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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**A STUDY OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST MALE PARTNERS IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF RURAL
NYERI COUNTY, CENTRAL KENYA REGION**

By

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Award of the Degree in Masters of Arts in Sociology (Counseling), University of
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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work. It has not been submitted for a degree in this or any other university.

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DATE

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

PROF. EDWARD MBURUGU

DATE

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents John and Charity and sons Kisu and Kiki

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I would like to first and foremost thank God for giving me the ability to bring this work to completion.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BBC:	British Broadcasting Corporation
CDC:	Centers for Disease Control
IPV:	Intimate Partner Violence
UN:	United Nations
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO:	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence is an endemic social problem in many countries around the globe with many reported cases of domestic violence against women. In the recent past however, there has been increase in cases of domestic violence against male partners. In Kenya, male victims of intimate partner violence have become a serious issues. Approximately, 3.8 women and 1.3 men per 1000 are victims of intimate partner violence each year. This translates to 1,181 women and 329 men are victims of intimate partner homicide. The purpose of the study was to determine factors contributing to increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri County, Central Kenya. The objectives of the study were to determine the influence of women socio-economic empowerment on domestic violence against men, establish the effect of illicit brew on the domestic violence against men and to examine the role of relative gender power relation in domestic violence against men. The study adopted a survey research design in which the target population was 87,000 households in Nyeri. The study sampled 211 respondents including equal numbers of both men and women. The data was collected using both questionnaires and interview schedules. Data was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequency distribution. Qualitative data was analysed using content analysis. The study established that the socio-economic factors such as taking over financial responsibilities among others influenced the increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri. The readily available illicit brew in the region which men have given themselves to excessive drinking thereby neglecting their responsibilities in the families was a major cause of increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri. Finally, the relative gender power relations such as the empowerment of the women by the law, economic empowerment, women in leadership among others have to some extent influenced the increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri. The study recommends that the county government of Nyeri to organize for seminars where men will be invited to be taught on the importance of taking up their full responsibilities in their families. The introduction of laws that will pass painful punishments both to the sellers and the consumers of the illicit brew with the view of controlling the consumption of the illicit brews in the County as to discourage men from the irresponsible drinking, hence engage in productive activities. Need for the government to focus on empowering both the men and the women so that no one sees himself/herself as better than the other. The government through local leaders such as the Chiefs and the religious leaders should sensitize the community on the need for peaceful co-existence.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Domestic violence is an endemic social problem in many countries around the globe. While the problem impacts on men and women, women records a high level of victims where men are the committers of these form of home related violence. Domestic violence is not by any chance a new phenomenon. Throughout history, violence against women has been a common feature of all known human societies (UNIFEM, 2012). In many countries and cultures around the world, women have traditionally been routinely subjected to disgusting physical, sensual, and mental cruelties and cruelties by men with whom they should enjoy the closest trust in places considered the 'safest', that is, their homes (Ondicho, 1997; UNIFEM, 2012). As the United Nations has aptly observed, the term 'family' suggests safety and security, a private haven or shelter from the pressures and difficulties of the world outside, a place where its members are able to co-exist in security and harmony. However, away from its safety roles, the family acts as a breeding space for cultivating violence especially if there are key disagreements among the family members (UN, 1989).

UN (1993) report demonstrated that gender driven home violence involved men and women, this often resulted into physical and sexual suffering of the victims. This also included threats and blackmails and coercion. WHO (1996) did their own assessment and found out that 16% and 52% of women globally experienced various forms of physical assault from their partners at least one in their lifetime. Inter-American Development Bank (1999) suggested that gender –related violence led to loss of income from health care service, police cases, court cases and penalties as well as performance in their places of work. Apart from financial losses, gender-related violence was deemed to contribute towards an increase in the rate of maternal mortality at 55% (World Bank, 1993).

Despite being a major cause of physical and emotional impairments among both male and female partners, domestic violence remains an invisible social crisis. In many households, the problem is often disguised, ignored, denied, taken lightly and/or covered up under the guise of family privacy and cultural traditions. In most patriarchal societies, domestic violence is still cultivated acceptable as a normal way to discipline and control women (Ondicho, 1997, Ondicho, 2000). Female partners are

encouraged to tolerate, concede and rationalize violence as part of their culture. Deeply entrenched cultural beliefs, feelings of guilt and embarrassment often discourage female partners from coming out to speak about their experiences publicly, complain or even to seek redress (Ngeno, 2010; Ondicho, 2000). Many cases of domestic violence are therefore unreported and unpunished.

WHO (1996) indicated that women between the ages of 15-44 years were vulnerable to gender related violence that led to deaths and disabilities. WHO (1997) discovered the existence of a correlation amongst home-related violence and the rate of suicide in most parts of Asia and the U.S. WHO (1997) reveal that from researches done in 24 countries in America, Europe and Asia report that amid 20% and 50% women noted that they underwent suffering from physical abuse by their male counterparts. A report involving women status in 140 countries depict that women abuse reported cases amide 1986-1993 was 21% to 60% (Neft & Levine, 1997). From these statistics, it is outright that most people who reported cases of domestic violence include women although men were found to victims (Caldwell et al., 2008).

Previously, cases of domestic violence against male partners were on the rise. Even through most men experience beating by their wives, statistics on men beating varied largely to determine the level of seriousness about this crisis (Atmore 2001). Employees reported an increased number of male beatings from as shown by reported cases of men seeking help due to abuse from their partners. But, evidence involving the rate of victimization remained anecdotal and it was not represented in most research surveys. Domestic violence against male counterparts was on a steady increase in Kenya assuming a worrisome direction. It was unearthed that an estimated 500,000 men got beatings from their wives in Kenya as reported by (Odimegwu Onwumere, 2012). Increase in these was attributed to female superiority complex hence the need to delve the factors that led to husband abuse in Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Cases of male victim that have suffered violence from their partners have continuously escalated over the last five years resulting into a crisis in Kenya among other parts of the world. An annual report by Menard, Anderson, and Godboldt (2008) noted that an estimated 3.8 women and 1.3 men out of 1000 were victims of gender violence. Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007) indicate that an estimated 1,181 women and 329 men were suffered violence from spouses. While these numbers were not as high for men as compared to women, these victims were not ignored. The impediment in conducting this research that sought to give a description of violence on the basis of gender was the level of silence, fear and shame which resulted from abuse among families and relationships; hence, the reason why domestic violence against men was mostly unreported.

Over the recent past, cases have been reported involving domestic violence against men in which some men's private areas have been mutilated and disfigured. Robert (2012), the BBC indicated that a group of men in Kenya known as "Maendeleo ya Wanaume" ("Progress for Men") reported an initiatives to protest the rising menace of female enacted domestic abuse in the country. A survey done by Maendeleo ya Wanaume (2013) in central province and Nairobi province revealed that up to 460,000 men reported that they had experienced domestic abuse. These statistics records an increase from 160,000 cases in year 2009. While cases of domestic violence alongside women and children had been investigated extensively, very little had been done concerning domestic violence involving men by their spouses locally and internationally. Thus, there was a great need to explore the factors that contributed to an increase in domestic violence against men in Central Kenya hence the motivation for this study.

1.3 Research Questions

- i. What influence does the socio-economic empowerment have on the increased domestic violence against men in Central Kenya?
- ii. What influence does the illicit brew have on the increased domestic violence against men in Central Kenya?
- iii. What effect does the role of relative gender power relation have on domestic violence against men?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The objective of the study was to determine the factors contributing to increased domestic violence against men in Central Kenya.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The following were the specific objectives:

- i. To determine the influence of women socio-economic empowerment on domestic violence against men in Central Kenya
- ii. To establish the effect of illicit brew on the domestic violence against men in Central Kenya
- iii. To examine the role of relative gender power relation in domestic violence against men

1.5 Justification of the Study

It was anticipated that the study would be beneficial to the following groups of people:

First is the society as they would be able to understand why there has been increased violence against men who previously were the dominant. This may help in correcting the runaway vice which threatens to destroy their culture.

Secondly, the study would benefit the government and the policy makers in particular as they will be able to make informed policies aimed at stemming the vice.

Third is that the study would contribute to the existing body of literatures on the factors contributing to the increased domestic violence against men. The study may form a basis for further research on the increased domestic violence against men in Kenya.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

1.6.1 Scope of the Study

This study involved male partners in Rural Nyeri, Nyeri County. The study entailed examining the influence of socio-economic empowerment on the domestic violence against male partners, influence of illicit brew on the domestic violence against male partners and the influence of relative gender power on the domestic violence against male partners. The study was done between June to August 2016.

1.6.2 Limitation of the Study

This study was faced with a number of limitations: the researcher came up situations where some participants decline to cooperate and were unwilling to give information even after they were assured that the information would remain confidential. They through the process was a waste of time since it was non-paying and thus perceived the entire process as a disruption to their tight deadlines. Even after producing an introductory from the University some participants were not convinced of confidentiality concerning any information that they the researcher was seeking. Fear of being victimized prevented the participants from participating in this research. The researcher assured them of anonymity to ensure that they were secure and felt safe in providing information to the researcher.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The reviewed literature discusses an overview of domestic related violence against men, cause of this form of violence against men; theoretical framework and the conceptual argument.

2.2 Overview of Domestic Violence against Men

Domestic violence is a critical problem in the society that we live today. It is seen as the dominating power and control over relationships. Individuals in different places have attempted to put forward an explanation from time to time.

Walter (Freeman, 1979) argues that domestic violence as a destructive and harmful; it is a consequence of physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse of an individual to another. Domestic form of violence has no boundaries be it class, race, sex, sex orientation, religion or even ethnic background (Cleary, 2004). The existence of domestic kind of violence in our society today is regarded as an unseen destructive force within close relationships. In his attempt to explain the cases of domestic violence, Gelles (1983) opine that an argument anchored on the social control theory which posits that people abuse the others because they can. In view of social learning theory, violence is a response that is learnt. O' Leary (1988) argue that domestic violence is a consequence of several factors that include family violence, origin, stress, dissatisfaction from relationships, abuse of alcohol and aggressive personalities. Socialization theory has given more insights to support this argument that the perpetrator of abuse might face poor attachments in his or her childhood and develop inability to maintain trust within a close-relationship. These feeling is in turn expressed inform of anger, anxiety or grief towards the opposite partner because of failure to get a secure attachments in his or her childhood (Wiehe, 1998).

Extant literature has discussed widely this issue regarding domestic abuse particularly women scholars who have paid much attention to this subject. In the 1970s towards early 1990s feminists were obliged to increase the level awareness of the outspokenness and persistence of domestic violence while sourcing for resources and putting in place services that ensured the safety of women and children in their homes

(Kelly, 1988). There is disagreement among the feminists regarding how best domestic abuse can be researched and understood (Kelly, 1990), however majority of feminist research on domestic abuse revolves in continued sexual, physical, financial and emotional abuses that women undergoes in an intimate relationships (Kelly, 1988). This framework perceives men as either agent's gender violence or as complicit bystanders whose failure to deal with this problem results to victimization of women (Hearn, 1998). Many of feminist researches done on victimization of men have indicated men are victimized by women as a defensive and retaliatory response towards various experiences of harassment, intimidation and violence (Ammons, 2001).

