **Physical Abuse:** This is the utilization of physical power in a way that harms the casualty or puts him or her at the danger of being harmed. It incorporates beating, kicking, thumping, pushing, stifling, constraint and female genital mutilation. Physical misuse is a standout amongst the most widely recognized types of physical misuse.
2. **Sexual misuse:** This incorporates all types of rapes, badgering or abuse. It includes driving a man to take an interest in sexual movement, utilizing a tyke for sexual purposes including tyke prostitution and explicit entertainment. Conjugal assault additionally goes under this.
3. **Disregard:** This incorporates inability to accommodate dependants who might be grown-ups or kids, denying relatives sustenance, garments, cover, medicinal consideration and assurance from mischief or a feeling of being adored and esteemed.
4. **Monetary misuse:** This incorporates taking from or duping a friend or family member, withholding cash for crucial things like sustenance and medicinal treatment, controlling or abusing relative for monetary profit, keeping a friend or family member from working or controlling his/her decision of occupation.
5. **Otherworldly Abuse:** This incorporates keeping a man from taking part in his/her profound or religious practices or utilizing one's religious conviction to control, rule or control him/her.

6. Psychological mistreatment: This incorporates undermining a man or his or her ownership or hurting a man's feeling of self-esteem by putting him/her at danger of genuine behavioural, subjective, enthusiastic or mental scatters. Yelling at an accomplice which was observed to be the most widely recognized misuse by Obi and Ozunba (2007) is incorporated. Additionally incorporated into psychological mistreatment are ridiculing, feedback, social seclusion, threatening or misuse to command, routinely making irrational interest, threatening a man verbally or physically and presenting a tyke to brutality.

2.2 RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The commonness of abusive behaviour at home changes broadly, with roughly 15-71% of ladies overall encountering some type of viciousness on account of their spouses or male accomplices. South Asian nations report a portion of the most noteworthy rates of physical aggressive behaviour at home. The latest Indian National Family Health Survey (NFHS 3, directed in 2005/2006), a broadly illustrative study of ladies of conceptive age, evaluated that 35% of ever-hitched ladies had encountered physical savagery executed by their present or previous life partners. In correlation, reported rates of abusive behaviour at home, including physical and sexual viciousness, are reliably lower in nations, for example, the USA (1.5%), the UK (4%), and Canada (4%).

Customarily, in Nigeria, as in numerous other African nations, the beating of spouses and youngsters is generally authorized as a type of control (UNICEF, 2001). In this way, in beating their-youngsters guardians trust they are imparting discipline in them, similarly as in spouses beating their wives, who are respected like kids to be inclined to indiscipline which must be controlled. This is particularly so when the lady is financially subject to the man. The general public is fundamentally patriarchal and ladies' place inside the plan is distinctly subordinate. Aggressive behaviour at home hence works as a method for implementing similarity with the part of a lady inside standard society. It in this way does not make a difference if the lady is financially needy or not, her position, similar to that of the youngsters is subordinate. Savagery against ladies in the house is for the most part viewed as having a place with the private circle in Nigeria and is in this manner protected from outside investigation.

An expansive assortment of writing depicts variables connected with and determinants of aggressive behaviour at home and the crossing point of such brutality with negative conceptive wellbeing results. Be that as it may, by far most of distributed work to date has concentrated on ladies of regenerative age and has not took a gander at pregnant ladies. Of the work that has been distributed on the impacts of abusive behaviour at home on pregnant ladies, most originates from Western countries and utilizations office based information. There is a specific absence of data on the impacts of aggressive behaviour at home on pregnant ladies in South Asia where rates of both richness and abusive behaviour at home are high. This paper addresses this hole in information by inspecting the relationship between brutality amid pregnancy and the uptake of pre-birth care in India. A comprehension of the relationship between viciousness amid pregnancy and the utilization of maternal wellbeing administrations can possibly educate the improvement of wellbeing administrations that perceive the remarkable medicinal services and social bolster needs of pregnant ladies who experience aggressive behaviour at home.

Domestic violence in Nigeria is an issue as in numerous parts of Africa (punch, 2015). There is a profound social faith in Nigeria that it is socially satisfactory to hit a lady to train a companion. (Every day trust 2013). Aggressive behaviour at home is across the board and hints at no diminishing in Nigeria. The CLEEN Foundation reports 1 in each 3 respondents confessing to being a casualty of aggressive behaviour at home. The study additionally found an across the country increment in aggressive behaviour at home in the previous 3 years from 21% in 2011 to 30% in 2013("National Crime Victimization Surveys". 2013). A CLEEN Foundation's 2012 National Crime and Safety Survey exhibited that 31% of the national specimen admitted to being casualties of abusive behaviour at home. (Social Institutions and Gender Index.Social Institutions and Gender Index, n.d. Web. 01 May 2016).

