

## Uxoricide Cases in South Western Nigeria: Causes and Preventions

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### Abstract

Uxoricide simply refers to killing of one's wife or girlfriend by husband or boyfriend respectively. The killing of a wife by their husband calls for serious concerns especially because of the love bond shared by the couple previously and one wonders how this could have degenerated into homicide. Uxoricide is a crime against the state classified under homicide. Uxoricide is a very important topic and disturbing menace to the families and society in general. The consequence and penalties ranges from fines or imprisonment to death. As such, researching into the root causes and mitigating the effects via viable preventions is what this study stands to address. The data articles contained in this work are the analysis (both descriptive and inferential) obtained from Lagos and Ogun state as the study population.

**Keywords:** Uxoricide Cases, South Western Nigeria

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### BACKGROUND

Not too distance after the fall of the first humans created by God, the world witnessed a shocking incident where an elder brother, "Cain" killed his own immediate younger brother, "Abel" as recorded in the bible (Genesis 4:8); that was the first murder ever committed which is termed fratricide. Since the first murder, killings have continued even up to this moment and they come in a different form.

The premeditated killing of women or girls just because of their gender by men is referred to as femicide, this is a social concern that governments in Latin American countries formulating legislation to prevent the incidents and to punish offenders. In some parts of Latin America, the reported rate of femicide is between 6 to 14 per 100,000 populations and this figure is about 8 to 24 times the rate in Canada. At the top of the chart of femicide is South Africa. (Carrigan & Dawson, 2020).

The homicide executed by someone with mental illness is referred to as parricide; based on sample incidents analyzed in a study discovered that most offenders are mostly unmarried males and one-third of them have schizophrenia (Bojanić et al., 2020).

Mariticide, the act of a wife killing her husband is also another form of killings witnessed in society. In India, a woman had extramarital affairs with her husband's friend and with the aid of this same man, she killed her husband (Kumar et al., 2018). In Jenny's case, she had an alcoholic husband who does not provide for her and the children which forces her to be responsible for her children; she suffered several physical cases of abuse in the hand of her husband before she eventually killed him ((Mary & Juan, 2018). Post-apartheid in South Africa, analysis of archival newspaper shows that women that commit Mariticide do so for financial reason and the act mostly involve hiring third-party to murder the victim using knife or firearms (Pretorius & Morgan, 2013).

In the world, high priority placed on the protection of human life and there is constant improvement in legislation in ensuring that this objective is achieved; the killings of humans irrespective of the forms are not tolerated in the world and there are adequate laws in that can be call upon to prescribed punishments for anyone involved in deliberate killings (Abzalova, 2021).

This work is interested in uxoricide which is an act of a husband killing his wife, many Nigerian men in diaspora in search of greener pasture married from the host nations but due to in-compatibility in orientation and culture, such marriages breakdown result in divorce. It has been reported that many of these men eventually married younger women from Nigeria who several of them were later murdered due to several reasons which include conjugal conflicts. The offenders are either given long prison tenure or killed by lethal injection. The outcome of uxoricides destroys families (Ogbuagu, 2012).

In south-east Asia, 55% of all women murdered were committed by their partners, followed by 40% from Africa and 38% in America region (Chauhan, 2020). Female homicide is more rampant with intimate partners compared to other types of relationship; for recorded homicide in the US, uxoricide is responsible for one third of the occurrence, female homicide has increased from 27.7% to 31.4% between 1989 and 2001 while uxoricide has interestingly reduced from 5.3% to 2.8% (Reckdenwald & Parker, 2010).

Among other forms of homicide apart from what has been described are Nepoticide, Sororicide, Senicide and patricide while other types of killings include Amicicide, Genocide, Filicide, 'Honour killing', Matricide, and extrajudicial killings.

### **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Love is what brings two opposite sex together to leave as husband and wife. The two individuals have their respective goals and aspirations in life and their coming together is to complement one another, each helping other to achieve his/her goals. The union also gives birth a new set of goals which is a joint one such as having children and how to care for the children and train them to become responsible adults useful to both the parents and the community and of course, also a positive influence on the extended families both from the husband and the wife sides. The couples also enjoy companionship which is one of the essences of marriage.

