

**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST**

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF REPORTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE  
IN GHANA**

**BY**

**GILBERT BINEY**

A Dissertation submitted to the Department of Mathematics and Statistics of the School of Physical Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Cape Coast in partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of Master of Science Degree in Statistics.

AUGUST 2010

## **DECLARATION**

### **Candidate's Declaration**

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this University or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name: Gilbert Biney

### **Supervisor's Declaration**

I hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the dissertation were supervised in accordance with guidelines on supervision of dissertation laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

Supervisor's Signature: ..... Date: .....

Name: Mr. Francis Eyiah-Bediako

## **ABSTRACT**

The incidence of the print and electronic media reports on violence and abuse in the domestic setting heightened the interest for this study and has therefore served as a major source of motivation for this research work. The work seeks to investigate the causes of domestic violence vis-à-vis the consequences of such acts.

The major findings indicated that domestic violence in Ghana can best be described as violence against women and children. It was also discovered that domestic violence transcends race or tribe and social status. It was realized from the study that the youth in our society are vulnerable to domestic violence as victims. However, the middle ageds were found to be the most perpetrators of domestic violence.

The study also revealed that about half the number of perpetrators of domestic violence had no apparent reason. Some other causes include parental irresponsibility, infidelity and mere misunderstanding. Furthermore, it was realized that consequences of domestic violence vary from minor injury to permanent disability and in some cases death.

It is recommended that women and the youths need to be empowered through education, employment opportunities and legal literacy.

Institutions like DOVVSU and Department of Social Welfare, should be well resourced to provide support and counselling to victims of domestic violence. The perpetrators of domestic violence in some cases may also need to be counselled.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of individuals and institutions made considerable and varied contributions to this work to its present form. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to my lecturers Prof. B. K. Gordor, Dr. N. K. Howard, Mr. B. K. Nkansah, Mr. Mahmud Ibrahim and all the administrative staff of Mathematics and Statistics Department of the University of Cape Coast for their immense support during our study. In spite of their heavy schedule, they worked tirelessly to see me through the completion of this work.

I am particularly grateful to my lecturer and Supervisor Mr. F. Eyiah-Bediako whose brotherly reception for discussions created an enabling climate for the completion of this work. Besides, he painstakingly undertook to correct loopholes in the work and his invaluable and priceless suggestions have goaded me on to complete this work.

I am also indebted to the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of Ghana Police Service for making data on domestic violence available to me. I wish to thank the DOVVSU offices particularly at Agona Swedru, Winneba and Tema for their invaluable assistance during the period of data collection for the study.

## **DEDICATION**

To my dear wife, Mrs. Evelyn Afua Biney

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>Page</b>
DECLARATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
DEDICATION	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
<b>CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
Background of the Study	1
Literature Review	13
Objectives of the Study	17
Research Questions	17
Data Collection	18
Limitation of Study	19
Outline of Dissertation	19
<b>CHAPTER TWO REVIEW OF METHODS</b>	<b>21</b>
Introduction	21
Test of Association	21
Goodness - of -Fit Test	22
Generalised Linear Model (GLM)	22
Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)	24
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	26

<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	<b>PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS</b>	30
Introduction		30
Descriptive statistics		30
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b>	<b>FURTHER ANALYSIS</b>	45
Introduction		45
Test of Association		45
Goodness-of-Fit Test		48
Generalised Linear Model Results		53
<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b>	<b>SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
Introduction		58
Summary		58
Discussion		59
Conclusion		60
Recommendations		61
REFERENCES		63
APPENDICES		66
A: Crosstabulation of Occupation of Victims and Sex of Domestic Violence		66
B1: Relationship between Victim and Suspect of Domestic Violence		67
B2: Crosstabulation of Relationship between Victim and Suspect of Domestic Violence and Crime		68
C1: Nativity of Victims of Domestic Violence		69

C2: Nativity of Suspects of Domestic Violence	70
D: Crosstabulation of Consequences of Domestic Violence and Crime	71
E: Data on Domestic Violence in Ghana	72



## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
1	Distribution of Acts Constituting Domestic Violence	30
2	Distribution of Sex of Victims of Domestic Violence	31
3	Distribution of Sex of Suspects of Domestic Violence	31
4	Crosstabulation of Sex of Victims and Crime	32
5	Crosstabulation of Sex of Suspects and Crime	33
6	Crosstabulation of Sex of Victims and Sex of Suspects of Domestic Violence	33
7	Age of Victims of Domestic Violence	34
8	Age of Suspects of Domestic Violence	35
9	Crosstabulation of Occupation of Victims of Domestic Violence and Crime	36
10	Occupation of Suspects of Domestic Violence	37
11	Relationship between Victim and Suspect of Domestic Violence	38
12	Nativity of Victims of Domestic Violence	39
13	Crosstabulation of Nativity and Sex of Victims of Domestic Violence	39
14	Causes of Domestic Violence	40
15	Distribution of Causes of Violence and Crime	41
16	Distribution of Causes of Violence and Sex of Victim	42
17	Distribution of Consequences of Domestic Violence and Sex of Victims	43

18	Contingency Table for Sex of Suspects and Sex of Victims of Domestic Violence	46
19	Contingency Table for Relationship between Victims and Suspects of Domestic Violence	47
20	Contingency Table for Nativity of Victims and Acts Constituting Domestic Violence	48
21	Observed and Expected Frequencies for Age of Victims of Domestic Violence	49
22	Observed and Expected Frequencies for Age of Suspects of Domestic Violence	50
23	Observed and Expected Frequencies for Occupation of Victims of Domestic Violence	51
24	Observed and Expected Frequencies for Occupation of Suspects of Domestic Violence	53
25	ANOVA Table for Victims of Domestic Violence	54
26	ANCOVA Table for Victims of Domestic Violence	55
27	ANOVA Table for Suspects of Domestic Violence	56
28	ANCOVA Table for Suspects of Domestic Violence	57

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background of the Study**

It is not uncommon to read from the print media or hear from the electronic media of reported cases of violence in the domestic setting on almost daily basis in Ghana. These unfortunate incidents affect all and sundry and the human and moral values in our society are on the verge of disintegration. The victims of such violent acts as rape and defilement suffer humiliation and stigmatization. It should also be noted that the dignity of these victims are at stake.

The incidence of the print and electronic media reports on violence and abuse in the domestic setting heightened the interest for this study and has therefore served as a major source of motivation for this research work. The work seeks to investigate the causes of domestic violence vis-à-vis the consequences of such acts.

#### **Meaning of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence means engaging in the following within the context of a previous or existing domestic relationship (Domestic Violence Act 2007: 3):  
(a) an act under the Criminal Code 1960 (Acts 29) which constitutes a threat or harm to a person under that Act;

(b) specific acts, threats to commit, or acts likely to result in

(i) physical abuse, namely physical assault or use of physical force against another person including the forcible confinement or detention of another person and the deprivation of another person of access to adequate food, water, clothing, shelter, rest, or subjecting another person to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(ii) sexual abuse, namely the forceful engagement of another person in a sexual contact which includes sexual conduct that abuses, humiliates or degrades the other person or otherwise violates another person's sexual integrity or a sexual contact by a person aware of being infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or any other transmitted disease with another person without that other person being given prior information of the infection;

(iii) economic abuse, namely the deprivation or threatened deprivation of economic or financial resources which a person is entitled to by law, the disposition or threatened disposition of movable or immovable property in which another person has a material interest, and hiding or hindering the use of property or damaging or destroying property in which another person has a material interest; and

(iv) emotional, verbal or psychological abuse namely any conduct that makes another person feel constantly unhappy, miserable, humiliated, ridiculed, afraid, jittery or depressed or to feel inadequate or worthless;

- (c) harassment including sexual harassment and intimidation by inducing fear in another person; and
- (d) behaviour or conduct that in any way
  - (i) harms or may harm another person
  - (ii) endangers the safety, health or well-being of another person
  - (iii) undermines another person's privacy, integrity or security, or
  - (iv) detracts or is likely to detract from another person's dignity and worth as a human being.

Domestic violence and abuse do not discriminate. It happens among heterosexual couples and in same-sex partnerships. It occurs within all age ranges, ethnic backgrounds, and financial levels. And while women and children are more commonly victimized, men are also abused – especially verbally and emotionally.

In launching his new 2008 campaign, UNite to End Violence Against Women, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon observed that “at least one out of every three women is likely to be beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime” (United Nations, 2008).

Domestic violence against women is one of the most brutal consequences of the economic, social, political, and cultural inequalities that exist between the sexes. Yet strong concerns voiced by development agencies and policy-makers have emerged only in relatively recent years (United Nations, 2006).

Domestic abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to physical violence and even murder. While physical injury may be the most obvious danger,

the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic abuse are also severe. No one deserves this kind of pain — and your first step to breaking free is recognizing that your situation is abusive. Once you acknowledge the reality of the abusive situation, then you can get the help you need (The Ark Foundation, Ghana, 2007).

As has been stated earlier, though domestic violence is no respecter of race, ethnic group, social class, age, and sex, women and children suffer terribly in times of tribal or civil wars. Had it not been media reports on incidence of rape, defilement, abduction of women and children during the wars in places like Darfur, Congo, Northern Uganda, Liberia and Sierra Leone, such violence may never be known, let alone bringing the perpetrators to book.

### **Causes of Domestic Violence**

There is no one single factor to account for domestic violence. Increasingly, research has focused on the inter-relatedness of various factors that should improve our understanding of the problem within different cultural contexts.

Several complex and interconnected institutionalized social and cultural factors have kept women particularly vulnerable to the violence directed at them; all of these are manifestations of historically unequal power relations between men and women. Factors contributing to these unequal power relations include: socioeconomic forces, the family institution where power relations are enforced, fear of and control over female sexuality, belief in the inherent superiority of

males, and legislation and cultural sanctions that have traditionally denied women and children an independent legal and social status.

### **Forms of Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence takes many forms, including psychological, emotional, and sexual abuse. These types of abuse are less obvious than physical abuse, but that does not mean they are not damaging. In fact, these types of domestic abuse can be even more harmful because they are so often overlooked — even by the person being abused.

Below is a list of different acts that often form part of domestic violence. These acts are not mutually exclusive to domestic violence and may happen in many contexts.

### **Sexual Abuse**

Sexual abuse is a forced attempt to have or perform sexual acts against a partner's will. Thus, attacking the sexual parts of a partner's body, treating a partner as a sex object, threatening physical violence should a partner not comply with sexual demands, knowing infecting a partner with STI's or the HIV/AIDS virus constitute sexual abuse . It includes not only non-consensual sexual contact, such as rape and fondling (sexual assault), but also injuring a person's sexual parts and attempting to control a woman's sexuality and reproductive capacity or expression. Sexual abuse and rape by an intimate partner is not considered a crime in most countries, and women in many societies do not consider forced sex as rape if they are married to, or cohabiting with, the perpetrator.

Sexual abuse is common in abusive relationships. Any situation in which one is forced to participate in unwanted, unsafe or degrading sexual activity is sexual abuse. Sexual abuse includes discounting a woman's choices about if and when to bear children, insisting on dry sex, denying a woman access to safe birth control, beating a woman if she wants to use condoms, forcing a woman to have an abortion and a woman fondling the male organ of a male child.

Marital rape is a human rights violation and therefore, impermissible under International law, the African Charter, and the Constitution of Ghana. Rape, which is a sexual abuse, is the carnal knowledge of a female sixteen years and above without her consent (Criminal Code 1960, Section 98; Act 29). Section 97 amended by Act 458, Section 2(a) states that:

whoever commits rape shall be guilty of a first degree felony and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than three (3) years and in addition to a fine not exceeding 500,000 cedis and in default of payment of a fine to a further term of imprisonment not exceeding the minimum imprisonment specified under this section.

### **Sexual Child Abuse**

Sexual child abuse, defined as any sexual act between an adult and a child, has components of both physical and emotional abuse. Sexual abuse can be physical, such as inappropriate fondling, touching and actual sexual penetration. It can also be emotionally abusive, as in cases where a child is forced to undress or exposing a child to adult sexuality. Aside from the physical damage that sexual



abuse can cause, the emotional component is powerful and far reaching. The layer of shame that accompanies sexual abuse makes the behavior doubly traumatizing. While news stories of sexual predators are scary, what is even more frightening is that the adult who sexually abuses a child or adolescent is usually someone the child knows and is supposed to trust: a relative, childcare provider, family friend, neighbor, teacher, coach, or clergy member. Children may worry that others will not believe them and will be angry with them if they tell their story. They may believe that the abuse is their fault, and the shame is devastating and can cause lifelong effects.

Sexual child abuse, also referred to as defilement, is quoted as below: Section 101 of the Criminal Code amended by Act 458 Section 2(a) defines defilement of a female less than sixteen (16) years of age as follows:

Whoever carnally knows any female under sixteen years of age, whether with or without her consent, shall be guilty of a second degree felony and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than twelve months or more than ten (10) years.

### **Incest**

Another form of sexual violence which needs attention is incest. Incest is a sexual intercourse between two persons who are regarded as closely related by blood, through marriage or by adoption. The Criminal Code of Ghana makes it a second degree felony to commit incest. It is punishable by imprisonment for term of not less than three (3) years and not more than twenty five (25) years. The

Criminal Code, Act 29, 1960 as amended by Act 554, Section 105 makes this provision:

Any male of sixteen (16) years or over who has carnal knowledge of or who permits a female whom he knows to be his grand-daughter, daughter, sister, half-sister, mother or grandmother to have carnal knowledge of him is guilty of incest.

Any female above age sixteen (16) who has carnal knowledge of or who permits a male whom she knows to be her grandfather, brother, half-brother or son to have carnal knowledge of her is guilty of incest.

### **Sexual Harassment**

Adjetey argued that sexual harassment as a form of violence (as cited in Osam, 2004, p. 17) is a controversial one because many people in the Ghanaian society are now only becoming aware of this problem. Many people are ignorant of what constitutes sexual harassment. Sexual harassment involves: unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, whether or not directly linked to the grant or denial of an economic consideration, where such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Secretaries, typists, and lower administrative staff are very much affected by sexual harassment. However, they are not the only ones. Bortei-Doku and Kuenyehia (1998) pointed that in the homes, domestic workers and non-nuclear

family relatives such as cousins and nieces are prone to suffer from sexual harassment. Also, in the churches, schools, hospitals, festive grounds and at other social gathering in the communities, sexual harassment is prevalent. There is, at the moment, no law in Ghana which makes sexual harassment a crime. However, it constitutes an infringement of one's constitutional right because it is an invasion of one's privacy. Therefore, legal redress can be sought.