Venture caution (2001), in a study on brutality against ladies led interviews with ladies working in the business sectors and different work environments and young ladies and young ladies in optional schools and colleges, in Lagos state, Nigeria. 64.4% of 45 ladies met in the work place said they had been beaten by an accomplice (sweetheart or spouse), 56.6% of 48 talked with business sector lady conceded encountering such brutality. Comparable meetings completed in Oyo state and different parts of Nigeria, yielded comparative results. The rate of aggressive behaviour at home is high. In a study did by Obi and Ozumba (2007), on the variables connected

with aggressive behaviour at home, in South East, Nigeria, 70% of respondents reported misuse in their family with 92% of the casualties being female accomplices and the remaining 8% being male.

The regular types of misuse reported were yelling at an accomplice (93%), slapping or pushing (77%) and punching and kicking (40%). It is however irritating to note that numerous ladies don't know whether they had been mishandled or not (afrolNews, 2007). This could be because of the acknowledgment of some injurious conduct as 'typical'. Oyediran and Isugo (2005), in an investigation of ladies' view of spouse beating in Nigeria, found that 64.4% and 50.4% of ever hitched and unmarried ladies, separately, communicated assent for wife beating. Reports in the print and electronic media uncover horrible assaults on ladies by close accomplices in various structures, for example, 'corrosive shower', assault, beatings, some of which here and there result in the passing of the casualty. Numerous casualties don't report because of a paranoid fear of retaliation from abusers or the conviction that the police and the legal framework can't help. The police are likewise answered too much of the time reject objections of aggressive behaviour at home as a 'private matter'.

In a study completed by Obi and Ozumba (2007), on the variables connected with aggressive behaviour at home, in South East, Nigeria, 70% of respondents reported misuse in their family with 92% of the casualties being female accomplices and the remaining 8% being male. The regular types of misuse reported were yelling at an accomplice (93%), slapping or pushing (77%) and punching and kicking (40%) (afrol News, 2007). Additionally, in an investigation of Igbo people group in Nigeria, 58.9% of ladies reported battery amid pregnancy while 21.3% have been compelled to have sex (Okemgbo et al., 2002). It is however exasperating to note that numerous ladies don't know whether they had been manhandled or not. This could be because of the acknowledgment of some oppressive conduct as 'ordinary'. Oyediran and Isugo (2005), in an investigation of ladies' view of spouse beating in Nigeria, found that 64.4 and 50.4% of ever hitched and unmarried ladies, separately, communicated assent for wife beating. Reports in the print and electronic media uncover horrendous assaults on ladies by private accomplices in various structures, for example, corrosive shower, assault, beatings, some of which here and there result in the demise of the casualty. In any case, numerous casualties don't answer to the law implementation operators inspired by a paranoid fear of retaliation from abusers or the

conviction that the police and the legal framework can't help. The police are additionally answered to as often as possible release grumblings of aggressive behaviour at home as a 'private matter'. Thusly, the instances of savagery against ladies generally go unreported on the grounds that the casualties want to endure peacefully (Adebayo and Kolawole, 2013).

2.3 OUTCOMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reliance: Casualties of abusive behaviour at home are in a position of reliance (budgetary, passionate physical, and something else) on the individual mishandling them, for occurrence, a spouse and a wife, youngsters and guardians, and local hirelings. Youngsters are regularly foremost casualties of abusive behaviour at home, seeing, encountering manhandle or living in a domain where somebody is by and large physically mishandled can be mentally obliterating for a kid as that kid is vulnerable to discouragement which leaves the general population around him and his quick surroundings perilous. Such a tyke is likewise prone to have low knowledge remainders (IQ), lower than normal.

Wrongdoing: Vicious disciplines lead to misconduct in young people and thusly rough violations accordingly these youths get to be associated in fierce conduct and as a matter of course furious and befuddled. The outrage may get to be coordinated towards guardians, or other kids and the likelihood of these youths getting to be troublesome, forceful, or pulled back, and detached is high.

Physical wounds: Casualties of aggressive behaviour at home whether kids or grown-ups endure physical wounds, for example, minor cuts, scratches and wounds, others more genuine like broken bones, interior dying, head injury, to say however a couple.

Passionate wounds: Casualties frequently have low self-regard, experiencing issues in believing others; in the meantime the displeasure and anxiety experienced by these persons lead to enthusiastic issue, hurtful wellbeing conduct like extreme smoking, liquor misuse, utilization of medications and participating in hazardous sexual action.

2.4 PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Anticipation of abusive behaviour at home as indicated by the UN Women (2011) are in three levels: essential, auxiliary and tertiary. Essential aversion mediations are those that try to avert savagery before it happens. Essential counteractive action concentrates on changing situations so they are more secure for ladies and changing conduct or building the learning and aptitudes of people on the basic reasons for abusive behaviour at home, for example, sexual orientation disparity and destitution (VicHealth, 2011).

Optional counteractive action manages the quick reaction to farthest point its results after viciousness has happened. The tertiary is a long haul mind that gives backing to the casualty. Ladies in various Nigerian populace receive such preventive techniques as battling back and resisting the culprits, encounter and not making a move or staying noiseless and imploring with the trust that the circumstance will move forward. This is in accordance with the discoveries of Fawole, Adedibu, Aderonmu and Fawole (2005) that one reason given by ladies in Ibadan, Southwest of Nigeria for staying in injurious relationship is that they trust that their accomplices will change. There is likewise the issue of disgrace and social shame connected with being not able manages a family. Such ladies are viewed as impulsive and flighty (Bhandari and Diebold, 2010).