George (2002) explains that the history involving domestic violence is related to the patriarchal society that view men as the only perpetrators, previously women had limited rights as compared to men and thus acted as their subordinate in their homes. He further argues that from the English historical evidence, it is evident that in the 19th century and before there was only concern for male related violence against their wives however, considerable concern about their violation of patriarchal norms of violence of wives against their husbands. He also inferred to the common law of the 18th century to establish the reported cases of men beating their wives and unraveled that legal restraints and convictions of male that abused their women as key barriers towards domestic violence as evident in the 11th century.

Mid-19th century, a series of laws that resulted into harsh prison sentences were documented. George (2002) supported the work of Steinmetz (1977) who highlighted 'chivari' customers in several parts of central Europe ridiculing men who received beatings from their wives indicating that this was public humiliation. In West England, in the 16th and 17th centuries, some examples were cited involving 'Skimmington' procession whereby a man was paraded to ride backwards on a horse experiencing public mockery from neighbours. This appeared to have a public approval of key figures in the society as it was perceived to be against the natural law for any woman to be a strong character in marriage. Johnson (2005) refers to the work of Steinmetz (1977) who was among the first to describe battered men syndrome and the implication that this has on the view of domestic violence. It was reported that violence against men by women was a usual practice in the US as compared to men against women. Reports by Allen-Collinson (2009) discovered that the concepts of

sexual partner abuse and violence were shifting to more complex, situational and multifaceted. While women narratives of abuse have given room for more insights to the individual experiences of domestic violence victims; reported cases of female perpetrated abuses have increased resulting into much controversy and hostility.

Evidence from a survey done by Allen-Collinson shows that there are several myths revolving around men always being the perpetrator of domestic violence while in reality laws exist against men who commit such offenses but if men face abuse these cases are often verified. Change of perception did not take place until 1970s, when the rise of feminism resulted into social and criminal justice resulting into violence against women. This gave room to the work of Steinmetz (1977) who experienced an awful backlash from her work that revealed that men were victims. Kelly (2003) demonstrates how Steinmetz received verbal abuse and threats as well as efforts that were made to remove her from academic posts.

Wales (1995) did a study of 10,844 individuals in England, (5,886 women and 4,958 men) amid the ages of 16 and 59; it was unraveled that in the 12th month period, 4.2% of men faced intimate partner violence (IPV).

In a lifetime, these statistics increased to 14.9% of men, of the 6.6 million cases of domestic violence in 1955, 3.25 million involving male victims including 1 million incidents leading to injury (Gelles & Straus, 1988). Since 2004, details from annual records are still recorded as a supplementary survey as part of the attachment to the annual Home Office Crime in England and Wales reports. These reports have given consistent results involving the high rates of both male and female victims of domestic violence unlike the standard crime surveys. For male victims, these statistics ranged from a high of 4.5 percent in 2007/2008 to a low of 3.1percent in 2009/2010 (Roe, 2009; Roll, 2011). Republic of Ireland (2005) report, National Crime Council, unearthed that fifteen percent of women and six percent of men experienced domestic violence in their lifetime (Watson & Parsons, 2005). McNeilly (2013) police records disclosed 2,526 cases of male victims who faced domestic violence; this has increased from 259 cases that were reported in 2011.

In the U.S, National violence against women survey performed by the department of Justice in 2000, did a survey involving 16000 individuals (8,000 men and 8,000 women), and uncovered that 7.4 percent of men recorded physical assault by a

previous or current spouse in their lifetime. Moreover, 0.9% of men were reported to have experienced domestic violence previously, this was equated to 834,732 men (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). In 2000, Canadian social survey disclosed 7 percent of men who had faced domestic related violence from their spouses from 1994 to 1999; this amounted to 549,000 men (Bunge, & Locke, 2000). Another survey by Canadian social surveys, (2005) revealed that at least 6 percent of men were victims of gender violence between 2000 and 2005; this amounted to 546,100 men (Mihorean, 2005). Statistics on cases of rape for example from National Institute of Mental Health and Ms. Magazine reported 1 out of 7 men related sexual assaults in U.S. colleges.

CDC (2013) demonstrated that out of a sample of 16,000 U.S. mature people, 26% homosexuals (men), 37.4% bisexual (men) as well as 29% heterosexual (men) were victims of domestic related violence unlike 43.9% lesbians, 61% bisexuals (women) including 36% heterosexual (women). Although this research discovered that lesbians faced domestic linked violence at high levels compared to heterosexual women, it was acknowledged that most cases involving domestic violence against men and women were perpetrated by men. Heavey (2013) reported that lesbians, gay men and bisexuals suffered sexual violence.

In New Zealand, a study by Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development found that a sample of 1,037 individuals, 27% women, and 35% men were reported to have been physically abused by their spouses, with 37% women and 22% men having committed this kind of violence (Moffitt, & Caspi, 1999). Robertson and Murachver, (2009) surveyed university students in New Zealand and found that 16.7% male respondents documented physical abuses (12.9% were students and 15.4% convicts) while 29.6% recorded bidirectional to both partners who committed these violence to one another. Kelly (2003) defended violent behaviours by women, he argued that there was recognition that a major problem existed with various types of domestic violence by whichever gender but support services including the police had not responded fully to this change. Although most men were beaten by their wives, statistic about husband abuse varied and thus making it difficult to determine the extent of this problem (Atmore 2001).

Workers in this field were reported to increase the number of men that approaches services for support in handling abuses from their spouses. Still, evidence regarding this form of victimization remained subjective as evident in the extant literature. Some of the reasons put forwards were that men were sometimes not targets of data collection, in a few surveys, cases of domestic violence against the male counterparts was very low. An example has been cited from the Australian studies involving domestic violence: Ferrante *et al.* (1996) did a telephone survey in Perth involving residents who attained the age of 18 years and above.

Questions were asked to both men and women regarding robbery, personal attacks and threats of sexual assault. This sample comprised of 1,511 males three of whom reported incidences of domestic violence alongside them. However, researchers concluded that men had better health and higher incomes as compared to their female counterpart. This was an indication that some men had more resources available to them and this enabled them to leave abusive relationships at earlier stages before more serious abuse took place. Another challenge of investigating the cases of violence that was perpetrated against men was that it was difficult to differentiate men who were perpetrated violence from male victims. As an example, Gadd *et al.* (2002) did interviewees involving 22 men who had recorded threat experiences or force by a partner in 2000 Scottish Crime Survey. In some cases, men who perceived themselves as victims of domestic violence were incompatible with details of the abuse that they ascribed. It can be argued that underreporting of violence by men is mainly because of embarrassment. Whilst it is clear that some women also under-report cases of domestic violence for fear of retaliation and a hope that their spouse might change. It is documented that female victims who under-report victimization and evidence shows that men over-estimate violence from their partners while women tend to under-estimate violence from their partners through excusing it. Men might underestimated their level of violence whereas women overestimate theirs (Kimmel 2001). Currie (1998) established that men improve women violent behaviour while women downplayed their spouse's violence. Nonetheless, violence cause by female towards the male is an issue that needs further attention.

But this mimicking has an artistic history that precedes feminism (Hammerton, 1992). Certainly, feminism had led to debunking the myths that trivialize, pathologise or sensationalize violence by women (Cameron, 1996). If feminist research handles men's experiences of victimization by women with skepticism, this might be because male counters who commit domestic violence perceive themselves as victims to acquit themselves from blame (Wolflight, 1999). As a result, making a decision whether to acknowledge men's accounts of victimization is a key impediment to academic researchers and practitioners (feminist social workers) (Featherstone & Trinder, 1997).

It is worth to note that not all the men who get beaten by their wives and not all victims of domestic violence are heterosexuals (Vickers, 1996). But then, identifying men who are victim, perpetrators, and those who are both victims and perpetrators is noble task.

2.3 Causes of Domestic Violence against Men

There has been great controversy for quite some time towards factors that cause domestic violence from the female counterpart. According to the traditional feminist theory of Dutton and Nicolls (2005), conceptualizes all social interactions through the regular gender interactions and in its Neo-Marxist view the male have a dominated power structure over the female gender in a patriarchal society therefore causing rise of domestic violence through physical abuse by the male partner in order to retain the power advantage, while the female counterpart retaliate for self-protection with defensive violence.” The value of judgment in this context is that the close-knit partner violence perpetrated by women to the male is by means of self-protection. In Linda Kelly's write up, “the acceptance of the fact that women take part in domestic violence is justified as a means of self-defense to the women who experience physically abuses by their male counterparts.

The emergence of the violated women syndrome that is used as a justification for physical abuse against the violent male partners and homicides reveals the wide assertion for a woman to use violence in the name of self-defense.” The aspect of female close-knit partner violence is apparently justified to previous abuse by their male counterparts, thus the male being the “primal contender” Tower & Fernandez (2008) view that the violent behavior of a woman is catalyzed by being a victim in her

past relationships. The recognized aspect of femininity is that of giving in, passivity and chastity and any behavior that negates this stereotype factors is perceived as nonconforming and violent, (Juan Carlos). In respect to Ramirez (2005) view, women will be apprehended to be abnormally aggressive even on occasion of self-defenses.

Nevertheless, a number of studies have shown that not all female close-knit partner violence is propelled by self-defense. In a study done in England in 1996 of 1,978, 21% of women affirmed to engaging in close-knit partner violence with respect to self-defense. A survey done in 1997 of Canada college students, Martin D. Schwartz and Walter Dekesein Iredy (1997), revealed that 62.3% of women had engaged in close-knit partner violence that was not prompted by self-defense whereas only 6.9% alluded self-defense was the primal factor. A 1997 five- year study of done in California if 978 college students, Gonazalez and Fiebert (1997) showed that the rate of close-knit partner violence related to women to be 20%. The participants amongst this group selected their reasons for assaulting their partners and gave reasons that included, a partner not being sensitive to their needs that was most prevalent among 46% of the participants, the lack of a partner's attention (44%) and the consistent ignored views of a partner (43%).

Studies have revealed other causes of close-knit partner violence beyond self-defense. The feminist theory that concedes to support of patriarchy as the main factor to close-knit partner violence, and the damage that a narrowly analyzed theory can lead to, "male dominance and patriarchy in a family are predominant causes of close-knit partner violence amongst other factors." (Murray A Straus). An assumption of current perpetrator treatment programs where by the primal aggressor is the male dominance is deemed erroneous. Illustrative of the incorrect approach of a single-cause is state-mandated offender treatment programs, forbids looking into other causes such as lack of anger management ways (Straus, 2010).

A random sample conducted in 1992 of 1,257 Canadians showed that 39% of reported female participants engaged in minor close-knit partner violence and those that engaged in sever close-knit partner violence to be 16.2%. they alluded that their main reasons were that their male counterparts would not retaliate, being psychologically unstable, and abuse of alcohol (Barnes, Murray& Sommer 1992). Medeiros and

Straus 2006 carried out a study from two American universities with as sample of 854 students (542 women and 312 male).

They established fourteen specific factors amongst the male and female who committed close-knit partner violence; lack of anger management, drug abuse, jealousy, child sexual abuse, stress, poor communication, depression, criminal aspect, and the general acceptance of partner violence.

A recent study of 1,104 female and male students of 2014, who were in their early twenties and late teens found that the female counterparts are more controlling and aggressive and controlling than the male, they are more likely show the control need for their partners who are might use physical aggression to gain control. Elizabeth Bates, “views that patriarchal values may not necessarily prompt close-knit partner violence and suggests that extensive study of other forms of aggression that have potential implications be reviewed” (Bates, Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2014). More causes of perpetrated close-knit partner violence by both male and female partners include; Seeking revenge, mental illness, poor anger management, frustration, psychopathology, biochemical imbalances, and feeling controlled by one partner (Holtzworth-Munroe, 1997). From research done there has being found to be a correlation between increased easy access to divorce, higher earnings for women and improved law and enforcement on the domestic violence with decrease in women close-knit partner violence related cases (Dugan, Nagin & Rosenfeld, 1999).

