

**FACTORS INFLUENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILIES IN
CHEBUNYO WARD, CHEPALUNGU SUB-COUNTY, BOMET COUNTY,
KENYA**

BY

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Declaration

This research report is my original work and has not been presented for the award of any degree in any other university or any other institution of higher learning

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This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor

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Dedication

This research report is dedicated to my beloved husband Mr. Moses Keter for his encouragement and financial support. It is dedicated to my children Festus, Shadrack, Enock, Mercy, Frankline and Faith for the cooperation they have given me during my absence at home. It is also dedicated to my house help and herds boy for their assistance as I was away pursuing my course in project planning and Management.

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List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

ABS	Australia bureau of statistics
ABS	Australian Bureau Statistics
ACS	American Community Survey
ACWF	All China Women Federation
AWFPS	African Women and Child Features Support
CFD	Community Development Funds
DV	Domestic Violence
ECLAC	Economic commission for Latin American and the Caribbeans
EU	European Union
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FIDA	Fully Integrated Dual Advantage
GMWF	Guangdon Municipal Women Federation
HMR	Human rights watch
IPV	Intimate violence partner
KIDA	Kenya Institute of Drug Abuse
KMI	Kenya Medical Institution
KU	Kenyatta University
MFPEDE	Ministry of finance, planning and Economic Development
OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
SASS	Sexual assault survivor services
SELCO	South East London College
SES	Socioeconomic Status
UCD	University college Dublin
UM	University of Michigan
UNCICP	United Nation Centre for International Crime Prevention
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPPAP	Uganda Participatory Assessment Project
US	United States
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

This study sought to investigate the factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County. This research was guided by the following objectives. To analyze the extent to which socioeconomic status influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward Bomet County. To determine how emotional abuse influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo ward in Bomet county; to examine how drug Abuse influences domestic violence among families; to assess the extent to which cultural beliefs influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo ward Bomet County. Survey research was used to collect the data from a target population of 1000 families in the ward, 302 families were randomly selected to constitute the sample for the study. Ward Administrator, chiefs, Assistant chiefs and village elders were the respondents of some questions. Validity and reliability of the instruments were ensured by test – retest techniques. The collected data was analyzed by use of percentages and frequencies. The study found out that vast majority of the respondents (53.3%) in Chebunyo Ward were from location that believed in the influence of socio-economic status on domestic issues. The study noted that poverty among the families had made them to quarrel frequently. The study revealed that majority (66.7%) of the families noted that verbal abuse had taken devastating toll on women’s lives, on their families and on society as a whole in Chebunyo Ward. The study also found out that majority (76.7%) of the respondents had noted that cultural beliefs had deeply taken roots in the society. The study revealed that majority (82.3%) noted that drug abuse is the major cause of domestic violence in the families and hence this was the most destructive in the society. Finally the study noted that majority (92.5%) of the respondents demonstrated that drug abuse has become a global pandemic and caused harm to many families. Recommendation are: The government should create public awareness on cultural beliefs that affect the community. The national administration should also sensitize people on prohibition of drug abuse such as alcohol. The government should also empower women socioeconomically so as to become independent and less vulnerable members of the society.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Domestic violence against women globally is common across cultures, religion, class and ethnicity. Evidence suggests that between 10 and 60 percent of marriage women of reproductive age in developing countries have experienced some forms of domestic violence (Heise et al 2000, Krug et al—2002). A review of 50 population-based studies from 36 countries indicated that between 10 and 60 percent of women who have ever been married or in union have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from a current or former intimate partner (Heise et al ----1999).

Domestic violence or intimate partner violence is increasingly being recognized as a problem that seems to be spiraling out of control (The star, 2005). The causes of domestic violence have pre-occupied social scientists for several decades. The hypothesis that domestic violence might be biologically determined was significantly, in some cases it has been reported to be exceptionally rare or even absent (Levinson, 1989, counts et al, 1992).

Domestic violence might have serious health outcomes. Such as mental, physical and social health of females according to medical community. WHO has defined Domestic Violence as the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners. DV against woman is highly prevalent in India and the women usually try to hide it. Particularly wife beating or physical mistreatment is a very common phenomenon in many Indian's homes. The percentage of woman who is exposed to violence by their husbands is 45% in India.

Observing from a study done in New York in North America, on factors influencing domestic violence among families, Adrienne (2009) noted that violence is part of woman's life. She reported that women are physically abused and often intimidated by their husbands. The south African Domestic V. Act 1998 defines DV as a physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, verbal and economic abuse; intimidation, harassment: staking

damage to property; entering into the compliment residence without consent where parties do not share the same residence and any other controlling or abusive behaviour towards a complainant where such conduct harms or may cause immediate harm to the safety, health or well-being of the complaint. Domestic violence can affect both gender, it ranges from various actions from small physical abuse to rape of a spouse or marital rape. It indicates mental and emotional abuse as well. South African medical council released a study saying that out of 1394 men interviewed, 50% of the males did physically abused their female partners at their homes. Medical human rights groups in Kenya are reporting an increase in cases of domestic violence. Experts say that an increase could be due to rise in violence, more reporting of domestic violence or both.

According to Wanjiku (2006), in her study focusing on causes of conflict among public organization in Kenya noted that employees particularly women are sexually harassed both in their place of work and at home. She reported that most women have lived a life with an abuser for 10 years. Another case of Omondi, (2008) program manager at the Gender violence recovery Centre in Nairobi woman's hospital reports of a drastic increase of victims of violence. Domestic violence has been a long-standing problem particularly in rural areas. In a patriarchal society, domestic violence is usually recognized as one way of disciplining one's wife. Some women have gone as far as saying that if they have not been beaten, then their husbands do not love them. This is because they have anticipated this type of discipline.

Majority of studies find that children from divorced families have more adjustment problems than other children, with all the above views seen all over the world, in Africa, Kenya and Bomet County describes domestic violence and its causes. It also applies to Chebunyo ward, Chepalungu District in Bomet County where domestic violence has been always occurring among families. Observing from a study done on factors influencing conflicts among public employees in health institutions in Chebunyo ward, Koech (2013), noted that mostly domestic violence in Chebunyo ward results from poverty, alcoholism, misunderstanding between spouses and also between parents of families within Chebunyo ward.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Domestic violence occurs when a family member uses violent and/or abusive behaviour to control another family member or members. According to the Kenya Demographic and Health survey, 39% of the women surveyed said they were abused by a husband or partner.

A report by the Federation of woman lawyers of Kenya (2008), says that almost 75 percent of women they surveyed reported against abused.

Some experts say domestic violence is occurring in more households because poverty and alcoholism are increasing. Domestic violence has adverse effects on individual families and society in general. It includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse and abuse to property (Ganley, 1989). Exposure to this form of violence has considerable potential to be perceived as life threatening by those victimized and can leave them with a sense of vulnerability, helplessness and in extreme cases, horror.

Reporting from the study conducted in Chebunyo Ward focusing on factors influencing conflict among families Ngeno, (2013) observed that it was common to encounter many families involved in conflict shown by reports gotten from Chiefs and Ward administrators(2014).The disputes occurred as a results of struggling for property; alcoholism, poverty which is rampant in the area. The reports also from these administrators reveal that as a result of domestic violence, there has been an increased in dropout of children from many schools. When families are engaged in violence, fearful children will ran away from their homes to seek for help outside and these results in idling and no learning.

The administrators of the area that is Chebunyo ward are trying to curb this problem by encouraging families to stay in peace. Take their children to various schools in the area and also supporting them by providing bursaries and C.D.F funds through the government. These problems have caused the researchers to research on the factors influencing domestic development among families in Chebunyo ward.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the factors influencing Domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- (i) To determine the extent to which socioeconomic status influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward Bomet County.
- (ii) To determine how emotional abuse influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet county.
- (iii) To examine how drug abuse influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet county.
- (iv) To assess the extent to which cultural beliefs influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County.
- (v) To determine the extent to which education influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in BometCounty.

1.5 Research questions

- (a) How the socio economic status does influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County?
- (b) To what extent does the emotional abuse influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County?
- (c) How does drug abuse influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County?
- (d) To what extent does the cultural beliefs influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County?
- (e) To what extent does the level of education influences domestic violence influences domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The findings of the study would be significant to workers in public organization in Chebunyo Ward in various engagements, formal or informal, to reduce conflict or violence and hence enhance their productivity for the benefits of both individual workers and the organizations. Moreover, the study would be significant to the management of location and sub location of Chebunyo Ward to gain insights into measures geared towards reducing domestic violence and formulates policies that curb conflict among families.