Strangely, it is now a common occurrence to see husband murders his beloved wife and this has a far-reaching implication on the victim, the offender, their children, the extended families of the couple and the community at large. The victim's life aspiration is cut-short as every individual created by God has specific purpose to fulfil and in situation where the woman holds critical role in the society, a big vacuum is created. Where the marriage is blessed with children, the role of mother in children upbringing is significant and when this is lacking the future of such a child or children is threatened. Most cases, the offender is either given capital punishment and longtime jail term irrespective of the rationale behind the action and makes the children of such union orphans and this makes them bear hardship that they are not responsible for and thereby create imbalance in society settings which might result to burden on either the relatives of the victim or the offender. The family of the victim may suffer emotional trauma as big vacuum is created by the unfortunate death of their daughter or sister.

There are several reported cases of uxoricide in Nigeria with the associated negative consequences, it is then vital that, the incidents are carefully researched with aim of proposing ways to minimize the incident which is the prime focus of this work.

### **AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The killing of a wife by their husband calls for serious concerns especially because of the love bond shared by the couple previously and one wonders how this could have degenerated into homicide.

The aim of this study is to identify the causes and preventions of uxoricide in South Western Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

1. Identify the causes of uxoricide, with the use of appropriate research tool(s) deployed across specific areas of South Western Nigeria (Lagos and Ogun states).
2. Identify uxoricide risk assessment intent among perpetrators through pierce intent assessment tool deployed across specific areas of South Western Nigeria (Lagos and Ogun states).
3. Recommend possible preventions based on the understanding of established causes of uxoricide.
4. Contribute to literature on uxoricide in Nigeria.

### **RESEARCH QUESTIONS:**

In this study, four research questions are put forward which are:

1. Do men, who are deep into alcoholism, drug abuse and mental health problems, potential uxoricide offenders?
2. Do Younger and uneducated men, dominant factors among uxoricide perpetrators?
3. Does Wife battering or beating an early sign of possible uxoricide case in a relationship?
4. Does Younger, reproductively valuable women, relative to older women, at an increased risk of uxoricide?

### **RESEARCH HYPOTHESES**

In this study, four hypotheses are put forward which will be validated by the analysis of data gathered via administered questionnaires and they are listed below:

1. **H1:** Men who are deep into alcoholism, drug abuse and mental health problem are potential uxoricide offenders.  
**H0:** Men who are deep into alcoholism, drug abuse and mental health problem are not potential uxoricide offenders.

2. **H2:** Younger and uneducated men are the dominant factors among uxoricide perpetrators.  
**H0:** Younger and uneducated men are not the dominant factors among uxoricide perpetrators.
3. **H3:** Wife battering or beating is an early sign of possible uxoricide case in a relationship.  
**H0:** Wife battering or beating is not an early sign of possible uxoricide case in a relationship.
4. **H4:** Younger, reproductively valuable women, relative to older women, are at an increased risk of uxoricide.  
**H0:** Younger, reproductively valuable women, relative to older women, are not at an increased risk of uxoricide.

### SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The work is limited to two states in Nigeria which are Lagos and Ogun states, hence data for the study will be gathered from these two states.

### RESEARCH JUSTIFICATION

This study will identify causes and recommend possible prevention based on the understanding of the established causes of uxoricide in Nigeria.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

There are no reasonable numbers of research conducted on uxoricide in Nigeria, therefore, this study will provide insight into this type of killing from the Nigeria context in terms of the causes and extrapolated solution based on root cause analysis.