Other counteractive action systems incorporate enactments and approaches. Case in point Nigeria has the Violence against Women Prevention, Protection and Prohibition Act of 2002. In the interim, just four Nigerian states (Ebonyi, Jigawa, Cross Rivers and Lagos) have sanctioned abusive behaviour at home laws, while only six (Enugu, Edo, Bayelsa, Delta, Cross Rivers and Ogun) have passed laws against FGM (British Council, 2012). Despite the fact that it is contended that the law as of now constituted does not offer ladies and young ladies satisfactory assurance from savagery as certain statutory, religious and standard laws in Nigeria still allow brutality against ladies (Mahdi, 2011; Nigeria CEDAW NGO Coalition, 2008). A case is the punitive code (area 55(4)), appropriate in the Northern locales, that authorizes "restorative" beating of a youngster, understudy, hireling or spouse, the length of this doesn't bring about shocking hurt while conjugal assault is avoided from the meaning of assault in corrective enactment in the North and under the criminal code in the South (Nigeria CEDAW NGO Coalition, 2008). Be that as it may, laws and arrangements can forestall aggressive behaviour at

home. Another counteractive action methodology utilized by manhandled ladies includes looking for comfort in the congregation and accordingly, the U. S. Catholic priests (2013) in a peaceful proclamation on abusive behaviour at home, announced that Church pastors ought to consider themselves to be "people on call" who listen to and trust the casualty's story, help her to evaluate the threat to herself and her youngsters, and allude her to directing and other specific administrations. In this manner, marriage organizations additionally run guiding units and marriage courses for planned couples to help them anticipate aggressive behaviour at home. Applying powerful and effective preventive techniques of abusive behaviour at home against ladies has alluring ramifications for globalization and addressing wellbeing needs by means of developments.

To cure the abusive behaviour at home circumstance in Nigeria, all partners must be included the groups, religious gatherings, foundations, government at all levels, where prepared guides would help with proliferating the counter abusive behaviour at home battle ought to be sorted out. There is have to make mindfulness at these discussions, to underscore the way that savagery in the home serves as a reproducing ground for brutality in the general public.

The need to respect abusive behaviour at home from a mental instead of a socio-social point of view ought to be underlined. Individuals ought to be made to comprehend that grown-ups can change the social standards that legitimize abusive behaviour at home.

Because of absence of positive reaction, casualties no more look for legitimate change: in this manner, laws on the infringement of human rights ought to be hardened and will executed on culprits.

Ladies and young ladies ought to be sharpened and instructed to draw a line amongst affection and misuse. Starting a social change has never been an overnight procedure, however regardless of the reasons, abusive behaviour at home is a distortion and the law must arraign and rebuff the individuals who cause mental and physical torment on others while securing the casualties of such shameful acts.

It is not generally simple to decide in the early phases of a relationship on the off chance that one individual will get to be damaging. Abusive behaviour at home increases after some time. Abusers may frequently appear to be awesome and culminate at first, yet continuously turn out to be more forceful and controlling as the relationship proceeds. Misuse may start with practices that may effortlessly be rejected or made light of, for example, ridiculing, dangers,

possessiveness, or doubt. Abusers may apologize bountifully for their activities or attempt to persuade the individual they are mishandling that they do these things out of adoration or consideration. Be that as it may, savagery and control dependably heightens after some time with an abuser, in spite of the conciliatory sentiments. What may begin as something that will be initially accepted to be innocuous (e.g., needing the casualty to invest all their energy just with them since they cherish them such a great amount of) grows into amazing control and manhandle (e.g., undermining to slaughter or hurt the casualty or others in the event that they address family, companions, and so on).

Note that aggressive behaviour at home does not generally show as physical misuse. Passionate and mental misuse can frequently be generally as great as physical brutality. Absence of physical brutality does not mean the abuser is any less perilous to the casualty, nor does it mean the casualty is any less caught by the misuse.

2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The discussion that follows will review the theoretical framework in terms of which violence against women and fertility behaviour. In addition, theories that account for the phenomenon of violence against women and fertility behaviour. It should be noted that there is a bias in existing research that focuses on males as perpetrators of intimate violence, and females as their victims, and that most theories of domestic violence are consistent with and reinforce these assumptions.

A number of empirical articles on domestic violence have highlighted the increasing incidence of abuse between intimate partners. In an attempt to explain how abuse between intimates develops, why it occurs and how it is sustained, researchers have relied upon theoretical frameworks to guide their research findings.

As noted by Sommer (1990), Knight and Hatty (1987) point out that the theories put forward by various researchers can be separated into those reflecting the orientations of sociologists, on one hand, and those reflecting the orientations of psychologists, on the other. A sociological perspective places the phenomenon of domestic violence within a macro model of society; violence is seen as an outgrowth of social factors. A psychological perspective accounts for violence within a micro level of society; violence is attributed to such intra-individual factors as aggressiveness, impulsiveness and paranoia (Straus 1980). The current study reflects upon both

sociologically and psychologically based theories which inform the discussion of violence against fertility behaviour.