The government also stood to benefit from the study especially the National administration in acquiring vital information critical for improving terms and condition of families in order to reduce their level of conflicts among themselves

The findings from the research was also useful to the families of Chebunyo Ward in understanding factors that increase domestic violence and thus takes appropriate strategies and measures so as to reduce violence among themselves.

1.7 Basic assumption of the study

The study was based on the following assumption: that, the final sample drawn reflected the true characteristics of the targeted population in its major attributes that, the respondents were willing to give information willingly, honestly and objectively and that the data collection instrument was valid and reliable in measuring the desired outcomes.

1.8 Limitation of the study

According to Best and Kahn (2003), limitations are conditions beyond the control of the researcher and that may place restrictions, conclusions of the study and their applications to other situations. The study was limited by various ways since it would be done in Chebunyo Ward during rainy season. This meant that most roads remained impassable for long hence it may pose difficulties in accessing the respondents, the study might also be constrained by unwillingness of respondents in giving information as a consequence of unexplained fear. However, limitation was overcome by employing some strategies such as visiting respondents on motorbikes, operating within the budget and also informing the respondent the significance of the study as well as disclosing statement of confidentiality between the researcher and the respondents.

1.9 Delimitation of the study

The study was carried out in Chebunyo Ward with its focus on factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward; of particular interest in the study were the families in the ward geographically spread in ten sub-location of Chebunyo Ward namely: Chebunyo, Roborwo, Mogor, Cheboyo, Kataret, Kamogiboi, Tilangok, Kamongil, Kaboson and Cheleget.

1.10 Definition of significant terms as used in the study

Abuse refers to an improper usage or treatment of an entity, often to unfairly or an improperly gain benefit

Cultural beliefs refers to a way of life of group of people, the behaviours, beliefs, values and symbols that they accept generally without thinking about them and that are passed from one generation to the next.

Drug refers to a chemical substance that has known biological effect on human or other animals.

Domestic violence refers to Violent or aggressive behaviour within the home, typically involving the violent abuse of a spouse or partner.

Education refers to a process of facilitating learning, knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits of people.

Emotions refer to a person's state of mind and instinctive responses.

Family refers to a group consisting of two people and their children living together as a unit related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Socioeconomic refers to social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes.

Violence refers to a behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage or kill someone or something.

Ward refers to a sub division of local authority area headed by Member of County Assembly.

1.11 Organization of the study

This research report was organized in five chapters. Chapter one contains background to the study, statement of the problem, proposal of the study as well as objectives of the study. Chapter one also highlights the research questions of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study, basic assumptions of the study, and delimitations of the study and definitions of significant terms as used in the study.

Chapter two features details of literature on the area of this study. It reviews such literature in relation to the study variables. This chapter also put to focus the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework of the study.

Chapter three presented the research methodology used in the study. Aspects of the research methodology employed include; research design, target population, sample size and sample size and sample selection, data collection instruments, instruments validity and reliability. Included also in this chapter also are the data collection procedures and technologies and the method of data analysis.

Chapter four presented the introduction, questionnaire return rate, demographic characteristics of respondents by age, sex and level of education and duration of living. It also included influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence among families and its forms which are poverty, amount of income, parental occupation, health and others. It also presented influence of emotional abuse on domestic violence among families; its forms are threats, verbal abuse, isolation and intimidation. Another objective is cultural beliefs shown in form of social interaction, relationship inequality, religious beliefs, taboos and others. It further presented influence of drug abuse in forms of Alcohol, Miraa, Glue and others. The last objective presented is the level of education shown by different forms namely, ignorance of parents, level of literacy, educational experience, communication barriers and others.

Chapter five presented its introduction, summary of the study, summary of the study findings, conclusions, recommendations and lastly recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature on the factors influencing Domestic violence among families, influence of socioeconomic status among families, influence of emotional abuse among families, influence of drug abuse among families, cultural beliefs, influence among families and education influence among families, conceptual framework, interpretation of the conceptual framework and summary of the chapter one also included in this chapter.

2.2 Concept of Domestic Violence

Violence against women is a manifestation of historically and equally power relation between men and women who have led to domination over discrimination against women by men and prevention of full advancement of women. This is by “United Nation Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women, General Assembly Resolution,” December 1993.

Violence against women and girls continues to be global epidemics that kills, tortures and maims physically, psychologically, sexual and economically. It is one most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girls equality, security, dignity, self-worth and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms.

Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Violation against women’s human rights is often sanctioned under the garb of cultural practices and norms or through misinterpretation of religious tenets. Moreover, when violation takes place within the home, the effect is condoned by tacit silence and passivity displayed by the states and law-enforcing machinery. Reliable statistics are hard to come by; studies estimate that from country to country between 20 and 50% of women have experienced physical violence at hand of an intimate partner or family member.

The term DV includes violence against women and girls by intimate partner, including a cohabiting partner and by other family members. This is the focus of digest. While recognizing that other forms of violence are equally worthy of attention, this digest does

not include the violence inflicted on women by stranger outside the home in public places such as street work place, custody or institution of civil conflict or war. It does not look at the issue of violence against domestic worker, as this is perpetrated by individuals who are related. In other words, the term domestic here refers to the types of relationship involved rather than the place where violent act occurs.

Domestic violence includes physical abuse, sexual, psychological and abuse to property (Ganley, 1989). In North American, data on DV seems to suggest that family violence dynamics are fairly similar from one nation to the other (Walker, 1999). International researcher shows that developed and developing countries alike possess significant levels of male violence against women in domestic arena. (UNCICP, 1999)

2.3 Influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence among families.

Socioeconomic Status (SES) among women and its correlates such as poverty, lower education and poor health for children and families, ultimately affect our society as a whole.

Historically and presently in the United States, men are paid more than women even when they have the same level of education and are in the same occupational field. Reduced income for women coupled with longer life expectancy and increased responsibility to raise children make it more likely for women to be an economic disadvantage. According to findings of the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) salaries of American women are about 77.3 percent of that of American men. In some states, women make as little as 66 percent of men's earnings (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). Findings of the ACS indicate that among individuals possessing a graduate or professional degree on average, the women earned about 66.4% of what the men earned (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). While they make less money, women are more likely to be single heads of household than men. Thus bearing the responsibility of raising children with less economic resource. In 2006, there were about 14 million female heads of household, compared to 5 million male heads of household in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). About 18% of U.S. children live below the poverty line (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). Women with fewer economic resources may be less likely to marry and benefit from dual or higher household incomes (Edin and Kefalas, 2005).

Review on international literature by Mary Allen Pauline 2007 states that current researcher on DV in marginalized ethnic groups indicates a strong correlation between family violence and socioeconomic disadvantage, particularly in terms of the experience of persistent and chronic poverty, social isolation, lack of access to education and employment opportunities, family distribution, residential mobility and population density (Hampton et al,2005; Kasturirangan et al,2004;West, 2005).Socioeconomic disadvantage is also associated with a range of psychological problem, such a lack of self- esteem or self-respect, powerlessness frustration and shame which impact on the risk of victimization by domestic violence West,(2005). It is pointed out in the literature that women living in poverty more are likely to experience partner violence; they are also more vulnerable to such abuse. Without adequate resources women have difficulties in accessing service and are unable to relocate and therefore tend to avoid contact with their violent partners. Indeed, woman's access to marital resources is deemed one of the most critical factors in determining their vulnerability to domestic violence (Bui,2003; Sharma, 2001 &West, 2005).

According to national institute of woman, 38.4% of Mexican woman have experienced psychological violence and 7.8% have experienced sexual violence (JNMUJERES, 2003). On average, five men kill their intimate partner each day in Mexico (INSP, 2003).Netherland's recent data provided by the institute and geography showed that 8.7 million women experience at least one episode of domestic violence during the last year,6.9 million experienced psychological violence,5million woman experience economic violence, 2.2 million experienced physical violence (INECL,2003).

Report from China States that a woman is at higher risk for intimate partner violence if she had refused jobs because of her partner, the partner takes money away from her or this partner refuses to give her money (ORS=2.43-9.78 for both life time and past year initiate partner violence) partners who refuse to give money were almost all times more likely to abuse the respondents than the ones who give money. Joint management of money with partner in china is protective for life intimate partner violence (OR=0.65).