### CAUSES OF UXORICIDE

*Uxoricide* is a word coined from Latin words *uxor* meaning "wife" and *cide*, from *caedere* meaning "to cut, to kill". Uxoricide is the killing of one's wife or girlfriend. The fatal oppression of women within the family sphere is encountered in all regions and countries. A study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2019) estimates that the deaths of women and girls resulting from intentional homicide perpetrated by an intimate partner or other family member amounted to a global total of 50,000 cases in 2017. Several researchers have tried to offer explanations for why men kill their intimate partners, with many studies alluding that younger, reproductively valuable women, relative to older women, are at an increased risk of uxoricide (Mize, Shackelford, Weekes-Shackelford, 2011). This section, therefore, focused on an extensive review of some of the literature on the causes and preventions of uxoricide. Shackelford, Buss & Peters (2000) argued that younger women relative to older women incur the elevated risk of uxoricide as an incidental byproduct of marriage to younger men who commit the majority of acts of violence. The study adopted a sample of 13, 670 uxoricides cases to test this assertion. The findings showed that women of reproductive age experience an elevated risk of uxoricide, with younger men being overrepresented among uxoricide perpetrators. The scholars also found that younger women even when married to older men still incur an excess risk of uxoricide. Mathews, Abrahams, & Martin, (2004) found that alcoholism is a motivator of uxoricide. The study which was based on forensic pathology qualitative data analysis argued that women who died in cases of uxoricide are more likely to be harmed by men under the influence of alcohol and the women are of age between 18-40 years. Personality disorder and penal immutability were analyzed by Galletta, Sarappa, Casiello, & Giuliani (2009) as possible causes of uxoricide using Psycho-diagnostic approach. The result showed that thinking, feeling and behavior that deviate from the expectations of the culture will ultimately leads to case of uxoricide. The work did not analyze the probable impact of drug abuse. The research carried out by Mazibuko (2011) used a general inductive approach in analyzing qualitative raw secondary data from the newspaper archives on the causes, nature and nuclear family destructiveness of uxoricide. The raw data from the archive revealed that uxoricide is ubiquitous and has been occurring since the period before Christ to date. Analysis of data from the 35 national and international uxoricide incidents reveals that couples' strained marital relationships, anger, rage (including jealous rage), upset and loss of temper, arguments, propensities to violence, financial and material gain overwhelmingly provided the basis for wife murders. The study further revealed another unique and exclusive cause of uxoricide as honor uxoricide which occurs when a wife refused "seizure of her share of the family land by his husband and his brothers"; wore "westernized, tight-fitting clothes" and planned to "provide alcohol at the terminally ill son's 181 h birthday party" and having been sexually "molested" by her brother-in-law. Cooper & Smith, (2011) study on the homicide trends in the United States between 1980-2008 focused on age, sex, and race as the intrinsic factor of cultural difference. The research which was based on quantitative secondary data analysis draws a linkage on age, sex and race as a vital parameter in uxoricide case, while culture is seen as the bridge that aid the crime. Sarappa, Sica, Aurino, Auricchio, Buccelli, Lorenzo, & Galletta, (2013) explored the psychopathological profile of a borderline personality disorder in a case of uxoricide. The motive of the crime was found to be jealousy carried out on impulse that is a distinctive trait of

this kind of personality. The psychopathological assessment was performed through several clinical interviews for the anamnestic data collection and the diagnostic classification and through a psycho-diagnostic protocol including the Rorschach test and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2). Abayomi, & Olabode, (2013) delved into finding the causative factors of uxoricide suffered by women in marriages using Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory. The outcome explains the patriarchal nature of society which tends to give ownership of the women to the men is largely responsible for the uxoricide. The study showed no evidence on the impact of culture on the subject matter. Watts, & Moreno, (2013) surveyed intimidation tendencies in marriage as a source for worry in uxoricide cases. Again using quantitative secondary data analysis, the finding reveals that, the culmination of a long history of abuse and intimidation has a possible connection in uxoricide cases and men with history of intimidation are more likely to kill their wife. The study opined that control of gun ownership for people with a history of violence is necessary. The authors however failed to discuss alcoholism as an intrinsic factor. Vazsonyi, Wittekind, Belliston, Loh, & Unodc. (2014) also using quantitative secondary data analysis found that there is evidence of lethal gang violence been a prime mover for uxoricide and women continue to bear the heaviest burden of lethal victimization as a result of gender stereotypes and inequality. The study however showed evidence of cultural linkage to the act. Mize et. al while researching on the reproductive age of women as a contribution to uxoricide agreed with the findings of Shackelford et. al., and carried out a quantitative secondary data analysis using the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) database between 1976 and 2001. The research findings with substantial evidence indicate that reproductively active women (age less than 45), are likely to be killed by hands-on killing methods. The work could not establish relationship between hands-on killing methods and offenders with previous violent history and those without such history but the occurrence triggered by the sense of losing valuable partners. Roberts (2015) argued the possible effect of racial composition of the married couple as an escape from uxoricide. Using quantitative secondary data analysis (systematic review) the findings reflect different race-sex groups' non-spousal homicide activity, but with greater gender disparity and an excess of uxoricide in some couple types. The association between victim's and offender's race is parsimoniously described by models using couple types' average characteristics. The work showed no connection between past history of aggression and alcoholism. Solarino, Punzi, Di Vella, Carabellese, & Catanesi (2019) in their research showing no evidence of perpetrators' mental disorder presented a sex- motivated uxoricide where injuries, generally stabbing, are directed to significant sexual parts of the body. The work using Qualitative data analysis (Forensic pathology) underpins the importance of a complete analysis of all criminological elements for better defining uxoricide cases.