2.5.1 Sociological perspective: social learning theory

Sommer (1990) notes that social learning theory is a conceptual framework that has its origins in the work of the psychologist Albert Bandura (1965). She further notes that according to Bandura (1986), children's acquisition of much complex behaviour ensues from their exposure to competent role models that display appropriate behaviour in solving problems and coping with their world. Inasmuch as positive behaviours can be acquired through positive role models, conversely, negative behaviours can also be acquired through the modelling of negative behaviours. With this in mind, Bandura (1979) applied social learning principles to the acquisition and maintenance of aggressive habits (Sommer 1990). Furthermore, Sommer (1990) also notes that it is the latter set of circumstances that has been of interest to those researchers that study family violence. Researchers have applied social learning theory to explain the following aspects of the development and transmission of family violence: the patterning of violence amongst adult children observing violence in their families of origin (Kalmuss 1984); the intergenerational transmission of family aggression (Cappell and Heiner 1990); the generalisation of aggression from one relationship to another across time (Malone *et al.* 1989); and the continuation of marital violence in remarriage (Kalmuss and Seltzer 1986). The research referred to above provides support for the modelling effects of early exposure to violence within the family of origin (Sommer 1990).

2.5.2 Psychological theory

2.5.2.1 Personality theory

As noted by Sommer (1990), Eysenck (1965) developed a genetic theory of personality that proposed that the nature of an individual's biology is a determinant of his or her personality make-up. He suggested that some of the variability in human behaviour could be accounted for by the finding that criminals consistently score higher than the general population along extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism personality dimensions (Eysenck and Eysenck 1985; Wilson 1981). Research by Malamuth (1988) demonstrated that high scores on psychoticism among males were also associated with sexual aggression, and predicted aggression against

females in a laboratory setting. The existence of a continuum of antisocial behaviour (Eysenck and Eysenck 1985), ranging from minor infractions (e.g. drinking alcohol at a bar while below the legal age) to major criminal offences (e.g. armed robbery) is indicative of an individual's predisposition towards criminality. It is along this continuum that the perpetration of partner abuse is thought to lie. According to Eysenck and Eysenck (1985), an individual who is most likely to abuse his/her partner would be one who is:

- 1) Impulsive and disinhibited, and therefore fails to acquire social rules (extravert);
- 2) Anxious, and whose anxiety acts as a trigger to learnt deviant responses such as violence (neurotic);
- 3) Uncaring and unlikely to feel guilt, empathy or sensitivity, and therefore having little difficulty in behaving antisocially (psychotic). While heredity is thought to be "a strong predisposing factor ... the actual way in which a crime is carried out ... is subject to the vicissitudes of everyday life" (Eysenck 1977:79). This delineation suggests that the interface between a person's inborn characteristics and those found in his/her social environment is extremely important in determining the likelihood that a deviant mode of conduct will emerge.

2.5.2.2 Disinhibition theory

The application of disinhibition theory is evident in research conducted by both sociologists and psychologists. While the former are interested in the effects of alcohol consumption as a social force (Kantor and Straus 1987), the latter focus on the biochemical effects alcohol has on the behaviour of individuals (Gustafson 1985). From a psychological perspective, alcohol consumption is linked to violent behaviour through its physiological effects, as it releases an individual's violent impulses and tendencies, and suppresses inhibitions (Hamilton and Collins 1981; Spielberger 1970). Kantor and Straus (1987:214) explained that "alcohol's effects on the central nervous system release inhibitions by depressing brain function or suppressing super-ego function, thereby allowing the expression of rage." Walker (1979) proposed that there may be similarities between the specific blood chemistry changes evident under a generalized stress reaction such as battering and those found in alcoholics. The high rates of alcohol consumption associated with family violence suggest that the disinhibition theory is an appropriate conceptual framework for the study of partner abuse.