In June 1998, the Government of Ghana passed the Criminal Code Amendment Act, whose objective is to ensure the protection of individuals under the constitution. Under this Act, sexual offences, which originally attracted low sentences, have been addressed. Thus under the Act, rape is now considered a first degree felony liable to imprisonment for five (5) to twenty five (25) years.

### **Physical violence**

Violence that affects the physical being of any human being – pushing, slapping, pulling hair, strangling, use of weapons, forced labour, deprivation of nourishment constitute physical violence.

It is not uncommon in the Ghanaian society for men to beat their wives for the reason that man must exercise full control over his wife. Often the simple excuse given by men to justify their actions is that the women 'provoked' them. The provocation is usually that a woman has been somewhere or done something for which, according to the men, such action must be taken. It should, however, not be underestimated that some men sometimes undergo such ordeals in the hands of their partners.

## **Psychological and Emotional Abuse**

Psychological and emotional abuses are acts that are intended to degrade, humiliate, or demean a person in public or private. The aim of emotional or psychological abuse is to chip away at your feelings of self-worth and independence. If you are the victim of emotional abuse, you may feel that there is no way out of the relationship, or that without your abusive partner you have nothing.

Emotional abuse includes *verbal abuse* such as yelling, name-calling, blaming, and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, and controlling behavior also fall under emotional abuse. Additionally, abusers who use emotional or psychological abuse often throw in threats of physical violence. You may think that physical abuse is far worse than emotional abuse, since physical violence can send you to the hospital and leave you with scars. But, the scars of emotional abuse are very real, and they run deep. In fact, emotional abuse can be just as damaging as physical abuse — sometimes even more so. Furthermore, emotional abuse usually worsens over time, often escalating to physical battery.

## **Economic Abuse**

This involves limiting a woman's access to or control over family income or her own income. This is where the man is the only one allowed to make decisions about or access the family funds. It is usually orchestrated by an abusive husband such that the battered wife becomes dependant on the abuser for her very survival. In situations of economic abuse, men may prevent women from leaving

by depriving them of the means to support themselves and their children. Sometimes men deprive women by destroying a woman's livelihood, like burning down her kiosk, neglecting family responsibilities such as refusing to pay children's school fees.

### **Traditional and Cultural Practices**

Among many ethnic groups in Ghana, there are cultural practices that are directed specifically at women. These cultural practices include Female Genital Mutilation, Trokosi (customary servitude), Child Marriage, Violence Against 'Witches', Widow Inheritance and Widowhood Rites.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) involves the cutting and removal of parts of the female sexual organ. It is, however, worth noting that in 1994, the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act, Act 484 was passed to make FGM a criminal act in Ghana. Its practice constitutes a second degree felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than three years.

Trokosi is practiced in some communities in the South-Eastern part of the country. Under the laws of Ghana, any traditional ritual or activity that subjects a person to any form of customary servitude or forced labour is banned. It is an offence under the Criminal Code (Amendment) 1998 Act 554, Section 314 A. It is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than three years.

In Ghana, Child Marriage is an offence under Sections 14 and 15 of the Children's Act 1998, Act 560, punishable by a fine not exceeding five million cedis or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

In respect of Widowhood Rites, widows are made to go through certain practices. These include isolation from the wider society, pepper being thrown into their eyes, drinking of some concoction and being naked. It must be pointed out that the type of widowhood rite a widow goes through varies according to ethnic group.

However, Section 88 (I) of the Criminal Code of Ghana, 1960, as amended by PNDC L 90, Section (a) states that:

whoever compels a bereaved spouse or a relative of such spouse to undergo any custom or practice that is cruel in nature shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The definition of cruel custom is clarified in the Criminal Code for, it goes on to state that:

a custom or a practice shall be deemed to be cruel in nature if it constitutes an assault, an assault with battery or imprisonment within the meaning of the Criminal Code.

On the other hand, under the laws of Ghana, widow inheritance is not a criminal act. However, Article 26 Clause 2 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana prohibits customary practices which dehumanize, or are injurious to the physical and mental well-being of a person.

In recent years, there has been a greater understanding of the problem of domestic violence, its causes and consequences, and international consensus have been developed on the need to deal with the issue. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted

by the United Nations General Assembly some 20 years ago, the decade-old Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, all reflect this consensus. But progress has been slow because attitudes are deeply entrenched and, to some extent, because effective strategies to address domestic violence are still being defined. As a result, women worldwide continue to suffer, with estimates varying from 20 to 50 per cent from country to country. This appalling toll will not be eased until families, governments, institutions and civil society organizations address the issue directly. Women and children have a right to State protection even within the confines of the family home.

It is clear from the earlier discussions that domestic violence is a health, legal, economic, educational and developmental and, above all, a human rights issue. Much has been done to create awareness and demonstrate that change is not only necessary, it is also possible. Now that strategies for dealing with it are becoming clearer, there is no excuse for inaction.

### **Literature Review**

Domestic violence transcends race, class, age and religious categorization. Prevalent forms of domestic violence in Ghana include sexual violence (rape, incest, defilement, and sexual harassment), obnoxious cultural practices such as trokosi, widowhood rites, child marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM) and physical abuse including wife beating.

In Ghana, the book ‘Violence against Women and Children in Ghana’, edited by Coker-Appiah and Cusack (1999) is the first comprehensive published study of violence against women in the country. Such violence saps women’s energy, undermines their confidence, affects their health and inhibits their participation in the development of their economies. Gender violence constitutes an obstacle to the achievement of peace, equality and development.

The family is often equated with sanctuary – a place where individuals seek love, safety, security, and shelter. But the evidence shows that it is also a place that imperils lives, and breeds some of the most drastic forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls (The Ark Foundation, Ghana, 2007).

Most of the domestic violence reported by the media shows that it is often perpetrated against women and children. Some few headlines reported in the print media in recent times include:

- Man on trial for defilement (Daily Graphic, June 22, 2009, page 47).
- Cobbler jailed for sexual assault (The Mirror, September 12, 2009, page 27).
- Scandal at School – Proprietor of Great Lamptey Mills held for impregnating 16 year old (Daily Graphic, September 11, 2009, Front page).
- Row over release of alleged rapist (Daily Graphic, September 8, 2009, page 24-25).



- Man, 50, jailed 25 years for defiling girl, 14 (Daily Graphic, August 25, 2009, page 3).
- Man, 24, charged with assault (Daily Graphic, July 2, 2009, page 28).
- Corn miller defile girl, 7 (The Mirror, June 27, 2009, page 34).
- Fetish priest jailed 20 years for rape (The Mirror, June 27, 2009, page 35).
- Woman inflicts multiple wounds on husband (The Mirror, June 13, 2009, page 31).
- Police detain driver for murder (Daily Graphic, February 19, 2009, page 39).

In response to the increasing number of cases involving abuse in domestic relationships especially against women and children, the government of Ghana in October 1998, established the Women and Juvenile Unit (WAJU) of the Ghana Police Service. The Unit is currently called Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU). DOVVSU works closely with the Department of Social Welfare, Federation of International Women Lawyers (FIDA) and Legal Aid Board. Its crucial functions are:

- To investigate all offences against the vulnerable in society, especially women and children
- To handle cases of domestic violence
- To handle cases of child abuse
- To handle juvenile offences
- To handle cases of child delinquency

- To prosecute all such cases where necessary and,
- To perform other functions as may be directed by the Inspector General of Police.

The types of cases reported/handled at DOVVSU include:

- Defilement
- Rape
- Incest
- Abduction
- Criminal abortion
- Assault / Physical abuse
- Forced marriage
- Threatening
- Unnatural carnal knowledge
- Child / Human trafficking
- Failing to provide the necessities of health and life

One of the acts constituting domestic violence that is usually swept under the carpet is marital rape. However, since the promulgation of Domestic Violence Act 2007, Act 732, wives have gathered the courage to report such abuse meted out to them.

It should be stated clearly that reporting cases to DOVVSU is free of charge. The victim of domestic violence or any person with information about domestic violence may report about the violence to the police.

## **Objectives of the Study**

The indicators of domestic violence considered under this work are age, sex, occupation, nativity of both the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence as well as the relationship that exists between a victim and perpetrator (if any) of domestic violence. The main objective is to examine association among variables representing the various crimes under review.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To identify the causes and consequences of domestic violence in Ghana.
2. To identify whether or not any relationship exists between the perpetrator and the victim.
3. To use the information gathered to suggest strategies and interventions to address domestic violence.

## **Research Questions**

These are the relevant research questions:

1. What are the causes of domestic violence?
2. Is there any relationship between the victim and the perpetrator of a domestic violence?
3. Do victims and perpetrators of domestic violence fall into a particular social class?
4. What are the strategies and interventions to address domestic violence in Ghana?

## **Data Collection**

Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service receives report on domestic violence from the victims and or relatives of the victims. As soon as a report is made to the DOVVSU Office, a statement from the victim is taken. Evidence from other witnesses and medical examination are also considered. The suspect is then brought to justice.

It is worth noting that the study was concentrated on assault, rape, defilement, threat and incest. The rationale for concentrating on these five crimes regarded as domestic violence is that reports are usually made to the DOVVSU offices on these crimes. Interactions with DOVVSU officers indicated that most of the citizens are not aware of the other crimes that are handled by the DOVVSU. The members of the society rarely report cases on the other crimes apart from the five mentioned earlier.

In the data collection, the DOVVSU offices nationwide were stratified into Southern, Middle and Northern zones. In the northern zone, there are three offices in Bolgatanga, Wa and Tamale. The middle zone offices are in Kumasi, Ho, Tema and Koforidua. The southern zone offices are in Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Winneba and Agona Swedru.

A sample of two offices was drawn through a simple random sampling (SRS) from each zone. Kumasi and Tema; Swedru and Winneba; Wa and Tamale were the units selected from the three zones. Requests were made to the DOVVSU offices selected in each zone but none of the offices in northern zone

responded to the request made. Tema office in the middle zone responded to the request made. In the southern zone, the two selected offices, Swedru and Winneba, responded to the request for data on domestic violence.

Consequently, the data for the study was collected from the three offices of the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU). These offices are in Agona Swedru, Winneba and Tema.

### **Limitation of Study**

It has been indicated in the preceding section that due to non-response, data was obtained from Agona Swedru, Winneba and Tema only. Time constraint was a major obstacle in the data collection. Had it not been time factor, the researcher could have waited for the other three offices to furnish him with the data requested.

In addition to the time constraint was limited financial resources. Due to the limited financial resources, the researcher could not visit the DOVVSU offices in Kumasi, Wa and Tamale more than two times. Notwithstanding the above, the quality of the work was not compromised.

### **Outline of Dissertation**

The dissertation is made up of five chapters. Chapter One deals with the introduction of the study. In this chapter, the background of the study, literature review, objectives of the study, research questions, methods of data collection, limitations of the study and outline of dissertation were dealt with.

In Chapter Two, review of methods of the study was discussed in detail. It reviews Test of Association, Goodness-of-Fit Test and the Generalised Linear Model (GLM).

Chapter Three is the preliminary analysis. Exploratory data analysis techniques are used in the preliminary analysis of the data which involve descriptive and summary statistics.

Chapter Four treats the data at further analysis stage. In addition to the Generalised Linear Model (GLM) as the main statistical tool, routine tests such as the Test of Association and Goodness-of-fit Test were also conducted for confirmation of assertions made.

Summary, discussion, conclusion as well as recommendations were dealt with in Chapter Five.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF METHODS

#### Introduction

This chapter presents the review of the main statistical tools used for the analysis of the study. The routine tests such as Test of Association and goodness-of-Fit Test were conducted to examine association among variables representing the various crimes under review. The Generalized Linear Model (GLM) is the main statistical tools used.

#### Test of Association

The test of association tests the null hypothesis that there is no association between the row variable and the column variable in a contingency table. Thus, the row and column variables are independent.

The test statistic for the test of association and is given by

$$\chi^2 = \sum \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $e_{ij}$  is the expected cell frequency for the  $(ij)^{th}$  cell. It can be shown that

$e_{ij} = \frac{R_i \times C_j}{n}$ , where  $R_i$  is the marginal total for row  $i$ ,  $C_j$  is the marginal total for the

column  $j$  and  $n$  is the total sample size.

The test statistic under the null hypothesis has an approximate chi-square distribution with the number of degrees of freedom given by  $(r - 1)(c - 1)$ , where  $r$  and  $c$  are the number of rows and columns respectively. The critical region for the test at  $\alpha\%$  significance level is therefore  $\chi^2 \geq \chi_{\alpha}^2[(r - 1)(c - 1)]$ .

### **Goodness-of-Fit Test**

Unlike the chi-square discussed in the test of Association, the hypothesis of interest is the null hypothesis. The test statistic is given by

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}, \quad (2.2)$$

where  $k$  denotes the number of classes;  $o_i$  denotes the number of observations that fall in class  $i$ ;  $e_i$  the expected number of observations in class  $i$ . It must be noted that  $e_i = np_i$ , where  $p_i$  is the probability of an observation falling into the  $i^{th}$  class and  $n$  the sample size. The distribution of this statistic is approximately chi-square with  $k - m - 1$  degree of freedom, where  $m$  is the number of independent parameters that are estimated from the sample.

The goodness-of-fit test is constructed in such a way that the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected if at a given significance level  $\alpha$ , the observed value of the test statistic is greater than the corresponding value,  $\chi_{\alpha}^2$ , from chi-square tables. That is,  $H_0$  is rejected if  $\chi^2 > \chi_{\alpha}^2$  (Gordor and Howard, 2006).

### **Generalized Linear Model (GLM)**

The GLM Univariate procedure provides regression analysis and analysis of variance for one dependent variable by one or more factors and/or variables.



The factor variables divide the population into groups. Using the Generalized Linear Model procedure, one can test null hypotheses about the effects of other variables on the means of various groupings of a single dependent variable. One can also investigate interactions between factors as well as the effects of individual factors, some of which may be random. In addition, the effects of covariates and covariate interactions with factors can be included. For regression analysis, the independent (predictor) variables are specified as covariates.

Both balanced and unbalanced models can be tested. A design is balanced if each cell in the model contains the same number of cases. In addition to testing hypotheses, GLM produces estimates of parameters. Additionally, after an overall F test has shown significance, one can use post hoc tests to evaluate differences among specific means. Estimated marginal means give estimates of predicted mean values for the cells in the model, and profile plots (interaction plots) of these means allow you to easily visualize some of the relationships.

In GLM data considerations, the dependent variable is quantitative whereas factors are categorical. Covariates are quantitative variables that are related to the dependent variable.

### **Assumptions**

Assumptions under GLM are that

- the data is a random sample from a normal population
- in the population, all cell variances are assumed to be the same.