2.4 Theoretical Frame work

This research is embedded on three important theories that include Social Learning Theory, Cycle of Violence and Sociological Theories.

2.4.1 Social Learning Theory

This theory is one of the psychological theories which have been adopted to explain home violence. This theory is also referred to as social learning theory (Partnerships Against Domestic Violence, 2000; Bandura, 1973). A few assumptions have been put forward to try and explain human behavior through observing the behaviour of others and copying them in order to get recompenses or evade penalties (Moghaddam, 1998).

Regarding home violence, violent behavior develops right from childhood through messages and duplicating parents' behaviors, legends or vicious individuals in the public who get power and then use it to control others by acts of violence. Children might learn and understand violent behaviours to be normal through effective control mechanism. Thus, they might develop a perception in future through their interactions and have a believe that abusive behaviour is a legitimate means to control. This form of diffusion activates domestic-linked violence as evident from samples executed in Australia which drew a conclusion that 80% of the participants came from abusive families (Queensland Domestic Violence Taskforce, 1988).

Strauz et al., (1996) delved a population of 2000 American families involving childhood experiences in 1980s. The results showed that men who had underwent through domestic violence in their youth were thought to have a high risk of abusing their spouses as compared to men who were had no previous exposure to any form of home violence.

Dowling (1999) maintains that a remarkable proportion of mature people who were perceived to abuse their children were not deemed to abuse their families. It can be concluded that adults who had witnessed abuse in their childhood, behaved differently towards the others. A report recorded by Australian Domestic Violence Prevention (2000) indicated that most of the abused children were not exposed to abuse. While psychological theories decline to account for certain groups of domestic related violent partners, considering the research evidence that support this theory, it credibility still holds. Moreover, Wilson (1998) opine that criminologists among others today are able to ascertain definite connections between violence that is witnessed in different kinds and are perpetuated through gender among younger generations (Hastie, 2001). This among other supporting evidence strengthens consistency and stability of this theory when describing domestic violence among men.

2.4.2 Cycle of Violence Theory

Walker's (1970) holds that a cycle mode of violence takes place in structured manner (Austin 2004). To work with abused victims might develop tension to caregivers. Violence is elevated at the Tension stage of a building whereby emotions by the perpetrator are elevated these includes frustration and anger. Passage of information amongst the committer of violence and his or her spouse could be bewildering, irrational and hurtful. In any the event that the committer gets annoyed, his thinking might tend to be one-sided making it difficult to reach a consensus because of overload of emotions. At this level, victims may develop nervousness against their violent sex-partners as postulated in the model; victims might develop a feeling that they are walking on the shell of eggs (Austin & Sootsman-Eicher, 2004).

In the second stage involves the definite incident whereby domestic-related violence act takes place. One again, this can take place in five different forms of home violence. The third stage is also known as making-up stage that entails where perpetrators express regret because of their vicious actions; verbal commitment that they would maintain calmness is omitted. At this level, blame games and denial of the incidents that have happened is usually popular. The last stage is also called the calm stage. Under this stage, there is no abuse that occurs and commitments to stop might be upheld. Victim might get gifts because of guilt emanating from the committers (Austin & Sootsman-Eicher, 2004).

Worth noting is that this cycles might differ from each committer on account of the cumulative time of overall abuse and the time of each stage. Violence cycle model emphasizes this process could be varying implying that it could be unusual for the committers of domestic-linked violence to be in tension at the incidental stages. Moreover, these stages to make up with these victims and remain calm about this kind of situation mostly fade after sometime. Even though this sequence might be in existence in victims' description, thus this theory could be short of applicability because of failure to have interventions to explain about home-related violence (Hastie, 2001). Secondly, this theory has a restricted focus to explain the different dynamics and events that form part of the conflict process in close-relationships. Finally, this theory fails to factor in people or external factors as well as socially acquired behaviours) (Hastie, 2001).

2.4.3 Social Exchange Theory

Social exchange is regarded as a social and psychological viewpoint that explains social change involves how individuals relate to one another. This theory maintains that the manner in which human relationships is developed with the use of judgmental cost-benefit analysis and comparing alternatives (Willis, 1999). Some assumptions have been forward that men tend to behave in a violent manner in relations as a way of responding to stress that emanate from the environmental. Willis (2003) assumes that the social stress and socialization are key components that make the environment conducive for violence. In modern world, men face adverse pressure while women are busy trying to achieve equality.

Wheaton (1999) explains that stress is as a consequence of demands that emanate from the environment and this impact on an individual's capability and resources in his effort to adopt to these demands (Umberson et al., 2003). It was disclosed that 15% of all participants deemed stress as central cause of abuse. Participants indicated that individual traits as a key determinant of violence as well as a lower self-confidence and tendencies to be carried away by emotions. Vicious male partners hold a belief that being able to lead and control a partner was considered a major cause of home violence.

Stress that emanates from place of work is mostly a reported belief that is utilized to explain home violence behavior. While work associated stress enhances the possible of home violence, this is not however, a reasonable clarification. It is not all the employees who abuse their spouses. Those who fail to justify the actions that they committed and consider violence as a way of dealing with stress (minimizing stress). Queensland home violent taskforce (1988) maintain that if those items caused, then it is possible that the work peers could also cope with this form of abuse.

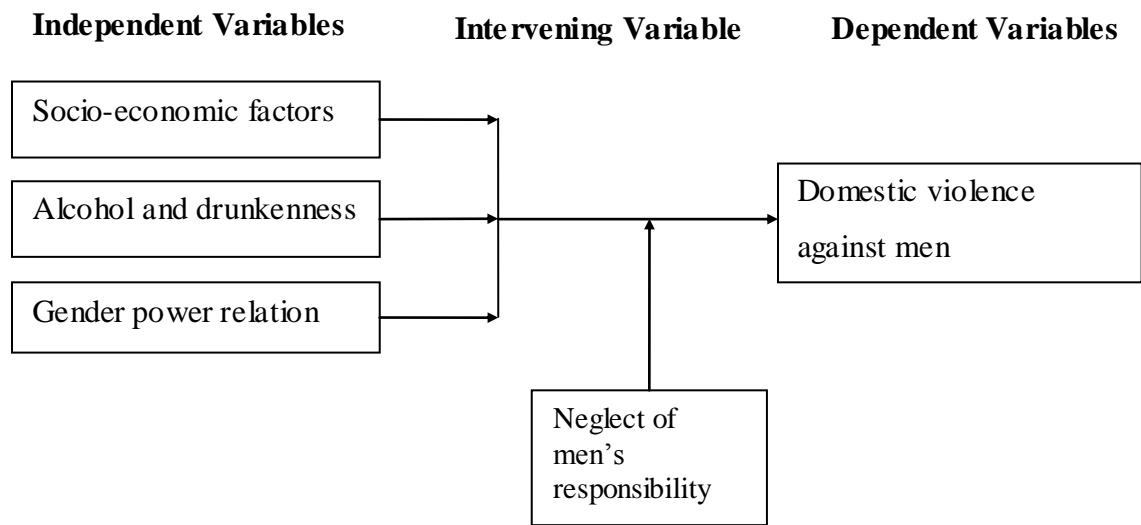
PPRC (1987) did a survey on attitudes to unearth the public perceived as the key reasons of home violence. The three forms of pressures were acknowledged under social and individual traits. Social matters entailed joblessness and money shortages. Pressures from relationships involved committers holding high expectations about their partners, having sexist thoughts to their spouses. Committer pressures involved alcohol difficulties or the committer of violence finds it hard to express their anger and reactions (Mugford, 1989).

Nevertheless, the basis of this theory has been criticized by several critics. From an individual's financial strength, cases of home violence did not belong to a given class. These cases were reported across all socio-economic levels (Scutt, 1980). Moreover, research demonstrated that committers of home violence failed to display violence behaviours in other contexts including social events or work places, showing the choice made by men and women behaving brutally were evident (Partnerships against Home violence, 2003).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework makes an attempt to describe graphically the association existing amongst study parameters and constructs. The drive for this research is the increasing cases of home violence against men here in Kenya due to various societal changes. First is due to the increased empowerment of women both socially and economically. The women today are heads of big organizations thanks to the increased access to education by women, which was a preserve of the men. The increased economic empowerment has made many women to be the bread winners. The male dominance has therefore been neutralized as most women today are independent than before. Due to the liberalization of the alcoholic drink trade, accessibility to strong alcoholic drink some illicit have been increased and men who are expected to provide for the family have neglected their roles to the women who see their men as useless. The dominance of women has been gradually growing while that of men diminishing. This framework therefore demonstrates how these factors influence home violence against men in Kenya.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework



The diagram explains that the independent variables have a direct influence on the independent variable. This is however only possible when the man, who for a long time been the bread winner of the family decides to neglect his responsibility of providing for the family and abdicates his role to the woman who feels neglected with the family issues and hence the genesis of the problem. The diagram show that the socio-economic factors which means that the man can no longer economically satisfy the needs of his family is prone to face domestic violence. The men who have given themselves to a lot of alcoholism and drunkenness have also forgotten their role as heads of their families and as a consequence faced the wraths of their wives at home. The gender power relation, which has empowered women both economically and socially has made the women who have for a long time been subjects of men become powerful and have stood opposed to the men thereby opposing their men even with violence.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Introduced under this chapter is the procedure which the researcher followed to conduct this study. It is organized as follows: the introductory paragraph, design of the study, targeted population, size and sampling frame, collection of data and analysis.

3.2 Site Description

The county of Nyeri is located at least 150 km north of Kenya's capital, Nairobi. This county has an estimated surface area of 3,337 kilometers squared. Its topography comprise of sharp ridges, hills and valleys occasionally disrupted by these hills for instance Karima, Nyeri and Tumutumu. In this region, there are several hills that surround it that impact on the rainfall pattern that include the equatorial rainfall that influence the production of agriculture in some of these localized areas. The main rivers include Sagana and Chania. Going by the statistics, National Census (2009), Nyeri's population is 693,558. This county is large on agricultural economy with 53% of its population actively involved in farming. Tea, dairy farming and coffee are key economic activities in this area. The level of poverty in this place is estimated at 33% and age dependency ratio of 100:68. This county gets foreign exchange from tourism and exportation of tea and coffee. It comprises of several tourists sites such as Mt. Kenya National Park, Aberdare National Park as well as the burial site of Baden Powell. One of the key strengths of this country mainly is its accessibility of natural resources whilst its main downside is unemployment for the youth.

3.3 Research Design

The design implemented under this study was a survey which was aimed at establishing the factors that led to home violence amongst male partners locally. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), that a survey is useful to researchers when they are seeking to collect data at a certain time once with the help of questionnaires and interviewees. Surveys seek to answer questions of what, why and how about a given phenomenon (Kothari, 2003). The goal of this survey was to generate quantitative descriptions of some aspects of this research. The research was aimed at describing how these factors like socio-economic, illicit brew including gender power basing it

on the increase in men cases of home violence. Travers (1969) made an observation that surveys were executed to find out the natural existence of certain conditions. Good (1963) did an outline of the goal of a descriptive survey which was securing evidence about all existing circumstances with the view of identifying standards and norms for comparing extant conditions for purposes of planning in order to make progress in determining how to take the next step so as to establish where we are and the direction that was needed to be taken. The motivation to choose a survey is because analysis involving surveys are mainly anchored on establishing how study constructs and variables relate with each other (Kothari, 2003). Hence, the need to detect the relationships that existed amongst study variables.