Department of labour, Bureau of labour statistics, (2009) gives the highest socioeconomic status associated with lower risk of domestic. Women who earn an income from employer are less likely to experience domestic violence than unemployed women. Women who report domestic violence than victimization also report more days arriving late to work, more absenteeism from work, more psychological and physical health problems that may reduce their productivity and greater difficulty maintaining employment overtime (Leone, Johnson, Cohan & Lloyd, (2004): Loyan, Shannon, Cole and Swarberg, (2003): Reeves and O'L early-Kelly, (2007) (VAWnet.org)

In patriarchal societies in Sub-Saharan African countries including Ethiopia, there is high social acceptance of violence and poor socioeconomic status, the level of domestic violence during pregnancy tends to be higher. Women in Ethiopia are also characterized by low levels of education and lack of decision making power which further makes them less assertive and more dependents' on their male partners, thereby increasing their likelihood of experiencing domestic violence.

Findings by Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (2005) say that violence against women in Egypt, particularly spousal violence is rooted in subordinate position of women in the family and society. Poor and less educated woman who generally tend to marry at a younger age are more likely to experience spousal violence than those who marry later and have more education. Women belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely as those in the highest wealth quintile to experience spousal violence. According to Ghana (2011) survey by Mics, 60 percent of Ghanaian women held the view that husbands are justified in beating their wives for variety of reasons, as well as domestic violence which is overwhelmingly largest in women with least education and lowest in socioeconomic status.

According to Apiyo, a Community Peace Monitor in the county during the training of journalists on gender, conflict and peace issues held by African Women and Child Features Services supported by AWFPS in Nakuru, women suffer partiality in securing available employment as they are given the least consideration while the men scramble for what is available. She also recognized change of family roles which has become a major cause of insecurity in the household affecting economic development of women in

Nakuru County. “Cases of wife battery are so common in the households it’s only a few are reported.”

Husbands are no longer meeting their responsibilities and wives are taking up these roles. When wives work hard to get what to provide, the husbands beat them demanding to know where she got the money yet when they are asked for the money, she receives equal beating. She notes some settlements which pose the greatest insecurity challenges to women. These areas are Kaptembwa, Rhonda and Bondeni.

Findings from Dagoretti sub-county in Nairobi show that casual workers are largely women who find unskilled work that will provide them with a source of income. Women casual domestic workers are a part of employees of many families in Nairobi particularly among the urban families. Unfortunately they experience various challenges in their line of duty. Some of these challenges are delayed payment, demand for sexual favors in exchange to their due payments, travelling back home late at night. Reaching home at night arouses many questions from their spouses as to why they have come home late. Women walk to urban areas as casual workers because of their low socioeconomic status which make them more vulnerable to violations. This sought to determine how socioeconomic statuses influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County.

2.4 Emotional abuse influencing domestic violence among families

This is also known as psychological abuse or mental abuse. Elements of this type of abuse include threatening the victims, isolating, and public humiliation, monitoring the victim’s movement, restricting their finances empowerment, education, medical care, criticizing, devaluing and name calling. Emotional abuse is defined as any behaviour that threatens the victim’s freedom. According to the Istanbul declaration, psychological violence is the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person’s psychological integrity through coercion or threats.

Studies reveal that sexual coercion within marriage includes deception, verbal threats or psychological intimidation to obtain sex, attempted rape and forced penetrative sex (Heise et al, 1995).Force marital sex can be accompanied by physical or emotional

violence (population council, 2004) depression and post- traumatic stress disorder have substantial co-morbidity (the presence of more than one disease or health condition in an individual at a given time). They are also the most prevalent mental health sequels of intimate partner violence (population council, 2004)

Meta-analysis of United States studies, Gondolf (1990) showed that the risk of depression and post- traumatic stress disorder associated with intimate partner violence was even higher than that resulting from childhood sexual assault. Depression in battered woman has also been associated with other life stresses that often accompany DV, such as childhood abuse, daily stresses and many children changes in residence, force sex with an intimate partner, marital separations, negative life events and child behaviour problems. Some battered women might have chronic depression that is exacerbated by the stress of a violent relationship, but there should be evidence that first episode of depression can be triggered by such violence and longitudinal evidence of depression lessening with decreasing intimate partner violence. The world health organization (WHO) report that the proportion of women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner ranged from 15% to 71% with the majority between 29% and 62%.

India national family health survey, 111carried out in 29 states during (2005-2006), has found that a substantial proportion of married women have been physically or sexually abused by their husbands at some times in their life. The survey indicated that, nationwide, 37.2% of women experienced violence after marriage. Bihar was found to be the most violent, with the abused rate against married women being as high as 59%. Most of these reports come from urban families. It was followed by Madhaya Pradesh (45.8%), Rajasthan (46.3%). Manipur (43.9%), Uttar Pradesh ((42.4%) Tamil Nadu (41.9%) and west Bengal (40.3%) Violence has serious consequences of woman's mental and physical health, including their reproductive and sexual health. These include injuries, gynecological problems temporary or permanent disabilities depression and suicide.

Most forms of verbal and psychological abuse appear relatively harmless at first, but expand and grow more menacing over time, sometimes gradually and subtly. As victims

adapt to abusive behavior the verbal or psychological tactics can gain a strong 'foothold' in victims minds making it difficult for them to recognize the severity of the abuse over time "(Witness Justice, MA,USA) over both short term and long term, women's physical injuries and mental trouble either interrupts or ends, educational and career paths for families leading to poverty and economic dependence. Family life gets disrupted which has significant effects on children including poverty by (if divorce or separation occurs) and loss of faith and trust in the institution of the family (witness justice, MA USA). United States reports that a total loss adds up to 12-6 billion dollars annually and Australian 6.3 billion dollars per year.

Australia (2013) wide survey on personal safety conducted by the Australian Bureau of statistics (ABS) found that many men and women have experience at least one encounter with violence in their life time. The survey shows that men are few more likely to experience physical violence at the hands of a stranger but the majority of women experience physical by someone known to them usually an intimate partner or family member. Women are much more likely to experience sexual assault in their lifetime than men. The ABS personal safety survey 2005 in Australia found in 12 month prior to survey, 1.3% of women (101600) and 0.3 % of men (42300) were sexually assaulted and of them 20 % of women (21500) reported that perpetrator was a previous partner: 8 % (7800) reported the perpetrator was current partner. No males reported sexual assaulted by current or previous partner. Almost 4 in 10 women between 37 and 40 percent who were in current behaviour reported experiencing at least one type of controlling behaviour over their lifetimes, 6 percent experiencing this behaviour in past 12 month.

Professor Louse Howard from kings' college London head of women's section mental health at king's institute of Psychiatry says "in this study found that both men and women with mental health are an increased risk of domestic violence. The evidence suggests that there are two happening: domestic violence can often lead to victims developing mental health problems and people with this problem are more likely to experience." The South East London College (SELCO) study surveyed 1698 adults aged 16 and over from 1075 randomly selected household in South Wards and Lambeth, common mental health

problems include: depression, anxiety, panic disorder, phobia and obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD).

Study done by the World Health Organization found that 60,000 women and children are victims of domestic violence in South Africa. Across sectional study conducted in 2002 shows that the women who were abused came from lower secondary education and unemployed. In 2013, the study shows that 50 percent of the women reported suffered emotional and verbal abuse. South Africa medical research council found out that out of 1700 men and over, four males had raped before the age of 20. Within rural South Africa is a high rate of HIV between partners.

Violence against women is a wide spread problem in sub- Sahara Africa, World Bank estimates that rape and domestic abuse account for 5 percent of healthy years of life lost to women of reproductive in developing countries. Studies have shown that one out of every four suicide attempts by women is preceded by abuse. Studies show that children who witness violence may experience many of the same emotional and behavioural problems than physically abuse children experience; such as depression, aggression, disobedience, night mares, physical health complains and poor school performance. In a study, done in Malawi it reveals that 25 % out of a sample 3,546 Malawi women experience emotional violence and 18 % reported sexual violence from intimate partner (IPV). In Uganda, prevalence of acts of IPV by male partner against a female partner during the year preceding survey; 40% of Malawian experience verbal abuse and 30% for physical threats or violence.

Research in Uganda, south and Zimbabwe has found that women's refusal of sex is often cited as a justification for violence. In the same of men interviewed in a work place in Cape Town factors significantly associated with sexual violence include involvement in violence outside home (e.g. brawls or fights in public). Tanzanian's violence against children survey states that of the girls question 27.9% reported experienced at least one incidence of sexual violence before they reached the age of 18. Among boys 13.4 % reported one more incidence of sexual violence. Emotional violence on abandonment by an adult was reported from 23.3% of girls and 27.5% of boys. In most cases the adult was

relative. The report authors say that people exposed to form of violence in childhood are more likely to show health, emotional and behavioural problems in adolescent and adulthood. These include poor physical health, aggression, delinquency, substance abuse, poor academic performance, anxiety and reduce self- esteem.