The assumptions can be checked by using homogeneity of variances tests and spread-versus-level plots. One can also examine residuals and residual plots.

Optionally, one can use Weighted Least-Squares (WLS) Weight to specify a weight variable for weighted least-squares analysis. If the value of the weighting variable is zero, negative, or missing, the case is excluded from the analysis. A variable already used in the model cannot be used as a weighting variable.

### **GLM Contrasts**

Contrasts are used to test for differences among the levels of a factor. One can specify a contrast for each factor in the model. Contrasts represent linear combinations of the parameters.

### **GLM Post Hoc Comparisons**

Once it has been determined that differences exist among the means, post hoc range tests and pairwise multiple comparisons can be used to determine which means differ. Comparisons are made on unadjusted values. These tests are used for fixed between-subjects factors only. The Bonferroni and Tukey's honestly significant difference tests are commonly used multiple comparison tests. The Bonferroni test, based on Student's  $t$  statistic, adjusts the observed significance level for the fact that multiple comparisons are made.

Sidak's  $t$  test also adjusts the significance level and provides tighter bounds than the Bonferroni test. However, there are other statistical tests that can be used for Post hoc comparisons.

### **Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA)**

In any experiment there are factors which influence the final results of the experiment. One method generally applicable to handling the heterogeneity is to

measure and record for each unit the variate representing the heterogeneity and incorporate such information in the analysis of the final experimental results. The variable representing the heterogeneity of the experimental units to be distinguished from the variable under study is called a concomitant variable or a covariate as it is believed to be associated, that is, to covary with or “runs along with” the response variable (Kutner, et al 1996). In the case of this study, ‘age’ of the victims and suspects were used as the concomitant variables. The response variable is the type of crime committed. The purpose of including covariate in Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is two fold, namely:

- To reduce within-group error variance
- Elimination of confounds.

There are other reasons for including covariates in ANOVA which can be obtained from other statistical texts such as Wildt and Ahtola (1978) or Stevens (1992). It can be said that there are two approaches to ANCOVA. These are the Regression approach and the ANOVA approach.

The linear model is of the form

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{e} \quad (2.3)$$

with  $\mathbf{e} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$  where  $\mathbf{y}$  and  $\mathbf{e}$  are random vectors of length  $N$ ,  $\mathbf{X}$  is an  $N \times p$  matrix of constants.  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  is a vector of  $p$  parameters and  $\mathbf{I}$  is the unit matrix. The design matrix  $\mathbf{X}$  consists of entirely of dummy variables for analysis of variance (ANOVA) or dummy variables and measured covariates for analysis of

covariance (ANCOVA). Traditionally, the emphasis is on hypothesis testing rather than estimation or prediction (Dobson, 1990).

Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) is the term used for mixed models in which some of the explanatory variables are dummy variables representing factor levels and others are continuous measurements, called covariates. As with ANOVA, one is interested in comparing means of subclass defined by factor levels but, recognizing that the covariates may also affect the responses, one compares the means after 'adjustment' for covariate effect (Dobson, 1990).

### **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

Analysis of variance is a statistical technique for comparing several sample means. ANOVA has the advantage that it can be used to analyze situations in which there are several independent variables. In these situations, ANOVA tells us how these independent variables interact with each other and what effects these interactions have on the dependent variable. With ANOVA, because several sample means are usually being compared, once a null hypothesis has been rejected, a follow-up or post hoc procedure is needed. This is because although ANOVA examines all sample means at once, it is possible that some pairs of means may not be significantly different from one another, even though when all means are taken together in their entirety, the null hypothesis may be rejected. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) involves partitioning of the variance. That is the total variability of the measurements in an experiment is partitioned in terms of the sources. There are two potential sources of variance. The first source may

differ from each other even when experimental units are in the same condition. This variability is called the variance within-groups. Secondly, units may differ from each other because they are from different conditions. This variability is termed the variance between-groups (Freund, 1986).

In respect of this study, the factorial ANOVA was used because more than two independent variables were involved. Mention could be made at this juncture that there are several types of factorial designs.

The model for the factorial ANOVA structure used in the study is of the form  $Y_{ijkl} = \mu \dots + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + (\alpha\beta)_{ij} + (\alpha\gamma)_{ik} + (\beta\gamma)_{jk} + (\alpha\beta\gamma)_{ijk} +$

$$\epsilon_{ijkl} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = 1,2,3, \dots, a \\ j = 1,2,3, \dots, b \\ k = 1,2,3, \dots, c \\ l = 1,2,3, \dots, n \end{array} \right. \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\mu \dots$  is a constant

$\alpha_i$  are constants subject to the restriction that  $\sum \alpha_i = 0$

$\beta_j$  are constants subject to the restriction that  $\sum \beta_j = 0$

$\gamma_k$  are constants subject to the restriction that  $\sum \gamma_k = 0$

$(\alpha\beta)_{ij}, (\alpha\gamma)_{ik}, (\beta\gamma)_{jk}$  are constants subject to the restrictions that

$\sum_i(\alpha\beta)_{ij} = 0, \sum_j(\alpha\beta)_{ij} = 0, \sum_i(\alpha\gamma)_{ik} = 0, \sum_k(\alpha\gamma)_{ik} = 0,$

$\sum_k(\beta\gamma)_{jk} = 0, \sum_j(\beta\gamma)_{jk} = 0$

$(\alpha\beta\gamma)_{ijk}$  are constants subject to the restriction that  $\sum_{ijk}(\alpha\beta\gamma)_{ijk} = 0$

$\epsilon_{ijk}$  are independent and normally distributed with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2$ , that is,  $N(0, \sigma^2)$  (Montgomery, 1997). This model expressed the treatment means in terms of a factor A main effect, a factor B main effect, and an interaction effect. Normality, independent error terms, and constant variances for the error terms are properties of the model. The study assumed no interaction effect. The model then

$$\text{becomes } Y_{ijkl} = \mu \dots + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + \epsilon_{ijkl} \quad \begin{cases} i = 1,2,3, \dots, a \\ j = 1,2,3, \dots, b \\ k = 1,2,3, \dots, c \\ l = 1,2,3, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

where  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are the sex, occupation and nativity effects respectively.

### Hypothesis Testing

The hypotheses for Equation (2.5) are thus stated:

$$H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \dots = \alpha_a = 0$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one } \alpha_i \neq 0$$

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \dots = \beta_b = 0$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one } \beta_j \neq 0$$

$$H_0: \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \dots = \gamma_k = 0$$

$$H_1: \text{at least one } \gamma_k \neq 0$$

### Test Statistic

The test statistic for the hypotheses is the F-ratio. The F-ratio is a measure of how well the categories of the independent variable explain the variation of the dependent variable.

### **Decision Rule**

The F that is obtained is compared to  $F_{\text{critical}}$ , usually in a table found in many statistics textbooks. At a given level of significance,  $\alpha$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected when F is greater than the  $F_{\text{critical}}$ . That is if  $F \geq F_{df_b, df_w(\alpha)}$ , then there is enough evidence to reject  $H_0$ . Alternatively, the p-value reported by computer output can be used to decide on the rejection or otherwise of the null hypothesis. Thus, if the computer output reports a p-value less than the given level of significance, then the  $H_0$  would be rejected, otherwise the decision is taken in favour of the alternative hypothesis  $H_1$ .

**CHAPTER THREE**  
**PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

**Introduction**

This chapter deals with preliminary analysis which is mainly summary of descriptive statistics of the variables.

**Descriptive Statistics**

Table 1 displays the result of analysis of data on some acts that constitute domestic violence in Ghana.

**Table 1 Distribution of Acts Constituting Domestic Violence**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Assault	254	36.3
Defilement	217	31.0
Rape	178	25.4
Threat	46	6.6
Incest	5	0.7
Total	700	100.0

A sample size of seven hundred (700) cases was analyzed. The report obtained from the DOVSSU indicated that assault, defilement and rape are the most reported cases. It can be seen from Table 1 that out of the 700 cases 217



children constituting 31% suffered defilement and 25.4% of the females were victims of rape. Assault reported formed 36.6% of the cases under review.

The distribution of sexes who were victims and suspects of domestic violence are also displayed in Table 2 and Table 3 respectively.

**Table 2 Distribution of Sex of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	39	5.6
Female	661	94.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Tables 2 and 3, it is not untrue to describe the domestic violence in Ghana as gender based. Table 2 shows that out of the 700 cases, 661 females constituting 94.4% were victims of domestic violence in Ghana. Table 3 supports the assertion that domestic violence is gender based in that 95.3% of the suspects were males.

**Table 3 Distribution Sex of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	667	95.3
Female	33	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4 displays the crosstabulation of domestic violence and sex of victims for the 700 cases under review.

**Table 4 Crosstabulation of Sex of Victim and Crime**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Sex of Victim</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Assault	38	216	254
Defilement	0	217	217
Rape	0	178	178
Threat	1	45	46
Incest	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>700</b>

The violence suffered by females in the domestic setting is such that domestic violence can be termed violence against females. Though men sometimes suffer violence in the hands of women, the study revealed that only 39 (5.6%) of the victims who suffered domestic violence were males.

Cross tabulation of sex of suspects and the acts constituting domestic violence is displayed in Table 5. From Table 5, it can be seen that 33 of the suspects who perpetrated domestic violence were females. It can also be deduced from Table 5 that 87.4% of the suspects for assault were males while the females constitute 12.6%. Out of 46 cases of threat, one female is held a suspect.

**Table 5 Crosstabulation of Sex of Suspect and Crime**

<b>Crime</b>	<b>Sex of Suspect</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Assault	222	32	254
Defilement	217	0	217
Rape	178	0	178
Threat	45	1	46
Incest	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>700</b>

Table 6 shows crosstabulation of sex of victims and sex of suspects of domestic violence.

**Table 6 Crosstabulation of Sex of Suspect and Sex of Victim of Domestic Violence**

<b>Sex of Suspect</b>	<b>Sex of Victim</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Male	18	649	667
Female	21	12	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>700</b>

From Table 6, it also showed that 12 females perpetrated violence against females and 21 males also suffered violence in the hands of women. It is worth noting that acts of violence are perpetrated by females against other females.

Table 7 displays the result of the distribution of ages of victims of domestic violence in Ghana. The ages of the victims were grouped for easy interpretation.

**Table 7 Age of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20 or less	307	43.9
21 – 30	202	28.9
31 – 40	121	17.3
41 – 50	49	7.0
51 – 60	15	2.1
61 or more	6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 7, it can be said that the youth in our society are prone to domestic violence. Out of the 700 cases under study, 509 constituting about 72.8% that fell as victims of domestic violence were in the age group below 31 years. Only 10% of the victims were above 41 years.

It is important to recognize that in discussing domestic violence, age and sex of both the victim and perpetrators are variables that one cannot ignore as the foregone discussions have portrayed.

Table 8 shows the age distribution of suspects of domestic violence in Ghana.

**Table 8 Age of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20 or less	79	11.3
21 – 30	220	31.4
31 – 40	202	28.9
41 – 50	132	18.9
51 – 60	51	7.3
61 or more	16	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Incidentally, domestic violence is also perpetrated by the youth and the middle aged in the society. The middle aged, 31 – 50 years constitutes 334 (47.8%) and the youth, who were 299 (26.2%) were found to be the most suspect in domestic violence. The analysis also revealed that 67 (9.6%) who fall in the age bracket of 41 – 60 years also perpetrated domestic violence. It could be inferred that everybody is a potential suspect of domestic violence.

Table 9 displays the results of cross tabulations of crime and occupation of victims of domestic violence in Ghana

It is surprising to note that out of the 700 cases under review, 79 students and 222 pupils suffered various forms of domestic violence especially rape and defilement. It is also worth noting that out of the 79 students mentioned earlier, 38 (48.1%) of them suffered rape, defilement cases were four (4) and 36 (45.6%) of

them were assaulted. The 222 pupils who suffered various forms of domestic violence, 93.7% of them suffered defilement and 3.6% of them were assaulted.

**Table 9 Crosstabulation of Occupation of Victims of Domestic Violence and Crime**

Occupation	Crime					Total
	Assault	Defilement	Rape	Threat	Incest	
Self-employed	50	0	23	4	0	87
Government Employee	13	0	9	0	0	22
Unemployed	38	5	26	12	2	83
Teacher	5	0	4	5	0	14
Farmer	11	0	0	8	1	20
Trader	93	0	65	15	0	173
Student	36	4	38	1	0	79
Pupil	8	208	3	1	2	222
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>

Traders are also another category of victims of abuse. Appendix A shows the cross tabulation of sex and occupation of victims of domestic violence. It is mind blowing to realize that out of the 173 traders who are victims under the study, 171 representing 98.8% were females. This and other perceptions that domestic violence in Ghana is gender based cannot be denied.

Table 10 gives the basic statistics of the occupation of suspects of domestic violence under review.

**Table 10 Occupation of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Self-employed	255	36.4
Government Employee	54	7.7
Unemployed	71	10.1
Teacher	27	3.9
Farmer	62	8.9
Trader	136	19.4
Student	65	9.3
Pupil	24	3.4
Religious leader	6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is also important to note that in respect of occupation of suspects of domestic violence, self-employed constitutes 36.4% and that of traders 19.4%. The unemployed (71) forms the third largest group of perpetrators of domestic violence as indicated on Table 10. However, no religious leader suffered domestic violence but 6 religious leaders were held suspects of domestic violence. It is also surprising to realise that teachers too can be abusive.

The preliminary analysis has revealed that domestic violence transcends occupation and that ones' occupation may not exonerate him or her from being vulnerable to or indulge in domestic violence.

Table 11 displays the result of the analysis of data on the basic statistics of relationship between victims and suspects of domestic violence.

**Table 11 Relationship between Victim and Suspect of Domestic Violence**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Known	559	79.9
Unknown	141	20.1
Total	700	100.0

The analysis has revealed that the perpetrators are usually known by the victims. About 79.9 % of the victims of domestic violence are known by the perpetrators. The relationship described as “known” under this study include spouse, school/classmates, concubine, neighbour, co-tenant and friends. The detailed basic statistics of the relationship between victims and suspects of domestic violence is displayed on Appendix B1. Appendix B2 also displays crosstabulation of relationship between victims and suspects of domestic violence and some acts that constitute domestic violence. It is also found from the study that out of the 178 rape cases, 67 is spousal rape, 32 was committed by concubines and 43 by unknown perpetrators (Appendix B2)

Table 12 gives the descriptive statistics of the nativity of victims of domestic violence.