3.4 Unit of Analysis and Units of Observation

3.4.1 Unit of Analysis

Babbie (1994) defines an analysis unit as an object of attention under scrutiny. It involves who or what item to be described or analyzed in a given research. Therefore, the analysis unit included the households in Nyeri County.

3.4.2 Units of Observation

Observation unit for this research was Nyeri residents containing gender-based spouses in the households.

3.5 Target Population

The study's targeted population involved married men in the county of Nyeri. The study also looked at the targeted their spouses, administrators as well as religious leaders. In reference to a report by the county commissioners (2016), there includes 210,702 households in Nyeri, thus 210, 703 men are married which is similar to married women in the county.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Target Population in accordance to Sub-Counties

Name of Sub-County	Households	Percent
Mathira East	24,809	12.3
Mathira West	24,608	12.2
Mukurweini	26,826	13.3
Nyeri Town	26,625	13.2
Othaya	24,809	12.3
Tetu	27,028	13.4
Kieni East	24,406	12.1
Kieni West	22,591	11.2
Total	201,703	100.0

3.6 Sampling

3.6.1 Sample Size

In this investigation, the size of the sample was guided by a table put forth by Krecie and Morgan (1970) which was also supported by Kasomo (2007); indicating that in a population of 210, 703, a sample size of 223 respondents was derived with equal figures of men and women. This research was also selected and key informants drawn from among the county commissioners, chiefs and sub-chiefs as well as religious leaders.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Name of Sub-County	Households	Sample Size	Percent
Mathira East	24,809	26	11.7
Mathira West	24,608	26	11.7
Mukurweini	26,826	32	14.3
Nyeri Town	26,625	31	13.9
Othaya	24,809	26	11.7
Tetu	27,028	33	14.8
Kieni East	24,406	25	11.2
Kieni West	22,591	24	10.8
Total	201,703	223	100.0

3.6.2 Sampling Procedure

A blend of stratified and simple random sampling approaches was applied. Seven divisions were derived from the strata. Samples were extracted from these divisions based on the level of percentage in the population for each division.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

Data was gathered with help of questionnaires and interview schedule.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Quantitative research data was gathered using questionnaire. Questionnaires were designed specifically for couples with questions meant to answer the pertinent questions in this research. Best and Khan (1993) suggested that questionnaires were easy to administer by enabling the participants to give specific responses which are relevant to the object under assessment. They are also useful in giving meaning to items that seem not to be clear in a research. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) aver that questionnaires are utilizing in collecting important information concerning a population in a manner that can be received by the audience at a minimum cost. Questionnaires comprised of 4 sections: the first one sought social and demographic traits of the participants, the second one sought information on the influence of women socio-economic empowerment about home violence alongside men. The third section was seeking data on the contribution of illicit brew on home violence alongside men and the last section sought information regarding the role of relative gender power on home violence alongside men.

3.7.2 Interview Schedule

Qualitative form of data was gathered from some key informants that included administrators and religious leaders using interview guides. The intended objective of these interviews was eliciting responses through interviewees by directing unstructured questions to them. The researcher utilized interview guides (Cohen et al., 2000). With, unstructured questions, it was easier to the research to get detailed information from the interviewees concerning the factors that led to the increase in home violence alongside men. The research aimed at collecting a lot of information by allowing interviewees to give their views and consolidating these views to establish how they affected the constructs that were under investigation.

Before the interviews were conducted an actual collection of data through using questionnaires, the researcher got an introduction letter from the University detailing the main reason for this research. The researcher booked appointments with the supervisor and alerted them about goal of this research.

The researcher implemented self-administration approach in collecting data to clarify any form of questions that were unclear to the participants. Semi-structured forms of interviews were utilized to get in-depth information on the subject matter for this researcher. The interviews were documented in form of transcribing and jotting.

3.8 Ethical Issues

Upon obtaining the permission to collect data, the researcher went ahead to introduce herself to the interviewees. Booking of appointments was done with the leaders of the church in line with their programme. The researchers gave assurance to the participants of confidentiality of all information that they would provide including concealing their identities. In any case, the participants were not expected to indicate their names or give any kind of identity on the administered questionnaires. Further, the researcher guaranteed the participants that the information to be obtained would only be used for academic goals and not any for any other use.

3.9 Data analysis

Data that was collated from semi-closed interviewees was analyzed through a process known as coding schemes. The aim of coding schemes is classifying data small sections containing the same content and allowing simple form of analysis. Quantitative kind of data from questionnaires was coded and analyzed with the help of SPSS. Data was processed using descriptive statistics which involved frequencies, percentages, mean and standards deviations.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on background of the respondents, women's socio-economic empowerment, illicit brews and relative gender power relation on home violence against men.

The researcher gave out 223 questionnaires to the respondents (men and women) and 12 key respondents out of which 220 comprising of 208 men and women and 12 key informants responded by completing the questionnaires and returning and taking part in the interview. This gave a response rate of 98.6% which is high enough to allow for generalization of the findings (Kothari, 2003).

4.2 Social and Demographic Data of Respondents

The researcher sought to present the social and bio-data of the respondents. This outcome is as follows:

4.2.1 Distribution by Gender

Participants were requested to indicate respondent's gender. The outcome is capture in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	104	50.0
Female	104	50.0
Total	208	100.0

The output depict that the distribution of the respondents by gender was equal with each being 50 percent. This may be attributed to a balance in the distribution of the questionnaires to the respondents seeking equal responses from both genders.

4.2.2 Distribution by Age

The participants were questioned about their age brackets. The output is captured in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Distribution by Age Bracket and Gender

Gender	Age					Total	
	20 - 29 years	30 - 39 years	40 - 49 years	50 - 59 years	Over 60 years	%	N
Male	13.4	23.0	21.2	21.2	21.2	100	104
Female	-	24.0	36.6	9.6	29.8	100	104
Total	14(6.7%)	49(23.6%)	60(28.8%)	32(15.4%)	53(25.5%)	100	208

Outcome in Table 4.2 depicts that 28.8% participants aged between 40 and 49 years while 25.5% participants exceeded 60 years. The findings also show that 23.6 participants aged between 30 to 39 years. This implied that the respondent's distribution across the ages was even.

4.2.3 Distribution by Marital Status

The study participants were requested to establish their marital status. The outcome is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution by marital Status and Gender

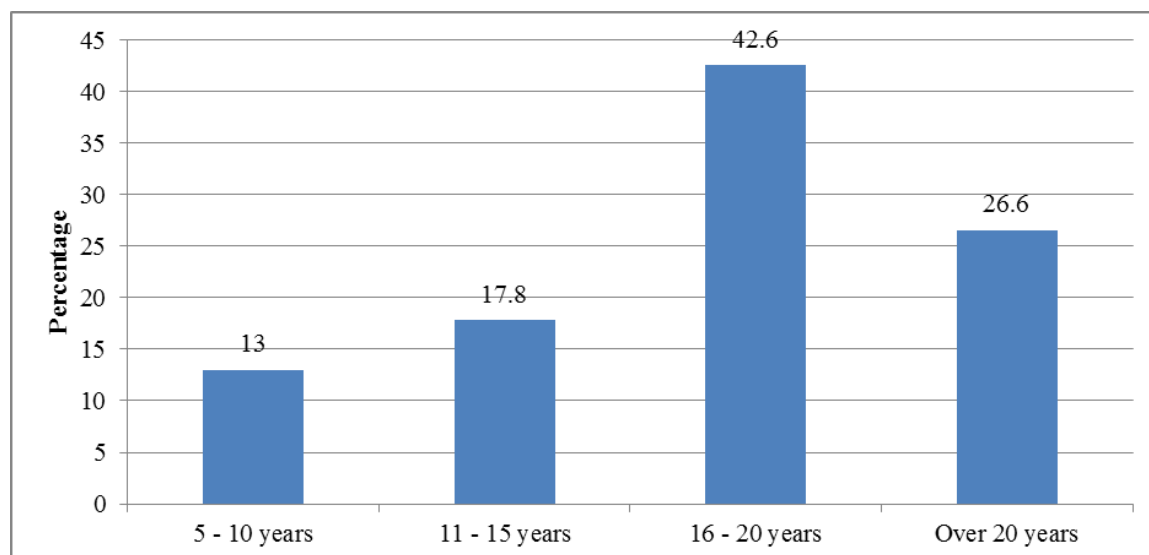
Gender	Marital status		Total	
	Separated	Married	%	N
Male	10.6	89.4	100.0	104
Female	-	100.0	100.0	104
Total	11(5.3%)	197(94.7)	100.0	208

The study results show that majority of the respondents (94.7%) were married. Only 5.3 percent of the respondents were separated.

4.2.4 Duration in Marriage

Participants were questioned to indicate the period that they were in marriage. The output is captured in Figure 4.1

Figure 4.1: Duration in Marriage (N=208)



Output in Table 4.2 depicts that 42.6% respondents were in marriage amid 16-20 years, 26.6% participants were in marriage in a time exceeding 20 years. The results are an indication that majority of the participants were in marriage for long.

4.2.5 Number of Children

This research was intended to verify the number of children that they participants had. The output is captured in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution by Respondents' Number of Children

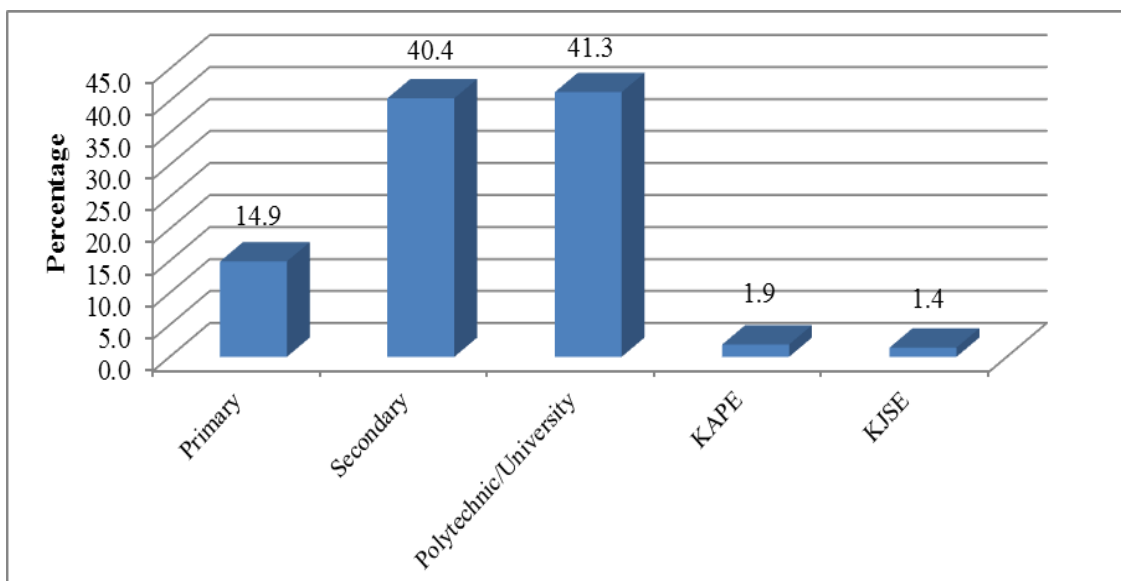
Gender	Number of children				Total	
	One	Two	3-4	Five and more	N	%
Male	23.1	35.6	41.3	0	104	100
Female	0	39.4	38.5	22.1	104	100
Total	24(11.5)	78(37.5)	83(39.9)	23(22.1)	208	100

The results show that 23.1 percent of the male respondents had one child. 35.6 percent of male respondents and 39.4% female respondents had two children. The findings show that 41.3% male respondents and 38.5 percent female respondents had 3 to 4 children. The Findings mean that all the respondents had at least a child.

