

**INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG STUDENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

BY

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**A PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE OF
ANTHROPOLOGY, GENDER AND AFRICAN STUDIES, IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER
OF ARTS IN GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.**

2012

DECLARATION

I declare that this project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Sign.....*Igandu*..... Date.....*22-10-2012*.....

Deborah Igandu Njagi
N69/76204/2009

This project paper has been forwarded for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Sign.....*Nyamongo*..... Date.....*22/10/12*.....
Prof. Nyamongo

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Samuel Mwangi Kamami and our five week old son Nathaniel James Kamami Mwangi. Your pride in my pursuit for higher education was unmistakable and unmatched; your spirit truly inspired such unquenchable thirst in me to clear my studies. For all your diligence and passion, this work is my jewel of honour for my loving husband.

To all women and men who have made it their obligation to help victims of gender-based violence and especially the victims of intimate partner violence, re-build their hopes, you are the embers of hope within my heart and source of inspiration.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to give thanks to the Almighty God for His blessings upon me that enabled me to complete this work.

I am extremely grateful to my supervisor, for his understanding nature, outstanding theoretical input, consistent guidance and patience throughout this project. I would also like to thank Eric Murithi and James Gitonga who assisted me during the research process. Lastly, is to sincerely thank my Parents for their financial support and encouragement, my sisters Anne and Lynn, friends Sara, Jesse, Margaret, Pauline, Esther and Dalmus for their encouragement and support throughout this process. God bless you all!!

ABSTRACT

This was a cross-sectional study on intimate partner violence (IPV) among students of the University of Nairobi. The study sought to determine the forms of IPV prevalent amongst University of Nairobi students, investigate factors influencing it and to establish its consequences. The study was guided by the social learning theory. The unit of analysis was the individual male or female student.

The study consisted of 100 male and female students, who had been or are in a relationship. Data were collected through, structured interviews; key informant interviews, and focus group discussions.

The study findings show that physical, sexual and verbal/emotional violence is prevalent among students at the University of Nairobi. The study also shows that physical violence is the highest form of intimate partner violence. Secondly, the study shows that the main cause of intimate partner violence among students is infidelity and mistrust. Other factors that influence IPV are alcohol and drug abuse, and socialization of the victims and perpetrators, where they learnt that it is okay to beat a woman/man when the occasion called for it. Lastly, the study found that the main consequences of IPV among students are unwanted pregnancies, discontinuation of studies, and attempted suicide, poor academic performance, seclusion from family and friends and, in worst cases, death from suicide.

This study concludes that intimate partner violence is prevalent among university students. It is influenced in one way or another by social norms learned in various environments. It has serious consequences in leading to death in some cases.

This study recommends that sensitization on gender- based violence and in particular intimate partner violence be carried out by trained professionals to enlighten both the student community and the administrative staff.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDC	Center for Diseases Control
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
GBV	Gender- Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SGBV	Sexual and gender based violence
SWA	Student Welfare Authority
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in its various forms, is endemic in communities around the world, cutting across class, race, age, religion and national boundaries (Population Council, 2008). This form of violence mostly manifests itself as intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is described as physical, sexual or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy (CDC, 2004).

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC, 2004) in the United States women experience about 4.8 million intimate partner related physical assaults and rapes each year. Men are the victims of about 2.9 million intimate partner related physical assaults each year. Intimate partner violence resulted in 1,544 deaths in the United States in 2004. Of these deaths, 25% were male and 75% were female. In Kenya, according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS and ICF Macro, 2010), 39% of women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence, with almost one in four women (24 %) experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.

The assumption that IPV occurs only in established intimate relationships like marriage or cohabitation is wrong. Since Makepeace (1981) published the first study of physical intimate partner violence in dating relationships, many studies have documented the widespread prevalence of dating IPV in Canada and the United States. Estimates of the prevalence of violence in college student dating relationships vary from 13% to 74% but the most consistent prevalence rates range from about 20% to 33% (Smith *et al.*, 2005). For example, in a recent study, 34% of college students in dating relationships reported the occurrence of physical aggression in the relationship over the previous 12 months (Straus and Ramirez, 2002). This replicates numerous findings that show that approximately one third of high school and college

students have experienced dating IPV, as perpetrators and/or victims, at one or more times in their dating history (Fincham *et al.*, 2008).

Intimate partner violence among college students is not a problem limited to North America. In a study of 31 university samples in 16 countries, Straus (2004) found that at the median university, 29% of the students had physically assaulted a dating partner in the previous 12 months (range 17–45%). The significance of IPV among college students worldwide is further emphasized by two observations. First, dating IPV can result in physical injury and medical attention-seeking and is associated with psychological distress, low grade-point average, disciplinary problems, and rapid-repeat pregnancies. Second, dating IPV appears to be a precursor of marital IPV. For example, O’Leary *et al.* (1989) noted that physical assault during courtship increases the likelihood of marital violence. The relationship between dating IPV among college students and marital IPV is important in light of the fact that about 30% of dating couples in college find themselves married within 5 years (Sprecher, 1999).

In Kenya, women who are older and employed are more likely to experience IPV than younger unemployed women. This is evident from the report by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and ICF Macro (2010), which states that women between the ages of 40-49 years experience 43.5% of physical violence and 28.5% in the same age set have experienced sexual violence. Kenyan women with more education and higher socioeconomic status experienced less intimate partner violence (Brody, 2008). Further studies show that almost half (52%) of women from low-income areas experience intimate partner violence (Chesire *et al.*, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures, and maims – physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girls’ equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms (WHO, 2008). Intimate partner violence is one of the ways through which violence is meted out on women. When violence takes place within intimate relationships, as is very often the case, the violence or abuse is effectively condoned by the tacit silence and the passivity displayed, by the state and law enforcing machinery (Chesire *et al.*, 2010).

Reports from the Kenyan media in the recent past have shown stories of young women and men being murdered and/or taking their own lives as a result of an intimate relationship going sour. Stories of students found dead in their hostel room after a lover's quarrel, especially in cases of multiple relationships or what is popularly known as "love triangles", are not uncommon within the campus hostel environment. Similarly stories of a male/female student being publicly humiliated by a partner either by being beaten or abused in public or being thrown out of a room naked or scantily dressed are also not uncommon within the hostels. Students in universities are more prone to violence as a result of jealousy brought about by students, male and female, engaging in multiple relationships. In view of this the study focussed on intimate partner violence among University of Nairobi students.

The study sought answers to:

- (i) What are the forms of IPV among university students?
- (ii) What factors influence IPV among university students?
- (iii) What are the consequences of IPV on university students?

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 Overall objective

To explore the forms and factors that precipitate IPV among University of Nairobi students.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- i) To determine the forms of IPV amongst University of Nairobi students.
- ii) To investigate factors influencing IPV among University of Nairobi students.
- iii) To establish the consequences of IPV among University of Nairobi students.

1.4 Justification of the study

Intimate partner violence is a major problem in Kenya as in the rest of the world. There is therefore need for studies to determine the prevalence of intimate partner violence in the society. Studies carried out in the Kenyan society in general, revolve around domestic violence among married and cohabiting partners. Therefore a gap exists in knowledge; relationships subsist in society between men and women who are not married and who do not cohabit, and in these relationships violence abounds. The study aimed to fill this gap.

This study has contributed knowledge to the problem in critical sectors including university administration and various organizations and this should assist in the establishment of intervention programmes and policies that not only deal with sexual violence in general but intimate partner violence in particular.

1.5 Scope and limitations of the study

The study was conducted at the University of Nairobi's Main Campus located within Nairobi town. It focused on students living in the university hostels. The student respondents had to be in a relationship currently with another student within the campus hostels.

The study was limited to students living within campus hostels and therefore the findings might not fully representative of the whole population in the campus, which includes students who reside outside the campus. Secondly, the study targeted individuals who were or had been in a relationship for more than three months. It excluded all the other students who were not in an intimate relationship and had been experiencing violence within their relationships.