A study in Kenya reveals significant rates of exposure to emotional (24%) physical (38%) and sexual (14%) abuse, with many of these women experiencing reproductive consequences as result of IPV. Statistics released in 2011 shows that 460,000 men from Nairobi County and central Kenya region are victims of domestic violence which range from physical to mental and emotional abuse from their wife. Survey conducted between February and August 2011 found that out of these, 310,000 men were denied conjugal rights: some were forced in domestic work like babysitting, kitchen work and even bathing children. Githiji commented that, women have been so much by the government on equality and gender issues like funds which have empowered women in family to be financial independent and has led to many marriages breaking up due to misunderstanding. The result of Njoka says that elderly men are more prone to suffering physical, emotional and economic abuse. The study defines emotional abuse as refusing to recognize the man as the head of family and making him to do manual jobs such as cooking laundry and other domestic chores meant for a woman.

According to the research done in Narok County in Kenya, domestic violence has been a long standing problem particularly in rural areas. Deeply engrained beliefs about gender roles and marriage have encouraged the practice (Ann Njoku, 2012) executive director of the central the rights of education and awareness (ACREAW). According to Kenya demography and health survey, 39 % of the women surveyed said they were abused by a husband or a partner. A report by federation of women lawyers of Kenya, (2008) says that almost 75% of women survey reported being abused. Nairobi on 27th October 2005 (IRIN) sexual violence is increasingly prevalent in Kenya and police statistics shows that more than 2800 cases of rape were reported in 2004 and increase of close to 500 compared to previous years. These reports disclose what happen in all counties of Kenya including Bomet County down to Chebunyo Ward. This research sought to find out the

extent to which emotional abuse influences domestic among families in Bomet County, Chebunyo Ward.

2.5 Influence of drug abuse on domestic violence among families in Chebunyo ward in Bomet County

There are scattered findings in USA about Drug abuse which show that the practice is the major source of violence among families. In Los Angeles, 35% of methamphetamine users aged 18 – 25 year old were found to have committed violence while under the influence of the drug. In Memphis, victims and family members believed that 92% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence had used drugs or alcohol during the day of assault and 67% had used a combination of cocaine and alcohol. In Atlanta, ecstasy users with higher levels of lifetime use exhibit higher rates of aggressive and violent behaviour. While in Rhode Island, a quarter of women arrested for intimate partner violence and referred by courts to intimate partner violence prevention programmes reported symptoms consistent with a drug related diagnosis.

Results from British crime survey 2007/08 shown that victims of violent crime believe the offender to be influenced by drugs in 19% of incidents. In a study of violence in youth holiday resorts among British holiday makers, the use of cocaine during the holiday was associated with triple the odds of involvement in fighting and use of cannabis with double the odds. The findings in Australia show that the perpetrators of violence against nurses in emergency departments were perceived to be under the influence of drugs in 25% of cases. Also in Victoria 17.5% of sexual assaults were allegedly drug facilitated. Of these, many knowingly consumed recreational or prescriptive drugs prior to the assault taking place.

A survey of domestic violence in Moscow revealed that half the cases of physical abuse were associated with the husband's excessive alcohol consumption. Amongst patients to emergency departments in Cape Town and Durban in South Africa, those with violence – related injuries were more likely to test positive for drugs than patients with other injury types.

Egypt 2012 reports on the root cause of domestic violence steps out from a husband's drug abuse. Nour's husband is a drug addict, who compels her to work and provide him with money for his habit. This man goes straight to buy different types of pills as has been mentioned by her wife (red, yellow and white coloured tablets) and swallows them, said Zainab the wife. From the last updated August 16, 2013 by Mark Little, (2013) from Benin, reported that substance abuse damages family structure by causing a breakdown of values and lowering inhibitions of the members. The report further says that family members of substance abuse are more likely to become victims of family violence than members of a non-abusing family.

In an abstract to investigate domestic violence in the Sudanese family, there is a study of 394 literate married women attending the Arda Medical Centre, Omdurman (2001, 2002) through self-administered questionnaires, the women provided data on socio-demographic characteristics and abused by their husbands. These were reported by 27 women (16.5%) that during pregnancy there was violence on them which was suspected of illicit relations. The women also reported that most of their husbands absent themselves from home or rejected their families. These men are the types who frequently use alcohol or drugs. When this happens, violence is the result.

According to United Nations Drug Control Programme, (UNDCP), Kenya is one of the countries most affected by the drug abuse menace with one of its most geographically vast districts. Turkana Central District leading as a hub for drug abusers. The Institute of Drug Abuse (KIDA), reported of June 2008, attributes rampant cases of drug abuse to a combination of factors such as poverty, peer influence and illiteracy. Aim of this research was to investigate the influence of drug abuse on domestic violence in Turkana Central District. The findings of the study indicate that 65% of all cases of the domestic violence in Turkana Central District were influenced by drug or alcohol abuse.

Research on alcoholism is necessary since myriads of complaints have been raised in connection with issues in Central Province Kenya (Barrow, 1991) with reference to the census statistics revealed late last year, the analysis indicated that birth rate in Central

province is among the least in the whole country (Berman, 1992) poor birth rate results into Domestic violence since women view children as valuable beings in the society. Provoking issue on poor birth rate is alcoholism and irresponsibility since poor men are not able to perform their respective duties in the families. Women are denied their conjugal matrimonial rights (Berman, 1992). Women in the province have staged protest marches in recent months to stop brewers from selling their toxic wares to their husbands (Cotran, 2008). The above is what is going on in the five countries in Central province, Nyeri, Muranga, Kiambu, Embu and Kirinya. This study seeks to find out the extent to which Drug Abuse influence Domestic violence in Chebunyo Ward Bomet County

2.6 Influence of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

Researchers in North America have been diligent in collecting data on various areas of domestic violence and have found out that data collected seems to suggest that family violence dynamics are fairly similar from one nation to the other (Walker, 1999). The global significance of domestic violence against women has been recognized as a major international issue. Domestic violence is a problem that transcends both culture and national identity domestic assault of woman share many commonalities between ranges of otherwise diverse cultures. Such commonality is that violence against women has in general been touted as gender based in occurrence and etiology. (Walker, 1999) points out that “where women and girls are, the primary targets of male abuses, violence cannot be eradicated without looking carefully at the gender socialization issues that facilitates such violence in the home. The results of international research show that developed and developing countries alike possess significant levels of male violence against women in the domestic area (UNCICP, 1999).

In each of Asians cultures, like many others worldwide there seems to be little societal concern about female assault within the home. Such is held frequently as a private matter for the family. (A cross-cultural examination of domestic violence)Some women fall prey to violence before they are born when expectant parents abort their unborn daughter, hoping for sons instead. In other societies, girls are subjected to such maimed and

traumatized. In others, they are compelled to marry at an early age before they are physically, mentally or emotionally mature.

Soldiers deliberately impregnate women of different ethnic groups and abandon them when it is too late to get an abortion.(Commission on Human Rights 1994/45 of 4 march 1994 through special Reporter.(United Nations).

According to (HRW, 2012) (HRW), honor killings are performed against women for refusing to enter into an arranged marriage being victim of a sexual assault, seeking divorce from an abusive husband, committing adultery or exhibiting behaviour perceived to dishonored the family. In some parts of the world where there is a strong expectation for a woman to be a virgin prior to marriage. Dowry killing is a form of domestic violence in which newly married woman is killed at home by her husband or husband's family due to their dissatisfaction over dowry provided by her family.

A recent study conducted by the Indian women's cultural Association (2010). These beliefs include the following: men are the providers and protectors of family boys have the responsibility to take care of their parents: a girl is transient family member as she moves to her husbands family after marriage: a family is not complete without a son: a woman who does not give birth to son has no status and can be divorced: women must suffer in silence for the sake of the family: if a family breakdown occurs it is the mother who is to be blamed: spousal violence is something the woman must learn to live with and it eventually end with time: woman is the holder of the family honour 'izzat'

According to (Burn, 2000), "socio-cultural explanations emphasize how gendered power relations are embedded in culture and passed on socially." He continues to say that there is teasing, ridicule, shunning and physical punishment for those who deviate from their gender roles. He backs up the idea that spousal abuse is "A crime of secrecy" and offers a good explanation as to why it is. He continues to say that historically in most cultures females and males have different jobs.