**Table 12 Nativity of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Nativity of Victim</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ghanaian	690	98.6
Foreigner	10	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 12, the study has shown that domestic violence cut across borders. Thus, both Ghanaians and foreigners fell victim to crimes considered as domestic violence. The study therefore suggests that domestic violence is not a challenge of a race or tribe.

Table 13 displays the crosstabulation of nativity and sex of victims of domestic violence.

**Table 13 Crosstabulation of Nativity and Sex of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Nativity of Victim</b>	<b>Sex of Victim</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
Ghanaian	39	651	690
Foreigner	0	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>700</b>

From Table 13, it can be inferred that though domestic violence transcends tribe and race, females are still the most vulnerable. In addition, it can also be said that though the data was collected in Ghana only it supports the perception that domestic violence cuts across borders. The 10 foreigners include Togolese,

Nigerians, and Americans. In respect of the Ghanaians, it transcends all the tribes. This is shown in Appendices C1 and C2 as regions of Ghana. It should, however, be noted that domestic violence is not associated with any particular ethnic group.

The following tables display the results of causes of domestic violence. Table 14 gives the basic statistics of the data with the crosstabulation of causes of violence and acts that constitute domestic violence on Table 15. The causes of domestic violence vary as much as there are different types of abuses in the domestic setting.

**Table 14 Causes of Domestic Violence**

<b>Causes Violence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Disrespect	43	6.1
Parental Irresponsibility	125	17.9
Power/ control	37	5.3
Infidelity	45	6.4
Poverty	12	1.7
Misunderstanding	53	7.6
No Cause	385	55.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 15, it is astonishing to note that out of the 700 cases, 385 (55%) had no reason to mete out one form of domestic violence or the other to the victim. Parental irresponsibility was also identified as one of the causes of

violence in the domestic setting. It constitutes 17.9% of the causes of domestic violence under review.

It is also worth noting that out of the 217 cases of defilement, 209 victims were defiled for no apparent reason and of the 170 rape victims, their perpetrators assigned no reason for their nefarious behaviour. Out of 254 cases, 53 assault cases occurred as a result of misunderstanding between the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.

**Table 15 Distribution of Causes of Violence and Crime**

Causes of Violence	Crime					Total
	Assault	Defilement	Rape	Threat	Incest	
Disrespect	42	0	0	1	0	43
Parental Irresponsibility	85	0	0	40	0	125
Power/ control	28	0	4	5	0	37
Infidelity	45	0	0	0	0	45
Poverty	0	8	4	0	0	12
Misunderstanding	53	0	0	0	0	53
No Cause	1	209	170	0	5	385
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>

It is a surprise to note that poverty was assigned as a reason by some males to defile and rape girls and women. This is displayed on Table 15.

Table 16 displays the distribution of causes of domestic violence and sex of victims. Table 16 indicates that males want to have the upper hand when it

comes to authority in the domestic sphere. In respect of disrespectfulness, 83.7% of the victims were females. They were either assaulted or threatened or both [Table 15]. About 97.3% of females were victims of power/control in the domestic setting. It can also be said that men would want to dominate and control relations in the domestic setting.

**Table 16 Distribution of Causes of Violence and Sex of Victim**

Causes of Violence	Sex of Victim		Total
	Male	Female	
Disrespect	7	36	43
Parental Irresponsibility	16	109	125
Power/Control	1	36	37
Infidelity	3	42	45
Poverty	0	12	12
Misunderstanding	12	45	53
No Cause	0	385	385
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>700</b>

Out of 125 cases of parental irresponsibility, 109 women constituting 87.2% fell victims to their male counterparts. The women were either assaulted or threatened as shown in Table 15. However 16 (12.8%) men suffered in the hands of women in respect of parental irresponsibility. One may be tempted to conclude that men are mostly irresponsible as per the study.

In respect of infidelity, 42 of the men were suspected by their partners and as a result these women were assaulted. It is interesting to note that 3 women were also held suspects by their male partners. These men were also assaulted by their female partners.

Table 17 gives the crosstabulation of consequences of domestic violence and sex of victim .

**Table 17 Distribution of Consequences of Domestic Violence  
and Sex of Victim**

Consequences of Violence	Sex of Victim		Total
	Male	Female	
Death	2	23	25
Pregnancy	0	89	89
Trauma	2	129	131
Minor Injury	29	256	285
Divorce	0	21	21
Separation	2	49	51
STDs	0	8	8
Permanent Disability	0	26	26
Hospitalization	0	12	12
Nil	4	48	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>700</b>

The consequences of domestic violence vary from minor injury to death. It can be seen from Table 17 that 285 out of the 700 cases suffered minor injury. Psychological trauma accounted for 131 (18.7%) of the cases under study. Also 89 of the reported cases resulted in unwanted pregnancy. It is unfortunate that domestic violence could result in permanent disability and even death. It must be stated here that females are vulnerable to domestic violence. Notwithstanding the above assertion, 39 males also suffered domestic violence.

Appendix D indicates that the 89 cases of pregnancy arose as a result of defilement (40), rape (48) and incest (1). In respect of minor injury, 53.3% of it is as a result of assault. It is also seen from Appendix D that 70 and 60 cases of minor injury are consequences of defilement and rape respectively. In addition to the earlier discussion, 14 cases of defilement and 11 of rape resulted in permanent disability

Trauma as a psychological problem, accounted for 18.7% of the health consequences of domestic violence. It has a long term effect since most of the victims suffered rape and defilement. Out of 131 victims of trauma, 72 of them were defiled and 46 raped. It is also sad to note that out of 25 cases of death 56% of it was as results of defilement and rape. 11 died as a result of assault (Appendix D).

Other consequences of domestic violence from the study include divorce, separation, STDs and hospitalization among others. It must be stated here that of all the domestic violence cases under study, 52 recorded no consequence.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FURTHER ANALYSIS**

#### **Introduction**

In Chapter three, a number of findings were made mainly through exploratory analysis of the data. For example, it was found that domestic violence in Ghana can best be described as gender based. These findings are relevant to the study and therefore need to be subjected to further analysis.

#### **Test of Association**

The tests of association are conducted to ascertain the veracity or otherwise of some assertions made in the previous chapter such as females are the most affected in discussing domestic violence, victims and suspects of domestic violence are known to one another, domestic violence transcends social class.

A test of association was conducted to ascertain the veracity or otherwise of the assertion that females are the most victims of domestic violence in Ghana. Table 18 is a contingency table displaying the observed cell frequency of sex of victims and acts constituting domestic violence. The row and column marginal totals are also shown as well as the grand total.

**Table 18 Contingency Table for Sex of Suspect and Sex of Victim  
of Domestic Violence**

Sex of Suspect	Sex of Victim		Total
	Male	Female	
Male	18	649	667
Female	21	12	33
Total	39	661	700

**Hypothesis Testing**

H<sub>0</sub>: males and females suffer the same degree of domestic violence

H<sub>1</sub>: males and females do not suffer the same degree of domestic violence.

A chi-square value of  $\chi^2 = 221.944$  was obtained by computing the test statistic from Table 18. At 5% significance level, a table value of  $\chi^2_{0.05,(1)} = 3.841$ , was obtained. Since the computed chi-square value of  $\chi^2 = 221.944 > \chi^2_{0.05,(1)} = 3.841$ , the null hypothesis is rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis. Hence there is enough evidence to conclude that males do not suffer the same degree of domestic violence in Ghana as the females do. The test conducted therefore support the claim that females are the most affected victims of domestic violence.

There was a claim also that domestic violence is usually perpetrated by people known to the victims. A test of Association was again conducted in respect of the above to validate the claim that victims of domestic violence are to a large



extent known by the perpetrators. Table 19 displays a  $2 \times 2$  contingency table with observed cell frequencies.

**Table 19 Contingency Table for Relationship between Victims and Suspects of Domestic violence and Sex of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

Relationship	Sex of Suspects		Total
	Male	Female	
Unknown	14	10	141
Known	526	33	559
Total	667	33	700

**Hypothesis Testing**

$H_0$ : Suspects of domestic violence are not known by the victims

$H_1$ : Suspects of domestic violence are known by their victims.

Using Equation (2.1), the test statistic  $\chi^2 = 8.736$  and the p-value obtained was 0.003. At significance level of 5%,  $\chi^2_{0.05,1} = 3.841$ . Since  $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{0.05,1}$ , there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The conclusion therefore is that suspects of domestic violence are known by their victims.

Table 20 displays a contingency table with observed cell frequencies to test the claim that domestic violence transcends tribe or race.

**Table 20 Contingency Table for Nativity of Victims and Acts Constituting Domestic Violence**

Crime	Nativity of Victims		Total
	Ghanaian	Foreigner	
Assault	248	6	254
Defilement	216	1	217
Rape	175	3	178
Threat	46	0	46
Incest	5	0	5
Total	690	10	700

**Hypothesis Testing**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no association between Domestic violence and nativity of victims.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is association between Domestic violence and nativity of victims.

Using Equation (2.1) the test statistic  $\chi^2 = 3.838$  and the p-value obtained was 0.428. At significance level of 5%,  $\chi^2_{0.05,4} = 9.4877$ . Since  $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{0.05,(4)}$ , there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. The conclusion therefore is that domestic violence is not associated with any particular tribe or race.

**Goodness - of- Fit Test**

The goodness - of- fit test was conducted to verify the assumption made in the previous chapter that the youths of today are both victims and suspects of domestic violence in Ghana.

## Hypothesis Testing

$H_0$ : People of all age groups are equally vulnerable to domestic violence.

$H_1$ : People of all age groups are not equally vulnerable to domestic violence.

If people of all age groups are equally vulnerable to domestic violence, then the probability of anyone suffering domestic violence is the same. Since there are six classes of ages, the probability  $p_i$  of any age class suffering domestic violence is  $p_i = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ .

Tables 21 and 22 display the observed and expected counts of age of victims and suspects of domestic violence.

**Table 21 Observed and Expected Frequencies of Age of Victims of Domestic Violence**

Age (years)	Observed count (o)	Expected count (e)
20 or less	307	116.7
21 – 30	202	116.7
31 – 40	121	116.7
41 – 50	49	116.7
51 – 60	15	116.7
60 or more	6	116.7
Total	700	

Computing the test statistic from Table 21,  $\chi^2 = 605.909$  and the associated p-value is 0.000. At 5% significance level,  $\chi^2_{0.05,5} = 11.071$ . Since

$\chi^2 = 605.909 > \chi_{0.05,5}^2 = 11.071$ , the null hypothesis is rejected. That is, there is enough evidence to claim that people of some age groups are more vulnerable to domestic violence particularly the youths. This assertion is made because it can be seen from Table 21 that 509 (72%) of the 700 victims of domestic violence were less than 30 years. It can be added that the aged (51years or more) were less vulnerable to domestic violence.

### Hypothesis Testing

$H_0$ : People of all age groups are equally likely to perpetrate domestic violence.

$H_1$ : People of all age groups are not equally likely to perpetrate domestic violence.

**Table 22 Observed and Expected Frequencies for Age of Suspects**

<b>of Domestic Violence</b>		
<b>Age (years)</b>	<b>Observed count (o)</b>	<b>Expected count (e)</b>
20 or less	79	116.7
21 – 30	220	116.7
31 – 40	202	116.7
41 – 50	132	116.7
51 – 60	51	116.7
60 or more	16	116.7
Total	700	

Computing the test statistic from Table 22,  $\chi^2 = 291.937$  and the associated p-value is 0.000. At 5% significance level,  $\chi_{0.05,5}^2 = 11.071$ .

Since  $\chi^2 = 291.937 > \chi_{0.05,5}^2 = 11.071$ , the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected. That is there is enough evidence to claim that people of some age groups are more likely to perpetrate domestic violence than others. It is sufficient to state that the middle-aged (31-50 years) and the youths (less than 30 years) who constitute 47.7% and 42.7 % respectively commit violence in the domestic setting. The aged are less likely to commit violence in the domestic setting.

The goodness-of-fit test was also used to ascertain the veracity of the claim that domestic violence transcends social class. Tables 23 and 24 display the observed and expected counts for occupation of victims and suspects of domestic violence respectively.

**Table 23 Observed and Expected Frequencies for Occupation of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Observed count (o)</b>	<b>Expected count (e)</b>
Self-employed	87	87.5
Government Employee	22	87.5
Unemployed	83	87.5
Teacher	14	87.5
Farmer	20	87.5
Trader	173	87.5
Student	79	87.5
Pupil	222	87.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	

### **Hypothesis Testing**

H<sub>0</sub>: People from all occupational background are equally vulnerable to domestic violence.

H<sub>1</sub>: People from all occupational background are not equally vulnerable to domestic violence.

Computing the test statistic from Table 23,  $\chi^2 = 454.194$  and the associated p-value is 0.000. At 5% significance level,  $\chi^2_{0.05,7} = 14.067$ .

Since  $\chi^2 = 454.194 > \chi^2_{0.05,7} = 14.067$ , the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is rejected. It is therefore sufficient to state that though domestic violence transcends social status, some occupations such as traders, pupils, self-employed and unemployed are more vulnerable to domestic violence (Table 23).

### **Hypothesis Testing**

H<sub>0</sub>: People from all occupational background are equally likely to indulge in domestic violence.

H<sub>1</sub>: People from all occupational background are not equally likely to indulge in domestic violence.

Computing the test statistic from Table 24,  $\chi^2 = 597.121$  and the associated p-value is 0.000. At 5% significance level,  $\chi^2_{0.05,8} = 15.507$ .

Since  $\chi^2 = 597.121 > \chi^2_{0.05,8} = 15.507$ , the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) is rejected. That is, there is enough evidence to claim that people from some occupational background are more likely to indulge in domestic violence. It is therefore sufficient to state that occupations such as self-employed, trading and

unemployed are more likely to indulge in domestic violence. However, Table 24 indicates that people from all occupational background can perpetrate one form of domestic violence or the other. Thus, domestic violence transcends social status.

**Table 24 Observed and Expected Frequencies for Occupation of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Observed count (o)</b>	<b>Expected count (e)</b>
Self-employed	255	77.8
Government Employee	54	77.8
Unemployed	71	77.8
Teacher	27	77.8
Farmer	62	77.8
Trader	136	77.8
Student	65	77.8
Pupil	24	77.8
Religious leader	6	77.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	

**Generalised Linear Model Results (GLM)**

The GLM, a formal statistical tool, was used to confirm the results obtained from the routine tests conducted earlier.





spheres of occupations. However, even at 10% level of significance, the nativity of the victim of domestic violence is not significant (0.109). Thus, it confirms the earlier finding that domestic violence is not associated with any particular tribe or race.