4.2.6 Distribution by Highest Level of Education

The respondents were asked to state the highest attained education. The results are presented in Figure 4.2

Figure 4.2: Highest Level of Education (N=208)



The study results show that 41.3 percent of the respondents had polytechnic or university. The findings further show that 40.4 percent of the respondents have secondary school education. The findings mean that the respondents were relatively educated.

4.3 Influence of Women Socio-economic Empowerment on Domestic Violence against Men

In this section the study sought to determine the influence of women socio-economic empowerment on the domestic violence against men. The subsequent sections are presented below.

4.3.1 Major Source of Income

The respondents were questioned to comment about their key source of income. This outcome is captured in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Major Source of Income

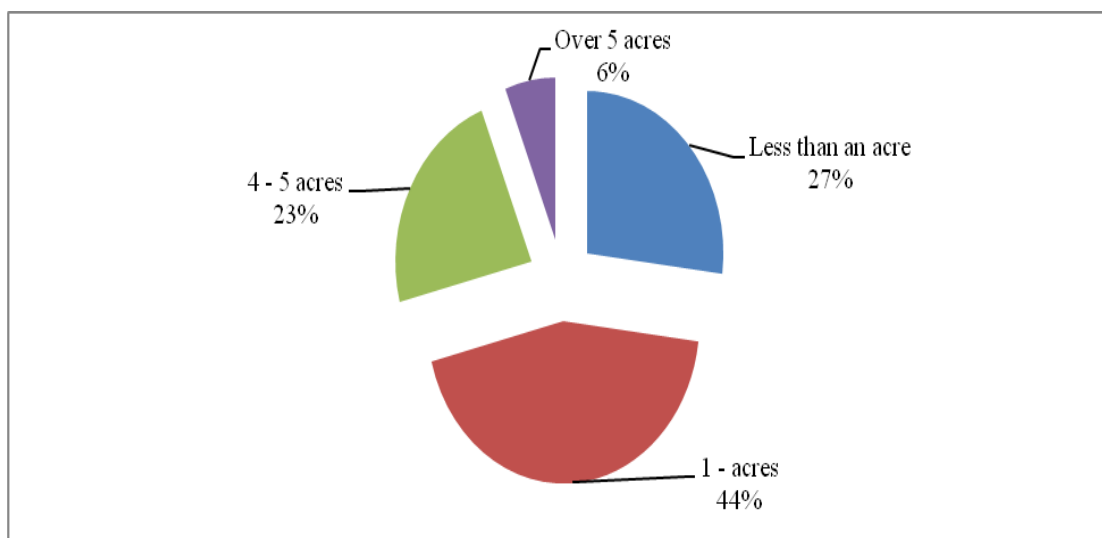
Category	Frequency	Percent
Casual labour	32	15.4
Farmer	72	34.6
Business persons	34	16.3
Employed	70	33.7
Total	208	100.0

The findings of the study show that according to 34.6 percent of the respondents, farming was the major source of income. The results also show that 33.7 percent of the respondents indicated that employment was their major source of income. The results therefore mean that farming and employment formed the major sources of income to the residents of Nyeri.

4.3.2 Size of the Farm

This research determined the size of farm that was owned by the participants. These results are demonstrated in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Size of the Farm (N=208)

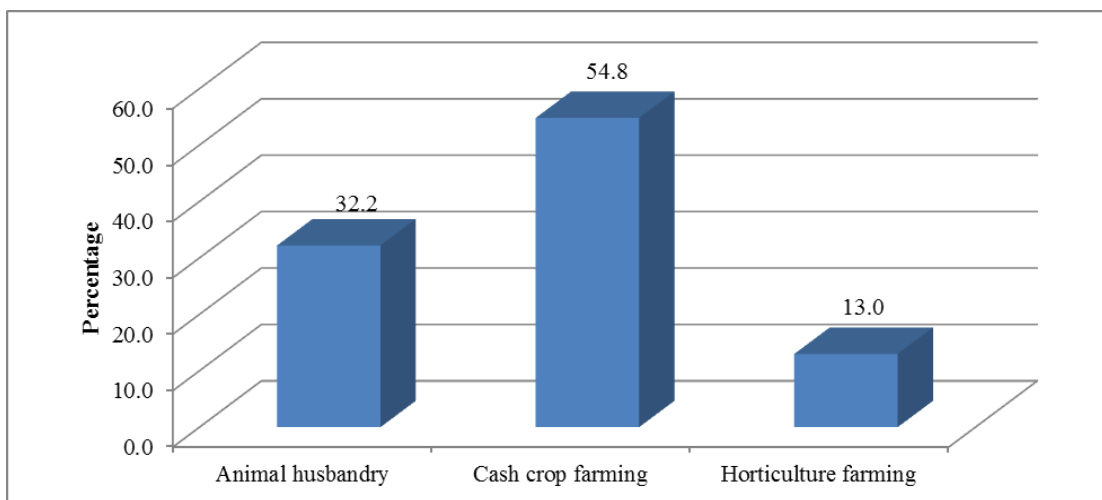


The study findings show that 44 percent of the respondents owned between one and three acres of land. The findings further show that 27 percent of the respondents owned less than an acre while 23 percent owned between four and five acres. The findings mean that all the respondents owned at least a piece of land however small.

4.3.3 Income Generating Activity

The participants were questioned about state the income generating activities they were involved in. The outcome is given in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Income Generating Activity (N=208)

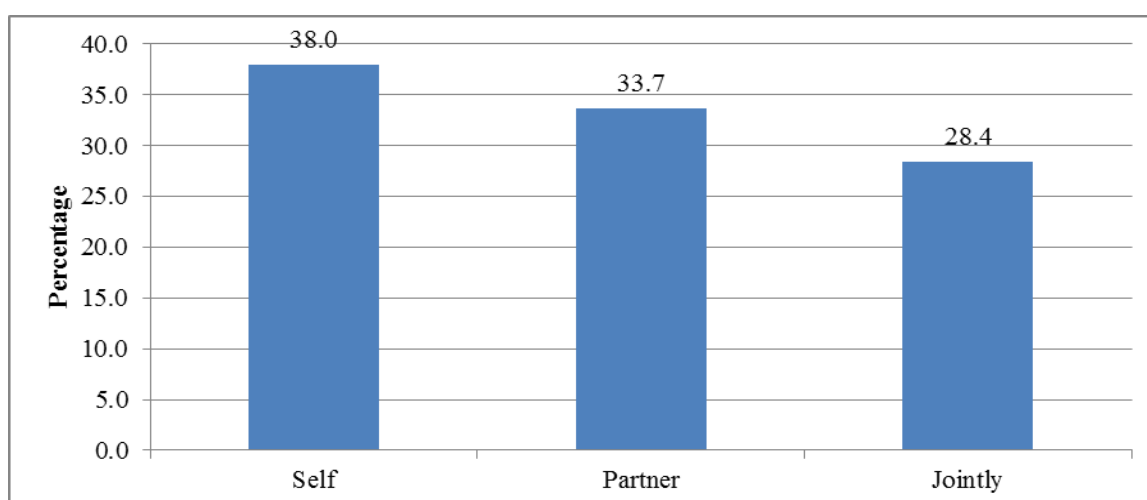


The findings show that the major income generating activity that the respondents were involved in was cash crop farming (54.8%). The findings also show that 32.2 percent of the respondents were involved in animal husbandry as income generating activity.

4.3.4 Control of Farm Produce and Sales

The respondents were asked to state that controlled the farm produce and sales. The output is presented in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.5: Response on who is in Charge of Farm Produce and Sales (N=208)



The study findings show that 38 % participants noted that they were in charge of farm produce and the sales. The findings further show that 33.7% of these participants contend that their partners took control of the produce and the sales. The results show that 28.4 percent of the respondents took a joint responsibility of the farm produce and the sales.

Table 4.6: Distribution by Gender and Control of Produce and Sales (N=208)

Gender	Control of farm produce and sales			Total	
	Self	Partner	Jointly	Percent	N
Male	54.8	10.6	34.6	100.0	104
Female	21.2	56.7	22.1	100.0	104
Total	38.0	33.6	38.4	100.0	208

A cross-tabulation of gender and the person controlling the farm produce and sales presented in Table 4.6 show that of the 76 (38.0%) respondents who said they were in control of the farm produce and the sales, majority (54.8%) were men while only 21.2% were women. The results show that out of the 67.3 (33.6%) respondents who indicated that their partners controlled the farm produce and sales, majority (56.7%) were women while only 10.6% were men. The findings also show that out of the 59 (28.4%) respondents who indicated that they jointly controlled the farm produce and sales, 34.6% were men and 22.1% women. The findings mean that men still had control of the household resources. However, a sizeable proportion jointly shared their benefits.

4.3.5 Women Socio-economic Factors that Cause Violence against Men

The participants were questioned regarding their level of agreement about socio-economic factors which had affected the domestic violence against men. The output is in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Strength of Agreement by Women According to Socio-economic Factors that cause Violence against Men

Socio-economic Factors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total		Mean
						%	N	
Have business generating income	11.5	10.7	25	11.5	41.3	100	208	3.61
Is the bread winner	7.2	9.6	13.9	32.2	37	100	208	3.82
Family depends on me entirely for financial support	3.8	30.3	8.7	25.5	31.7	100	208	3.51
Is the decision maker in the family	10.6	24	16.3	36.1	13	100	208	3.17
Women are more educated than men	6.7	29.3	38.9	15.9	9.1	100	208	2.91
Women feel men have run away from responsibility	-	18.3	14.4	31.7	35.6	100	208	3.85
Women are overburdened with home duties	-	10.1	3.4	54.8	31.7	100	208	4.08
Economic empowerment has contributed to domestic violence against men	14.9	12.5	12.5	44.7	15.4	100		3.33

The output show that 41.3 percent of the participants strongly concurred that they have businesses which generate income for them. The average of the findings imply that the respondents agreed to have businesses which generated income for them (mean score 3.61). These findings therefore mean that the respondents have income generating activities.

The output depict that 37% participants agreed strongly that they were the bread winners of their families while 32.2% supported this statement. The mean of the findings signaled that a good number of the participants were bread winners of their families (mean score 3.82). The outcome implied that the participants were generally the bread winners of their families.

The results of the study show that 31.7 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that their families depended on them financially for everything while 25.5 percent agreed with the statement. However, 30.3 percent of the respondents did not agree with the statement. The average of the findings mean that generally, the respondents were relied upon to finance basically everything (mean score, 3.51).

As to whether they make decisions in the family, the results show that 36.1 percent of the respondents agreed that indeed they were the decision makers in the family. The findings also show that 24 % of the participants failed to concur with these statements while 16.3% were neutral. This was a sign that a good number of the participants agreed with the decision makers in the families (mean score, 3.17).