The study design may not have captured the entire scope of factors and societal norms regarding intimate partner violence, and the issues that motivate partner abuse or attitudes towards partner abuse such as economic dependence. Further, since the study was based on self-reporting, the sensitivity and stigma associated with violence might have led to underreporting and non-response.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this section, literature from other studies in regard to intimate partner violence and the youth, social and economic factors influencing IPV, forms of IPV and consequences of IPV is reviewed.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Intimate partner violence and the youth

Adolescent and college-age women in America as in the rest of the world represent a particularly vulnerable group for intimate partner violence (IPV) (Daley and Noland, 2001). Young age is seen as one of the factors that lead to intimate partner violence. Young people have come together to form organizations that help in combating Sexual gender based violence in general and intimate partner violence in particular. This has come about as a result of high rates of physical, sexual and psychological / emotional violence in the society today.

2.2.2 Factors influencing intimate partner violence

Many factors have been linked to a man's risk of physically assaulting an intimate partner, including: young age, low income, low academic achievement and involvement in aggressive or delinquent behaviours an adolescent. A history of violence in the male partner's family (particularly having seen his own mother beaten or having experienced violence as a child) and growing up in an impoverished family are also important factors related to perpetrating partner violence (Martin et al., 1999).

Many studies find excessive alcohol use to be strongly associated with perpetrating partner violence, though there is debate as to whether heavy drinking causes men to be violent or whether it is used to excuse violent behaviour. Certain personality factors – including insecurity, low self-esteem, depression and aggressive or antisocial personality disorders – are linked to partner violence, as are factors such as discord or conflict in the marital relationship (Mechanic et al., 2000).

Women are particularly vulnerable to abuse by their partners in societies where there are marked inequalities between men and women, rigid gender roles, cultural norms

that support a man's right to inflict violence on his intimate partner, and weak sanctions against such behaviour (Stark and Flitcraft, 1996).

2.2.2.1 Education

Most of the studies on factors associated with IPV control for individual factors such as women's education and, sometimes, husbands'/partners' education. The relationship between IPV and educational status is mixed, however. In Jordan, neither man's nor woman's education was associated with man's perpetration of physical or sexual violence (Clark et al., 2008). In South Africa, men with fewer years of education were more likely to report perpetrating physical violence in the past 10 years (Abrahams et al. 2006). A recent study from India found that, in comparison with women having some college education, women with fewer years of education had a higher risk of lifetime and recent (past 12 months) experience of IPV. Women were also at higher risk of IPV if their husbands had less than college education (Ackerson et al., 2008).

In Peru, based on the Peruvian DHS, women who had post-secondary education were significantly less likely to report experiencing physical abuse by their partners (Flake, 2005). In the report *Profiling Domestic Violence*, women's education was significantly associated, after multivariate adjustment, with lifetime spousal violence only in Cambodia, Egypt, and India (Kishor and Johnson, 2004).

2.2.2.2 Wealth

A recent study in India explored the risk and protective factors for women experiencing IPV and found that greater wealth and social support were protective against violence (Jeyaseelan et al. 2007). Higher household economic status was associated with less physical violence in marriage in Vietnam (Luke et al., 2007) and Cambodia (Yount and Carrera, 2006). In Mexico, household socioeconomic status was not consistently associated with women's reports of physical violence by partners in the 12 months prior to the survey (Castro et al., 2008). The relationship between household wealth or economic status and IPV appears to vary by context and method of measurement (Kishor and Johnson, 2004; Kishor and Johnson, 2006).

2.2.2.3 Alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of all forms of interpersonal violence. Heavy alcohol consumption by men (and often women) is associated with intimate partner violence, if not consistently. Alcohol is thought to reduce inhibitions, cloud judgment, and impair ability to interpret social cues. However, biological links between alcohol and violence are complex. Research on the social anthropology of alcohol drinking suggests that connections between violence and drinking and drunkenness are socially learnt and not universal. Some researchers have noted that alcohol may act as a cultural “time out” for antisocial behaviour. Thus, men are more likely to act violently when drunk because they do not feel they will be held accountable for their behaviour. In some settings, men have described using alcohol in a premeditated manner to enable them to beat their partner because they feel that this is socially expected of them. It seems likely that drugs that reduce inhibition, such as cocaine, will have similar relations to those of alcohol with intimate partner violence, but there has been little population-based research on this subject (Gelles and Strauss, 1998).

2.2.2.4 Social norms

Many researchers have discussed intimate partner violence as a learned social behaviour for both men and women. The intergenerational cycling of violence has been documented in many settings. The sons of women who are beaten are more likely to beat their intimate partners and, in some settings, to have been beaten themselves as children. The daughters of women who are beaten are more likely to be beaten as adults. Women who are beaten in childhood by parents are also more likely to be abused by intimate partners as adults (Holt et al., 2008).

Experiences of violence in the home in childhood teach children that violence is normal in certain settings. In this way, men learn to use violence and women learn to tolerate it or at least tolerate aggressive behaviour. Cross-cultural studies of intimate partner violence suggest that it is much more frequent in societies where violence is usual in conflict situations and political struggles. An example of this relation is South Africa, where not only is there a history of violent state repression and community insurrection, but also violence is deployed frequently in many situations including disputes between neighbours and colleagues at work. Verbal and physical violence

between staff and patients in health settings is also very common and contributes to violence being accepted as a social norm. Many cultures condone the use of physical violence by men against women in certain circumstances and within certain boundaries of severity. In these settings, so long as boundaries are not crossed, the social cost of physical violence is low. This tolerance may result from families or communities emphasising the importance of maintenance of the male-female union at all costs, police trivialising reports of domestic strife, or lack of legislation to protect women (Holt et al., 2008).

2.3 Forms of intimate partner violence

The most common forms of intimate partner violence are:

2.3.1 Physical violence

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force (e.g., shoving, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, or use of a weapon, restraints, or one's size and strength against another person) with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or physical harm (CDC, 2004).

2.3.2 Sexual violence

Sexual violence can be divided into three categories: (1) the use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act unwillingly, whether or not the act is completed; (2) an attempted or completed sexual act involving a person who, because of illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure, is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, decline participation, or communicate unwillingness to engage in the act; and (3) abusive sexual contact (CDC, 2004).

2.3.3 Threats of physical or sexual violence

Threats of physical or sexual violence communicate the intent to cause death, disability, injury, or physical harm through the use of words, gestures, or weapons (CDC, 2004).

2.3.4 Psychological/emotional violence

Psychological/emotional violence traumatizes the victim by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics (e.g., humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information, isolating the victim from friends and family, denying access to money or other basic resources). In most cases, emotional violence has been preceded by acts or threats of physical or sexual violence (Population Council, 2008).

2.3.5 Stalking

Stalking is often included among types of intimate partner violence. Stalking generally refers to harassing or threatening behaviour that an individual engages in repeatedly, such as sending the victim unwanted presents, following or laying in wait for the victim, damaging or threatening to damage the victim's property, appearing at a victim's home or place of business, defaming the victim's character or spreading rumours, or harassing the victim via the Internet by posting personal information (Tjaden et al., 2000). As with perpetrators of physical and sexual violence, stalkers may be motivated by a desire to exert control over their victims. Stalking and intimate partner violence may co-occur.

2.4 Consequences of intimate partner violence

IPV has profound effects of the abused women's physical and mental health as well as psychological well being. There have been a lot of serious health consequences of violence against women especially in their physical and mental health (Koss, 1990; Walker, 1996; Stark and Flitcraft, 1996; Plitcha, 2004).

Intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women in adulthood can lead directly to serious injury, disability or death. They can also lead indirectly to a variety of health problems, such as stress-induced physiological changes, substance use and lack of fertility control and personal autonomy as is often seen in abusive relationships. Compared to their non-abused peers, abused women have higher rates of unintended pregnancies and abortions; sexually transmitted infections, including HIV; and mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, sleeps and eating disorders. When this violence occurs during pregnancy, it is associated with adverse pregnancy events – such as miscarriage, pre-term births and stillbirths (Ahmed et al., 2006;

Asling-Monemi et al., 2008; Boy and Salihu, 2004; Campbell, 2002; Campbell et al., 2008; Dunkle et al., 2004; Plichta and Falik, 2001; and Vos et al., 2006).

Intimate partner violence not only affects the women involved, but may also damage the health and well-being of children in the family. This is in part due to increased rates of depression and traumatic stress in the abused mothers, and the destructive effects of intimate partner violence on the quality of their attachment and parenting capacities. One review of studies examining the presence of both child maltreatment and intimate partner violence found that they occurred during the same period in 45–70% of studies (Holt *et al.*, 2008). In the majority of such cases, a child witnessing intimate partner violence appeared to precede the subsequent maltreatment of children by family members (McGuigan and Pratt, 2001). Studies have shown that the children of abused mothers have lower rates of immunization and higher rates of diarrhoeal disease, and are more likely to die before the age of five years (Asling-Monemi et al., 2008; Silverman et al., 2009).