Age was chosen as a covariate because the researcher realized that age could affect one's susceptibility to or indulgence in domestic violence since measuring crime, the dependent variable, was a behavioural. It is the belief of the researcher that age greatly influences behaviour.

**Table 26 ANCOVA Table (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) for Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Corrected Model	82.127	18	4.563	5.007	0.000
Intercept	81.852	1	81.852	91.078	0.000
SexV	45.323	1	45.323	50.432	0.000
OccupatV	29.630	7	4.233	4.710	0.000
NativV	12.747	9	1.416	1.576	0.118
AgeV	3.602	1	3.602	4.008	0.046
Error	612.022	681	0.899		
<b>Total</b>	<b>694.149</b>	<b>699</b>			

Table 26 illustrates the ANCOVA table in which the covariate, age, has been introduced in the model. The amount of variation accounted for by the

model ( $SS_M$ ) has increased from 78.525 to 82.127 units. It is also worth noting that with the inclusion of the covariate, the amount of the unexplained variation ( $SS_R$ ) has been reduced from 615.624 to 612.022 (Table 25). With the inclusion of the covariate, the previous findings have been confirmed and the total variation explained.

Table 27 affirms the claim that domestic violence is a gender based as per the significance value of 0.000 for sex of suspect. Occupation of suspects of domestic violence is also significant since its p-value 0.037 is less than 0.05. On the other hand, the significance value of 0.254 for nativity of suspects confirms that domestic violence is not associated with any particular tribe or race.

**Table 27 ANOVA Table (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) for Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Corrected Model	58.578	18	3.254	3.487	0.000
Intercept	146.698	1	146.698	157.184	0.000
SexS	32.074	1	32.074	34.367	0.000
OccupatS	15.449	8	1.931	2.069	0.037
NativS	10.600	9	1.178	1.262	0.254
Error	635.570	681	0.933		
<b>Total</b>	<b>694.149</b>	<b>699</b>			

Table 28 displays the ANCOVA table of suspects of domestic violence.

**Table 28 ANCOVA Table (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) for**

<b>Suspects of Domestic Violence</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Corrected Model	69.338	19	3.649	5.117	0.000
Intercept	139.985	1	139.985	151.466	0.000
SexS	28.685	1	28.685	31.038	0.000
OccupatS	16.732	8	2.091	2.263	0.022
NativS	10.542	9	1.171	1.267	0.251
AgeS	2.161	1	2.161	2.339	0.040
Error	624.760	676	0.924		
<b>Total</b>	<b>694.149</b>	<b>699</b>			

From Table 28, the significant values confirm the earlier findings even when the covariate was introduced into the model.

It is therefore imperative to conclude that domestic violence in Ghana is gender based. It has also been found that age grouping and occupational background are important variables to consider as far as domestic violence is concerned. Finally, it should be stated that no particular tribe, ethnic group or race is associated with domestic violence.

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND**  
**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of the findings of the study, discusses the major findings, draws conclusions on the study and finally makes recommendations to address the challenges of domestic violence.

**Summary**

This study was conducted basically to find out the causes and consequences of domestic violence in Ghana. Again the study examined whether or not there is association among variables such as sex, age, occupation and nativity of both the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. Furthermore, the study examined whether there exist any relationship between a victim and perpetrator of domestic violence. The main statistical tools used for the analysis were Test of Association, Goodness-of-Fit Test and Generalised Linear Model (GLM).

The result of the analysis indicated that domestic violence in Ghana is gender based. It was also found that domestic violence in Ghana transcends tribe or race as well as occupation though certain occupations such as traders and pupils were the most affected. In addition, the youths were found to be more

vulnerable to domestic violence. Furthermore, the study revealed that domestic violence in Ghana often occurs as a result of parental irresponsibility, power and control, misunderstanding, disrespectfulness and poverty. It should be stated that about half of the reported cases of domestic violence under review occurred for no apparent reason. The consequences of domestic violence vary from minor injury to death. The study also showed that victims of violence in domestic setting are usually known by the perpetrators.

### **Discussion**

The results of this study support the findings that violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age (UNICEF, 2000).

The study has shown that violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are, or who have been, in positions of trust and intimacy and power – husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or other relatives. Domestic violence in most cases is violence perpetrated by men against women. Women can also be violent, but their actions account for a small percentage of domestic violence.

The study also revealed that the consequences of domestic violence vary from minor injury to death. The consequences of domestic violence include health and denial of fundamental human rights. Some females suffered permanent disability as a result of domestic violence. This includes damage of reproductive

organs, paralysis and fistula. Another health consequence of sexual violence is unwanted pregnancy.

It can be asserted that females' fundamental human rights are violated by males in our society because females and children suffered rape and defilement. In addition, majority of injured victims were females. This denial of fundamental human rights is perhaps one of the most crucial consequences of domestic violence.

Apart from denial of fundamental human rights and health consequences of domestic violence, human development goals are also undermined. For instance those girls who were defiled and had become paralyzed may not be able to achieve their potentials as a result of the abuse meted out to them.

Furthermore, the study has shown that domestic violence has far reaching consequences such as psychological trauma, divorce and separation, among others. It is surprising to realize from the study that men over sixty years were also found to be perpetrators of domestic violence.

## **Conclusions**

In the light of the findings of the study, it is confirmed that females were the most victims of domestic violence. It can therefore be concluded that domestic violence is gender based.

The study also revealed that there exist some form of relationship between the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. It was discovered that the victims of domestic violence are mostly known by the perpetrators.

Again, the study has shown that no particular race or tribe is associated with domestic violence. It could therefore be said that domestic violence transcends race or tribe.

It was also found that age has influence on domestic violence. It should however be noted that the youths were most vulnerable to domestic violence. On the other hand, the middle aged was the group indulging in most of the acts constituting domestic violence.

Furthermore, it was revealed that domestic violence transcends social status. It should however be emphasised that traders, self-employed, unemployed, students and pupils were the most vulnerable to domestic violence.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from it, the following recommendations are made so that domestic violence may be reduced to the barest minimum.

The study has shown that females and children are vulnerable to domestic violence. It is therefore imperative on policy makers, churches, chiefs and opinion leaders of our communities to deal ruthlessly with perpetrators of domestic violence.

Women and the youths need to be empowered through education, employment opportunities and legal literacy. In other words, public education and information regarding domestic violence should be provided.

The victims of domestic violence must be referred to Clinical Psychologists to enable them cope with post traumatic challenges.

Institutions like DOVVSU and Department of Social Welfare, should be well resourced to provide support and counselling to victims of domestic violence. The perpetrators of domestic violence in some cases may also need to be counselled.



## REFERENCES

- Agyekum, N. K. (2009, June 27). Corn miller defile girl, 7. *The Mirror*, p. 34.
- Agyekum-Gyasi, C. (2009, August 25). Man, 50, jailed 25 years for defiling girl, 14. *Daily Graphic*, p. 3.
- Asare, B. K. (2009, June 27). Fetish priest jailed 20 years for rape. *The Mirror*, p. 35.
- Asare, G. E. (2009, September 8). Row over release of alleged rapist. *Daily Graphic*, pp. 24-25.
- Azu, V. (2009, September 12). Cobbler jailed for sexual assault. *The Mirror*, p. 27.
- Baneseh, M. A. (2009, June 13). Woman inflicts multiple wounds on husband. *The Mirror*, p. 31.
- Baneseh, M. A. (2009, June 22). Man on trial for defilement. *Daily Graphic*, p. 47.
- Bortei-Doku Aryeetey, E., Kuenyehia A. (1998). 'Violence against women in Ghana' in Kuenyehia A. (Ed), *Women and Law in West Africa: Situational Analysis of Some Key Issues Affecting Women*. Accra.
- Coker-Appiah, D., Cusack, K. (Ed) (1999). *Violence Against Women and Children in Ghana*. Violence, Gender and Human Rights Documentation Centre, Accra.
- Dobson, A.J. (1990). *An Introduction to Generalised Linear Models*. Chapman & Hall, London.

- Freund, J. E. (1986). *Mathematical Statistics* (5<sup>th</sup> Ed). Prentice-Hall International, London.
- Gordor B. K., Howard N.K. (2006). *Introduction to Statistical Methods*. Ghana Mathematical Group, University of Cape Coast.
- Ghana News Agency (2009, February 19). Police detain driver for murder. *Daily Graphic*, p. 39.
- Ghana News Agency (2009, July 2). Man, 24, charged with assault. *Daily Graphic*, p. 28.
- Kutner, J., Nachtsheim, C.J., Neter, J., Wasserman, W. (1996). *Applied Linear Statistical Models*. McGraw-Hill Companies Inc, USA.
- Montgomery, D.C (1997). *Design and Analysis of Experiments* 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. John Wiley & Sons Inc, USA.
- Osam, S. (2004). *Violence Against Women in Ghana: An analysis of cases presented in the print media*. Combert Impressions, Accra.
- Republic of Ghana (1992). *The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana*. Government Printer, Accra
- Republic of Ghana (1998). *Criminal Code 1960 amended by Act 458*. Government Printer, Accra
- Republic of Ghana (1998). *Criminal Code 1960 amended by Act 554*. Government Printer, Accra
- Republic of Ghana (1998). *The Children's Act, 1998, Act 560*. Government Printer, Accra

Republic of Ghana (2007). *Domestic Violence Act 2007, Act 732*. Government Printer, Accra

Salia, A. (2009, September 11). Scandal at School – Proprietor of Great Lamptey Mills held for impregnating 16 year old. *Daily Graphic*, p. 1

The Ark Foundation, Ghana (2007). *Violence against Women and HIV/AIDS*. Imagine Consult, Accra.

UNICEF (2000). Violence Against Women. *Innocenti Digest*, 6, 2 – 4.

United Nations (1995). Proceedings from Beijing Conference '95: *The Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing on Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Platform for Action*. Beijing, China.

United Nations (2006). Violence Against Women. *Domestic Violence*. Retrieved August 4, 2009, from [http:// www.ipsnews.net/news.asp](http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp).

United Nations (2008). UNite to End Violence Against Women. *Violence Against Women*. Retrieved September 10, 2009, from [http:// www.un.org/women/endviolence/press.shtml](http://www.un.org/women/endviolence/press.shtml).

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A Crosstabulation of Occupation of Victims and Sex of Victim of Domestic Violence

Occupation	Sex of Victim		Total
	Male	Female	
Self-employed	17	70	87
Government Employee	1	21	22
Unemployed	1	82	83
Teacher	0	14	14
Farmer	10	10	20
Trader	2	171	173
Student	5	74	79
Pupil	3	219	222
Total	39	661	700

**Appendix B1 Relationship between Victim and Suspect**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Not known	141	20.1
Teacher-Student	10	1.4
Neighbour	63	9.0
In-law	6	0.9
Sibling	3	0.4
Co-tenant	32	4.6
Friend	65	9.3
Spouse	249	35.6
Father-son	8	1.1
Father-daughter	5	0.7
Co-worker	3	0.4
Concubine	102	14.6
Mother-son	2	0.3
Ex-lovers	2	0.3
Ex-couple	2	0.3
School/class mate	7	1.1
Total	700	100.0

**Appendix B2 Crosstabulation of Relationship between Victim  
and Suspect of Domestic Violence and Crime**

<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Crime</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>Assault</b>	<b>Defilement</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Threat</b>	<b>Incest</b>	
Not known	7	91	43	0	0	141
Teacher-Student	0	9	1	0	0	10
Neighbour	8	46	9	0	0	63
In-law	5	1	0	0	0	6
Sibling	3	0	0	0	0	3
Co-tenant	4	19	9	0	0	32
Friend	30	23	12	0	0	65
Spouse	147	0	67	35	0	249
Father-daughter	2	0	0	1	5	8
Father-son	5	0	0	0	0	5
Co-worker	0	0	3	0	0	3
Concubine	37	23	32	10	0	102
Mother-son	2	0	0	0	0	2
Ex-lovers	2	0	0	0	0	2
Ex-couple	2	0	0	0	0	2
School /class mate	0	5	2	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>

**Appendix C1 Nativity of Victims of Domestic Violence**

<b>Region/Foreign</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Upper East	1	0.1
Northern	22	3.1
Western	25	3.6
Brong-Ahafo	34	4.9
Eastern	78	11.1
Greater Accra	82	11.7
Ashanti	70	10.0
Volta	96	13.7
Central	282	40.3
Foreigner	10	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Appendix C2 Nativity of Suspects of Domestic Violence**

<b>Region/Foreign</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Upper East	3	0.4
Northern	25	3.6
Western	24	3.4
Brong-Ahafo	36	5.1
Eastern	69	9.9
Greater Accra	85	12.1
Ashanti	57	8.1
Volta	97	13.9
Central	294	42.0
Foreigner	10	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Appendix D Crosstabulation of Consequences of Domestic  
Violence and Crime**

<b>Consequences of Violence</b>	<b>Crime</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>Assault</b>	<b>Defilement</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Threat</b>	<b>Incest</b>	
Death	11	7	7	0	0	25
Pregnancy	0	40	48	0	1	89
Trauma	9	72	46	4	0	131
Minor injury	152	70	60	2	1	285
Divorce	19	1	0	1	0	21
Separation	46	0	0	4	1	51
STDs	0	4	4	0	0	8
Permanent Disability	0	14	11	0	1	26
Hospitalization	0	9	2	0	1	12
Nil	17	0	0	35	0	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>