As to whether the women were more educated than the men, the outcome demonstrated that 38.9% of the participants were neutral. The results demonstrated that 29.3% disagreed with these statements. On average, the output demonstrated that the participants were none committal as to whether ladies were more educated unlike men or not.

On whether the men have ran away from their responsibilities of providing for the family, the results show that 35.6 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that indeed the women feel that men have neglected their responsibilities to provide for the family. The results further show that 31.7% participants concurred with this comments. It was concluded that majority of the participants felt that men ran away from their family duties (mean score 3.85).

The study established that most respondents (54.8%) agreed with the statement that the women are overburdened with the home duties in the absence of men. The results also show that 31.7 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that the women were overburdened with the home duties in the absence of men. On average, the results depicted that the respondents concurred that ladies most of the women were

overburdened with family obligation in the absence of their male counterparts (mean score 4.08)

The study findings show that 44.7 percent of the respondents agreed that the fact that the women were empowered economically, is the main cause of domestic violence against men. The findings further show that 15.4% participants were in agreement. In general, it was concluded that the participants averred that economic empowerment of women contributed to the increasing cases of domestic violence against men (mean score 3.33).

4.3.5.1 Views of Women on Women Socio-economic Factors that Cause Violence against Men

The study sought to establish the views of women respondents on the effect of women socio-economic factors on the violence against men. This was on the scale of strongly disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. The results of the study are presented in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Strength of Agreement by Women according to Women’s Socio-economic Factors that cause Violence against Men

Women’s Socio-economic Factors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	
						%	N
Have business generating income	0	21.2	32.7	9.6	36.5	100.0	104
Is the bread winner	6.7	9.6	27.9	26.9	28.8	100.0	104
Family depends on me entirely for financial support	0	37.5	17.3	16.3	28.8	100.0	104
Is the decision maker in the family	0	26.0	21.2	26.9	26.0	100.0	104
Women are more educated than men	0	21.2	50.0	10.6	18.3	100.0	104
Women feel men have run away from responsibility	0	16.3	21.2	15.4	47.1	100.0	104
Women are overburdened with home duties	0	0	6.7	64.4	28.8	100.0	104
Economic empowerment has contributed to domestic violence against men	9.6	14.4	13.5	51.9	10.6	100.0	104

The results disclosed that 46.1% of the respondents agreed that women have businesses which generate income. The study results show that 55.7% of the women respondents agreed that women are the bread winners of their homes. The study findings show that 45.1% of the respondents agreed that the families depended entirely on women for financially for everything, 52.9% participants were in agreement that the women are the decision makers in their homes. However, on education, the results show that only 28.9% of the respondents agreed that the women were more educated than the men. The results revealed that 52.5% of the respondents agreed that women feel that men have run away from their responsibilities. The study results show that majority of the respondents (93.2%) indicated that the women were overburdened with home duties. The study findings show that according to 62.5% of the women respondents, the economic empowerment had contributed to the domestic violence against men.

4.5.3.2 View of Men on Women Socio-economic Factors Affecting Violence against Men

The study sought to determine the views of the men respondents on the effect of women socio-economic factors on violence against men in Nyeri. The results of the study are accessible in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Strength of Agreement by Men according to Women’s Socio-economic Factors that cause Violence against Men

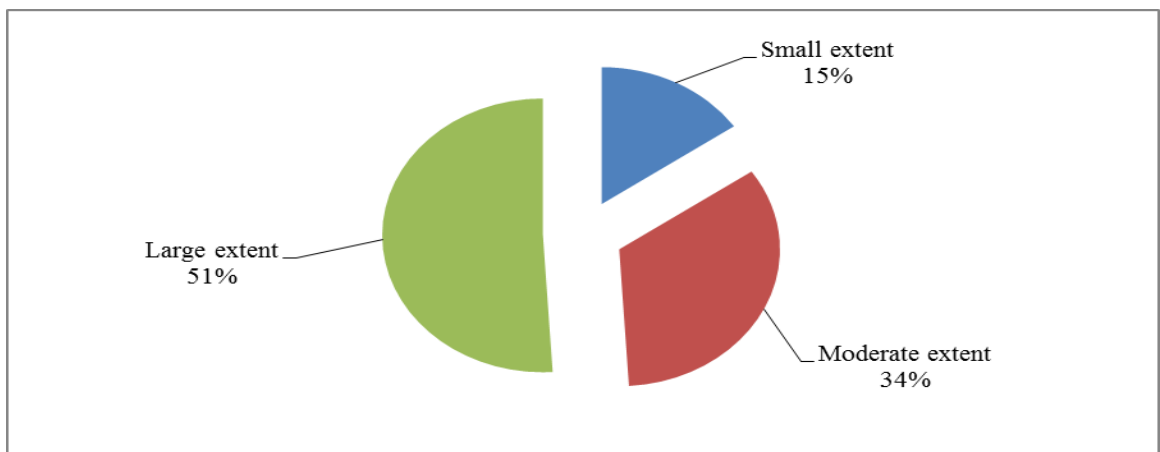
Women’s Socio-economic Factors	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	
						%	N
Have business generating income	23.0	0.0	17.3	13.5	46.2	100	104
Is the bread winner	7.7	9.6	0.0	37.5	45.2	100.0	104
family depends me entirely for financial	7.7	23.1	0.0	34.6	34.6	100.0	104
Is the decision maker in the family	21.2	22.1	11.5	45.2	0.0	100.0	104
Women are more educated than men	13.4	37.5	27.9	21.2	0.0	100.0	104
Women feel men have run away from responsibility	0.0	20.2	7.7	48.1	24.0	100.0	104
Women are overburdened with home duties	0.0	20.2	0.0	45.2	34.6	100.0	104
Economic empowerment has contributed to domestic violence against men	20.2	10.6	11.5	37.5	20.2	100.0	104

The results show that 59.7% of the men respondents agreed that women businesses which generate income. The study findings show that according to majority of the respondents (82.7%), the women are the bread winners. The results also show that 69.2% of the respondents agreed that the families depended entirely on the women for financial support. According to 45.2% of the men respondents, the women were the decision makers in the families. On education, the results show that only 21.2% of the men respondents agreed that the women were more educated than the men. On whether the women felt neglected by men on responsibilities, the results show that 72.1% of the respondents agreed that women felt men have run away from responsibilities while 79.8% of the respondents agreed that the women were overburdened with home duties. The study findings also show that according to 57.7% of the respondents, economic empowerment had contributed to domestic violence against men.

4.3.6 Extent Socio-economic Factors Influenced Violence against Men

The respondents were asked to state the extent to which the socio-economic factors influence the domestic violence against men. The output is captured Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Extent Socio-economic Factors Influenced Violence against Men (N=208)



The study findings show that 51 percent of the respondents indicated that the socio-economic factors influenced the domestic violence against men in Nyeri to a large extent while according to 34 percent, it influenced to a moderate extent. The findings of the study mean that the socio-economic factors played a role in the domestic violence against men. These findings are contradictory to the views by Dutton and

Nicholls (2005) and Kelly (2003) that all domestic violence against men by their women are always in self-defense.

It was found that women socio-economic empowerment influenced the increase in the domestic violence against men. Four of the respondents indicated that men have become lazy and have left everything to be done by the women. The respondents further stated that because the men have neglected their role of providing for the families, the respect that was originally accorded has faded. This according to the respondents has triggered anger among the women who have resorted to beating their husbands. Some respondents stated that because of the economic empowerment which the women have received, men have become irrelevant and in slightest provocation will trigger the domestic violence in the house where women now beat the men. Respondents stated that when the women earn more than the men, they feel they are on top of the men and believe that even physically men are nothing to them.

Asked to state why they think there has been rise in the violence against men, majority of the key informants mainly the religious leaders and chiefs stated that the domestic violence against men had risen because the men had become irresponsible in their homes. However, majority of the key informant respondents did not think that the increase in the domestic violence against men was because the women had more money than men. It therefore means that the violence is simply because the men have neglected their responsibilities but still demanded that the women continue to respect them as men.

4.4 Effect of Illicit Brew on Domestic Violence against Men

This research determined the level of contribution of illicit brew towards domestic violence against men. The outcome is as follows:

4.4.1 Illicit Brew Reason for Domestic Violence against Men

Participants were asked make a comment about the level of agreement on the impact that illicit brew had towards domestic violence against men. Results are provided in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Strength of Agreement on Illicit Brew Related Reasons for Domestic Violence against Men

Illicit brew related reasons	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total		Mean
						%	N	
Illicit brew is available everywhere	0.0	0.0	10.6	52.4	37.0	100.0	208	4.26
Majority of men are drunkards	0.0	26.4	17.8	46.2	9.6	100.0	208	3.39
Men neglected their responsibility due to drunkenness	4.8	10.6	3.4	51.4	29.8	100.0	208	3.91
Most men not employed and engage in drinking alcohol	5.3	9.6	30.3	47.6	7.2	100.0	208	3.42
Increased alcohol drinking among men is the cause of domestic violence against men	0.0	0.0	14.9	46.6	38.5	100.0	208	4.24

In above output, majority (52.4%) respondents were in consensus that illicit brew was accessible and 37% participants agreed strongly on this. On average, these participants were in strong agreement concerning accessibility of illicit brew in the county of Nyeri (mean score 4.26). Further, 46.2% participants were in a consensus that most men in Nyeri were alcoholic. The results disclosed that 26.4% participants contradicted with the arguments that most men were alcoholic in Nyeri.

Whether illicit brew was a major cause why men neglected their family duties, the results depicted that majority participants (51.4%) were in harmony with these statements. The outcome depicted that 29.8% participants were in a strong agreement to this statements. On average, the participants moderately agreed that illicit brew was one of the reasons why men neglected their responsibilities (mean score, 3.91).

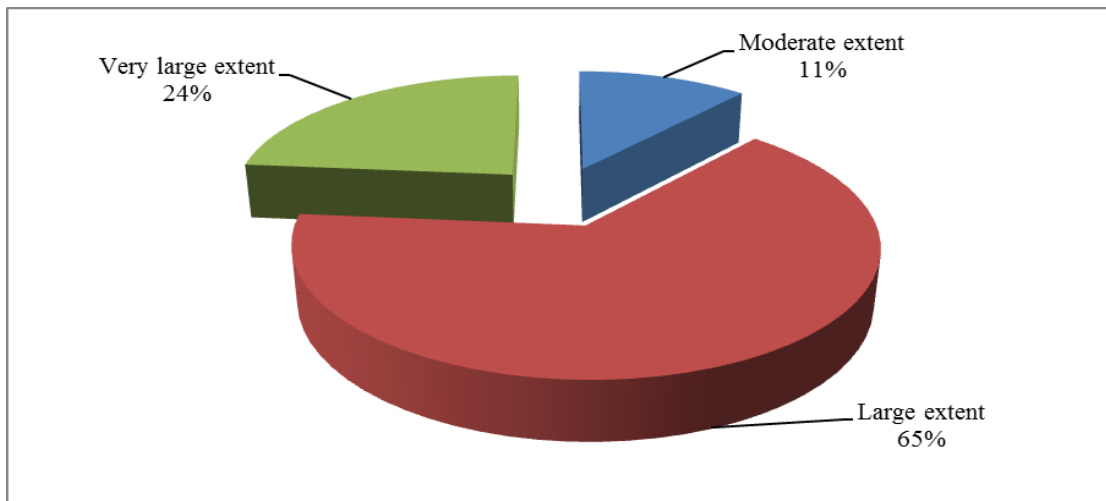
It was unearthed that 47.6% participants were in agreement that many men were unemployed and hence actively involved in alcohol taking, 30.3% participants were neutral and a conclusion was drawn that the respondents averred that most men lacked jobs which exposed them to taking alcohol (mean score, 3.42).