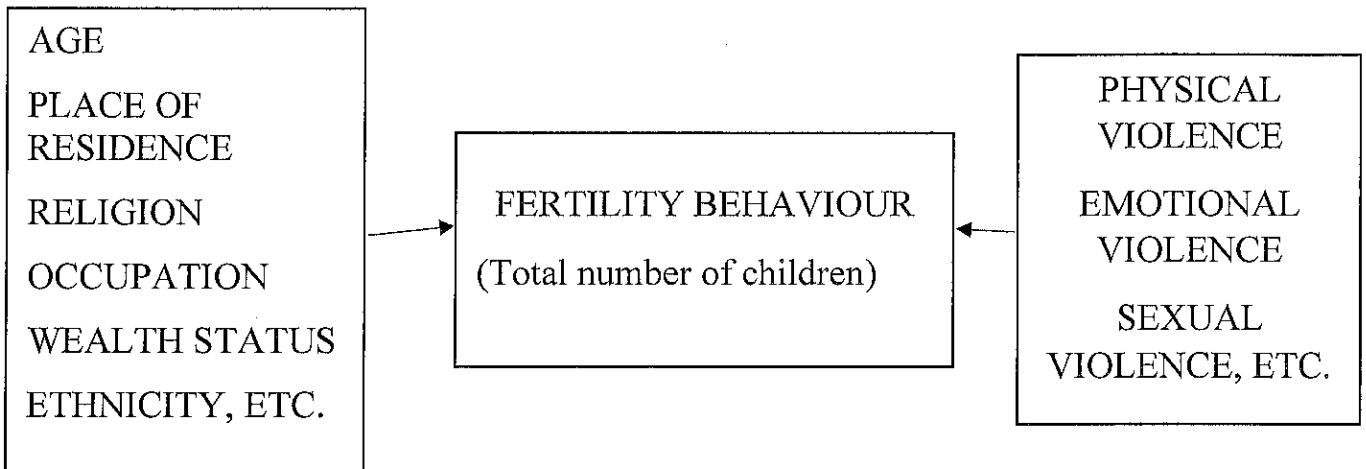
2.6 Feminist perspectives

The women's movement has been responsible for bringing the issue of "wife battering" to the forefront. Dobash and Dobash (1979) were the first to suggest that the fundamental causes of violence against wives are to be found in "a patriarchal society". Within a feminist framework, wife abuse is viewed as being the result of an imbalance of power between men and women. Feminists have asserted that throughout time, women have been subjugated by the greater patriarchal society that has placed limits on their opportunities and left them vulnerable to a number of abuses. The "cycle of violence" theory, which emerged from the research conducted by

Lenore Walker (1979) on battered wives, describes the dynamics of an abusive relationship. It is based on the premise that women are not constantly being abused, and that their willingness to remain in an abusive relationship is related to cyclical fluctuations between periods of abuse and relatively peaceful coexistence. The theory also explains how women become victimised, how they fall into "learned helplessness" behaviour, and why they do not attempt to escape (Walker 1979). The cycle of violence is made up of three separate and distinct phases. The first stage is called the "tension building" phase, during which the abusing spouse exhibits moodiness, is short tempered, and is critical of his spouse. It is during this phase that the other spouse may feel as if she is "walking on egg shells", and attempts to avert any further escalation of the tension. The second phase is called the "explosion" phase. This is a relatively short-lived phase in which the tensions of the previous stage reach crisis proportions and a physical assault ensues. The third and final phase has been called the "honeymoon" phase, because it is during this phase that the abusing spouse shows great remorse for his actions and promises never to repeat the episode. According to Walker (1979), it is not uncommon that the abused spouse and her perpetrator will engage in lovemaking soon after the assault. It is thought that the interchange between caring and abuse keeps the abused wife from leaving the relationship and the abuser from changing his behaviour.

Despite the cyclical nature of the abuse, due to the influence of situational factors, it is difficult to predict the timing of each phase or the repetition of the cycle (Walker 1979).

2.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



2.8 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour.

H₁: There is significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the various techniques and procedures used in carrying out this research work. It provides relevant information on the following: Background information of the study area, study design, sample size, data processing and analysis and measurement of variables.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Nigeria as a Federal Republic, is a federal constitutional republic comprising of 36 states and its Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. These states are subdivided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Furthermore, the states are regrouped by geographical location to form six zones which are North Central, North -East, North-West, South-East, South-South, and South-West. Nigeria is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast in the south lies on the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean. The country is made up of diverse ethnic and cultural groups, with a low literacy level. Nigeria is located in western Africa on the Gulf of Guinea and has a total area of 923,768 km² (356,669 mi²), making it the world's 32nd-largest country. It is comparable in size to Venezuela, and is about twice the size of California. It shares a 4047 km (2515-mile) border with Benin (773 km), Niger (1497 km), Chad (87 km), and Cameroon (1690 km), and has a coastline of at least 853 km.

Nigeria has a varied landscape. From the Obudu Hills in the southeast through the beaches in the south, the rainforest, the Lagos estuary and savannah in the middle and southwest of the country and the Sahel to the encroaching Sahara in the extreme north.

Nigeria's main rivers are the Niger and the Benue which converge and empty into the Niger Delta, the world's largest river deltas.

3.2 POPULATION OF STUDY

The population of interest was drawn from NDHS 2013 survey for married couple in the reproductive age (15-49) years.

3.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

The specimen for the 2013 NDHS was broadly illustrative and secured the whole populace living in non-institutional abiding units in the nation. The review utilized as an inspecting outline the rundown of identification zones (EAs) arranged for the 2006 Population Census of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, gave by the National Population Commission. The specimen was intended to give populace and wellbeing marker gauges at the national, zonal, and state levels. The example outline took into account particular pointers was ascertained for each of the six zones, 36 states, and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Officially, Nigeria is partitioned into states. Every state is subdivided into nearby government zones (LGAs), and each LGA is isolated into regions. Notwithstanding these managerial units, amid the 2006 populace evaluation, every territory was subdivided into registration count regions. The essential testing unit (PSU), alluded to as a group in the 2013 NDHS, is characterized on the premise of EAs from the 2006 EA statistics outline. The 2013 NDHS test was chosen utilizing a stratified three-phase group plan comprising of 904 bunches, 372 in urban zones and 532 in rustic regions. An agent test of 40,680 families was chosen for the overview, with a base focus of 943 finished meetings for every. A complete posting of families and a mapping activity were done for every bunch from December 2012 to January 2013, with the subsequent arrangements of families serving as the testing outline for the determination of families. Every single normal family were recorded. The NPC posting enumerators were prepared to utilize Global Positioning System (GPS) recipients to ascertain the directions of the 2013 NDHS test groups. A settled example take of 45 family units were chosen per group. All ladies age 15-49 who were either perpetual occupants of the family units in the 2013 NDHS test or guests present in the families on the night prior to the study were qualified was met. In a subsample of half of the family units, all men age 15-49 who were either perpetual occupants of the families in the specimen or guests present in the family units on the night prior to the overview were qualified was met. Likewise, a subsample of one qualified lady in every family unit was arbitrarily chosen was posed extra questions in regards to aggressive behavior at home.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size used for this study according to NDHS 2013 for south west Nigeria is married women of Reproductive years 15-49.