## Appendix E

## Data on Domestic Violence in Ghana

S/N	Crime	Age V	Sex V	OccV	NatV	Relat	Age S	Sex S	OccS	Nat S	Caus	Cons
1	2	8	2	8	7	6	20	1	7	7	4	4
2	1	31	2	5	8	8	36	1	5	8	5	1
3	1	31	2	6	6	4	36	1	5	8	3	1
4	1	25	2	2	10	6	24	1	7	8	2	4
5	1	18	2	6	8	8	24	1	1	6	1	1
6	3	20	2	4	10	1	35	1	9	10	4	3
7	2	7	2	8	9	3	25	1	1	9	4	3
8	1	30	1	1	10	8	28	2	6	7	5	4
9	2	14	2	8	8	6	50	1	6	3	6	2
10	2	10	2	8	6	6	20	1	3	3	4	3
11	1	50	1	5	9	3	35	1	5	9	1	1
12	2	15	2	8	10	1	28	1	1	9	4	2
13	2	16	2	7	10	2	50	1	1	7	6	2
14	2	14	2	8	10	6	28	1	1	10	4	4
15	3	26	2	6	10	6	35	1	5	10	4	2
16	2	15	2	8	10	6	45	1	6	10	6	4
17	2	12	2	3	10	6	25	1	7	10	4	3
18	2	13	2	8	10	3	30	1	5	10	4	3
19	2	14	2	8	10	3	50	1	6	10	4	3
20	3	18	2	7	10	6	38	1	6	10	4	2
21	2	11	2	3	10	3	28	1	1	10	4	3
22	2	14	2	8	10	6	50	1	5	10	4	4
23	3	22	2	3	10	6	42	1	5	10	6	2
24	2	16	2	7	10	6	40	1	5	10	4	2
25	2	14	2	8	10	6	70	1	3	10	6	3
26	2	13	2	8	10	6	40	1	3	10	4	3
27	2	14	2	8	10	3	42	1	6	10	4	3
28	3	25	2	6	10	7	43	1	6	10	3	2
29	2	12	2	8	10	3	52	1	6	10	4	3
30	2	15	2	8	10	6	55	1	5	10	4	2
31	3	20	2	7	10	3	65	1	9	10	4	2
32	3	21	2	/	10	6	38	1	5	10	4	2
33	2	12	2	8	10	3	58	1	5	10	4	4
34	2	13	2	8	10	3	60	1	5	10	4	4
35	2	12	2	8	10	3	48	1	9	10	4	4
36	3	26	2	3	10	6	65	1	6	9	6	2
37	2	13	2	8	9	2	38	1	4	9	4	3
38	2	14	2	8	10	2	22	1	4	10	4	3
39	2	12	2	8	10	6	40	1	5	10	6	3
40	2	14	2	3	10	6	42	1	6	10	6	2
41	3	30	2	6	10	6	62	1	6	10	6	4
42	2	13	2	8	10	3	40	1	5	9	4	3
43	2	14	2	3	9	6	50	1	1	10	4	2
44	3	35	2	6	10	6	55	1	5	10	6	4
45	2	12	2	8	10	3	35	1	5	10	4	5
46	2	9	2	8	10	3	35	1	5	10	4	8
47	2	14	2	8	10	3	40	1	1	10	4	8
48	2	14	2	8	9	6	72	1	3	9	4	8
49	2	15	2	8	10	3	50	1	5	10	4	2
50	2	13	2	8	10	3	42	1	1	10	4	3
51	2	12	2	8	10	6	25	1	7	10	4	4
52	2	15	2	8	9	6	20	1	3	9	6	4
53	2	14	2	8	8	6	39	1	2	9	6	4
54	5	19	2	3	9	9	45	1	5	9	4	2
55	3	15	2	8	7	3	49	1	1	7	4	4
56	1	28	2	6	6	8	35	1	5	9	5	4
57	1	53	1	5	7	10	21	1	3	7	3	4
58	5	16	2	8	8	9	36	1	6	6	4	4
59	1	23	1	7	9	5	41	1	1	9	7	1
60	3	19	2	4	7	11	27	1	4	10	3	4
61	2	12	2	8	7	3	33	1	6	11	4	3
62	3	23	2	4	10	12	40	1	6	9	4	2

63	4	42	2	6	7	8	50	1	2	8	3	9
64	2	14	2	8	10	4	20	1	3	10	4	3
65	2	3	2	8	9	1	21	1	6	9	4	3
66	1	30	2	6	10	8	41	1	5	10	2	6
67	1	25	2	6	10	8	30	1	5	10	3	6
68	1	45	2	6	10	8	42	1	5	10	5	5
69	1	42	2	6	10	6	45	1	5	10	4	4
70	1	27	2	7	9	7	30	1	7	10	7	4
71	1	30	1	1	10	5	35	1	5	10	7	4
72	1	15	1	8	10	7	25	1	7	10	7	4
73	1	19	2	7	10	12	25	1	7	10	7	4
74	1	22	2	7	8	12	27	1	7	10	7	4
75	1	30	2	7	9	12	33	1	7	9	7	4
76	1	40	2	6	10	8	45	1	5	9	2	4
77	1	20	1	7	10	10	40	1	5	10	1	4
78	1	30	1	7	10	6	40	1	4	9	7	4
79	1	42	2	4	10	1	38	1	1	10	7	4
80	1	40	1	1	10	3	39	1	6	10	7	4
81	1	17	2	7	10	7	30	1	7	10	7	4
82	1	30	1	1	10	7	37	1	1	10	7	4
83	1	21	1	7	10	5	27	1	7	10	7	4
84	1	22	2	7	10	6	30	2	6	10	7	4
85	1	40	1	1	10	7	44	1	1	10	7	4
86	1	15	2	8	10	3	30	1	5	10	1	4
87	1	20	2	7	9	7	25	2	7	10	7	4
88	1	32	2	6	10	8	38	1	1	10	2	4
89	1	17	2	7	8	7	25	2	7	10	7	4
90	1	25	2	6	10	7	30	2	1	10	7	4
91	1	35	2	4	7	7	40	2	4	10	7	4
92	1	40	1	5	10	7	42	1	5	10	7	4
93	1	45	1	5	10	8	30	2	6	10	2	4
94	1	40	1	5	10	8	35	2	6	10	1	4
95	1	30	1	5	10	8	25	2	6	10	5	6
96	1	25	2	6	10	8	20	1	7	10	5	5
97	1	20	1	1	10	7	20	1	7	9	7	4
98	1	42	1	1	10	7	25	1	7	10	7	4
99	1	38	1	1	10	8	25	2	6	10	2	4
100	1	40	1	1	10	8	25	2	1	10	1	4
101	1	33	1	1	10	8	30	2	1	10	2	4
102	1	30	1	1	10	8	25	2	1	10	2	4
103	1	28	1	1	10	8	25	2	6	10	2	4
104	1	30	1	5	10	8	27	2	6	10	2	4
105	1	31	1	5	10	8	30	2	6	10	2	4
106	1	40	2	6	9	7	38	1	1	10	7	4
107	1	30	2	7	9	8	32	1	7	9	1	4
108	1	17	2	7	10	7	22	1	7	10	7	4
109	1	20	2	7	10	7	25	1	7	10	7	4
110	1	22	2	7	10	7	26	1	7	10	7	4
111	1	30	2	6	10	8	32	1	5	10	5	1
112	1	40	2	6	10	8	42	1	5	10	5	4
113	1	31	2	6	10	8	45	1	5	10	2	3
114	1	30	2	6	10	8	35	1	5	10	2	3
115	1	20	2	7	10	7	25	1	7	10	7	3
116	1	25	2	7	10	7	30	1	7	9	7	3
117	1	20	2	7	10	7	30	2	7	10	7	4
118	1	25	2	7	10	7	31	2	7	10	7	4
119	1	30	1	7	6	7	31	1	7	6	7	3
120	1	40	2	6	10	7	45	2	6	10	7	4
121	1	25	2	7	9	7	30	1	7	9	7	4
122	2	14	2	8	10	3	25	1	7	10	4	2
123	2	13	2	8	10	6	30	1	5	10	4	3

124	2	9	2	8	10	1	29	1	5	10	4	4
125	2	15	2	8	10	1	32	1	5	10	4	2
126	2	15	2	8	10	1	70	1	5	9	4	2
127	2	14	2	8	10	1	45	1	6	9	4	3
128	2	13	2	8	10	1	38	1	1	10	4	3
129	3	18	2	7	10	6	40	1	1	10	4	2
130	3	19	2	7	10	6	40	1	5	10	4	2
131	2	12	2	8	10	1	32	1	5	10	4	3
132	2	10	2	8	10	1	30	1	5	10	4	3
133	2	11	2	8	10	7	28	1	7	10	4	3
134	1	27	2	6	8	12	37	1	1	6	3	6
135	1	40	2	3	6	8	41	1	1	6	2	4
136	1	28	2	6	9	8	27	1	1	9	2	4
137	1	29	2	6	9	12	37	1	1	10	1	4
138	1	70	2	3	9	8	92	1	3	7	2	4
139	1	48	2	2	10	8	54	1	2	6	2	4
140	1	34	2	3	10	8	37	1	1	3	3	4
141	1	29	2	1	10	8	42	1	6	10	5	5
142	1	21	2	6	10	12	23	1	1	6	5	6
143	1	61	1	3	10	8	43	2	3	10	2	4
144	1	29	2	6	9	8	32	1	1	9	2	4
145	1	34	2	6	6	4	53	2	6	6	1	4
146	1	33	2	3	6	8	36	1	1	6	2	6
147	1	29	2	6	7	12	33	1	3	10	1	6
148	1	33	2	6	9	8	47	1	2	8	3	4
149	1	18	2	7	11	9	49	1	1	9	1	4
150	1	27	2	1	5	12	30	1	1	6	1	6
151	1	53	1	1	10	8	31	2	1	10	2	4
152	1	30	2	1	10	8	36	1	1	10	2	4
153	1	29	2	3	6	8	37	1	1	9	5	6
154	1	22	2	7	11	12	30	1	6	7	5	6
155	1	31	2	6	10	12	43	1	6	10	5	4
156	1	24	2	1	7	12	40	1	6	7	5	4
157	1	40	2	3	3	12	51	1	2	1	1	4
158	1	32	2	2	10	12	32	1	6	4	1	4
159	1	42	2	2	7	12	42	1	2	7	3	6
160	1	17	2	7	11	12	24	1	7	10	1	6
161	1	46	2	1	5	8	49	1	2	10	1	4
162	1	16	2	6	6	7	19	1	2	9	7	4
163	1	21	2	6	8	4	29	2	3	9	7	9
164	1	42	2	6	10	8	54	1	2	7	2	1
165	1	43	2	6	9	8	39	1	1	9	2	1
166	1	42	2	6	4	8	46	1	2	10	2	1
167	1	29	2	3	10	8	37	1	2	10	2	4
168	1	35	2	6	9	4	36	2	3	6	1	9
169	1	23	2	1	7	8	24	1	1	7	1	4
170	1	27	2	6	9	8	27	1	1	8	3	6
171	1	18	2	7	6	3	38	1	6	3	3	4
172	1	29	2	3	10	8	35	1	1	9	2	6
173	1	37	2	3	6	8	55	1	6	9	2	6
174	1	48	2	2	7	8	57	1	6	9	2	1
175	1	24	2	6	10	3	30	1	3	7	7	4
176	1	12	2	8	7	7	26	1	6	7	7	4
177	1	37	2	4	7	8	39	1	2	6	7	4
178	1	26	2	6	7	12	41	1	1	9	3	6
179	1	41	2	6	7	8	46	1	6	10	2	5
180	1	38	2	6	8	8	30	1	1	9	2	4
181	1	42	1	6	9	8	34	2	1	9	5	3
182	1	26	2	6	9	8	35	1	1	7	1	4
183	1	32	2	1	8	8	36	1	6	8	1	4
184	1	24	2	3	10	8	28	1	6	9	1	4
185	1	28	2	6	6	8	28	1	1	6	1	6
186	1	37	2	1	6	8	36	1	1	7	5	4

187	1	32	2	6	6	8	35	1	6	8	5	4
188	1	24	2	6	10	8	28	1	3	6	2	6
189	1	30	2	3	8	8	34	1	1	5	2	6
190	1	20	2	7	9	3	41	1	6	8	3	4
191	1	34	2	3	9	8	51	1	6	10	5	4
192	1	49	2	6	10	1	36	1	1	6	7	4
193	1	14	2	8	5	3	17	1	8	3	3	4
194	1	21	2	6	10	12	29	1	1	6	5	6
195	1	33	2	6	9	12	60	1	3	5	2	6
196	1	48	2	3	9	8	44	1	6	5	5	4
197	1	27	2	1	10	8	38	1	1	4	2	4
198	1	44	2	3	9	8	58	1	6	10	5	6
199	1	26	2	6	5	12	31	1	6	7	5	4
200	1	28	2	6	1	8	32	1	1	1	2	4
201	1	26	2	1	9	7	27	1	3	6	7	4
202	1	18	2	7	8	9	45	1	6	8	1	4
203	1	26	2	6	7	8	37	1	3	7	3	3
204	1	58	2	3	9	1	29	1	1	9	7	4
205	1	32	2	6	3	8	35	1	2	10	2	6
206	1	30	2	3	10	8	40	1	3	10	2	4
207	1	28	2	6	7	8	34	1	1	10	2	4
208	1	23	2	6	8	8	33	1	1	8	2	5
209	1	35	1	2	10	4	55	1	6	10	1	4
210	1	38	2	1	7	8	49	1	3	6	2	4
211	1	34	2	1	6	8	42	1	5	6	2	4
212	1	26	2	7	6	8	40	1	1	8	2	4
213	1	20	2	1	11	8	25	1	1	4	2	6
214	1	24	2	2	9	12	41	1	1	7	5	6
215	1	32	2	6	6	8	35	1	1	10	5	5
216	1	30	2	6	8	8	32	1	1	6	5	5
217	1	32	2	1	3	8	34	1	4	10	5	4
218	1	33	2	1	10	8	45	1	3	8	2	6
219	1	51	2	6	5	8	62	1	2	9	2	6
220	1	37	2	6	6	8	42	1	5	10	2	1
221	1	22	2	3	10	7	31	1	6	9	7	9
222	1	44	2	3	3	8	52	1	2	3	1	9
223	1	34	2	1	9	8	39	1	1	9	2	4
224	1	38	2	6	5	8	39	1	6	8	5	4
225	1	28	2	7	10	12	40	1	6	3	5	6
226	1	74	2	3	10	13	63	1	3	7	1	4
227	1	37	2	6	9	8	47	1	4	9	2	4
228	1	17	2	7	8	7	28	1	6	10	7	9
229	1	38	2	4	9	3	24	1	6	8	7	9
230	1	23	2	6	7	14	43	1	6	7	7	6
231	1	27	2	6	6	15	27	1	2	7	2	9
232	1	31	2	6	6	8	44	1	1	10	2	4
233	1	28	2	1	10	14	31	1	1	8	7	9
234	1	23	2	6	6	8	27	1	1	8	2	4
235	1	18	2	7	9	12	35	1	2	6	1	6
236	1	18	2	7	10	8	32	1	3	9	2	6
237	1	23	2	6	7	12	27	1	7	6	3	6
238	1	30	2	2	8	8	71	1	1	9	2	4
239	1	26	2	3	7	8	33	1	2	7	2	4
240	1	30	2	6	8	8	35	1	1	5	2	4
241	1	42	2	6	9	8	48	1	6	10	5	6
242	1	57	2	3	7	8	65	1	3	10	2	4
243	1	28	2	6	8	8	42	1	6	10	5	4
244	1	21	2	6	6	12	30	1	6	10	7	6
245	1	32	2	4	8	8	33	1	2	7	2	6
246	1	26	2	1	4	8	39	1	1	7	2	4
247	1	49	2	2	10	8	43	1	6	8	5	6
248	1	32	2	1	7	8	30	1	1	7	5	5
249	1	23	2	6	10	12	27	1	3	5	1	6