Fagbamigbe, Akintayo, Oshodi, Makinde, Babalola, Araoye, Enabor, & Dairo, (2020), sought to know the relationship between the timing of first domestic violence against women after marriage, and factors associated with uxoricide. The study using quantitative secondary data analysis discovered that the timing and prevalence of the first incidence of domestic violence among the couples with age at first marriage, education factors, religion, ethnicity and region of residence in each country affected and contributed to cases of uxoricide. The study did not show evidence of linkage of the mental health of the couple. Schünemann, Strulik, & Trimborn (2020) worked on the relationship between income pooling public, goods sharing as well as joint utility maximization of partners with uxoricide. The study using quantitative secondary data analysis (systematic review) indicated 25% of the marriage gain in longevity of men can be motivated by economic calculus while the marriage gain for women observed in the data is attributed to selection or other (non- standard economic) motives. The scholars however failed to show evidence of correlation with mental health. Chauhan (2020) tried to investigate an uxoricide case where sour relationship got escalated with the arrival of a baby girl. The study using qualitative data analysis (Forensic pathology) found out that the relationship witnessed constant discord due to unemployment of the husband and this escalated with the arrival of a baby girl. The woman was seeking divorce which the husband declined. The fear of separation and abandonment was the primary factor for the uxoricide. The birth of baby girl is also a potential risk factor which contributed to the uxoricide. The study however failed to provide an extended review on how cultural belief necessitated this challenge. Seppanen & Eronen, (2016) presented a case report of a concrete example of current steroid-related substance-misuse involving a 25-year old Finnish male with various psychiatric and drug-related symptomology, and no previous history of aggressive behavior, battered his wife to death and mutilated her body after a five-week steroid regimen. The study established a link between the offence and the use of Anabolic-androgenic steroids (AASs), and the unpredictability of AAS-related effects on behavior. Oathout (2020) located 39 cases of familicide within the United States between 2009 and 2019 using LexisNexis. The study found that the primary motives were family breakdown, appearance, financial distress, mental illness, and protection. Features included domestic violence, financial distress, mental illness, divorce, affairs, custody disputes, jealousy, and substance use. From the analysis, the scholars established two new profiles of filicide: the self-preserving offender who is triggered by a threat to their individual well-being and the mentally ill offender who is triggered by a serious mental disorder or disability. Perpetrators of uxoricide are more likely to commit suicides than homicide perpetrators. This was as revealed by the work of Rouchy, Germanaud, Garcia, & Michel

(2020). The study also revealed an early history of adversity during childhood, legal issues in the past, as well as the exposure to stressful or traumatic events shortly before the criminal act as risk factors. The research of Phuntsho, Dendup, Putra, Gurung, Pelzom & Wangmo, (2021) corroborates the findings of Mathews et. al (2004) on the impact of alcohol on uxoricide. The study which sought to find the possible association of the putative factors with physical, sexual, psychological experiences revealed that poor relationship quality, alcohol use, household size, low education, early marriage, poor wealth status and husband's age as some of the factors associated with uxoricide. Yusuf, (2021) in his study of trying to figure out the reasons behind the court judgment on cases of female homicide committed by their lovers adopted quantitative secondary data analysis as well as analysis of judged uxoricide cases in Nigeria. The study discovered that provocation was one the major category for the killings and some of them are tied to verbal abuse, infidelity and suspected adultery. The analysis also showed cases of uxoricide as a result of uncontrolled anger in argument session and disobedience on the part of the woman