Findings from a number of reviews show that witnessing intimate partner violence can also negatively affect the normal development of children in the family. For example, one meta-analysis concluded that children's exposure to violence between parents is significantly correlated with child problems in the areas of social, emotional, behavioural, cognitive and general health functioning (Kitzmann et al., 2003). However, not all children are similarly affected and a significant percentage of children in some review studies showed no negative developmental problems despite witnessing repeated violence (Edelson, 1999; Wolfe et al., 2003). This suggests that each child will experience adult intimate partner violence in a unique way depending upon a variety of factors. Such factors are likely to include whether there was also physical abuse of the child, the child's sex and age, the time since exposure to violence and the child's relationship with adults in the home.

Studies from several countries have found that HIV-positive women report higher rates of intimate partner violence (Dunkle et al., 2004; Maman et al., 2000) and there is increasing evidence that HIV risk is linked to lifetime exposure to violence in complex ways (Campbell et al., 2008). Rape is a potential cause of direct infection with HIV for some women, yet even in high-prevalence settings the low HIV

transmission risk during a single sexual act makes it unlikely that rape results in a substantial proportion of population-level HIV cases. Violence and gender inequality are more likely to increase HIV risk through indirect pathways, including chronically abusive relationships where women are repeatedly exposed to the same individual, and are unable to negotiate condom use for safer sex (WHO/UNAIDS, 2010).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by social learning theory. The theory proposed by Albert Bandura (1977) postulates that people are born knowing nothing, they learn behaviour from their immediate environment. Bandura proposed that social learning occurs in four main stages of imitation: Close contact, imitation of superiors, understanding of concepts and role model behaviour. Violence therefore is learned by an individual as he/she grows up.

Rotter (1945) suggests that the effect of behaviour has an impact on the motivation of people to engage in specific behaviour. People wish to avoid negative consequences, while desiring positive outcomes. Social learning theory suggests that behaviour is influenced by environmental factors and psychological factors. Social learning theory predicts prevalence rates of partner aggression will be higher for those “who have witnessed others they admire using aggression against a partner” (Sellers et al., 2005). Social learning theory also predicts those who hold definitions approving violence, who associate with perpetrators of violence, and who anticipate rewards (getting one’s way) with fewer costs will also have higher prevalence rates of partner aggression (Sellers et al., 2005).

Social learning theory is relevant to this study as it emphasizes socialization processes as the reason why intimate partner violence is present in society. In most campuses, men who are seen to be cohabiting with their girlfriends tend to have greater benefits. This is because they are kept. This means that they have their food prepared for them, their rooms are kept clean and their clothes are washed regularly. Violence seems to take place when the female counterpart stops carrying out her duties. In most campuses a majority of cohabiting couples have a routine, both attend classes in the morning, but the girl does not attend the noon classes because she goes to prepare lunch for both of them.

Culture plays an important role in the prevalence of IPV in Kenya. This is also seen in the university setting. Most cultures allow for a man to hit a woman when he feels she has wronged him. In campus this is also true; men especially from rural areas who begin relationships with female students are more likely to slap a female student when they disagree because it is a learned behaviour.

A majority of the female students do not take slapping, pushing, spitting, arm twisting and shoving to be acts of violence. They have seen this happen to their mothers, sisters, friends and neighbours and these women did not complain about it. They took it as a normal occurrence and went on with their daily lives.

2.6 Assumptions of the study

1. Physical, psychological and sexual forms of intimate partner violence are prevalent among students of the University of Nairobi.
2. Social and economic factors influence intimate partner violence among University of Nairobi students.
3. Intimate partner violence negatively affects the students' self-esteem, academic performance and social relationships.

2.7 Definition of terms

Intimate partner - refers to current or former spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends.

Prevalence - refers to the percentage of persons within a demographic group (e.g., female or male) who are victimized during a specific period, such as in the person's lifetime or the previous 12 months.

Violence - refers to any act, physical or psychological which aims to hurt, intimidate, and maim an individual sometimes this may lead to death.

Rape - is defined as an event that occurs without the victim's consent and involves the use of threat or force to penetrate the victim's vagina, anus or mouth with a penis, tongue, fingers, or object. The definition includes both attempted and completed rape.

Physical assault- is defined as behaviour that threatens, attempts, or actually inflicts physical harm. The definition includes a wide range of behaviours, from slapping, pushing, spitting on, pinching, and pulling hair, throwing of harmful objects like books or stones at the victim, choking, grabbing and beating up.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used in the study. It describes the research site, research design, study population, sample population, sampling procedure, data collection methods, data processing and analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research site

The University of consists of six campuses all located within the capital city of Nairobi. It boasts a student population of 36,991. Of these 14,257 are female while 22,734 are male. Fifteen thousand students live in the campus hostels.

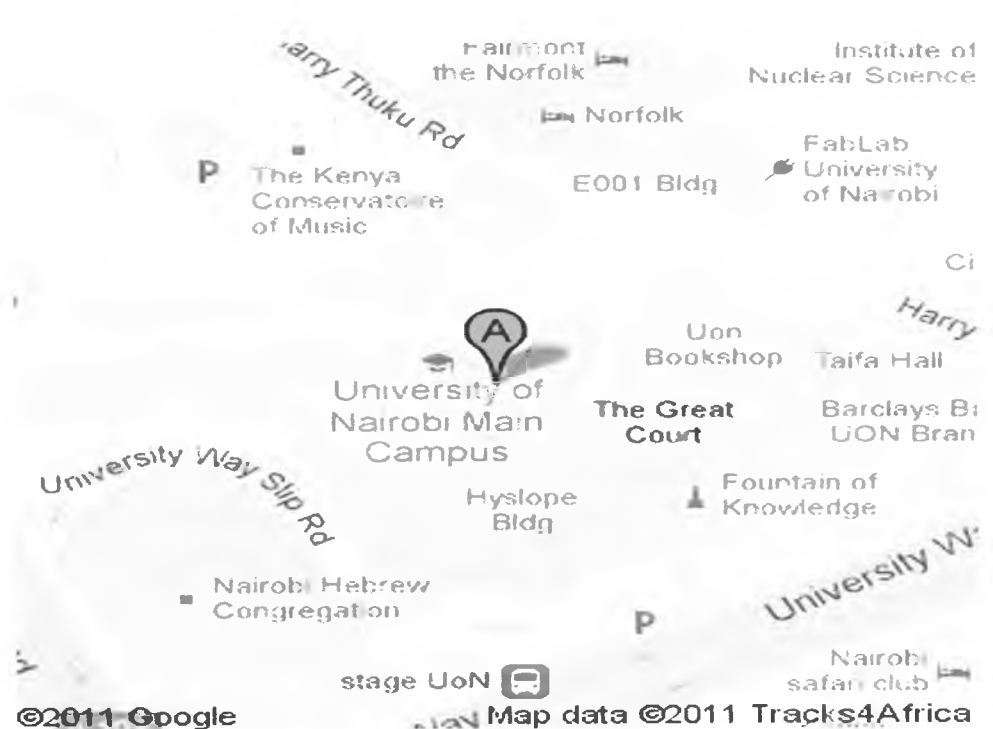


Figure 3.1: Map of University of Nairobi

(Source: Google Maps 2011)

3.3 Research design

The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional design. It was carried out in two phases. The first phase involved quantitative data collection using a structured questionnaire. Phase two involved in-depth interviews using an interview guide to obtain qualitative data.

3.4 Study population

The study population included all men and women students living in the Main Campus hostels. The Main Campus hostels have a population of approximately 5,000 students. Male and female students live in separate hostels, male students outnumber the female students. The unit of analysis was the individual male or female student.

3.5 Sample population and unit of analysis

The sample population consisted of 100 male and female students. The study targeted students in a relationship, or students who have ever been in a relationship with another student who live within the same campus hostels. The survey respondents were identified with the help of students who aided in the survey and knew of others who could be interviewed.

3.6 Sampling procedure

The study used non-probability sampling, specifically snowball sampling. Contacts were made with students within the main campus hostels, who were not necessarily in a relationship. These students then assisted in identifying students who lived within the campus hostels who were in a relationship. These students helped in identifying others who like them were in or had been in a relationship.