3.5 SOURCES OF DATA

Secondary data sources were used; Data collection method was by quantitative method and it is basically secondary data from 2013 Nigeria Demographic Health Survey (NDHS).

3.6 MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

The variables was used are classified into independent and dependent variables, they are briefly discussed below:

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

The Independent variables are measured as follows:

Age of Men: This is a nominal variable, it was measured from the NDHS using the grouped age of respondents in five year age group 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49

Place of Residence: It is divided into two (2) categories; Rural and Urban.

Level of Education: Is a categorical variable divided into four categories; No Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education and Higher Education.

Religion: Is measured in three categories; Christian, Islam, Traditional.

Wealth Index: Is a categorical variable divided into three categories; Poor, Middle, Rich.

Employment Status: Is measured using if couples current working status.

Ethnicity: Is measured in four categories; Yoruba, Igbo, Hausa and others

Domestic violence: this was measured with different form of violence such as physical violence, emotional violence and sexual violence.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Pattern of fertility behaviour (total number of children born)

3.7 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The software used for this study was stata12.0 software and was done at three levels;

Firstly, a univariate analysis which involved taking the percentage distribution and frequency count of the Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents was carried out.

The Second analysis was a bivariate analysis; it involved cross tabulations of two or more variables. The Chi-Square table was used to analyze some selected socio-demographic characteristics and the dependent variable (Pattern of fertility behaviour).

The Third analysis was a multivariate analysis; it involved using Binary Logistic Regression to analyze the effect of each level of the socio-demographic characteristics on the dependent variable.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

TABLE 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Socio-demographic Characteristics by weighted percentage

VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
North Central	4,158	15.81
North East	5,256	19.98
North West	8,276	31.46
South East	2,214	8.42
South South	2,801	10.65
South West	3,599	13.68
Total	26,304	100.00
PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	9,097	34.45
Rural	17,306	65.55
Total	26,403	100.00
ETHNICITY		
Fulani/Hausa	10,273	38.98
Igbo	2,781	10.55
Yoruba	3,399	12.90
Others	9,904	37.58
Total	26,357	100.00
AGE		
15-19	1,971	7.47
20-24	3,934	14.90
25-29	5,523	20.92
30-34	4,616	17.48
35-39	4,195	15.89
40-44	3,197	12.11
45-49	2,967	11.24
Total	26,403	100.00
RELIGION		
Christian	10,619	40.41
Islam	15,371	58.49
Traditionalist	278	1.06
Others	11	0.04
Total	26,279	100.00

Level education

No education	12,434	47.18
Primary	5,356	20.32
Secondary	6,500	24.66
Higher	2,067	7.84
Total	26,357	100.00

Wealth index

Poor	11,686	44.34
Middle	5,026	19.07
Rich	9,645	36.59
Total	26,357	100.00

Occupation

Not working	7,302	27.88
Working	18,891	72.12
Total	26,193	100.00

Number of living Children

<5	21,332	81.10
6+	4,972	18.90
Total	26,304	100.00

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

No	15,868	78.66
Yes	4,304	21.34
Total	20,172	100.00

SOURCE: NDHS 2013

The above table revealed the frequency distribution of socio-economic and socio-demographic data. The result shows that larger proportion of the respondent are from North western region with 31.46% and 65.55% of them reside in the rural area. 20.92% of the women falls within the age group if 25-29 and 39.98% are Hausa/Fulani's. 58.49% of the are Islamic believers. Also, 47.18% of them had no education and 44.34% are poor and not working with 27.88

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.2 Table of Relationship Showing the Variables of domestic violence