### **PREVENTION OF UXORICIDE**

Drouin & Drolet, (2004) argues that establishing a trusted relationship is the starting point. In the views of the researchers, women will only share the details of their situations and their feelings when they feel they have a close bond with their worker and can trust her. This personal connection can be an important element of a woman's survival and protection strategies, because she is then more likely to turn to the worker when in danger. Moreno (2013) recommends an improved criminal justice system response to intimate partner violence, needed both as an aim in itself, and also as part of any strategy to reduce homicide. Naeemah, Shanaaz, Loma, Lombard & Jewkes (2013) in their research corroborating the earlier findings of Stockl et. al (2013) advocated that a renewed commitment from the government is urgently needed to develop policy-driven prevention interventions to reduce female homicide, especially when perpetrated by an intimate partner Based on the findings of Vergel & Trompetero- Gonzalez (2016), preventive policies regarding femicide, including training of health workers, should highlight that younger women threatened by their intimate partners need more protection and continued monitoring of their violence phenomenon, hence possibly decreasing the probability to die in a misogynist stabbing attack. This research supports the idea that younger women with greater risk of suffering a violent attack by their intimate partners should receive a differentiating approach by the health and justice system. Such differentiating approach is necessary because those victims could have a worse injury pattern if the attack actually happens, that is, a possibly higher risk of dying in the violent attack. Stockl, Devries, Rotstein, Abrahams, Campbell, Watts & Levy, (2017) in his study opined that women who have been the subject of marital violence must be assisted to make them aware of their risk of further violence and uxoricide. The research encouraged directing such women to resources to protect them and their children. For men with a history of violence, the scholars argued that they must also be provided them with direction, and encouraged to seek help as well. Friendship, counseling, and even legal intervention may help to avert even greater tragedy. Stockl et. al also argues that an appropriate response to incidents of violence reported, policies to reduce the risk of homicide—including, for example, laws to restrict firearm access to perpetrators of intimate partner violence and other strategies targeting perpetrators are needed.

Yusuf (2021) recommends the position of Islamic Mu'amalat (Human Transactions) on divorce to the effect that 'divorce is the most hateful but lawful thing in the sight of the Almighty Allah and it is a better path to tread when love begins to wane between couples than wait till the situation deteriorates or culminates into tragedy. The study argues that if the relationship between husband and wife becomes so bad that it can produce only misery within the family, they are not forced to stay together until death. At that stage the marriage can be dissolved and each partner released in the hope of finding peace and happiness in another marriage if possible..

### **SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW**

It is necessary at this junction, to point out that, there are limited papers on uxoricide preventions than uxoricide causes in Nigeria. This is one of the gaps that this study has to fill and moreover, there are more cases of uxoricide incidence reported on print and unprinted media in Nigeria than what is published in Nigeria by researchers, thus another gap being filled by this study.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN:**

The study on uxoricide cases in Nigeria causes and preventions adopted a descriptive research design. The choice of using a descriptive design was to enable the researchers to get enough information on all relevant variables. A survey was conducted with the aim of getting empirical results using questionnaires as the research instrument. The choice of using questionnaires was to allow a large number of people to be reached relatively easily and economically and provide quantifiable answers for the research. The questionnaires were however of two kinds,



one was a general one completed by the general public, and the second was for risk assessment, administered to real perpetrators of uxoricide found in prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

The population for the research was estimated to be one hundred (100) respondents selected randomly for the general questionnaire, fifty (50) from Ogun State and fifty (50) from Lagos State. The risk assessment questionnaire was also completed by fifty (50) respondents, shared equally among perpetrators in Prisons and psychiatric hospitals in the two states. The answers were easily analyzed using some statistical techniques.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The battering of a woman by her partner harms the emotional and psychological mental state of the woman as well as physical damages on the woman who are survivors of Uxoricide, whereas some women are not lucky enough to tell the story. Over time Uxoricide has been tagged a crime of love as a result of unfaithfulness on the path of the wife. The rate of magazine publication of Uxoricide is minimal when compared to that of domestic violence. (Quenault et al., 2019). Personal disorders are constant sequence episodes that digress firmly from the prediction of the way of life of a person in terms of cognition, emotions, interpersonal traits, and impulse management. Uxoricide is the murdering of a woman by her husband, several kinds of research have been done to understand the reason why husbands kill their intimate lover. In this study, the objectives are to investigate the likely reasons for uxoricide with research tools and possibly proffer solutions based on the several causes of uxoricide in Ogun and Lagos States of Nigeria.

## RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

Total number of 100 questionnaires were administered in various parts of Ogun State and Lagos State using a quantitative approach to assess the quality and impact of the research. Two different tools, Suicide Intent Risk Assessment of Uxoricide Perpetrators was administered on Prison inmates and the Psychiatric hospital and the other type of questionnaire was administered on the general public such as security office, bank, and correctional center. This study aims to analyze the reason for uxoricide and suggest a solution appropriately. The Cronbach alpha for the pilot (15) questionnaires administered was 0.967 (96.7%) above the threshold, while it was 0.969 (96.9%) for the entire work.

## RESULTS OF RESEARCH ANALYSIS

### Descriptive Statistics:

77 Observations from 2 States Lagos and Ogun State, with 62 total questions (variables) asked was extracted from the respondents observations on causes of Uxoricide and their classification ranging from Very high (VH) - 6 ,High (H) -5 , Moderately high (MH) - 4, Moderately low (ML) - 3, Low (L) -2 to Very low (VL) - 1, as displayed in the table:

#### 1. Prescriptive Statistics

A correlation analysis of the various Variables (questions) as administered was done, and the most significant predictors of the cause of Uxoricide was established. Thereafter, the extent of the the various variables as causes of Uxoricide was further analysed.

#### 2. Inferential Statistics

Few deductions from the p – table is as follows:

- (i.) We have a high positive correlation between **Age** and **Marital Status**. This implies that the more older women are likely to be married. It also could mean that the younger ones are singles.
- (ii.) High negative correlation between **Age** and **Gender**. This implies the higher the Age of the women, the lower the likely case of her being a victim. This equally depicts that the younger women are more likely to be victim of Uxoricide.
- (iii.) There is high negative correlation between **Employment** and **Age**. This depicts the older women are more likely to be gainfully employed. This equally mean, they are not likely to be victim of Uxoricide since from our other analysis ( p – value), unemployment is a high significant cause of Uxoricide.
- (iv.) **Battery** and **Age** are highly negative correlated too. This gives a vivid and important allusion to the fact that the younger women are more likely to be victim of battery, a precursor to Uxoricide.

This and more analogies collaborate the views held in this paper, and therefore establish the hypothesis as follows:

### Hypothesis 1:

**H1: Men who are deep into alcoholism, drug abuse and mental problems are potential Uxoricide offenders.**

$H_0 = 0$ ; (with alternative hypothesis  $H_1 < 0$  or  $H_1 > 0$ )

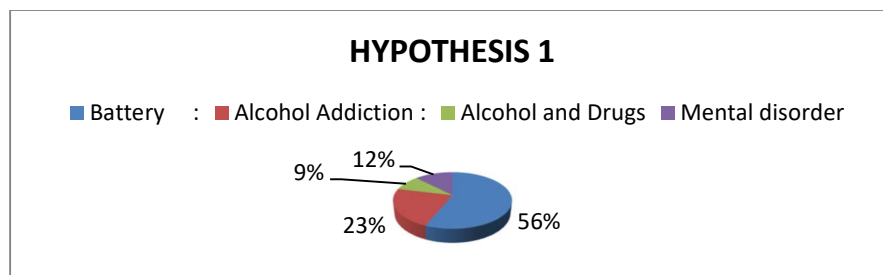
There are various ways of establishing hypothesis such as this, however, we took the route of linear regression analysis. Also, the following variables were considered: *Alcohol and Drugs dependence, Domestic Violence, Mental disorder*

**Residual standard error:** 1.01 on 57 degrees of freedom  
**(16 observations deleted due to missingness)**

Multiple R-squared:	0.5776,	Adjusted R-squared:	0.5554
F-statistic:	25.98 on 3 and 57 DF	p-value:	1.01e-10

We inferred as follows:

- i. AlcoholAddiction is the most significant here, with a t – value of 5.137.
- ii. The Adjusted R-squared is 0.5554, meaning these factors account for about 56% incidence of wife battery. i.e., Alcohol Addiction, Alcohol and Drugs, Mental Disorder account for about 56% of factors that causes Wife battery, hence could be said to be significant contributors of Uxoricide.
- iii. The regression estimate of these variables are greater than zeros:



Equally, the p-values are less than 0.05 ( $P < 0.05$ ), except Alcohol drugs.