250	1	23	2	3	8	12	30	1	6	9	5	6
251	1	22	2	3	11	8	34	1	6	11	2	4
252	1	25	2	2	9	8	43	1	2	6	2	9
253	1	16	2	8	6	10	55	1	6	9	1	4
254	1	30	2	2	10	8	40	1	6	6	5	4
255	1	26	2	1	7	8	30	1	1	6	5	4
256	1	22	2	6	8	12	35	1	1	8	5	6
257	1	25	2	3	8	12	26	1	1	8	5	6
258	1	22	2	3	7	7	27	1	1	7	7	9
259	1	21	2	7	3	12	35	1	1	10	5	6
260	1	26	2	6	9	8	30	1	1	11	2	4
261	1	27	2	6	11	7	26	1	6	6	7	4
262	1	27	2	6	10	8	31	1	6	10	5	5
263	1	39	2	6	10	8	42	1	3	9	2	4
264	1	34	2	1	9	12	30	1	1	6	5	6
265	1	27	2	7	7	12	46	1	1	7	2	4
266	1	52	2	6	9	8	55	1	1	9	2	6
267	1	25	2	3	10	12	29	1	1	8	5	4
268	1	34	2	6	8	8	41	1	1	6	2	5
269	1	20	2	3	8	1	27	1	1	5	7	4
270	1	38	2	6	7	8	44	1	1	6	1	4
271	1	24	2	3	10	12	35	1	2	6	1	4
272	1	32	2	1	6	8	36	1	1	4	2	3
273	1	25	2	6	7	8	31	1	1	10	2	4
274	1	39	2	3	4	1	24	1	7	10	7	4
275	1	38	2	1	10	8	39	1	1	10	2	3
276	1	27	2	6	9	8	37	1	1	9	5	4
277	1	31	2	3	9	8	34	1	6	9	5	4
278	1	41	2	1	3	8	39	1	2	3	2	4
279	1	30	2	6	3	8	40	1	6	7	5	6
280	1	50	2	6	7	1	44	1	2	10	7	9
281	1	40	2	6	9	12	44	1	1	9	5	6
282	1	31	2	1	9	1	34	1	1	5	7	4
283	2	12	2	8	6	12	20	1	3	7	4	4
284	2	15	2	8	7	1	25	1	5	10	4	8
285	2	13	2	8	8	7	27	1	1	10	4	3
286	2	15	2	8	5	1	20	1	3	5	4	2
287	2	12	2	8	7	7	24	1	3	10	4	4
288	2	14	2	8	9	1	27	1	4	9	4	4
289	2	14	2	8	3	1	22	1	1	10	4	7
290	2	15	2	8	10	12	21	1	4	9	4	10
291	2	5	2	8	10	3	10	1	8	9	4	7
292	2	15	2	8	8	12	33	1	1	6	4	4
293	2	17	2	7	8	7	17	1	7	5	4	2
294	2	7	2	8	9	3	13	1	8	10	4	3
295	2	15	2	8	9	7	28	1	1	10	4	2
296	2	11	2	8	6	1	32	1	1	10	4	8
297	2	11	2	8	5	7	13	1	8	9	4	3
298	2	13	2	8	3	1	22	1	6	7	4	4
299	2	14	2	8	7	7	14	1	8	4	4	4
300	2	14	2	8	9	3	26	1	6	9	4	3
301	2	14	2	8	9	3	30	1	1	9	4	4
302	2	14	2	8	6	3	28	1	1	6	4	4
303	2	14	2	8	10	1	32	1	1	3	4	8
304	2	12	2	8	10	1	48	1	1	7	4	8
305	2	14	2	8	5	12	17	1	1	10	4	4
306	2	3	2	8	9	3	56	1	1	9	4	1
307	2	15	2	8	10	7	21	1	1	10	4	2
308	2	16	2	8	10	12	20	1	3	7	4	2
309	2	7	2	8	10	3	15	1	8	9	4	4
310	2	13	2	8	8	12	19	1	1	3	4	4
311	2	15	2	8	7	12	17	1	1	9	4	2
312	2	8	2	8	9	3	20	1	1	6	4	3

313	2	15	2	8	9	12	19	1	3	5	4	2
314	2	7	2	8	9	2	32	1	4	10	4	1
315	2	8	2	8	9	3	24	1	3	10	4	1
316	2	14	2	8	9	12	16	1	1	9	4	2
317	2	3	2	8	3	3	36	1	3	3	4	1
318	2	15	2	8	8	12	21	1	1	10	4	4
319	2	11	2	8	7	12	39	1	1	10	4	4
320	2	16	2	8	8	3	51	1	3	5	4	2
321	2	10	2	8	8	3	33	1	2	5	4	3
322	2	2	2	8	10	3	10	1	8	5	4	1
323	2	10	2	8	5	1	44	1	1	5	4	3
324	2	14	2	8	3	12	27	1	1	10	4	3
325	2	7	2	8	9	7	14	1	8	4	4	8
326	2	16	2	8	10	12	22	1	1	3	4	2
327	2	4	2	8	10	7	7	1	8	4	4	3
328	2	4	2	8	3	1	20	1	1	5	4	3
329	2	5	2	8	7	1	29	1	1	7	4	4
330	2	12	2	8	8	12	14	1	8	1	4	4
331	2	14	2	8	10	1	30	1	1	4	4	4
332	2	11	2	8	10	7	17	1	7	7	4	3
333	2	9	2	8	7	7	10	1	8	7	4	3
334	2	13	2	8	3	1	24	1	1	10	4	3
335	2	7	2	8	4	1	31	1	1	7	4	3
336	2	15	2	8	8	1	24	1	1	10	4	2
337	2	10	2	8	5	7	49	1	1	10	4	3
338	2	11	2	8	7	3	16	1	8	8	4	3
339	2	13	2	8	10	12	22	1	1	7	4	4
340	2	8	2	8	10	1	18	1	6	9	4	4
341	2	12	2	8	10	1	29	1	1	9	4	4
342	2	3	2	8	10	7	10	1	8	5	4	3
343	2	14	2	8	8	1	26	1	1	4	4	3
344	2	11	2	8	6	1	38	1	1	10	4	3
345	2	13	2	8	4	3	57	1	1	5	4	4
346	2	13	2	8	10	2	31	1	4	6	4	4
347	2	15	2	8	5	1	27	1	1	10	4	2
348	2	10	2	8	6	7	39	1	1	5	4	3
349	2	14	2	8	8	12	21	1	6	3	4	3
350	2	15	2	8	10	12	21	1	1	9	4	4
351	2	8	2	8	7	3	18	1	1	8	4	3
352	2	4	2	8	3	3	30	1	1	7	4	1
353	2	15	2	8	3	3	25	1	1	8	4	4
354	2	6	2	8	10	3	30	1	1	5	4	8
355	2	4	2	8	7	3	27	1	6	7	4	7
356	2	14	2	8	3	1	22	1	1	10	4	7
357	2	14	2	8	10	1	45	1	2	7	4	4
358	2	15	2	8	8	1	18	1	1	6	4	4
359	2	13	2	8	10	1	18	1	3	7	4	4
360	2	14	2	8	6	1	43	1	6	3	4	4
361	2	15	2	8	6	1	20	1	2	7	4	2
362	2	13	2	8	6	1	46	1	6	9	4	3
363	2	13	2	8	6	1	29	1	2	10	4	4
364	2	11	2	8	8	1	29	1	2	10	4	3
365	2	7	2	8	3	1	37	1	1	5	4	8
366	2	10	2	8	4	1	41	1	6	9	4	4
367	2	5	2	8	8	1	23	1	1	8	4	8
368	2	14	2	8	5	1	19	1	3	9	4	4
369	2	15	2	8	4	1	22	1	2	6	4	2
370	2	15	2	8	6	1	42	1	2	6	4	2
371	2	14	2	8	7	1	55	1	5	6	4	4
372	2	8	2	8	7	1	40	1	6	10	4	3
373	2	15	2	8	10	1	16	1	8	10	4	4
374	2	11	2	8	10	1	19	1	2	7	4	4
375	2	12	2	8	6	7	15	1	8	10	4	4

376	2	15	2	8	6	1	27	1	1	10	4	2
377	2	15	2	8	6	1	27	1	1	7	4	2
378	2	15	2	8	6	7	22	1	6	11	4	2
379	2	12	2	8	6	3	33	1	7	8	4	4
380	2	14	2	8	6	1	18	1	1	7	4	4
381	2	14	2	8	8	1	39	1	6	6	4	4
382	2	13	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	9	4	4
383	2	13	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	3	4	3
384	2	10	2	8	9	1	20	1	1	7	4	3
385	2	15	2	8	10	1	32	1	6	7	4	2
386	2	9	2	8	3	1	25	1	3	7	4	3
387	2	13	2	8	10	7	17	1	7	7	4	3
388	2	5	2	8	6	1	46	1	6	10	4	8
389	2	7	2	8	8	1	18	1	7	8	4	3
390	2	15	2	8	5	1	45	1	1	7	4	2
391	2	14	2	8	7	1	44	1	4	9	4	4
392	3	16	2	7	8	1	40	1	6	9	4	2
393	2	15	2	8	4	1	30	1	1	6	4	4
394	3	16	2	7	6	1	42	1	6	8	4	4
395	2	11	2	8	9	7	18	1	7	4	4	4
396	2	12	2	8	3	1	37	1	6	9	4	4
397	2	14	2	8	10	1	24	1	7	7	4	4
398	2	11	2	8	9	1	55	1	6	10	4	4
399	2	15	2	8	10	1	28	1	7	5	4	4
400	2	5	2	8	10	1	42	1	4	10	4	3
401	2	6	2	8	8	3	12	1	8	7	4	3
402	2	8	2	8	3	1	28	1	5	4	4	3
403	2	7	2	8	4	1	60	1	6	8	4	1
404	2	4	2	8	7	1	32	1	6	7	4	3
405	2	13	2	8	5	1	18	1	7	9	4	4
406	2	10	2	8	3	3	20	1	2	3	4	3
407	2	12	2	8	9	3	18	1	3	10	4	3
408	2	7	2	8	7	3	28	1	6	7	4	3
409	2	9	2	8	9	3	41	1	6	7	4	3
410	2	5	2	8	5	3	25	1	1	6	4	3
411	2	10	2	8	7	1	33	1	6	5	4	4
412	3	16	2	7	10	7	17	1	7	5	4	2
413	3	16	2	7	7	3	21	1	1	5	4	2
414	2	11	2	8	7	7	29	1	3	9	4	4
415	2	14	2	8	4	12	37	1	4	6	4	4
416	2	15	2	8	4	7	14	1	8	10	4	4
417	2	15	2	8	5	12	18	1	7	10	4	4
418	2	15	2	8	10	1	24	1	6	10	4	4
419	2	15	2	8	4	1	28	1	6	9	4	2
420	2	6	2	8	4	1	23	1	3	8	4	3
421	3	16	2	7	4	1	29	1	3	11	4	2
422	3	16	2	7	8	1	33	1	6	7	4	2
423	2	11	2	8	10	1	30	1	1	6	4	3
424	2	6	2	8	8	1	36	1	2	6	4	8
425	2	14	2	8	6	7	28	1	1	10	4	4
426	2	4	2	8	7	1	25	1	1	7	4	3
427	2	5	2	8	9	1	28	1	1	3	4	3
428	2	3	2	8	9	3	60	1	3	11	4	8
429	2	15	2	8	11	1	41	1	1	7	4	2
430	2	10	2	8	10	1	31	1	2	4	4	3
431	2	7	2	8	10	3	28	1	1	5	4	3
432	2	9	2	8	10	7	15	1	8	8	4	4
433	2	13	2	8	10	1	33	1	6	9	4	3
434	3	16	2	7	4	1	40	1	9	7	4	4
435	3	21	2	2	10	1	31	1	1	7	4	8
436	3	20	2	1	9	7	20	1	1	9	4	3
437	3	18	2	3	7	1	22	1	1	3	4	2
438	3	18	2	3	5	2	26	1	4	8	4	4



439	3	27	2	6	8	8	48	1	1	9	4	4
440	3	18	2	6	5	3	35	1	1	7	4	7
441	3	35	2	1	8	11	25	1	1	7	4	10
442	3	16	2	8	8	12	18	1	1	3	4	7
443	3	19	2	3	10	7	21	1	3	5	4	4
444	3	24	2	6	10	12	26	1	7	10	4	2
445	3	28	2	1	10	11	31	1	6	5	4	3
446	3	31	2	4	10	8	46	1	4	9	4	2
447	3	19	2	6	9	1	28	1	4	10	4	8
448	3	17	2	3	8	1	34	1	1	9	4	3
449	3	27	2	6	5	8	37	1	1	6	4	4
450	3	40	2	6	8	8	41	1	1	9	4	4
451	3	22	2	1	10	8	27	1	1	10	4	3
452	3	37	2	6	8	8	54	1	1	10	4	4
453	3	28	2	6	8	12	33	1	6	4	4	4
454	3	24	2	6	4	12	37	1	1	8	4	8
455	3	29	2	6	5	8	30	1	1	10	4	8
456	3	27	2	1	5	8	43	1	6	10	4	4
457	3	32	2	1	10	1	33	1	6	5	4	1
458	3	24	2	6	8	8	49	1	6	10	4	2
459	3	27	2	6	6	8	29	1	1	7	4	2
460	3	25	2	6	6	8	31	1	1	8	4	4
461	3	29	2	3	8	8	42	1	6	8	4	4
462	3	33	2	6	7	8	35	1	1	6	4	2
463	3	27	2	6	7	12	29	1	6	10	4	3
464	3	22	2	3	8	12	45	1	6	10	4	2
465	3	25	2	6	9	12	32	1	6	10	4	1
466	3	30	2	3	7	8	35	1	1	8	4	1
467	3	20	2	6	7	12	22	1	5	10	4	2
468	3	31	2	1	8	8	40	1	6	8	4	1
469	3	28	2	6	9	1	43	1	1	10	4	4
470	3	19	2	7	6	1	29	1	7	6	4	4
471	3	25	2	6	6	1	23	1	1	6	4	2
472	3	30	2	1	7	1	38	1	6	10	4	3
473	3	28	2	6	7	1	41	1	6	5	4	1
474	3	23	2	1	5	8	29	1	7	3	4	3
475	3	32	2	1	7	8	34	1	3	9	4	3
476	3	44	2	2	10	8	47	1	6	5	4	8
477	3	19	2	6	5	1	23	1	3	4	4	2
478	3	22	2	7	9	1	30	1	3	7	4	3
479	3	29	2	2	10	1	26	1	3	11	4	3
480	3	18	2	7	10	3	24	1	3	4	4	4
481	3	33	2	6	7	8	30	1	1	7	4	4
482	3	43	2	6	10	8	47	1	1	6	4	4
483	3	31	2	1	4	8	38	1	6	9	4	3
484	3	21	2	3	6	12	24	1	1	10	4	3
485	3	20	2	6	9	1	18	1	2	8	4	3
486	3	37	2	1	10	8	46	1	1	8	4	3
487	3	21	2	1	7	7	31	1	3	9	4	2
488	3	26	2	2	10	8	27	1	1	7	4	3
489	3	19	2	7	7	12	33	1	3	4	4	3
490	3	39	2	6	10	1	47	1	3	6	4	4
491	3	30	2	1	7	12	33	1	2	3	4	4
492	3	18	2	7	8	1	21	1	1	8	4	4
493	3	42	2	6	6	8	30	1	1	4	4	3
494	3	19	2	3	8	8	34	1	3	8	4	3
495	3	31	2	6	10	12	37	1	7	10	4	3
496	3	22	2	7	6	12	42	1	3	6	4	4
497	3	30	2	6	9	12	27	1	1	10	4	4
498	3	29	2	2	5	12	27	1	1	7	4	2
499	3	22	2	6	10	8	31	1	1	7	4	3
500	3	33	2	6	11	12	31	1	1	9	4	3
501	3	19	2	1	9	1	28	1	6	9	4	4