CHARACTERISTIC	CHILDREN EVER BORN		TOTAL
	<5	5+	
REGION			
North Central	3,523(16.52)	635(12.77)	4,158(15.81)
North East	4,125(19.34)	1,131(22.75)	5,256(19.98)
North West	6,498(30.46)	1,778(35.76)	8,276(31.46)
South East	1,730(8.11)	484(9.73)	2,214(8.42)
South South	2,197(10.30)	604(12.15)	2,801(10.65)
South West	3,259(15.28)	340(6.84)	3,599(13.68)
Total	21,332(100.00)	4,972(100.00)	26,304(100.00)
Pearson chi2 (5) = 330.6777 Pr = 0.000			
PLACE OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	7,593(35.59)	1,474(29.65)	9,067(34.47)
Rural	13,739(64.41)	3,498(70.35)	17,237(65.53)
Total	21,332(100.00)	4,972(100.00)	26,304(100.00)
Pearson chi2(1) = 63.1624 Pr = 0.000			
AGE GROUPS			
15-19	1,960(9.19)	0(0.00)	1,960(7.45)
20-24	3,908(18.32)	5(0.10)	3,913(14.88)
25-29	5,353(25.09)	160(3.22)	5,513(20.96)
30-34	3,879(18.18)	722(14.52)	4,601(17.49)
35-39	2,809(13.17)	1,372(27.59)	4,181(15.89)
40-44	1,879(8.81)	1,302(26.19)	3,181(12.09)
45-49	1,544(7.24)	1,411(28.38)	2,955(11.23)
Total	21,332(100.00)	4,972(100.00)	26,304(100.00)
Pearson chi2(6) = 5.4e+03 Pr = 0.000			
RELIGION			
Christian	8,801(41.45)	1,775(35.84)	10,576(40.39)
Islam	12,231(57.60)	3,093(62.45)	15,324(58.52)
Traditionalist	192(0.90)	84(1.70)	276(1.05)
Others	10(0.05)	1(0.02)	11(0.02)
Total	21,234(100.00)	4,953(100.00)	26,187(100.00)
Pearson chi2 (3) = 72.0018 Pr = 0.000			

OCCUPATION

Not working	6,326(29.78)	976(19.72)	7,302(27.88)
Working	14,917(70.22)	3,974(80.28)	18,891(72.12)
Total	21,243(100.00)	4,950(100.00)	26,193(100.00)

Pearson chi2 (1) = 202.1540 Pr = 0.000

WEALTH INDEX

Poor	9,142(42.86)	2,517(50.62)	11,659(44.32) middle
	3,902(18.29)	1,120(22.53)	5,022(19.09)
Rich	8,288(38.85)	1,335(26.85)	9,623(36.58)
Total	21,332(100.00)	4,972(100.00)	26,304(100.00)

Pearson chi2(2) = 251.5248 Pr = 0.000

ETHNICITY

Fulani/Hausa	8,025(37.62)	2,233(44.91)	10,258(39.00)
Igbo	2,251(10.55)	525(10.56)	2,776(10.55)
Yoruba	3,109(14.57)	285(5.73)	3,394(12.90)
Others	7,947(37.25)	1,929(38.80)	9,876(37.55)
Total	21,332(100.00)	4,972(100.00)	26,304(100.00)

Pearson chi2 (3) = 301.8661 Pr = 0.000

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

No	13,389(78.97)	2,479(77.06)	15,868 (78.66)
Yes	3,566(21.03)	738(22.94)	4,304(21.34)
Total	16,955(100.00)	3,217 (100.00)	20,172(100.00)

Pearson chi2(1) = 5.8679 Pr = 0.015

NDHS 2013

Table 2 shows the relationship between women's demographic and socio-economic characteristics of domestic violence and of fertility behaviour (total number of children). Larger proportion of the respondent that have over 5 children are located in North West Nigeria with 335.76% and 70.35 % of the reside in the rural area. 28.35% of the respondent that have more than 5 children falls within the age group of 45-49 and 62.45%. 62.45% of the respondents are Islam and 80.28 % are working. 50.62 % of the respondent are poor and have over 5 children and larger proportion of them belong to Hausa/Fulani ethnic groups 44.91%. In addition, 78.98% of the respondent who have less than five children do not experience domestic violence.

HYPOTHESIS I

H₀: There is no significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour.

H₁: There is significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour.

CRITICAL REGION: At 0.05 level of significance, Reject H₀ if P-value < 0.05. Hence, accept if otherwise.

Pearson chi2 (3) =5.8679	Pr = 0.015
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Discussion: The result of the chi-square shows that there is significant relationship between domestic violence and fertility behaviour. This result indicate that violence on women have influence on fertility behaviour.

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The binary logistic regression analysis is performed to determine the relative importance of the different categories of the independent variables in relation to domestic violence which is the dependent variable.

TABLE 4:3 LOGISTIC REGRESSION PREDICTING INFANT MORTALITY

Characteristics	Odds Ratio	P>z	95% Conf. Interval	
REGIONS				
North-Central	(RC) 1.00			
North-East	.8839324	0.216	.726919	1.074861
North-West	.9681225	0.765	.7828744	1.197205
South-East	1.565494	0.014	1.096607	2.234869
South-South	1.450228	0.002	1.150624	1.827843
South-West	1.77644	0.000	1.362883	2.315488
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	(R)1.00			
Rural	1.048376	0.523	.9068179	1.212033
AGE				
15-19	(R) 1.00			
20-24	6.573047	0.000	5.687515	7.596455
25-29	16.05938	0.000	13.61466	18.94309
		31		

30-34	26.26158	0.000	21.44316	32.16273
35-39	35.91195	0.000	28.13513	45.83835
40-44	34.06609	0.000	25.96186	44.70013
44-49	34.96357	0.000	26.36066	46.37406