**Hence, we can accept the Hypothesis that Wife Battery is caused by Alcohol and drugs abuse, in this instance and that, those involve in battering are potential uxoricide offenders.**

## 2. Hypothesis 2:

**H2: Younger and uneducated men are the dominant factors among Uxoricide perpetrators.**

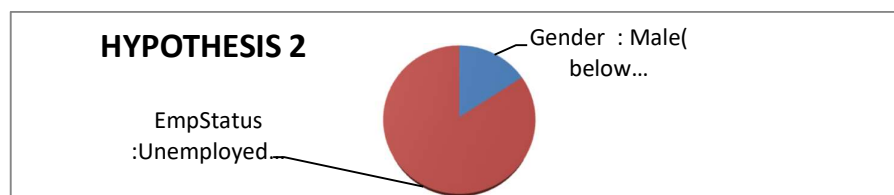
**Analysis:**

Uxoricide is perpetrated by men; hence we look at the age and education variables using the linear regression analysis. We equally review other variables, such as the Victim Age, Gender and Employee status. **Our Assumption is** that the Victim age is likely to be same with the Perpetrator, since victims are mostly married women. And they tend to marry within same age bracket in most cases.

Factor	Regression Value
Gender: Male( below 25years)	0.15789
EmpStatus :Unemployed	0.84211

From the linear regression carried out, we deduct the following:

The most influential factor of the perpetrator is the employment status. Therefore, the higher the rate of unemployed, the higher the risk of Uxoricide attacks.



**We therefore accept the hypothesis as stated that the younger and uneducated men are the dominant factors among Uxoricide perpetrators.**

**Hypothesis 3.**

**H3: Wife battering is an early sign of possible Uxoricide case.**

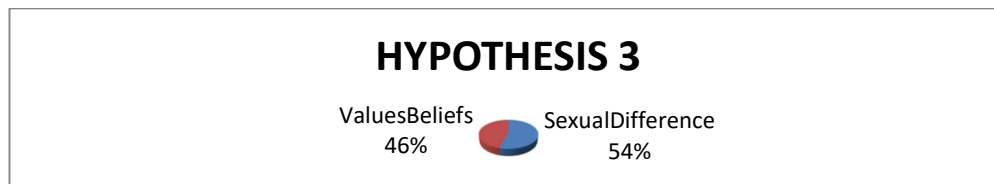
We then apply linear regression on the Sexual difference and value beliefs

Call:

<b>Multiple R-squared:</b>	0.05433	<b>Adjusted R-squared:</b>	0.02227
<b>F-statistic:</b>	1.695 on 2 and 59 DF,	<b>p-value:</b>	0.1925

The p-values are greater than 0.05, hence we accept the assertion that Wife battering is an early sign of Uxoricide case.

Factor	Estimated S.D
SexualDifference	0.3119
ValuesBeliefs	0.264



However, the variables are not a very good indicator of wife battering. These variables induced Wife battery in about 2% of most cases.

**Hypothesis 4:**

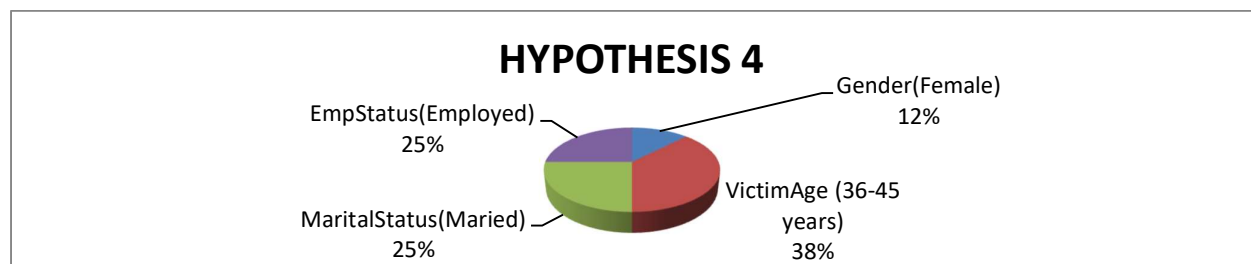
**H4: Younger, productively valuable women, relative to older women, are at an increased risk of uxoricide.**

From our correlation matrix carried out, we can deduce that Uxoricide is most influenced by the marital status of the victim, age, employment status and educational level in that order. This we can easily deduce from the various p-values below:

We can further allude that:

- i. The hypothesis therefore that Younger and uneducated men are the dominant factors among Uxoricide perpetrators holds true.