“According to UN, (Burn, 2000), women worldwide are almost always in less prestigious and lower paid jobs than men .The United Nations issued a report in 1995 that shows “poverty has a woman’s face”

The last socio-cultural influence is gender roles and stereotypes. “The dimension of being female or male emphasizes how we learn to think and behave as females and males” (Halonem, santrock, P7).

Report from Brazil by kishor says that educated women tend to disagree (with the practice of domestic abuse) more but it’s not as if you get a zero-level of disagreement even among them. In most countries, the gender – role norm violation that women are most likely to agree with as deserving of a beating in a woman’s neglect of her children This is very telling there’s a huge buy in to the care of children being a very fundamental duty of women.

The researcher Mugisho Ndabuli in Congo found out that that assaulting power and masculinity in the family in general particularly to the wife is their right. This connectivity promotes the widespread of GBV (gender based violence) in the province. The participants also revealed the society’s fastest man’s power and masculinity over family members. This actually makes domestic violence become a culture in the area. Marindi (2007:63) concluded that South Kivu domestic violence towards women alone covers 12% of the abuses and 92% of the abusers are men responsible for households. Research centres on beliefs and attitudes of carefully selected groups of men have found out that the culture of domestic violence greatly favor them in assaulting power in their households. In Kenya, domestic violence has been a long-stanching problem particularly in rural areas. This is deeply engrained belief about gender roles and marriages which have encouraged the practice. There has been drastic increase of victims from about 299 in 2006 and 412 in 2007 than in 2008, 400 and over.

In patriarchal society, DV is actually recognized as one way of disciplining one’s wife. According to the Kenya demographic and health survey 39% of the surveyed women said they were abused by a husband or partner. Federation of Women Lawyers of Kenya (2008) said that almost 75 percent of women surveyed reported being abused.

The research done in three neighbouring countries that is Kakamega, Bungoma and Vihiga county shows that men inherit property from their parents while women inherit from their spouses and few from their parents. Men are referred as Makongeya Boma' meaning they are not expected to leave the homestead unlike girls who get married. In Bungoma County 40% of the respondents owned land disaggregated by gender, 65% of male respondents compared to 15% of female owned land. 84.6% of male inherited land while 100% of female land owners had inherited land from spouses or parents. 67.5% Of the respondents stated that the communities practiced wife inheritance.

In Busia County 28.6% of respondents own land 30.8% of male owned land and 12.5% of female respondents owned land. 75% of male inherited land while 50% of female owned from spouses or parents 47.6% respondents and widows reported on wife inheritance.

Same thing happens in Vihiga. Male 71.4% owned land while 31.8% reported of female had land from spouses or parents. Wife inheritance 55.8% reported and 41.9% reported widow eviction in the community. In Nyamira, out of 59 respondents, 78% were aware of wife battering as a form of GBV 62.7% knew of rape, 50.8% of FGM and 6.8% knew of husband battering while 1.7% knew of emotional abuse. Out of 13 victims who reported, action was taken in only on case.

About succession in two counties that is Kisii. As per all the research done in counties above, there are commonalities of beliefs across in all the communities or societies. This study sought to assess the extent to which cultural beliefs influences DV among families in Chebunyo ward in Bomet County.

2.7 Influence of level of education on domestic violence among families

In developing countries as has been noted by (WHO) study domestic violence carried out in 10 countries found more than 75% of women who had been physically or sexually abused since the age of 15 years had been abused by a partner. Some of the causes of violence are economic conditions. Strong associations have been found between D.V and low household income, low educational level of husband. Researchers have also identified and inverse relationship between a woman's educational attainment and

domestic violence. A study in India concluded, “programme strategies and policy recommendations often assume that helping women to empower themselves, particularly through female education, vocational training and employment, will provide women with resources that will in turn decrease their risk of adverse reproductive health out-comes. However, there is a growing recognition that these strategies may conflict with prevailing social norms and expectations that are relatively slow to change and may instead result in increased violence against women.” 75% of working women educated reported being abused because of their employment status. Report from the council of Europe (3) says that, “it is even proved that the incidence of domestic violence seems to increase with income and level of education.” It stresses that in the Netherlands, “almost half of all those who commit violence against women hold university degrees.” In France attackers are usually men whose professional status gives them a degree of power. A sizeable percentage of attackers are management personnel; (67%) health professionals, (25%) officers in the police or army.

A UNICEF (2000) and the UN women annual report for 2011 -2012 both examine the micro- economic causes of domestic violence. They concluded that low levels of education and limited economic opportunities for women are corrected with higher rates of domestic violence. One- third of Chinese households cope with domestic abuse, both physical and psychological, according to national survey by All-China Women’s Federation (ACWF) the largest women’s non- government organization found that violence mostly takes place in rural areas, in young families and in households with lower education levels with men commit 90% of the violent acts.

A survey by the Guangdong municipal women’s federation showed (GMWF) showed that of 548 cases of household abuse, 111 had members with college diplomas, 72 were public servant households and 88 of the household had incomes above 2000 Yuan. (298 U.S dollars) per month. These are educated people

Education of husband and wife are important correlates of domestic violence. According to study done in Gujarat, it was observed that 47.0% of women whose husbands were

educated above secondary did not report D.V and 58% women educated above secondary did not report any abuse. According to NFHS- 3, 46.0% illiterate women reported spousal violence and 47.0% of women reported violence whose husband were illiterate.

A study by (UNAIDS) found out that many women see no option with their husbands who routinely batter them. Women stay because men serve as vital opportunities for financial (educated) and social security. (WHO) found that women with at least secondary education are more able to negotiate greater autonomy and control of resources within marriage and have wider choices in partners. This is not the case with women with lower levels of education or none at all.

The changing climate in South Africa allows for more women to earn salaries that are on a par with those of men. This sometimes means that women may be the primary breadwinners while male partners are perceived (by many women) to be the source of relationship conflict (Boonzaian, 2005). He continued to say that men who did not achieve the nation of successful masculinity experience feelings of powerlessness. This shows high educational level for most women than men.

As a result of socialist policies, a greater proportion of women receive some education in Tanzania than in many other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, educational attainment remains low, and few women reach secondary school. When women are educated, they have occupational alternative other than being housewives and possess more choice in their partner or in whether they remain with him. Educated women also expect to be treated in more egalitarian ways than women without education. There is a prediction of less violence with educated women than with least education in Tanzania.

Economics conditions are also causes and effects of violence in almost every society. Strong associations have been found between domestic violence and low household income, low level of education of husband. Researchers in Rwanda have identified an inverse relationship between a woman's educational attainment and domestic violence. Some studies have found that employment and increased status do not necessarily reduce domestic violence but culturally conservative areas increase it. It is therefore not

surprising that a study in Indian found that 75% of working respondents reported being abused because of their employment status.

Domestic violence is a widespread problem in the whole country of Kenya and affects women from all classes and age. Violence cuts across all classes of women in this country; Poor and rich, educated and illiterate, employed and unemployed in urban and rural areas and in all ethnic communities (FIDA (K) (1988). Illiterate women are the most victims of D.V inequality in educational levels also is between men and women causing D.V among families. In Bungoma, Vihiga and Kakamega counties have fear that girl would age faster or get married before completing education (FGM). They are apprehensive that they may invest their resource in educating the girl child only for her to get pregnant and drop out of school. This fear leads to D.V in future to married women with low education. In Kisii and Nyamira counties, women have not been educated to high school level. Contributors to dropping out of school for girls and early pregnancies, early marriages, death of parents, lack of school fees. FGM session was of view that most girls perform well compared to boys in school. Even though it is so, most parents sometimes prefer to educate the boy child hence violence created. In Kisii 94.6% of the respondents had a minimum of primary education. When disaggregated by gender 90% of the women had a minimum of primary education. With low level of education, high level of domestic violence among families. This study sought to determine the extent to which education influence domestic violence in Chebunyo ward in Bomet County.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

Psychoanalytic theories focus on individual internal psychological processes that create need to be abusive or to accept abusive behaviour. Social theories focus on how aggression abuse and violence are learnt and transferred by individual members of the family to others within a family.

Cognitive behaviour theories also focus on how aggression, abuse, violence, are learnt and transferred among individuals, but these theories further attempt to explain why abusive behaviour are sometime transmitted from generation to generation while other times there are not. Family and systems theories focus on interaction between family

members and the shared responsibility for the events that occur within the family system. (Jones and Bartlett Learning, LLC)

The people continue to suggest that at least some men whose intimate partner violence (IPV) did not receive adequate nurturing in the first years of development. Dutton et al found that becoming an adult perpetrator of (IPV) was significantly correlated with violence in the family of origin as well as with parental rejection. Attachment theory emphasizes reciprocity between individuals within a relationship. It is defined as reciprocal enduring emotional tie between an infant and caregiver with both parties actively contributing equality of the relationship. According early attachment theories, Bowlby 20 and Ainsworth 21 an infant develops “a working model” of what can be expected from his or her primary caregiver.