Further, it was discovered that 46.6% participants concurred with the explanations that increased drunkenness amidst men as the cause for the rise in domestic violence against men and another 38.5% participants agreed strongly to this. A conclusion was drawn that the respondents were in harmony that an increase in drunkenness paved way for domestic violence against men (mean score 4.24).

4.4.2 Extent to which Illicit Brew Influenced Domestic Violence against Men in Nyeri

The respondents were asked to state the extent to which the illicit brew influenced the domestic violence against men in Nyeri. The findings are presented in Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7: Extent to which Illicit Brew Influenced Domestic Violence against Men in Nyeri (N=208)



The results show that majority of the respondents indicated that illicit brew influenced the domestic violence against men to a large extent. The results further show that according to 24% of the respondents, the illicit brew influenced the violence to a very large extent. The findings of the study mean that according to most respondents, the illicit brew was largely to blame for the increased domestic violence against men.

The respondents were asked to state in their opinion how the illicit brew influenced the increase in the domestic violence against men. The results show that respondents said that because of excessive drinking, men have become weak physically and even mentally making them easy to attack. The respondents said that men have left their positions to women and have embraced drinking more than family. Some respondents said that the source of conflict is due to the fact that men are using their income and

family property on drinking illicit brew. The respondents further stated that domestic violence against men has increased because men have irresponsible to their families due to drunkenness. The results show that five respondents said that men have become lazy because of drinking and do not engage in any productive activity leaving women to perform all the household duties which is a source of conflict. The findings of the study are in agreement with Holtzworth-Munroe et al., (1997) that domestic violence against men could be as a result of frustration by the women who may be frustrated by their men who drink silly and have neglected their domestic roles.

The responses from the key informants as to whether the presence of illicit brew in the region was to blame for the rise in the domestic violence against men, all the key informants said that the readily available cheap illicit brew had played a big role in the rise of domestic violence against in the area because men have given themselves to drinking silly and neglecting their roles as men and fathers in their homes leaving women to solely run the homes. The key informant respondents were also asked to state whether neglect of responsibilities was a cause of domestic violence against men, the respondents said that this was a major cause of violence against men as some women are unable to tolerate such men. The findings of the study agree with the views of Medeiros and Straus (2006) that among the causes of domestic violence against men was substance abuse.

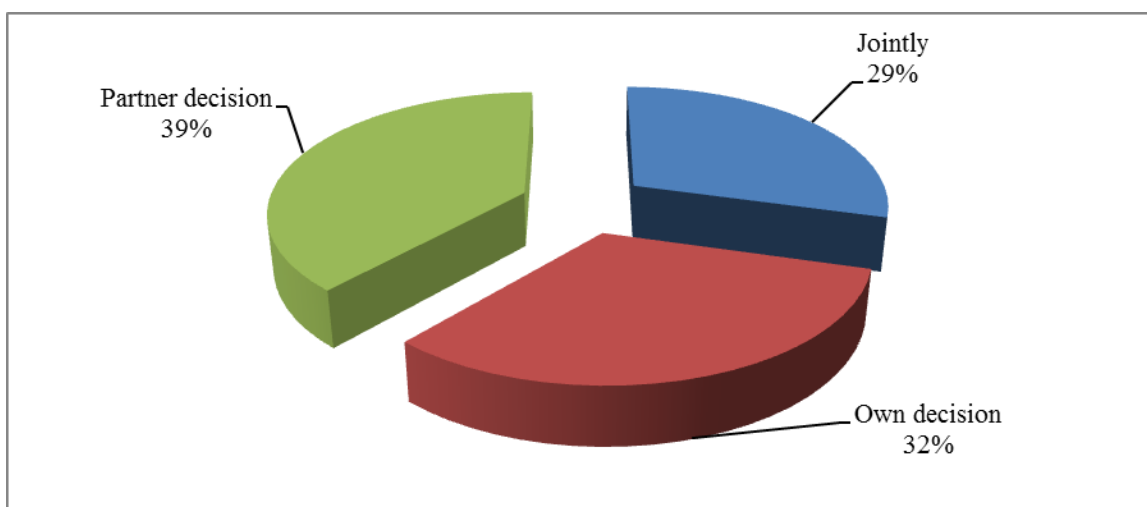
4.5 Role of Relative Gender Power Relation on Domestic Violence against Men

In this section the researcher sought to establish the role of relative gender power relation on domestic violence against men in Nyeri. The findings are presented in the subsequent sections.

4.5.1 Persons Responsible for Key Decision Making in the Family

The study sought to determine who was responsible for key decision making in the family. The findings are presented in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8: Persons Responsible for Key Decision Making in the Family (N=208)



The results of the study show that 39 percent of the respondents indicated that it was their partners who made the key decisions in their families. The results further show that 32 percent of the respondents made key decisions about their families on their own. The results show that 29 percent of the respondents made joint decisions. The findings mean that key decision making in the family was a shared responsibility.

Table 4.11: Gender Distribution According to who Makes Key Decision in the Family

Gender	Person responsible for key decision making in the family			Total	
	Jointly	Own decision	Partner decision	%	N
Male	43.3	12.5	44.2	100.0	104
Female	15.4	51.9	32.7	100.0	104
Total	29.3	32.2	38.5	100.0	208

Cross tabulation show that there were more women (51.9%) making key decisions on their own than men (12.5%). The results further show that men had delegated their role of making key decision making to their women, as the results show that most men (44.2%) indicated that key decision making for the family was made by their partners as compared to 32.7% women who said so. The findings mean that more women were taking the role of running families.

4.5.2 Effect of Relative Gender Power Relation on Domestic Violence against Men

The participants were requested to note their level of agreement with the statements concerning the impact of relative gender power relation on domestic violence against men. The output is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents according to whether Relative Gender Power of Women has Effect on Domestic Violence against Men

Factors of relative gender power	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total		Mean
						%	N	
Women have taken over running of homes	4.7	8.7	8.2	52.9	25.5	100.0	208	4.42
Women earn more than men	9.6	25.5	57.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	208	2.63
Law today has empowered women	2.9	5.3	0	57.2	34.6	100.0	208	4.15
Women empowerment contributed to domestic violence against men	0.0	8.2	34.1	35.1	22.6	100.0	208	3.72

The study findings show that most of the respondents (52.9%) agreed that the women have taken over the running of the homes today. The results further show that 25.5 percent of the respondents agreed strongly and a conclusion reached that most respondents averred that women ran their homes (mean score 4.42).

As to whether the women were earning more than the men, the results show that many participants (57.7%) remained neutral while 25.5% disagreed. A conclusion was drawn that many participants were neutral on who earned more between men and women.

Majority (57.2%) of the participants corresponded that Kenyan law empowered women, 34.6 respondents were in strong consensus on the same and it was concluded that most of the participants were in consensus that Kenyan law provided a conducive environment for women to be empowered (mean score 4.15).

Regarding the contribution of women empowerment on domestic violence over men, 35.1% respondents concurred to this statement while 34.1% were unbiased. A number of respondents averred that empowerment of women was a key contributor to domestic violence against men.

4.5.2.1 View of women on whether Relative Gender Power has Effect on Violence against Men

The study sought the views on only the women respondents on the whether the relative gender power had affected the violence against men. The outcome is captured in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: View of women on whether Relative Gender Power has Effect on Violence against men

Factors of relative gender power	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	
						%	N
Women have taken over running of homes	0.0	10.4	10.0	57.5	22.1	100.0	104
Women earn more than men	12.5	20.2	67.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Law today has empowered women	0.0	10.6	0.0	54.8	34.6	100.0	104
Women empowerment contributed to domestic violence against men	0.0	10.4	22.1	34.0	34.5	100.0	104

The study findings show that according to 79.6% of the women respondents, the women had taken over running of the homes. The findings show that none of the respondents believed that the women were earning more than the men. The findings show that majority (94.2%) participants agreed that the law today has empowered the women. The results show that 68.5% of the respondents believed that the women empowerment had contributed to the domestic violence against men.

4.5.2.2. View of Men on whether Relative Gender Power has Effect on Violence against men

The study sought the views on only the men respondents on the whether the relative gender power had affected the violence against men. The findings are presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: View of Men on whether Relative Gender Power has Effect on Violence against men

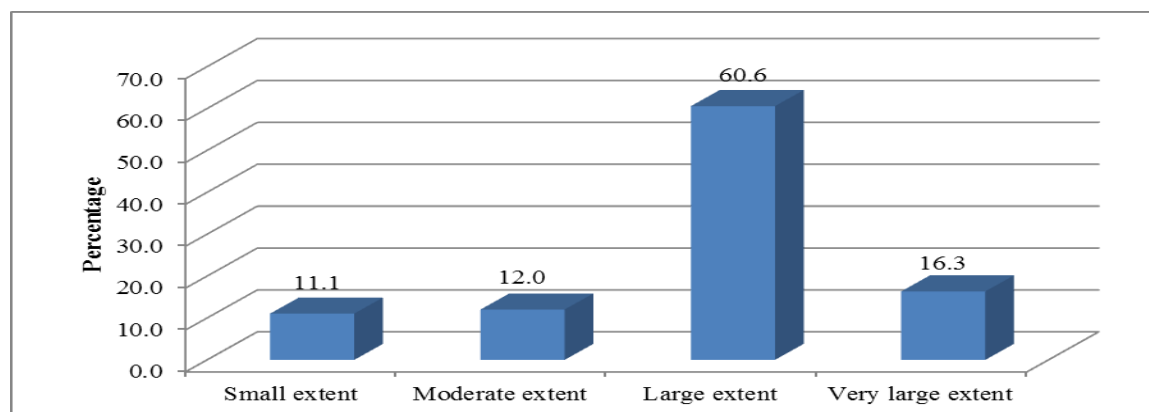
Factors of relative gender power	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	
						%	N
Women have taken over running of homes	9.7	6.7	6.7	48.1	28.8	100.0	104
Women earn more than men	6.7	31.1	48.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	104
Law today has empowered women	5.8	5.8	0.0	54.6	33.8	100.0	104
Women empowerment contributed to domestic violence against men	0.0	5.8	46.2	37.4	10.6	100.0	104

The study findings show that like the women respondents, most men respondents (76.9%) agreed that the women had taken over running of the homes. The findings also show that only a few men respondents (14.1%) indicated that women did not earn more than men. The findings show that 88.4% of the respondents agreed that the law empowered the women. The same percentage as the women respondents (48.0%) agreed that women empowerment contributed to domestic violence against men.

4.5.3 Extent Relative Power Relation Influenced Domestic Violence Against Men

The respondents were asked to state the extent to which the relative power relation influenced domestic violence against men. The findings are presented in Figure 4.9.

Figure 4.9: Extent Relative Power Relation Influenced Domestic Violence Against Men (N=208)



The study findings show that majority of the respondents (60.6%) of the indicated that the relative gender power had influenced domestic violence against men in Nyeri to a large extent while 16.3 percent of the respondents indicated that this was so to a very large extent. The findings mean that the relative gender power influenced the domestic violence against men to a large extent. These findings may be in agreement with the views of Bates, Graham-Kevan and Archer (2014) that the domestic violence against men is as a result of women who want to demonstrate control over their men due to the powers they have which may be as a result of the education, financial of leadership.