Factor	Median
Gender(Female)	1
VictimAge(36-45 years)	3
MaritalStatus(Married)	2
EmpStatus(Employed)	2



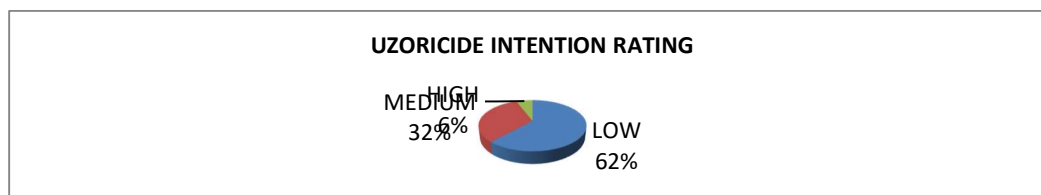
We can therefore accept the Hypothesis that younger, reproductive valuable women, relative to older women are at the risk of Uxoricide.



#### 4.4 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Among our findings, we realise that Wife battery has a higher impact value than domestic violence, though both are highly correlated. Alcohol and drug abuse are also the highest predictor of Uxoricide. Also, from the questionnaire administered on perpetrators, though, through third parties, it was obvious that most of the uxoricide cases were not of high intent, thus validating our hypothesis that other factors like drugs and emotional frustration might be the likely factors.

Uxoricide Intention	Total Records
Low Intention(0-3)	21
Medium Intention(4-10)	11
High Intention (More than 10)	2



#### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

##### SUMMARY

The world was without cases of murder until Cain killed his younger brother (Fratricide) and over the years, several killings have occurred in various parts of the world. These killings have evolved into different definitions of murder cases based on the relationship of the victim and the perpetrator. The union of a man and a woman is as a result of the love they share and other goals they possibly share in common but due to incompatibility, husband kills the wife (Uxoricide) and as a result the aspirations and dreams of the woman dies that very day she is murdered. Thus the primary goal of this study is to detect the causes of uxoricide and suggest ways to stop such from happening. Researchers in literatures, have discovered that women are at increased risk of uxoricide especially women of reproductive ages, it was also deduced that people with high intake of alcohol, personality disorder and drug abuse among others are responsible for uxoricide, several other factors include poor quality in communication, household size, low education, early marriage, child marriage, low financial status and immaturity among others are potential causes of uxoricides.

##### FINDINGS

This study shows that, Wife battery has a higher impact value than domestic violence, though both are highly correlated. Also, Alcohol and Drug abuse are the highest predictor of Uxoricide. Therefore every effort must be deployed to eradicate drugs and its associated impacts, Enlightenment campaigns at Motor parks and other low income places will go a long way to achieve this. As can be seen, unemployment plays significant impact in Uxoricide cases. In Lagos state for instance, which was one of the two states of focus, efforts must be deployed to take the campaign of eradication of Uxoricide to shanties areas, under bridge, popular bus stop such as Oshodi and the likes.

Other recommendations for prevention of uxoricides includes, background checks of the individual including family history, proper attention to the attitude and responses of the individual during unpleasant situations, background checks of the past behavior of the individual, background and present checks on the way of life of the individual, deliberate and conscious effort to watch out for danger signs and attitudes like controlling behavior, threats to murder, strangulation, frequent and violent behavior as well as possessiveness and ability on the part of the woman to act immediately when dangerous signs of uxoricides are observed.

##### RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDY

The Inability to have a firsthand interaction with perpetrators is a gap that need to be filled. Equally the motive of such act was not adequately analyzed here. This is a gap for further studies.

##### CONCLUSION

We have more educated male respondents, living in Ogun state who participated in this survey. We can deduce that Alcohol and drugs play more critical roles in Uxoricide than mental illness, education level, stress, or any other factor.

It is therefore important that proper enlightenment and enforcement of alcohol regulations, as well as drug prescription be employed. Government should allocate adequate funding in this regard. Also, Educational institutions, Religious bodies should equally be involved. There should be more documented cases of Uxoricide for reference and learning purpose.

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