RELIGION

Christianity	(R) 1.00			
Islam	1.491629	0.000	1.246733	1.784631
Traditionalist	1.556245	0.156	.8448956	2.866507
Others	1 (omitted)			

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Not working	(R) 1.00			
Working	1.372497	0.000	1.22512	1.537602

WEALTH STATUS

Poor	(R) 1.00			
Middle	.9950983	0.951	.8501473	1.164764
Rich	.6193439	0.000	.5228068	.7337066

ETHNICITY

Hausa/Fulani	(R) 1.00			
Igbo	.6315388	0.011	.4433701	.8995672
Yoruba	1.057049	0.723	.7781592	1.435891
Others	.9808625	0.834	.8186905	1.175159

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

No	(R) 1.00			
Yes	1.720653	0.000	1.477752	2.003479

SOURCE: NDHS 2013

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that region contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking North-central as a reference category (1.00), both North-East and North-West are less likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria with (OR=0.8839324, $p>0.05$ and OR=0.9681225, $p>0.05$) while regions like South-East

South-South and South-West are more likely to fertility behaviour with (OR=1.565494, $p<0.05$, OR=1.450228, $p<0.01$ and OR=1.77644, $p=0.00$).

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that place of residence contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking urban dwellers as a reference category (1.00), the rural dwellers are more likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria with (OR=1.048376, $p>0.05$).

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that age contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking 15-19 as a reference category (1.00), the age group of 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 35-39,40-44 and 45-49 with (OR=6.573047, $p=0.00$), (OR=16.05938, $p=0.00$), (OR=26.26158, $p=0.00$),(OR=35.91195, $p=0.00$), ((OR=34.06609, $p=0.00$) and (OR=34.96357, $p=0.00$) respectively are more likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria significantly.

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the above table revealed that religion contributes to fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking Christianity as a reference category (1.00), both Islam and Traditionalist are more likely to influence fertility behaviour with (OR=1.491629, $p=0.00$ and OR=1.556245, $p>0.05$) significant to some extent.

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that occupational status contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking those who are not working as a reference category (1.00), the people working are more likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria with (OR=1.372497, $p=0.00$) significant.

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that wealth status contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking the poor as the reference category (1.00), those who belong to the middle quainter are more likely to influence fertility behaviour with (OR=.9950983, $p>0.05$) while those that belong to the rich quainter are less likely to influence fertility behaviour with (OR=.6193439, $p>0.05$).

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the above table revealed that ethnicity contributes to fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking Fulani/Hausa ethnic group as a reference category (1.00), both Igbo and other ethnic groups are less likely to influence fertility behaviour with (OR=0.6315388, $p<0.05$ and OR=0.9808625, $p>0.05$) significant to some extent

while Yoruba ethnic group are more likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria with (OR=1.057049, $p>0.05$)

The likelihood ratio of the logistic regression in the table above revealed that domestic violence contributes to the likely fertility behaviour in Nigeria. In addition, taking those who said they have never experience any form of domestic violence as a reference category (1.00), those who said they have experience any form of domestic violence are more likely to influence fertility behaviour in Nigeria with (OR=1.720653, $p=0.00$) significantly.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is the concluding chapter of the study. It presents the summary of findings and conclusion. It also proffers helpful recommendations.

5.1 Summary of Findings

This study has examined that the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of women domestic violence such as region, place of residence, age group, religion, occupation, wealth index, ethnicity and physical violence has a significant relationship with the fertility pattern (number of children) in Nigeria. Also the binary logistic regression was employed to explain the effect of the variables on the fertility pattern of married women within the study group.

It shows that, domestic violence from the South-East, South-South and South-West, working, rich, Islam, are more likely to have effect on fertility pattern of married women in Nigeria

The study further realized that, Aggressive behaviour at home can bring about physical harm, mental injury, and in extreme cases, even demise. According to absolution International (2007) 33% of women in Nigeria are acknowledged to have been subjected to physical, sexual and mental brutality did basically by life partners, accessories and fathers; this is horrendously reprehensible. Forceful conduct at home is the wilful threatening, physical trap, battery, assault, and/or other cruel behaviour as a component of an exact case of power and control executed by one private accessory against another.

5.2 Conclusion

The study concluded as region, place of residence, age group, religion, occupation, wealth index, ethnicity have significant relationship with the fertility pattern of married women in Nigeria. Also there is a higher extent of domestic violence among the South-East, South-South and South-West, working, rich, Islam on fertility pattern of married women in Nigeria.

5.3 Recommendations

- Government should create awareness on domestic violence most especially in the South-East, South-South and South-West, because its affecting the health of women.
- The state government in these various region should employ more of women into service to reduce domestic violence, because it has a lot to do with their financial and economic status.
- Domestic violence can also be stopped or reduce if various Imams and Pastors in these regions preach or talk against it. Most especially the Muslims due to their choice of procreation, because it should be on both partners' agreement to do so.
- Government should work effectively on gender equality and create certain schemes to keep them in check.

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