Asked to state how the relative gender power relation has influenced the increase in the domestic gender base violence against men, some respondents stated that the women feel that the government is backing them up more than before. The respondents said that the relative gender power relation has made men to feel insecure which has resulted in majority of the men resorting to drinking silly thereby neglecting their roles in the family thereby exerting a lot of pressure on women to take up all the roles and therefore a small provocation results into a domestic violence with women beating their men. The study established that according to some respondents, pressure to provide for the family especially financial burden has made men desperate and frustrated thereby turning to drinking. The respondents also stated that they felt that the relative gender power relation has made women to feel so empowered to the extent that they can take care of the homes in the absence of men and therefore any small provocation results into violence. The respondents said that due to the relative gender power relation, the women have assumed the roles of men leaving men idle and which has become the source of conflict. The respondents further said that because of the empowerment the women have received, the women have taken themselves as equal to men.

The chiefs responding on the extent the gender power relation had influenced domestic violence against men in the region, said that women today feel much empowered whether in terms of education, finance and leadership and have taken over most responsibilities in the homes rendering men irrelevant and therefore increase in violence against men.

4.6 Remedies to Domestic Violence against Men

The church leader respondents were asked to state what the church was doing to address the problem of domestic violence against men. The findings show that church leaders said that they were teaching the women to love their husbands as that was the only way to make them change their drinking and becoming responsible in the family. The respondents further said that they were teaching men to stop irresponsible drinking and drug abuse and to become responsible in their families. Some other church leaders stated that the church was advocating for peace and harmony in the families. One of the administrators said that the church has not taken seriously the issues of domestic violence against men in the region as they are doing very little to help address the matter.

The respondents were asked to list the remedies to increased domestic violence against men in the region. The chiefs stated that there was need to intensify training for both the men and women on the importance of peaceful coexistence in the family. The Chiefs further said that there was need to teach the community and men in particular on the dangers of illicit brews and challenging them to be responsible in their families. The respondents indicated that the women should be trained on the importance of loving their men. The respondents stated that there was need to start counseling centers in the region to council the community especially those families affected by the domestic violence against men. The religious leaders indicated that for a long time, the advocacy has been on women empowerment and men have been neglected which they said needs a balance so that men do not feel they are threatened and hence run away from responsibilities. The results show that according to most respondents, the government should burn all illicit brew in the region.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Women Socio-economic Empowerment and Domestic Violence against Men

The study established that according to 34.6 percent of the respondents, the major source of income was farming while 33.7 percent major source of income was employment. The findings revealed that 44 percent of the respondents owned between one and three acres of land while 27 percent of the respondents owned less than an acre. However, the findings showed that 23 percent of the respondents owned between four and five acres. The study established that most of the residents of Nyeri kept animals as 54.8 percent were involved in animal husbandry. The findings further showed that 32.2 percent of the respondents were involved in cash crop farming for income generating activity. The study established that 38 percent of the respondents of which majority were men (54.8 out of 76) were in charge of the farm produce and the sales. The findings also revealed that 33.7 percent of the respondents indicated that it was their partners who were in charge of the farm produce and the sales (out of the 67.3, 56.7 were women).

The study findings revealed that generally, most of the respondents owned businesses which generated income for them (mean score 3.61). The study also established that the number of men who were breadwinners in their families was slightly higher (57%) than that of the women (43%) meaning that more and more women were becoming bread winners of their families. The results of the study show that most of the respondents indicated that their families relied upon them to finance family needs (mean score, 3.51). Of these however, 60.5 percent were men and 39.5 percent were women. The study findings show that most of the respondents were the decision makers in their families (mean score, 3.17). The results however, show that the number of women decision makers (54.4%) was higher than the number of men (45.6%) making decision in the family. The findings show that respondents were none committal as to whether the women were more educated than men (mean score, 2.91). The study established that the women generally have a feeling that the men have ran away from their responsibility of providing for the family (mean score 3.85).

Many participants were in agreement that the women were truly overburdened with house duties in the absence of their men (mean score 4.08). The results show that respondents generally agreed that the economic empowerment of the women has contributed to the increasing cases of domestic violence against men (mean score 3.33). From the study findings, Most of the respondents (51%) indicated that the socio-economic factors influenced the domestic violence against men in Nyeri to a large extent. These were echoed by the key informant respondents who stated that the women socio-economic empowerment influenced the increase in the domestic violence against men.

5.1.2 Illicit Brew and Domestic Violence against Men

The study findings revealed that respondents strongly agreed that the illicit brew was readily available in Nyeri (mean score 4.26). The study established that the respondents generally agreed that the majority of the men in Nyeri were drunkards (Mean score, 3.39). The study further established that the respondents were in agreement that the illicit brew was the reason men neglected their responsibilities (mean score, 3.91). The results showed that many respondents, most men were not employed and were only engaged in drinking alcohol (mean score, 3.42). The increase in the drunkenness which was to blame for the increased domestic violence against men (mean score 4.24). Most participants (89%) indicated that illicit brew largely influenced the domestic violence against men. The findings were also echoed by the key informants who opined that because of excessive drinking, men have become weak physically and even mentally making them easy to attack and that men had left their positions to women and have embraced drinking more than family.

5.1.3 Relative Gender Power Relation and Domestic Violence against Men

The study established that 39 percent of the respondents indicated that it was their partners who made the key decisions in their families while 32 percent of the respondents made key decisions about their families on their own. The results show that there were more women (54) making key decisions on their own than men (13). Most men (46) indicated that key decision making for the family was made by their partners as compared to 34 women who said so. The results showed that majority of the respondents strongly believed that women were running the homes (mean score 4.42). The study established that according to majority of the respondents, law today

has empowered women (mean score 4.15). The findings showed that respondents generally agreed that the women empowerment contributed to the domestic violence against men (mean score, 3.72). The study findings revealed that most participants (76.9%) of the indicated that the relative gender power had influenced domestic violence against men in Nyeri to a large extent.

5.2 Conclusion

From the foregoing findings, the study concludes that the socio-economic factors such as decision making, taking over financial responsibilities among others influenced the increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri. The study further concludes that readily available illicit brew in the region which men have given themselves to excessive drinking thereby neglecting their responsibilities in the families was a major cause of increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri. Finally, the study concludes that the relative gender power relations such as the empowerment of the women by the law, economic empowerment, women in leadership among others have to some extent influenced the increased domestic violence against men in Nyeri.

5.3 Recommendations

The study made the these recommendations following the findings of the study:

The county government of Nyeri need to organize for seminars where men will be invited to be taught on the importance of taking up their full responsibilities as the family heads and to avoid abdicating their responsibilities to women as this is a recipe for domestic violence against men.

The county governments need to introduce laws that will pass painful punishments both to the sellers and the consumers of the illicit brew with the view of controlling the consumption of the illicit brews in the County as to discourage men from the irresponsible drinking, hence engage in productive activities.

There is a for the government to focus on empowering both the men and the women so that no one sees himself/herself as better that the other. The government through local leaders such as the Chiefs and the religious leaders should sensitize the community on the need for peaceful co-existence.

5.4 Suggestions for Future Studies

This study was done on the factors contributing to the increase in domestic violence against men in Nyeri County only. A replica of this research ought to be done in other counties in Kenya with the view of establishing the factors contributing to the increased domestic violence against men.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Please tick where applicable)

1. What is your gender? Male Female
2. What age bracket do you belong? 20-29 30-39 40-49
50-59 60+
3. What is your marital status Separated Married
Widow(er) Divorced
4. If married or once married, how long have you been in the marriage?
Less than 5 years 5 – 10 years 11
– 15 years 16 – 20 years Over 20 years
5. How many children do you have? None One Two
Three – four Five and more
6. Highest educational level attained?
Primary education Secondary education
Polytechnic/University Others specify

7. What is your occupation? Housewife Farmer
Businesswoman Employed

SECTION B: INFLUENCE OF WOMEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

8. What is your major source of income? Business
Employment Farming Casual labour Others
(specify)_____
9. What is the size of your farm? None Less than an acre
1-3 acres 4 – 5 acres Over 5 acres
10. What income generating farm activities are you involved in?
Animal husbandry Cash crop farming
Horticulture farming Others specify

11. Who controls the farm produce and sales? Self [] Partner []
Jointly []

12. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding the socio-economic factors that have effect on the domestic violence against men. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1 represents strongly disagree, 2 represents disagree, 3 represents neutral, 4 represents agree and 5 represents strongly agree.

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
I have a business which generates income for me					
I am the bread winner of our family					
My family depends on me financially for everything					
I am the decision maker in the family					
Women today are more educated than men in Nyeri					
The women feel that the men have run away from their responsibility to provide for the family.					
The women are over burdened with the home duties in the absence of men.					
The fact that women are empowered economically, has contributed to the domestic violence against men.					

13. To what extent has the socio-economic factors influenced the domestic violence against men? (Tick (√) appropriately)

1. No extent [] 2. Small extent []
3. Moderate extent [] 4. Great extent []
5. Very great extent []

14. In your opinion, state how the socio-economic factors have influenced the increase in domestic violence against men? _____

SECTION C: EFFECT OF ILLICIT BREW ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

15. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding the illicit brew effect on the domestic violence against men use a scale of 1-5 where 1 = Strongly disagree 4 = Agree. 2 = Disagree 5 = Strongly agree 3 = Neutral

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Illicit brew is available everywhere in Nyeri					
Majority of men in Nyeri are drunkards					
Men have neglected their responsibility due to drunkenness					
Most men are not employed and are engaged only in drinking alcohol					
The increase in drunkenness among men is the main reason for increased domestic violence against men					

16. To what extent has illicit brew influenced the domestic violence against men in Nyeri? (Tick (√) appropriately)

1. No extent [] 2. Small extent [] 3. Moderate extent [] 4. Great extent [] 5. Very great extent []

17. In your opinion, how has the illicit brew influenced the increase in domestic violence against men? _____

SECTION D: ROLE OF RELATIVE GENDER POWER RELATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

18. Who is responsible for key decision making in your family?

Jointly Own decision Partner decision

19. State the extent to which you agree with the following statements with regard to the relative gender power relation on domestic violence against men on a scale of 1-5 where:

1 = Strongly disagree 4 = Agree. 2 = Disagree

5 = Strongly agree 3 = Neutral

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Women have taken over running of the homes today					
Women today earn more than men					
The law today has empowered women					
The women empowerment has contributed to the domestic violence against men					

20. To what extent has relative gender power relation influenced the domestic violence against men in Nyeri? (Tick (√) appropriately)

1. No extent 2. Small extent

3. Moderate extent 4. Great extent

5. Very great extent

21. In your opinion, state how the relative gender power relation influenced the increase in domestic violence against men?

**APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND
RELIGIOS LEADERS**

1. What is your name? _____

2. What position do you hold in the society? _____

3. How long have been in this region? _____

4. Why do you think there has been a rise in the violence against men in the society?

5. In your opinion, would you link domestic violence against men with socio-economic factors?

6. Is the use of illicit brew the major cause of increase in domestic violence against men in this region? Please explain.

7. In your view, to what extent has the gender power relations been the cause of domestic violence against men in the region?

8. To what extent do you attribute the rise in the domestic violence against men to men neglecting their responsibilities in the family?

9. What role has the church played in addressing domestic violence against men in the region?

10. In your opinion, what is the remedy to the domestic violence against men in the region?