3.7 Data collection methods

3.7.1 Survey Technique

The study used a structured questionnaire (Appendix II) designed to elicit information from the study subjects. The questionnaire was divided into sections looking into forms of intimate partner violence, factors influencing intimate partner violence and the consequences of intimate partner violence.

3.7.2. Focus Group Discussions

Two focus group discussions were conducted using a focus group discussion guide (Appendix III). One group comprised of 10 discussants while the second had 12

discussants all of the same sex. They were chosen from different years and fields of study to ensure all the students were well represented. The discussion sought answers to what forms of intimate partner violence were prevalent within the campus, the social and economic factors that influenced the prevalence of intimate partner violence and the consequences of intimate partner violence.

3.7.3 Key Informant interviews

A key informant interview guide (Appendix IV) was administered to five professionals knowledgeable on issues dealing with intimate partner violence within the campus environment. The informants were chosen through purposive sampling. The informants came from various offices and departments within campus that deal with student issues. The first one was a counsellor in the office of the Dean of Students who deals with all issues that pertain to student life within campus. The second key informant was the senior deputy chief security personnel while the other three key informants were identified from the Student Welfare Authority (SWA) Main Campus offices which deal directly with issues related to students who live within the campus hostels. The interviews revolved around what forms of intimate partner violence were present within the hostels, what factors influenced the prevalence of intimate partner violence in the campus and, lastly, the consequences of intimate partner violence in campus.

3.8 Data processing and analysis

Quantitative data were edited manually, ordered and entered into the computer and analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. The information is presented through descriptive statistics in the form of bar graphs, tables, and pie charts.

Qualitative data from focus group discussions and key informant interviews were transcribed, translated and coded. They were organized around patterns and themes relating to the research questions, and then examined for confirming or refuting evidence of these patterns. Content analysis of the same was undertaken and the results used to bolster findings from quantitative analysis.

3.9 Ethical considerations

A research permit was sought from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology through the National Council for Science and Technology. To ensure the

anonymity of the respondents, each questionnaire had a reference number which ensured easy data processing and analysis, and did not require the respondents to state their names and location; this also ensured their privacy. Secondly, the questionnaire had in it an attached informed consent form (Appendix I) that each respondent was required to sign before answering the questions, which stated the reasons for the study and what information the researchers were looking for and how long it would take to answer the questions.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG STUDENTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study. The chapter starts with presentation of the socio-demographic characteristics of the informants and then discusses the rest of the findings.

4.2 Socio-demographic information of the respondents

4.2.1 Age of the respondent

The respondents' ages ranged from 20 years to 27 years. A majority of them were in the 22-24 year age group of these 15.3% were 24 years old, 21.4% were 22 years old while 28.6% indicated that they were 23 years of age (Figure4.1).

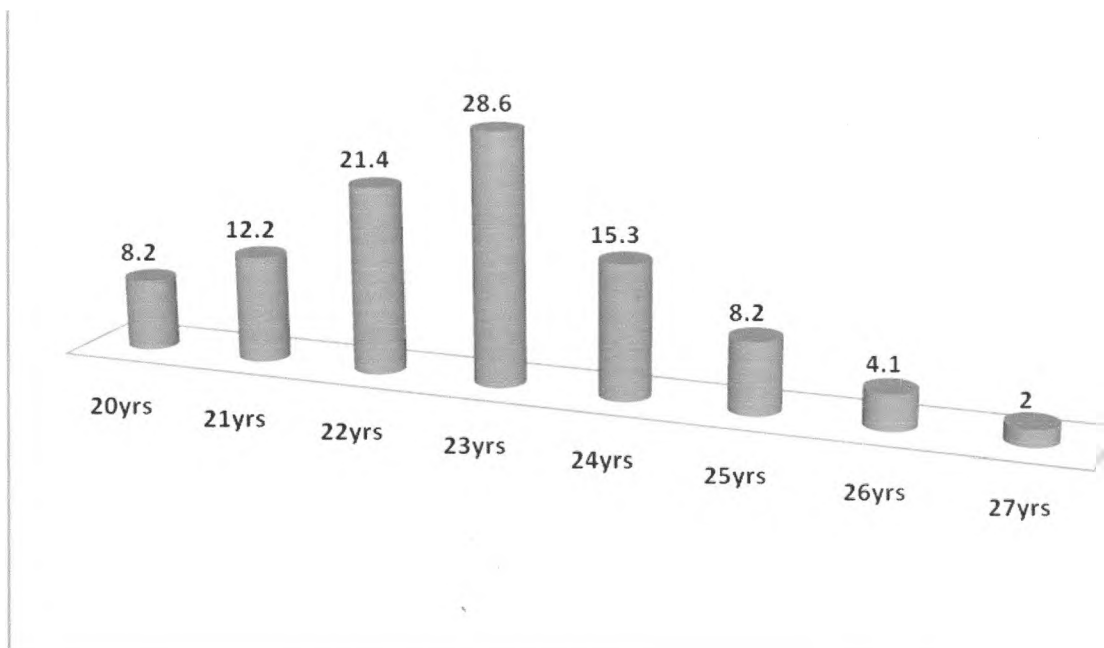


Figure 4.1: Age of the respondents

4.2.2 Sex

There was a very small disparity of the respondents in terms of sex. Forty nine percent of the respondents were male while 51% were female.

4.2.3 Marital status

Over a half 58.4% of the respondents were reported to be in a relationship, 37.6% stated that they were single (not in a relationship but have been in one in the past),

while only 4% were married. This is shown in Figure 4.2 below.

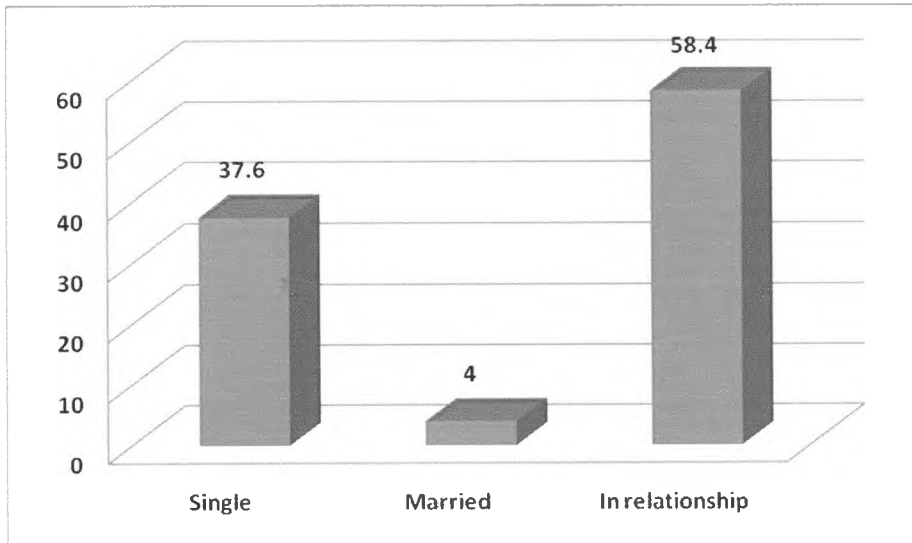


Figure 4.2: Marital status of the respondents

4.2.4 Length of time in relationship

About a third (30.1%) of the respondents had been in a relationship for two years, 26.9% had only been in a relationship for a single year while 17.2% had three years of experience in relationships. About a tenth (9.7%) of the respondents reported to have been in a relationship for four years, 6.5% for five years, 3.2% for six years, and 2.2% for eight good years while only 1.1% had kept their relationships for seven years. These findings are shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table4.1: Duration of relationship

No. of years	Frequency	Percentage
1	25	26.9
2	28	30.1
3	16	17.2
4	9	9.7
5	6	6.5
6	3	3.2
7	1	1.1
8	2	2.2

4.2.5 Year of study

Although most degree programmes take four years, a few take more than four years. These include engineering and architecture. This study captured students at different levels of study. About half (46.1%) of the respondents were in their third year while 31.4% were in their second year. Others were as shown in the figure 4.3 below.