502	3	24	2	3	4	7	21	1	6	10	4	3
503	3	28	2	6	7	8	37	1	1	10	4	1
504	3	18	2	7	6	8	22	1	1	4	4	4
505	3	30	2	1	7	8	45	1	3	4	4	8
506	3	25	2	1	10	8	34	1	3	5	4	7
507	3	39	2	1	6	8	47	1	6	8	4	7
508	3	39	2	6	11	8	40	1	1	7	4	4
509	3	31	2	6	5	12	24	1	3	10	4	4
510	3	41	2	1	6	8	57	1	6	10	4	4
511	3	48	2	6	5	12	38	1	1	10	4	4
512	3	37	2	6	9	1	41	1	1	10	4	2
513	3	22	2	1	10	12	20	1	7	6	4	3
514	3	37	2	3	6	1	31	1	1	8	4	4
515	3	23	2	7	8	12	44	1	6	6	4	3
516	3	39	2	6	7	8	43	1	1	7	4	8
517	3	20	2	7	7	3	23	1	3	7	4	4
518	3	59	2	2	10	8	61	1	6	10	4	8
519	3	49	2	6	10	8	58	1	3	7	4	4
520	3	19	2	7	7	1	24	1	6	7	4	2
521	3	27	2	6	10	8	49	1	6	7	4	2
522	3	39	2	3	6	8	52	1	3	7	4	4
523	3	23	2	7	8	1	37	1	6	11	4	3
524	3	28	2	3	10	1	41	1	6	7	4	4
525	3	20	2	6	6	1	27	1	2	3	4	4
526	3	41	2	1	8	1	55	1	2	10	4	4
527	3	21	2	7	11	1	27	1	2	8	4	2
528	3	47	2	2	8	1	54	1	6	3	4	2
529	3	23	2	7	6	1	25	1	1	9	4	2
530	3	34	2	2	10	1	47	1	6	10	4	4
531	3	26	2	6	5	8	31	1	3	9	4	4
532	3	41	2	3	6	8	50	1	6	10	4	4
533	3	36	2	6	9	8	45	1	1	5	4	4
534	3	21	2	6	4	12	29	1	1	6	4	3
535	3	29	2	6	4	7	28	1	3	9	4	3
536	3	33	2	6	10	8	51	1	6	8	4	2
537	3	18	2	6	10	1	31	1	1	10	4	3
538	3	70	2	3	5	1	21	1	1	8	4	3
539	3	34	2	3	9	8	47	1	1	10	4	8
540	3	29	2	7	9	12	24	1	7	9	4	3
541	3	33	2	3	9	8	39	1	1	9	4	2
542	3	61	2	1	9	8	67	1	3	9	4	4
543	3	27	2	2	6	8	41	1	1	10	4	2
544	3	48	2	6	9	1	38	1	2	10	4	4
545	3	34	2	6	6	1	49	1	3	3	4	4
546	3	34	2	6	6	8	38	1	1	9	4	4
547	3	18	2	1	10	7	25	1	1	4	4	4
548	3	29	2	6	8	12	37	1	1	4	4	4
549	3	32	2	6	5	3	41	1	6	4	4	4
550	3	42	2	1	4	8	54	1	3	5	4	4
551	3	36	2	1	4	8	54	1	1	6	4	3
552	3	32	2	1	4	12	41	1	6	9	4	3
553	3	46	2	1	4	8	53	1	3	8	4	3
554	3	25	2	7	4	8	38	1	3	8	4	1
555	3	37	2	6	9	8	44	1	1	8	4	3
556	3	32	2	6	7	8	38	1	1	10	4	4
557	3	41	2	1	10	8	49	1	1	10	4	3
558	3	47	2	6	10	8	53	1	1	10	4	3
559	3	19	2	7	10	12	37	1	6	6	4	3
560	3	19	2	7	9	1	27	1	7	6	4	3
561	3	27	2	3	9	8	41	1	1	6	4	3
562	3	21	2	3	6	8	34	1	1	6	4	4
563	3	53	2	3	8	8	61	1	6	6	4	2

564	3	47	2	6	5	8	52	1	1	6	4	2
565	3	33	2	6	9	12	37	1	4	5	4	4
566	3	28	2	1	7	8	33	1	1	7	4	4
567	3	40	2	3	7	8	47	1	1	9	4	4
568	3	17	2	7	7	7	29	1	7	5	4	4
569	3	22	2	6	7	12	23	1	7	4	4	4
570	3	25	2	6	8	1	29	1	1	9	4	2
571	3	30	2	1	7	8	41	1	6	6	4	3
572	3	18	2	7	10	3	19	1	7	5	4	2
573	3	21	2	6	6	7	35	1	1	10	4	2
574	3	19	2	7	10	7	18	1	7	8	4	3
575	3	39	2	1	9	8	47	1	6	7	4	8
576	3	35	2	6	6	8	38	1	1	10	4	4
577	3	28	2	6	7	8	35	1	1	6	4	3
578	3	19	2	3	6	3	19	1	7	8	4	3
579	3	40	2	1	8	8	51	1	3	8	4	8
580	3	27	2	7	3	1	26	1	1	4	4	2
581	3	27	2	6	5	1	37	1	1	8	4	3
582	3	31	2	1	5	8	43	1	1	10	4	3
583	3	29	2	3	10	7	23	1	1	8	4	4
584	4	29	2	3	10	8	40	1	5	10	1	3
585	1	22	2	6	10	8	36	1	5	10	1	9
586	4	46	2	6	10	8	51	1	5	10	2	9
587	4	20	2	3	8	12	32	1	1	10	2	9
588	2	15	2	8	10	1	31	1	6	10	4	2
589	2	12	2	8	10	16	16	1	8	10	4	3
590	4	42	2	5	10	8	58	1	4	10	2	9
591	4	33	2	6	6	8	53	1	5	10	2	9
592	5	6	2	8	10	9	46	1	5	10	4	8
593	1	38	2	3	9	8	43	1	1	6	2	4
594	4	27	2	6	10	8	25	1	1	10	2	9
595	1	30	2	6	6	8	51	1	2	6	3	4
596	1	10	1	8	8	10	32	1	3	6	1	4
597	4	20	2	3	10	12	24	1	1	10	2	9
598	4	32	2	6	10	8	36	1	1	10	2	9
599	4	17	2	7	10	9	32	1	1	10	2	9
600	4	26	2	1	10	8	28	1	1	10	2	9
601	1	40	2	6	10	8	25	1	6	10	3	4
602	1	19	2	7	10	12	24	1	1	10	3	4
603	4	18	2	3	10	12	19	1	7	10	2	3
604	1	29	2	1	10	15	31	1	7	10	2	4
605	1	28	1	1	6	8	20	2	1	10	2	9
606	4	29	2	6	10	8	27	1	4	10	2	9
607	3	15	2	8	9	12	19	1	1	10	3	2
608	1	42	2	3	10	8	52	1	3	11	3	4
609	4	19	2	3	10	12	35	1	7	10	2	9
610	4	38	2	5	10	8	45	1	5	10	2	9
611	1	76	2	5	10	8	72	1	6	10	1	4
612	4	40	2	5	10	8	41	1	5	10	2	9
613	4	16	2	8	6	12	23	1	1	10	2	9
614	4	29	2	5	10	8	33	1	2	10	2	9
615	1	30	2	3	10	8	35	1	5	10	3	4
616	1	25	2	6	10	12	23	1	5	10	3	4
617	1	23	2	3	10	8	26	1	1	10	1	4
618	4	24	2	3	10	8	36	1	4	10	2	9
619	4	44	2	6	10	8	41	1	1	10	2	9
620	4	20	2	3	10	8	27	1	2	3	3	9
621	2	10	2	8	10	1	11	1	8	10	4	3
622	2	10	2	8	10	1	21	1	1	10	4	4
623	4	36	2	6	10	8	51	1	6	10	2	9
624	1	29	2	6	10	8	32	1	2	10	1	4
624	3	16	2	7	9	12	18	1	1	11	3	2
626	4	36	2	6	10	12	37	1	2	10	2	6

627	4	19	2	3	10	12	23	1	1	10	2	9
628	1	24	2	2	6	8	31	1	2	6	3	5
629	4	18	2	6	8	12	22	1	1	10	2	9
630	1	38	2	3	10	8	43	1	1	7	3	6
631	1	28	2	6	10	8	38	1	1	10	1	4
632	4	28	2	6	10	8	29	1	1	10	2	3
633	4	29	2	6	10	8	32	1	1	7	2	3
634	4	59	2	4	6	8	64	1	3	6	3	9
635	4	51	2	3	10	8	55	1	1	10	3	9
636	4	18	2	3	10	12	26	1	1	10	2	4
637	4	28	2	4	10	8	30	1	1	10	2	9
638	4	50	2	5	6	8	43	1	1	10	2	9
639	1	33	2	1	10	8	50	1	1	10	3	4
640	1	31	2	3	10	12	30	1	2	10	3	4
641	2	15	2	8	7	16	20	1	7	10	4	4
642	4	35	2	5	6	8	43	1	1	10	2	9
643	3	17	2	7	5	16	17	1	7	10	4	2
644	2	15	2	8	10	16	18	1	7	10	4	2
645	2	10	2	8	10	1	57	1	1	10	4	4
646	4	32	2	1	10	8	42	1	1	10	2	9
647	1	42	2	6	10	8	40	1	2	10	2	9
648	2	15	2	3	10	12	17	1	7	7	4	2
649	2	14	2	8	8	16	17	1	8	10	4	2
650	4	42	2	3	10	8	54	1	2	10	2	9
651	2	16	2	8	10	16	16	1	8	10	4	4
652	4	39	2	5	10	8	45	1	5	10	2	9
653	4	41	1	5	10	8	35	2	3	10	2	6
654	4	35	2	6	9	8	38	1	5	10	2	6
655	1	22	2	6	10	8	17	1	6	10	1	4
656	2	15	2	8	7	1	50	1	1	10	4	2
657	2	15	2	8	10	12	17	1	7	10	4	4
658	1	13	1	8	10	10	37	1	5	10	1	4
659	1	27	2	6	10	8	42	1	6	10	2	5
660	1	21	2	3	10	8	23	1	7	10	2	5
661	3	54	2	3	10	1	21	1	6	8	4	10
662	5	23	2	5	6	9	55	1	5	10	4	10
663	2	15	2	8	10	1	49	1	1	10	4	10
664	2	15	2	8	10	1	19	1	5	10	4	10
665	1	24	2	1	10	8	39	1	1	8	2	4
666	1	5	2	8	10	13	60	2	3	10	1	4
667	3	17	2	7	10	12	20	1	1	10	4	2
668	1	25	2	1	10	8	27	1	2	10	1	4
669	2	13	2	8	10	12	16	1	8	10	4	2
670	2	15	2	8	10	2	29	1	4	10	4	10
671	3	17	2	7	10	12	18	1	7	10	4	2
672	1	34	2	1	10	8	30	1	4	10	2	5
673	1	42	2	2	7	8	43	1	1	10	2	5
674	2	14	2	8	9	1	30	1	1	10	4	10
675	2	15	2	8	10	12	15	1	8	10	4	2
676	2	12	2	8	10	1	44	1	2	10	4	10
677	1	27	2	1	10	8	31	1	6	10	1	5
678	1	58	1	1	10	8	28	2	1	10	2	9
679	1	23	2	6	10	8	26	1	5	7	3	5
680	1	38	1	1	7	8	28	2	1	10	2	9
681	1	29	2	6	10	8	40	1	6	10	3	4
682	1	40	1	5	9	8	38	2	6	7	2	4
683	4	30	2	1	6	8	40	1	4	6	2	9
684	1	32	2	1	9	8	38	1	1	9	3	4
685	1	55	1	6	10	8	51	2	6	10	2	4
686	3	17	2	7	10	16	18	1	7	10	4	2
687	2	15	2	7	10	2	46	1	4	10	4	10
688	1	36	2	6	9	8	42	1	1	10	3	5
689	2	14	2	8	6	2	26	1	4	10	4	10

690	4	52	2	4	7	8	57	1	9	10	2	9
691	4	46	2	1	10	8	50	1	1	10	2	9
692	1	27	2	1	7	8	32	1	2	7	2	5
693	5	17	2	3	9	9	45	1	5	9	4	6
694	4	42	2	6	7	8	50	1	2	8	2	5
695	4	35	2	6	7	8	45	1	2	7	3	6
696	2	14	2	8	6	2	26	1	4	10	4	10
697	4	52	2	4	7	8	57	1	9	10	2	9
698	4	18	2	3	10	12	26	1	1	10	2	4
699	4	28	2	4	10	8	30	1	1	10	2	9
700	1	28	1	1	6	8	20	2	1	10	2	9

Key

Age V = Age of Victim

Sex V = Sex of Victim

OccV = Occupation of Vict

Nat V = Nativity of Victim

Relat =Relationship between Victim and Suspect

Age S = Age of Suspect

Sex S = Sex of Suspect

Nat S =Nativity of Suspect

OccS = Occupation of Suspect

Caus = Causes of Domestic Violence

Cons= Consequences of Domestic Violence

Crime

1=Assault

2=Defilement

3=Rape

4=Threat

5= Incest