The first theory developed in United States is psychopathology theory which says that men who batter their wives were mentally ill and could be cured through medication or psychiatric treatment. Joan (2002), note that in reality, battered women are mentally ill and many of who were institutionalized were misdiagnose because of failure to recognize or understand the physical and psychological effect of domestic violence. The next theory is learnt behaviour theory violence. This argues that men batter because they had learnt violence their families as children and women sought abusive men because they saw being abuse.

Another theory developed is “a loss of control theory.” this argues that men are abusive when they drink alcohol which causes them to lose control. These theorists argued that gendered societal expectations prevent men expressing anger and frustration. These feelings would build up until the man loss his control and release his feelings through use of violence. Theory of “learnt helplessness” Lenore Walker a psychologist in UN studied the behaviour of women who stayed in violence relation. Walker hypothesized that women stay in abusive relationship because constant abusive strips them off the will to leave. The next theory was “a family conflict model” according to this model, both

partner contribute to violence. The family model is closely related to the “cycle of violence” description of domestic abuse.

2.5 Conceptual frame work

This conceptual framework shows the five independent variables: socioeconomic background, emotional abuse, cultural belief, drug abuse and education can influence the dependent variables that is also moderating variable which is the government policy concerning domestic violence influencing families.

Title: Factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward.

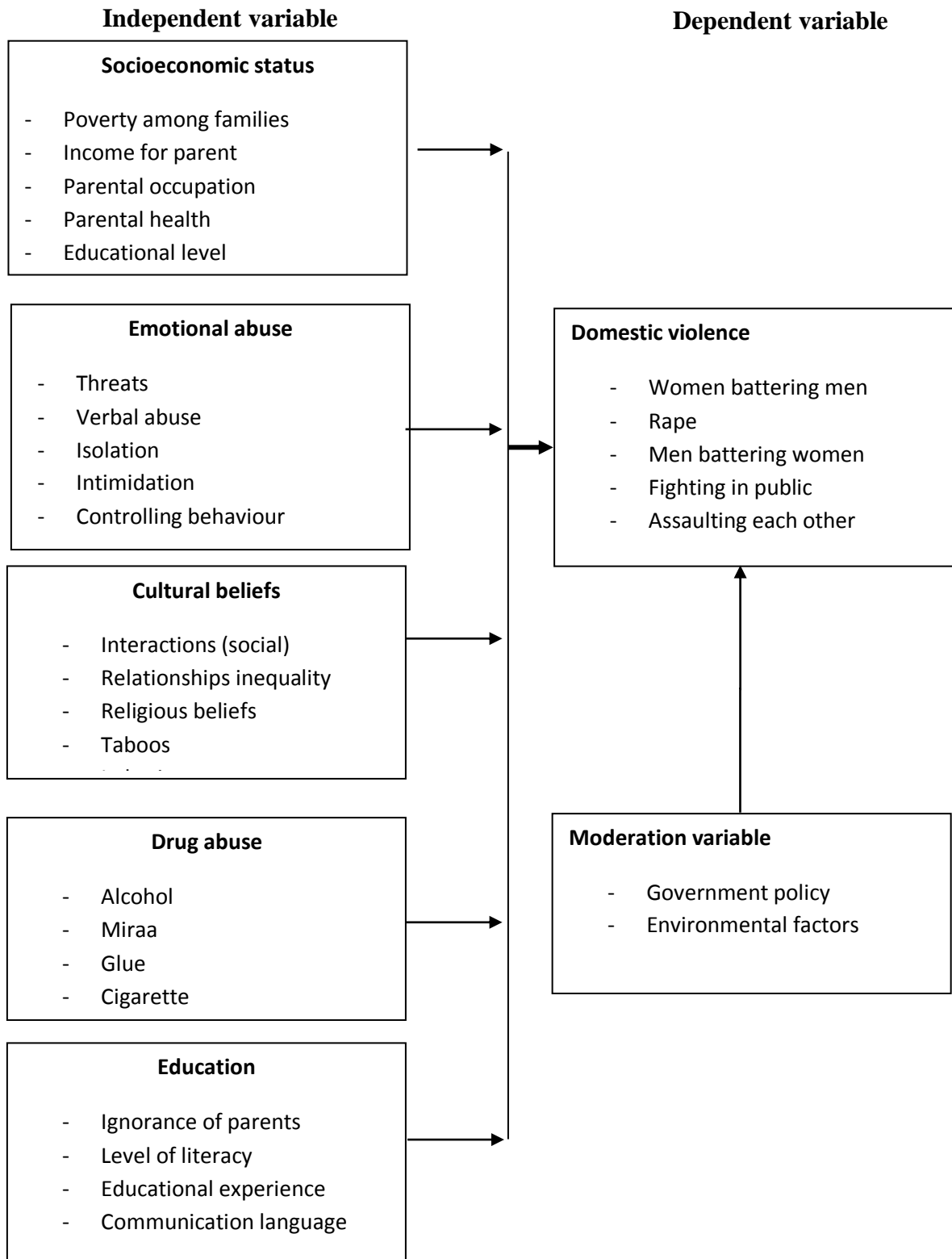


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

2.9 Summary of the literature

The literature reviewed shows the factors that influence domestic violence among families, these factors includes; socioeconomic status, emotional abuse, cultural beliefs, drug abuse, education. On socio economic status, those who have low or no income fight over scarce resources. On emotional abuse, those who are emotional affected react by threatening other members of their families. On cultural beliefs, a family whose culture allows wife beatings has encouraged wife battering and wife inheritance. On drug abuse, the cultures which allow drinking during ceremonies has encouraged drug abuse among families. Lastly education with low or none education leads to lack of understanding and ignorance among families.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section presented the methodology to be used in the study. It describes the research design, the target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, piloting of the study, reliability and validity of the research instruments. The chapter ends with data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research design

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables. Survey research is considered as the best method available to social scientists and other educators who are interested in collecting original data for purposes of descriptive survey research design can be used to collect information about people's attitude, opinions, habits or a variety of education or social issues (Kombo, 2006). In this study, the researcher adopted descriptive survey design as the researcher will be interested in getting information related to the families, attitude, opinion and habits toward their domestic violence, mapped against the backdrop of factors such as cultural benefit, drug abuse, emotional abuse, level of education, socio economic status.

3.3 Target population

A target population, according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) is that population to which a researcher wants to generalize the results of a study. In the views of Borg and Gall (1989) the target population or the Universe describes all the members of the real or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which the researcher wishes to generalize the result of the research study. In this study, the researcher targeted the ten sub-location in and Chebunyo Ward, Chepalungu sub-county with 1000 families in Chebunyo Ward (Ward Administrator Report, 2014).

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedures

In Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a sample is a subject of a particular population. Generally, the sample size depends on factors such as the number of variables in the study, the type of research design, the method of data analysis and the size of accessible population. Odhiambo (2011) perceives sampling as a process of selecting units from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, one may fairly generalize the results back to population from which they were selected.

In this study, stratified random sampling was employed by dividing the targeted population in ten strata on the basis of ten sub-locations in Chebunyo Ward. In Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), Gay suggests that for correlation studies, 30 cases or more are required; for descriptive studies between 10-30 percent of the accessible population is enough and for experimental design at least 30 cases are required. In this study, 30 percent of the target population was used giving rise to a sample of 302 respondents. The sample selection procedure is displayed in table 3.1

Table 3.1 Sample Selection Procedure

Stratum	Target population	Sample percentage	Sample size
Chebunyo	120	30	36
Roborwo	33	30	10
Mogor	86	30	26
Cheboyo	112	30	34
Kataret	140	30	42
Kamogoboi	96	30	29
Tilangok	152	30	46
Kamongil	89	30	27
Kaboson	93	30	28
Cheleget	79	30	24
Total	1000	30	302

3.5 Research instruments

To ensure that data collected address the study objectives, the data collection instruments must be selected appropriately to avoid collecting irrelevant information, (Henry, 2004). This study being descriptive in several characteristics, couple with the fact that it targets a relatively large population geographically spread in the ten sub-locations of Chebunyo Ward, the researcher seeks to develop and use questionnaires as the key data collection instruments. The questionnaire items comprised of both closed ended and open ended questions in order to generate maximum information. In order to obtain more qualitative information, interview schedule was prepared and administered to the head of the location (chief) as key informants.