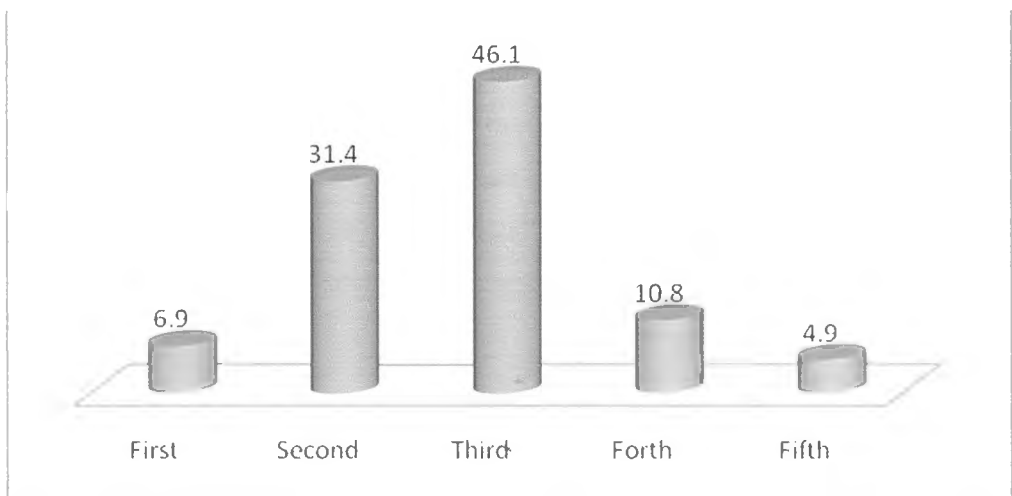


Figure 4.3: Year of study

4.3 Forms/types of intimate partner violence

The respondents were asked if in the course of their relationships with their partners they had had arguments/disputes over any matter and the forms the arguments took if any. The forms of IPV were divided into different categories, physical, emotional/

psychological and sexual. Most of the respondents (79.2%) reported that they had arguments or disputes over some matter during the course of their relationship, while 20.8% stated that they had not had any form of argument or dispute with their partners.

A large number (68.4%) of the respondents who had an argument or dispute with their partners reported that their arguments/ quarrels took the form of insults. Casual quarrels and misunderstandings were the forms of arguments that 21.5% of the respondents had during the course of their relationships. Other forms that arguments took were reported to be fights (6.3%), partners deciding to remain silent and not to talk with each other for some time (2.5%), while others (1.3%) opted to go separate ways. Findings from key informants and focused group discussions, suggested that physical and sexual abuse were also common especially for the female students as described below:

“One case in particular that I remember involved a student leader who suspected his girl friend was unfaithful. He physically assaulted her. The young lady student run away from him and got to the administration block. The student leader followed her to this offices, started hurling objects at her, when he caught up with her slapped her, punched her inthe stomach before he was stopped. They were both brought to my office for counselling”
(Counsellor in the office of the Dean of Students).

We believe that even though physical and sexual abuse is metted on male students, female students suffer most of the abuse **(female focus group discussants).**

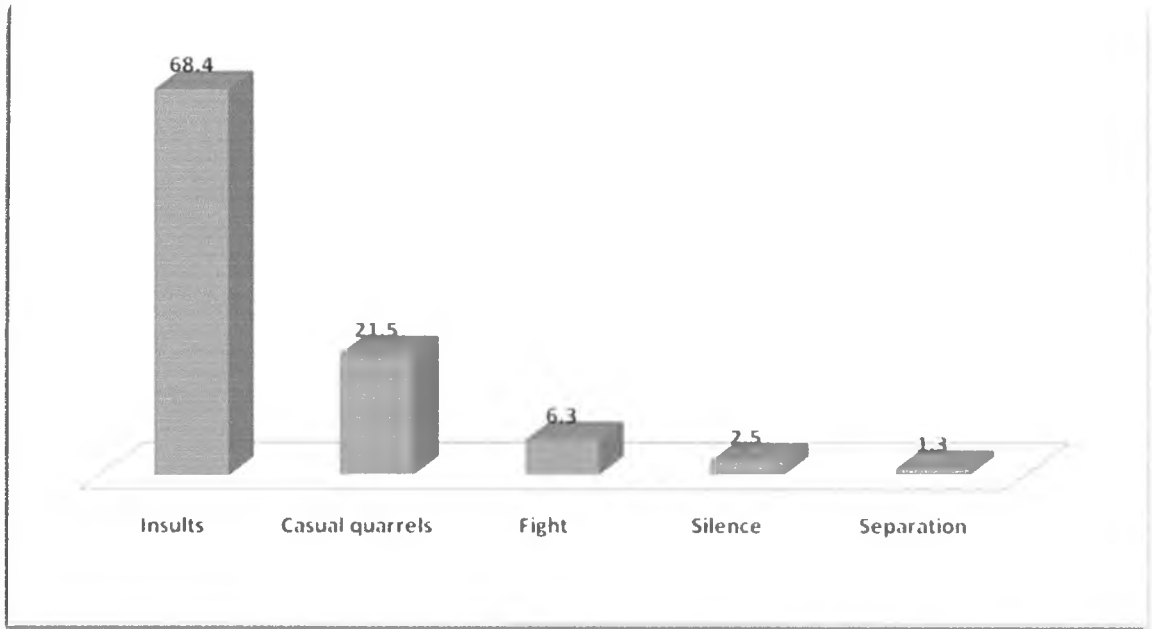


Figure4.4: Forms of arguments/ quarrels

4.3.1 Physical abuse

In terms of physical abuse 8.1% of the respondents had been slapped by their partners, 2% reported to have been kicked, 6% were beaten, 3% indicated that they were spat on, 5.1% reported they had been choked, 9.0% had their hair pulled, 18.0% indicated their arms were twisted, 11.1% reported to have been punched.(see Table 4.2 below). Key informants also indicated that physical violence was the highest form of IPV reported to them.

Table 4.2: Forms of physical abuse/violence

Form of abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Slapped you	Once in a while	8.1
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	91.9
Kicked you	Once in a while	2.0
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	98.0
Beat you	Once in a while	6.0
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	94.0

Spat on you	Once in a while	3.0
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	97.0
Chocked you	Once in a while	5.1
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	94.9
Pulled your hair	Once in a while	9.0
	Weekly	1.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	90.0
Twisted your arm	Once in a while	18.0
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	82.0
Punched you	Once in a while	11.1
	Weekly	0.0
	Everyday	1.0
	Never	87.9

4.3.2 Sexual abuse

Over three quarters (77.5%) of the respondents reported that they had never been forced to have sexual intercourse at any time by their partners with 22.5% reporting otherwise. A majority (65.2%) of the 22.5% who had been forced to have sexual intercourse by their partners were female, compared to 34.8% who were male. About a third (31.0%) of the females who had experienced this abuse reported that their boyfriends wanted to prove themselves lovers and threatened to beat them if they made any noise. About a quarter (24.1%) said that they were invited to their boyfriends' rooms and the latter aroused them sexually leading to the sexual intercourse while 10.3% reported that they were forced to spend the night with their boyfriends against their will.

Conversely, 6.9% of the men who had been forced to have sexual intercourse by their girlfriends reported that the partner pleaded with them saying that she wanted to make up after the violence. About one-tenth (10.3%) reported that the ladies went to their rooms, refused to go back to the ladies hostels and undressed themselves thereby arousing the male partners sexually. In addition, 17.2% of the respondents had been forced to have sexual intercourse by their partners due to influence of alcohol. Most (90.9%) of the respondents who reported that they had been forced to have sexual intercourse by their partners indicated that the abuse occurred once in a while. Only 9.1% reported that they experienced the abuse on a regular basis. These findings are summarised in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Circumstances leading to sexual violence

	Percent
Invited me to the room and aroused me sexually	24.1
Forced to spend the night with him against my will	10.3
Was drunk	17.2
Said he wanted to prove himself a lover and threatened to beat me if I made noise	31.0
Pleaded saying she wanted to make it up after the violence	6.9
Came to my room, refused to go back and undressed herself	10.3

In addition, the respondents were asked if a partner should refuse their partner's sexual advances. Over half (58.4%) of the respondents reported that one should refuse one's partner's sexual advances but 26.7% contradicted this. On the other hand, 14.9% were not sure if one should refuse the sexual advances or not.

4.3.3 Psychological/verbal/emotional abuse

A large number (57.6%) of the respondents reported that they had been psychologically/verbally/emotionally abused by their partners. On the other hand 42.4% of the respondents stated they had not been subjected to any verbal or emotional abuse. Eleven percent reported that their partners took their money forcefully, though only once in a while. The study also discovered that half of the respondents had bad words thrown at them once in a while. Another 3% reported that this happened weekly and every day, respectively. A relatively larger number of respondents 45% reported that their partners needed to know their whereabouts every day, 32% indicated that this happened once in a while and another 5% reported that this was a weekly event. Moreover, 26% reported that their partners had threatened to harm them once in a while, 1% and 2% indicated that the threats happened weekly and daily, respectively. Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Prevalence of Psychological/ verbal/emotional abuse

Form of abuse	frequency	Percentage
Threw bad words at you	Once in a while	50.0
	Weekly	3.0
	Everyday	3.0
	Never	44.0
Taken your money forcefully	Once in a while	11.0
	Weekly	1.0
	Everyday	0.0
	Never	88.0
Needed to know where you were	Once in a while	32.0
	Weekly	5.0
	Everyday	45.0
	Never	18.0
Threatened to harm you	Once in a while	26.0
	Weekly	1.0
	Everyday	2.0
	Never	71.0

Slightly over half (52.6%) of those respondents who had been psychologically/ emotionally/ verbally abused by their partners were female. They indicated that the abuse was as a result of refusing to have sex with them and unfaithfulness, each reported by 8.6%. About a quarter (25.9%) indicated that their boyfriends kept calling other people and they wondered who these people were; something that disturbed them emotionally. Other circumstances described by the female respondents were as follows: Insecurity as every time the boyfriend felt insecure and/or was drunk would call and abuse/insult her; failure of the boyfriend to turn up on many dates implying that he was not serious; while others reported that their partners alleged that campus ladies were a bad type to date.

On the other hand, 47.4% males had been exposed to this verbal/emotional abuse by their female partners. About one tenth (8.6%) indicated that their girlfriends were nagging and materialistic while 3.4% each reported that their partners compared them with other people or threatened to leave them. Others indicated that their girlfriend went out openly with other men, thereby subjecting them to a lot of emotional distress.

Other general circumstances that the study found out include demand to know where the partner was and checking messages in the partner's phone, disagreements, differences in cultures, and emotional disturbance due to exchange of insults and exchange of bad words. This is as shown in the table 4.5 below.

A majority (68.6%) of those who had had emotional abuse reported that the abuse occurred once in a while. An equal number of respondents (15.7%) reported that they experienced emotional abuse regularly and always.

Table 4.5: Factors influencing verbal/emotional violence

	Frequency	Percentage
Kept calling people and wondered who they were	15	25.9
Threatened to leave me	2	3.4
Exchanged insults and bad words	8	13.8
Refused to have sex with him	5	8.6
Realised he was unfaithful though I loved him	5	8.6
Kept demanding to know where I was and checking my messages	1	1.7
Comparing him with someone else	2	3.4
When he is drunk will call and abuse me	3	5.2
He said that campus ladies are bad for dating	1	1.7
Disagreements	5	8.6
Every time he feels insecure, he insults me	2	3.4
Failed to honour many dates	2	3.4
Differences in cultures	1	1.7
So materialistic and nagging	5	8.6
Openly went out with other men	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

4.3.4 Perpetrators of IPV

A majority (61.3%) of these quarrels however had been started by their partners while 30.7% reported that they were responsible for the quarrels. Only 8% indicated that these were started by both parties. However, the study established that the main perpetrators of these forms of violence were the male students (Figure 4.6). Consensus from focus group discussions points to the male as the main perpetrator of violence.

We live in a society that has taught us that men have to take control. Therefore when a woman acts out of her place a man will punish her for it. The woman should not show any kind of aggressive behaviour, thus men are the main perpetrators of violence (**Male and female focus group discussants**).

It was further indicated that these types of violence occurred mostly at the start of the semester when students have money and at the end of the semester when they have

completed their exams and are idle. The study also established that there were at least three cases of violence reported to the halls assistants and/or security personnel every week.

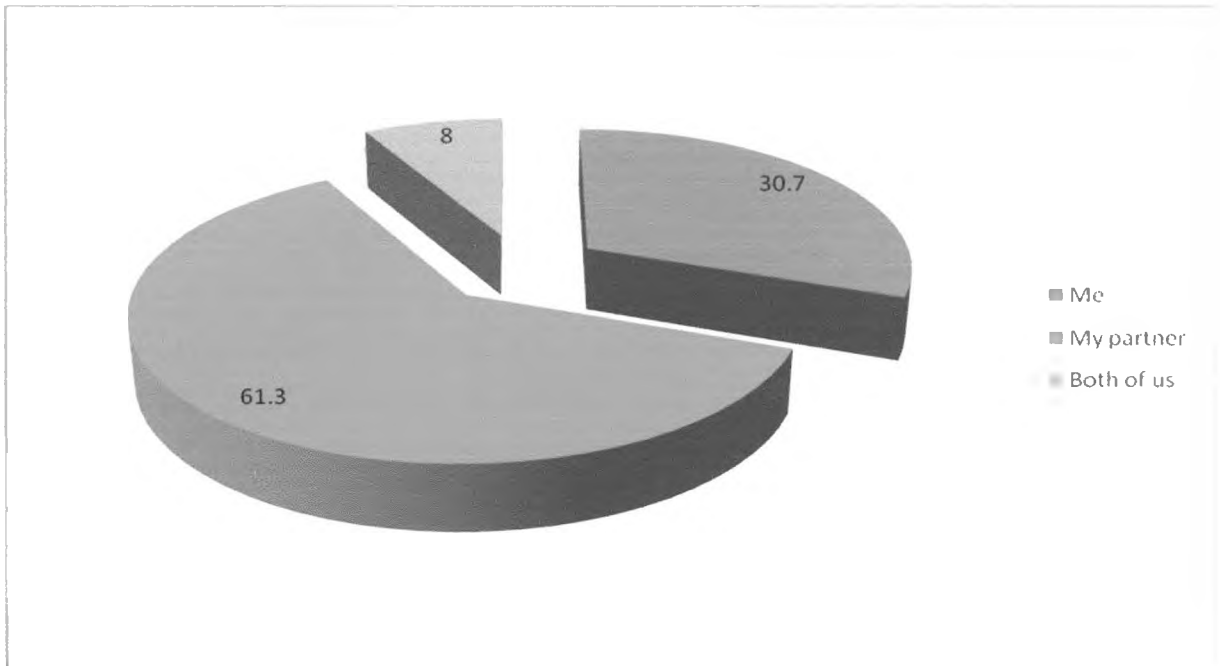


Figure 4.5: Perpetrators of IPV

4.4 Causes of Intimate Partner Violence

4.4.1 Factors influencing IPV

About a third (29.9%) of the respondents reported that most of the quarrels resulted from the need to know where the other partner was, unfaithfulness/promiscuity (22.1%) and failure to pick phone calls from their partners. Other factors resulting in the quarrels were sex, lack of trust between the partners, asking for something (particularly material things), alcoholism, and time keeping, wanting different things at the same time, failure to turn up on dates and giving much attention to social networking sites such as Facebook. This was further reiterated by our focus group discussants who claimed that the main factor influencing intimate partner violence was infidelity or unfaithfulness. This is illustrated in the Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Causes of IPV

Cause	Frequency	Percentage
Demanded to know who was calling him/her but refused to say	15	25.4
Could not condone behaviour of wanting to know where I was	5	8.5
Not considering other person's opinion	5	8.5
Wanted me to stay with him	4	6.8
Met her with another man in bed at night	3	5.1
Claimed I tried making him the person he was not	4	6.8
Hanging out with a friend	8	13.6
Spent most time on phone and this became a bother	1	1.7
Demanded for sex which we had agreed to abstain from for a while	3	5.1
Found photo of another person in my phone and demanded to know who the person was	2	3.4
Introduced my relatives to her but doubted them	2	3.4
My brother visited and the guy suspected me of unfaithfulness	2	3.4
Felt she was not satisfying me sexually	1	1.7
Failed on a date and met a guy she found in Facebook	1	1.7
I was late and was upset with me	1	1.7
Failed to give money for salon	1	1.7
I requested her to have sex with my brother	1	1.7
Total	59	100.0

4.4.1.1 Alcoholism

The respondents were asked if they had seen their parents/guardians when they are drunk and 57.4% reported in the negative. About one fifth (19.8%) indicated that they rarely saw their parents drunk, 16.8% saw them drunk sometimes, and 3.0% reported that they saw their parents/guardians drunk most of the time and an equal number indicated that their parents were always drunk.