3.5.1 Piloting of study

A study on this section is done on a trial basis to determine the potential of a large and more in depth survey of the same subject matter also called pilot survey. A researcher will give out questionnaire to a group of respondents not included in the study to fill and comment as required. After one week more questionnaires will be given to the respondents. The responses were then compared and those questions whose responses had great variances would be restricted.

3.5.2 Validity of instruments

In the perspective of Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), an instrument is validated by providing that its items are representative of the skills and characteristics to be measured. Validity of the research instruments will be reinforced by ensuring that the questionnaire items sufficiently cover the research objectives and this will subsequently be confirmed by the pilot study. Other measures to be put in place to address issues of instruments validity was expose the questionnaires to the experts and peers or judgment and peer review respectively. Validity of instruments was assured through randomization that was helpful in checking the influence of extraneous variables. Randomization is considered crucial for it is the best techniques of ensuring that representatives of the sample to the target population.

3.5.3 Reliability of instrument

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), reliability is a measure of the degree to which a measuring instruments yield consistent results or data after repeated trials. In this study, test-retest method was employed by administering the research instruments twice at an interval of two weeks and the result noted. Pearson's coefficient of correlation (r) was then used to compare the two scores obtained, giving an alpha value of 0.6 and above proving that the research instruments used in the study was reliable, Mugenda and Mugenda (2003).

Pearson product moment correlation formula

3.6 Data collection and procedures

The researcher presented letter of authority to the area chief and village elders to request for permission to carry out the research within their area. The researcher then discussed with the two leaders and book on appointment to meet with the people of the area. The researcher briefed the respondents on the study and why she is carrying out the study. The researcher went further and requested the respondents to fill in the questionnaires honestly as possible and not to indicate their names on them. The researcher then collected back questionnaires after three days for data analysis.

3.7 Data analysis

The analysis of the data started with editing and inspection of the data pieces in order to identify spelling mistakes, items that are wrongly responded to and any blank spaces left unfilled by the respondents. The computer statistical packages for social sciences were used to process all the responses from the questionnaire. The questionnaires were sorted, coded and fed into the SPSS program to generate frequency tables and percentages. Owing to the fact that the study is descriptive in the major characteristics, descriptive statistics were used in data analysis. Such descriptive statistics that were used for analyzing data are frequencies and percentages while data were presented using frequency distribution tables.

3.10 Ethical considerations

William (2006) Lists some of the ethical issues as informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity. Bearing in mind the significance of ethical issues in research, the researcher

will ensure avoidance of plagiarism, but acknowledges specific scholars should their works used in whatever form, through quotations and citations. This will be important in observing the copyright regulations of academic and intellectual capital. The researcher also intends no physical or psychological harm to the respondent's confidentiality will also be observed.

3.11 Operational definition of variables

Operationalization table

Dependent variables

Objectives	Variables	indicators	Measurement scale	Date collection method	Date analysis
Factors influencing domestic violence in Chebunyo Ward among Families	Domestic violence among families	Women battering men, Rape, Men battering women, Fighting in public, Assaulting each other.	Nominal	Questionnaire	Quantitative

Independent Variable

Objective	Variables	Indicators	Measurement scale	Data collection method	Date analysis
Influence of socioeconomic status domestic violence among families	Influence of socioeconomic Status	Poverty among families, Parental income, Parental health, Parental occupation.	Nominal	Questionnaire	Quantitative
Influence of emotional abuse on domestic violence among families	Influence of emotional abuse	Threats , Verbal abuse, Isolation, Intimidation.	Nominal	Questionnaire	Quantitative
Influence of cultural beliefs domestic violence among families.	Influence of cultural beliefs	Social interaction , Relationship Inequality, Religious beliefs, Taboos.	Nominal	Questionnaire	Quantitative
Influence of drug abuse on domestic violence among families	Influence of drugs abuse	Alcohol, Miraa, Glue, Cigarette.	Nominal	Questionnaire	Quantitative
Influence of level of education on domestic violence among families	Influence of level of education	Ignorance of parents, Level of literacy, Educational experience, Communication language.	Nominal		

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS ,INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSIONS.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on a depth data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion. Data analysis was done against the background of the key study variables: influence of socio-economic status, emotional abuse, drug abuse, cultural beliefs and level of education on domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward, Bomet County.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

Questionnaire return rate is the percentage of the questionnaire that were returned to the researcher and which were deemed well completed for the sake of analysis.

Table 4.1

<u>QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED</u>	<u>NUMBER RETURNED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE (%)</u>
302	266	88.24

In this study 302 questionnaires were issued to families and out of which 266 were returned giving a return rate of 88.24 percent. A response rate of 50% is deemed adequate for analysis and reporting ,however, a response of 60% is good whereas a response rate of 70% and over is very good (Mugenda&Mugenda,2003).

In this respect the study's instrument return rate was excellent. This was attributed to the fact that copies of the questionnaire were administered and collected back by two trained and motivated research assistants, who distributed the questionnaires to the respondents in batches of ten until all were distributed. The research assistance emphasized to the respondents the need to fill the questionnaire as instructed as well as assisting some in completing the questionnaire in case of either violence or other forms of conflicts.

4.3 Demographic characteristics of respondents.

This section features the respondents demographic that were considered significant to the study. Such demographic features include sex, age and level of education and duration of

living. The demographic characteristics of respondents were considered significant to the study on the basis that variations on such orientations would depict different attitudes toward domestic violence hence exposing human drives which may compel them in battering, fighting and assaulting each other.

4.3.1 Characteristics of the respondents by age.

The researcher assumed that the age diversity of the respondents would be of great significance to the study on the ground that unemployment was rampant in the county; hence newly young married couple was many in Chebunyo Wards. Moreover, age variation of the respondents could also correspond to their domestic violence, as young people may not take much time to settle their dispute in their respective marital engagement and are likely to be more prone to domestic violence than elderly people. The respondents were subsequently requested to complete the questionnaire indicating their ages and their responses recorded in **Table 4.2**

Table 4.2 Age characteristics of respondents

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 25	7	2.6
25-34	102	38.4
35-44	76	28.6
45-59	47	17.7
Above 60 yrs	34	12.8
Total	266	100.0

Indicated in **Table 4.1**, 7 (2.61) of respondents whose questionnaires copies were received fell below 25 years, 102 (38.3 %) in the age of 25-34 years, 76 (28.6) were in the age of 35-44 years, 47 (17.7%) were in the age of 45-59, with 34 (12.8%) being above 60 years.

The statistics in **Table 4.1** shows that the age of the majority of the families (38.3%) were youth ranging from the age of 25-34 years, a sign that most of these were carrying heavy burden of providing for the families, despite rampant unemployment in the county, hence may be less committed to settling families issues. This is also the age period within which individuals is less stable in their families and is more inclined to seek for employment to provide for the family. This is also the age period within which the family demands more from each other hence are likely to put the couple in isolation and thus cause emotional abuse. This finding concurs with Wanjiku (2006) who asserted that the age period of individuals is important as elderly people are more stable in their families and mostly consulted in the hope of settling domestic violence issues.

4.3.2 Characteristics of the respondents by gender.

This feature was considered crucial to the study for the researcher intended to establish whether sex differences would influence domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward owing to social gender roles that could be at variance with the prevailing working environments. In the light of this eventually, the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating their sex and **Table 4.2** displays their responses.

Table 4.3 Characteristics of the respondents by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	100	37.6
Female	166	62.4
Total	266	100.0

Reflected in the **table 4.2** is that, majority of the people found in the rural area of Chebunyo Ward are women (62.4%) as most men have left for jobs in urban centres to provide for family needs. Whereas the study did not treat gender as an extraneous variable to be controlled for, the likelihood that different sexes may prefer different treatment in their relationship could be a pointer to variations in domestic violence among them, through the direction of the influence envisaged was not clear. However, females being more responsible for a lot of other family chores at home were likely to get

tired, thus become impatient and verbally abuse their husbands hence causes endless conflicts. This is in line with Adrienne (2009), who noted that tired women are too emotional to cope with male working environment and could not take criticism from husbands or stand up to them, so that women are assigned to supposedly low-stress work.

4.3.3 Characteristics of the respondents by level of education

In the study, the researcher believed that level of education would significantly influence domestic violence among families having been conditioned by strong ethics and code of conducts governing any society. In this respect, the respondents were asked to fill the questionnaire stating their levels of education and **Table 4.3** displays their responses.