The respondents were also asked if their partners consumed alcohol. About five percent (4.9%) reported that their partners either consumed alcohol rarely, sometimes or most of the time, while 2.9% reported that their partners took alcohol always. In contrast, a majority (82.4%) of the respondents indicated that their partners never drunk alcohol.

4.4.1.2 Perception of violence

A majority (59.4%) of the respondents indicated that in today's society beating a partner is understandable under some circumstances. However, 40.6% of the respondents disagreed. Moreover, 21.8% of the respondents indicated that a man should control the girlfriend's movements and actions. A minority 8.0% asserted that a partner deserves beating if s/he does something wrong as a correcting measure.

When the respondents were asked whether people whose opinion they salute in life approve woman beating whenever provoked, most (63.4%) of the respondents reported that people in their lives whose opinion they salute do not approve woman beating whenever provoked. On the other hand, 18.8% indicated that people whose opinion they salute approved woman beating whenever provoked while 17.8% were not sure. A slightly high number (42.5%) of respondents indicated that it was normal in their cultures for women to be abused by their partners.

4.5 Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence

Over a third (36.4%) of the male respondents reported that they felt like committing suicide due to a fight with their partners. On the other hand 15.2% had either suffered from a twisted ankle/wrist, injured eye, bruised lip or small cuts. In addition, other respondents reported that they lost teeth and /or broken leg/arm due to these fights with their partners (See Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Consequences of IPV among male partners*

	Male		Female	
	Frequency	Percent of cases	Frequency	Percent of cases
Broken leg/arm	2	6.1	-	-
Twisted ankle/ wrist	5	15.2	6	17.6
Injured eye	5	15.2	-	-
Bruised lip	5	15.2	1	2.9
Uprooted/ lost teeth	2	6.1	-	-
Small cut	5	15.2	5	14.7
Felt like committing suicide	12	36.4	21	61.8
None	15	45.5	10	29.9

*These are based on multiple answers

Contrary to their male counterparts, most (61.8%) of the female respondents reported that they too felt like committing suicide due to fights with their boyfriends. On the other hand 17.6% indicated that they suffered from twisted ankle/wrist, 14.7% had had small cut and a further 2.9% had their lips bruised. (Table 4.7).

4.5.1 Break-ups

The study discovered that many relationships broke up as a result of abuse or violence between partners. The study further sought to establish how the respondents would deal with break ups.

When the respondents were asked whether they would go back to their partners if they were to break-up, just over half (51.5%) of them reported that were they to break up with their partners they would not go back to them. Most (85.7%) of these respondents indicated that they would not need them any more as they felt the partners would not change thus causing them to break up again. A further 12.2% reported that they would not go back because there must be a reason for the break up as another 2% indicated that it would depend on the grounds of the break up (factors that led to the break up).

Contrary to this, 48.5% of the respondents reported that they would go back to their partners if they were to break up. Over a third (35.4%) of these indicated that they would do this because they loved their partners very much. On the other hand, 25% reported that they would only go back after the break up if the partner promised to change the behaviour that led to their break up. In addition, 14.6% of those who reported that they would consider going back to their partners indicated that their partners were so caring and loving and so could not afford to lose them as a further 10.4% indicated that they would do so depending on the grounds of the break up.

When the respondents were asked if they would date someone with the same characteristics as their partners, 52.5% indicated that they would not. Slightly over half (53%) of these respondents maintained that they would rather stick to their partners than follow the same characteristics. In addition, 36.8% indicated that they could not withstand the heart break another time while 10.2% indicated that change was important.

On the other hand, 46% of the respondents of both genders reported that in case of a break up with their partners they would date someone with the same characteristics as their partner. Over half (55.5%) of these respondents reported that the reason they would date someone with similar characteristics was that the character as brought out by their partners was average/good. However 38.7% indicated that much as the character may be the same, personality might be different. About five percent (4.5%) reported that they would date someone with similar characteristics as they would love to rejuvenate former feelings, and only 2.3% indicated that the reason they would take that step would be that he was not known to the new partner.

4.5.2 Effects of abuse on academic performance

The study learnt that 42.3% of the respondents, composing 46.8% females and 38.8% males, had their academic performance affected as a result of physical, sexual and psychological abuse from their partners, while 57.7% reported otherwise.

Most (88.6%) of the respondents indicated that they were emotionally affected and could not read well, 9.1% reported that they would miss lectures and stay with their

partners, while 2.3% indicated that they never got time to revise and this affected their academic performance greatly. This was further highlighted by the focus group discussants who said;

Some of the consequences of intimate partner violence include poor class attendance and failing of continuous assessment tests (**female focus group discussants**).

4.5.3 Effects of violence on relationships with friends and family

About a fifth (23.7%) of the respondents reported that their relationships with friends and family had suffered as a result of physical, sexual and psychological violence with their partners of these 27.7% were males and 22% were females.

A majority (66.7%) of these respondents reported that their friends and family warned them against their partners but they failed to listen. About a fifth (20.8%) reported that they got irritated and preferred to stay alone. In addition, 8.3% indicated that they would become too moody to speak their friends and families as another 4.2% reported that they were very bitter about the quarrels they were having with their partners.

The study revealed that the victims of these abuses were at a high risk of engaging in some of the social vices such as abortion. It was reported that many of the female victims would, as a result of sexual abuse such as rape by the partner, opt to break up the relationship. In cases where the victim becomes pregnant, she would abort in order to completely forget the partner and anything that can bring them together again.

The study further established with acknowledgement from key informants and focus group discussants that the university took stern measures in dealing with these types of violence/abuse. Perpetrators were reported to the security office and then taken for disciplinary action. This would lead to expulsion from the halls of residence or suspension from the university. In severe cases, the perpetrators were taken to police station for prosecution.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings in relation to the study objectives. Following the discussion, conclusions are drawn and recommendations made.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Forms of intimate partner violence among university students

The first objective of the study was to find out the forms of intimate partner violence among students of the University of Nairobi. It was found that there are three forms of IPV among the students; physical violence, sexual violence and emotional violence. This is supported by the study carried out by Erin Nabors (2008), which found that college students experience an extremely high level of violence among intimate partners during their college careers with prevalence rates ranging between 20% to 50%.

A high number of our respondents both male and female had encountered physical violence in the cause of their relationships. Physical abuse is also seen to be the most prevalent form of IPV among students as it is the one that is most reported to the university administration. It should be noted that physical abuse happens occasionally, but some students suffer from physical abuse in any of its forms weekly and daily.

The study also found that a high level of sexual violence is perpetuated against female students. Male students also experience sexual violence. The men who are sexually violated by their partners say it happens occasionally especially after a disagreement. Findings from a study carried out in China support this showing intimate partner violence was higher among male adolescents but the rate of sexual coercion was higher among female adolescents ($\chi^2 = 70.21, 13.25, 14.04, 5.77, P < 0.05$) (Su et al; 2011).

Emotional/verbal violence is also prevalent among the respondents. The study has shown that this mainly occurs in the form of threats of harm by partners. Other forms

of emotional abuse include insults and possessiveness which place restrictions on freedoms of movement and association.

5.2.2 Factors Influencing IPV among University students

The main factors that influence intimate partner violence include lack of trust, infidelity, and alcohol and drug abuse. The main one though is infidelity. Social norms in societies where the respondents grew up that dictate wife beating as acceptable have led to the prevalence of IPV among the students. A number of the respondents both male and female believe it is okay to beat a woman in some circumstances. Others who see the person they respect beating or harming a woman will also do so in the same situation. Some of the respondents had seen one of their parents being abused by the other parent. Alcohol and drug abuse is also a major factor that causes Intimate partner violence. Many studies find excessive alcohol use to be strongly associated with perpetrating partner violence, though there is debate as to whether heavy drinking causes men to be violent or whether it is used to excuse violent behaviour. Certain personality factors – including insecurity, low self-esteem, depression and aggressive or antisocial personality disorders – are linked to partner violence, as are factors such as discord or conflict in the marital relationship (Mechanic et al., 2000).

There was also an issue with technology such that influence of social networks like Facebook, Twitter and 2go was ruining the relationships in campus so much. This means that the more a partner spent time on these sites the less attention accorded to his/her partner.

5.2.3 Consequences of intimate partner violence

Intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women in adulthood can lead directly to serious injury, disability or death. This study found that some victims suffered from broken limbs, bruised lips, injured eyes and had small cuts and bruises as a result of the violence. The study also found that some of the victims tragically end their own lives, some perpetrators are jailed and others are suspended from the university.

Victims suffer from low self-esteem as some would not leave the abuser but would stay with him no matter what. Academic performance is affected, some victims drop out of university because they fear for their lives especially in cases where the perpetrator of the violence is still within the university. A study reveals that dating partner violence, in particular perpetrating physical assault and being a victim of physical assault, is associated with an increased rate of suicidal ideation (Chan et al; 2008).

There were very serious consequences reported, among them pregnancy, abortion and low self-esteem among victims of sexual violence. It was also discovered that many students contemplate suicide. These two consequences lower the dignity of the victims leading to frustrations and stress. Perpetrators of abuse/violence were reported to the security office and then taken for disciplinary action if the case was serious. This could lead to their being expelled from the halls of residence or suspension from the university. The study further noted that relationships of the victims with friends and family had suffered as a result of physical, sexual and psychological violence with their partners. This violence also had a negative effect on academic performance due to stress and frustrations.

5.3 Conclusions

Intimate partner violence in its various forms is prevalent among students at the University of Nairobi. The main factors that influence the perpetration of IPV among university students are mainly infidelity, mistrust, and alcohol and drug abuse. Consequences of IPV vary from unwanted pregnancies, university drop-outs, suspensions, jail, poor academic performance, attempted suicide and in extreme cases suicide.

There are structures in place that can help survivors of IPV, the university security office and the counsellors' office. There needs to be effective and clear laws that hinder IPV among students.

5.4 Recommendations

- The University administration should provide seminars in which the students and staff population are taught how to identify and deal with intimate partner violence.
- The university needs to revise and amend all its rules to ensure the perpetrators of IPV among students are dealt with according to the due process of the law.
- Further research should be conducted to establish the prevalence of other types of GBV among students of the University of Nairobi.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Individual Consent Form

Hi My Name is {Deborah Njagi}, I am a student at the University Of Nairobi pursuing a Master of Arts degree in Gender and Development. I am undertaking a research study on intimate partner violence among students of the University of Nairobi. The aim of the study is to find out the forms, factors influencing and consequences of intimate partner violence among students. The responses you give will be kept strictly confidential. If you notice the questionnaire does not ask for your name, and it also does not ask which hostel you are in. Please be assured that your identity will be kept, and at no time will I identify you as one of the respondents. The information given here will help me come up with suggestions on how to assist students within the university and it will also lead to increase in knowledge in the field of study. Please be assured that the information given in the questionnaire attached will be held in complete confidence and I therefore urge you to be completely honest in your answers. The questionnaire holds a maximum of 10 questions which will take a minimum of 20 minutes to complete. Your co-operation is fully appreciated.

I fully understand the requirements and reasons for this research.

Signature.....

Appendix II: Questionnaire

SECTION A

General information

Please tick the most appropriate responses for you in the following items.

1. Age.....

2. Gender/sex Male female

3. Marital status single married in relationship

4. For how long have you been in relationship?
.....

5. What is your year of study?
First Second Third Forth Fifth

Forms and causes of violence

6. Any time during the course of your relationship did you and your partner have an argument or dispute about any matter?
Yes No

7. If yes, what forms did your argument/quarrel take?(insults, fight, physical assault, etc)
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Please describe an event that led to the above, as best as you can remember, stating who began the quarrel, what it was about and the events leading to violence

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8. At any time during your course at your relationship your partner has (please tell the most appropriate)

- 1. Once in a while
- 2. Weekly
- 3. Everyday
- 4. Never

a) Slapped you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Kicked you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Beat you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Spat on you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Chocked you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Pulled your hair	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Twisted your arm	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Punched you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Threw bad words at you	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>

- j) Took your money forcefully 1. 2. 3. 4.
- k) Need to know where you are 1. 2. 3. 4.
- l) Threaten to harm you 1. 2. 3. 4.

9. Did your partner at any time force you to have sexual intercourse

Yes No

10. If yes, what led to this situation? (Please describe in details)

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. How often does the sexual abuse described above occur?

Once in a while Regularly Always

12. A. Have you ever been verbally /emotionally abused by your partner?

Yes No

b. If yes, please describe the circumstances that and to the abuse

.....

.....

.....

.....

13. How often does emotion abuse occur?

Once in awhile regularly any time

Using the following scale as a guide indicator how much you agree or disagree with the statements bellow (circle are response for each statement and answer as honestly as you can

1. Strong agrees 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. disagree 5. Strong disagree

14. It's okay to have an basic partner as long as she/he provides for your needs
15. In today's society beating partner is understandable under some circumstances
16. Nationally a man should control the girl friends movements and actions
17. One should not refuse his/her partners sexual advances
18. A woman/man deserves beating if she does something wrong as a correcting and correcting measure
19. People in my life whose felon I salute approve woman beating whenever provoked
20. In my culture it is normal for a wife to be abused by her partner

Please indicate the frequency in which the following occur using the scale below: Circle the most appropriate option.

Statement 1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Sometimes 4. Most of the time 5. Always

21. I have seen my parents/guardians when they are drunk 1 2 3 4 5
22. I have seen or heard my parents/guardians calling each other nasty things 1 2 3 4 5
23. I have seen my father beat my mother 1 2 3 4 5
24. I have seen my mother beat my father 1 2 3 4 5
25. My partner drinks/takes alcohol 1 2 3 4 5

Consequences of IPV

26. Have any of these things happened to you due to a fight with your partner?

(Choose all that apply)

- a) Broken leg /arm
- b) Twisted ankle/wrist
- c) Injured eye
- d) Bruised lip

- e) Uprooted/lost teeth
- f) Small cut
- g) Felt like committing suicide

27. If you and your partner were to break up would you go back to him/her?

Yes No

Explain why?

.....
.....
.....
.....

28. Would you date someone with the same characteristics as your partner?

Yes No

Explain why?

.....
.....
.....
.....

29. Did your academic suffer as a result of physical /sexual /psychological abuse from your partner?

Yes No

30. Please describe an incidence where your academic performance was affected

.....
.....
.....
.....

31. Do the relationship with your friends and family suffer as a result of physical/sexual/psychological violence between you and your partner?

Yes No

32. If yes, please give a detailed account of how this occurred

.....
.....
.....
.....

33. What message do you send to people leaving in abusive relationship?

.....
.....
.....
.....

34. Would you kindly make any other suggestions towards the topic.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your time and answers. This has been extremely helpful. Please be assured that all the information given is confidential. Do you have any questions for me?

Thanks for your cooperation.

Appendix III : Focus Group Discussion Guide

Location.....

Number of participants.....

Description of participants.....

- 1. What do you understand by Intimate partner violence?
- 2. . Do you know of any incidences of Intimate partner violence within the hostels, how often do they occur and who is main perpetrators (men/women)?
- 3. What are the common types of prevailing Intimate partner violence including psychological/emotional, economic and physical bodily abuse within the hostels?
- 4. What in your opinion are major reasons/circumstances that usually occasion Intimate partner violence?
- 5. What are the consequences of the various types and forms of GBDV/Intimate partner violence?
- 6. What would you suggest as the best ways to deal with intimate partner violence?

Thank you for your time, and valuable answers. Do you have any questions?

Thank you for your co-operation.

Appendix IV: Key Informant Interview Guide

NAME.....

OCCUPATION.....

1. How would you describe intimate partner violence?
2. What forms of intimate partner violence do you know? What forms of IPV have you dealt with?
3. How often do you deal with intimate partner violence cases?
4. What are the causes of intimate partner violence reported to you?
5. What are the consequences of intimate partner violence
6. What are the main coping mechanisms adopted by the victims of intimate partner violence?
7. What are the responses or reactions of other students within the hostel environment when IPV occurs?
8. What programs are in place to help deal with intimate partner violence within the university?
9. What do you think should be done to lower cases of intimate partner violence within the campus?
10. What advice would you give individuals in intimate relationships that are violent?

Thank you for your time, and valuable answers. Do you have any questions?

Thank you for your co-operation