Table 4.4 Characteristics of the respondents by level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	168	63.2
Secondary	47	17.7
Tertiary	21	7.9
University	19	7.1
Other	11	4.1
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.3 reveals that 168 (63.2%) of the respondents had acquired education at primary level, 47 (17.7%) had secondary education, 21 (7.9%) had tertiary education, 19 (7.1%) had acquired University education and 11(4.1%) had other forms of education. The impression created by those statistics in table 4.3 is that primary level working is a confine of workers with certificate level (63.2%) whose income is low and hence has contributed to high poverty among them. This was a positive attribute of the study because socioeconomic status such as parental occupation influence domestic violence among families (The star, 2005)

4.3.4 Characteristics of respondents by duration of living

In this study, it was assumed that the duration of time living in a particular area would influence domestic violence among the families. In this respect, newly couples married tend to quarrel frequently as they are less stable due to low income, relationship inequality, religious beliefs and taboos of the society. However, elderly people who have advanced to their sunset years quarrel less with their spouses as they are more stable financial and have built health and strong relationship with their spouses. On account of this eventuality, the respondents were requested to complete questionnaire stating their time of duration and their responses were as illustrated in the table.

Table 4.5 Characteristics of respondents by duration of living

Length of years	Frequency	Percentage
Less than a year	03	1.1
1-5 years	08	3.0
6-10 years	37	13.9
11-20 years	56	21.1
Above 20 years	162	60.9
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.5 reveals that of the 266 respondents whose questionnaire copies were received, 3 (1.1%) stated having lived for below 1 year in the ward, 8 (3.0%) had lived for 1-5 years, 37 (13.9%) have lived for 6-10 years, 56 (21.1%) indicated 11-20 years and 162 (60.9%) stated having lived for a duration of over 20 years in the ward. Implied by the statistics in the table 4.4 is that most elderly people had lived for a relatively long period of time and hence may have experience of handling family matters.

4.4 Influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence among families.

Socioeconomic status were measured on the poverty among families, amount of income, parental occupation and parental health.

4.4.1 Socioeconomic status influencing domestic violence

In measuring the influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence, the researcher sought to establish if the families in Chebunyo Ward believe that forms of socioeconomic status influence domestic violence. In the light of this, the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating whether socioeconomic status to a certain extent influence domestic violence and their responses captured as depicted in **Table 4.5**

Table 4.6 Influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence

Socioeconomic status	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	75	28.2
Agree	142	53.3
Neutral	5	1.9
Disagree	30	11.3
Strongly disagree	14	5.3
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.6 reveals that, out of the 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire, 75 (28.2%) stated they strongly agreed that socioeconomic status influence domestic violence, 142 (53.3%) agreed, 5 (1.9%) indicated being neutral, with 30 (11.3%) disagreed and 14 (5.3%) strongly disagreed. It is therefore deductible that vast majority

of respondents 142 (53.3%) in Chabunyo Ward were from location that believed in the influence of socioeconomic status in domestic issues.

4.4.2 Forms of socioeconomic status on domestic violence.

More often, the forms upon which socioeconomic status influence domestic violence could indicate the extent to which such are used effectively in order to reduce conflict fully, among families in Chebunyo Ward. Socioeconomic status had been noted to be the cause of domestic violence. On that account the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating the influence of socioeconomic status of domestic violence and their responses captured as depicted in **Table 4.7**

Table 4.7 Influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence

Forms of socioeconomic	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty among families	121	45.5
Amount of income	99	37.3
Parental occupation	28	10.5
Parental health	14	5.2
Other	04	1.5
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.7 reveals strikingly that out of 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire indicating the forms of socioeconomic status, 121 (45.5%) stated poverty among families, 99 (37.3%) indicated amount of income, 28 (10.5%) mentioned parental occupation, 14 (5.2%) linked to parental health, with 04 (1.5%) stating others.

Implied by statistics in **Table 4.7**, is that most families in Chebunyo Ward had noted that poverty among the families 121 (45.5%) had been observed as the main cause of violence. Parents who are poor tend to blame each other, avoid responsibilities and neglect their duties leading to violence and divorce according to (Kefalas, 2006). It was

also observed that low income among the families 99 (37.3%) lead to low living standard and hence separation as they may be lacking a lot of necessities. This is in line with the study done by Magikuu (2010) who asserted that prevalence of poverty led to separation in most families in Kwale County.

4.5 Influence of emotional abuse on domestic violence

The researcher believed that the extent to which emotional abuse influence domestic violence varies according to different families. On that account, the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating the extent to which they agreed.

Table 4.8 Influence of emotional abuse on domestic violence

Emotional abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	91	34.2
Agree	103	38.7
Neutral	26	9.8
Disagree	34	12.8
Strongly disagree	12	4.5
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.8 indicates that of the 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire stating whether emotional abuse influence domestic violence in the families in Chebunyo Ward, 91 (34.2%) stated that they strongly agreed, 103 (38.7%) mentioned that they agreed, 26 (9.8%) stated that they were simply neutral, with 34 (10.8%) stated that they disagree and 12 (4.5%) strongly disagree. The implication in **Table 4.7** is that most (38.7%) families in Chebunyo Ward had noted emotional abuse as one of the factor that engineered domestic violence.

4.5.1: Forms of emotional abuse and domestic violence

In this study, the researcher believed that forms of emotional abuse such as threats among the couples, verbal abuse, isolation and intimidation compel on individual families to

behave in a particular manner that may cause a devastating toll on women's lives, on their families and on society as a whole. In this context the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating the forms of emotional abuse and **Table 4.8** illustrate their responses.

Table 4.9 Forms of emotional abuse on domestic violence

Forms of emotional abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Threats	27	10.2
Verbal abuse	178	66.9
Isolation	12	4.5
Intimidation	39	14.7
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.9 reveals that out of 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire citing influence of forms of emotional abuse on domestic violence, 27 (10.2%) indicated threats, 178 (66.9%) stated verbal abuse, 12 (4.5%) mentioned isolation and 39 (14.7%) indicated intimidation. The implication is that verbal abuse had taken a devastating toll on women's lives, on their families and on society as a whole in Chebunyo Ward. This is in line with Ki-moon (2007) who noted that violence against women due to verbal abuse continues unabated in every continent, county and culture. He stated that it can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. It takes place in the home on the streets, in schools, the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflicts and crises.

4.6 Influence of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

In this study, the researcher was interested in establishing whether cultural beliefs influence domestic violence among families. The answer to this question would indicate the extent to which cultural beliefs cause conflicts in the families. In the light of the

scenario, the respondents were asked to fill the questionnaire displaying the extent to which cultural beliefs influence domestic violence and the responses were as follows:

Table 4.10 Influence of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

Cultural beliefs	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	48	18.0
Agree	204	76.7
Neutral	14	5.3
Disagree	00	00
Strongly disagree	00	00
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.10 Indicates that out of the 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire indicating whether cultural beliefs influence domestic violence in their families, 48 (18.0%) stated that they strongly agreed, 204 (76.7%) indicated that they agreed, 14 (5.3%) mentioned that they were simply neutral and none of the respondents neither disagree nor strongly disagree. The implication of these statistics is that the researcher noted that majority (76.7%) of the respondents had noted that cultural beliefs had taken roots in the society.

4.6 Forms of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

Often people associate forms of cultural beliefs such as social interaction, relationship inequality, religious beliefs, taboos and others as a factor that leads to domestic violence in most families. In the light of these, the respondents were asked to fill the questionnaire indicating the most cultural forms that causes domestic violence and the responses were noted as illustrated in the **Table 4.10**

Table 4.11 Forms of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

Forms of cultural beliefs	Frequency	Percentage
Social interaction	47	17.7
Relationship inequality	102	38.3
Religion beliefs	10	3.8
Taboos	106	39.8
Others	01	0.4
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.11 reveals that out of 266 respondents who filled the questionnaire indicating the extent to which forms of cultural beliefs influence domestic violence in their families in Chebunyo Ward, 47 (17.7%) indicated social interaction, 102 (38.5%) stated relationship inequality, 10 (3.8%) mentioned religious beliefs, with 106 (39.8%) stated taboos and 01 (0.4%) stated others. The statistics in **Table 4.11** give the impression that many respondents (39.8%) viewed taboos as a form of cultural beliefs that has taken root in the society and had caused devastating effects on the society. This concurs with World Bank (1994) study on ten selected risk factors facing girls and women in the age of 16-44 years, found taboos and domestic violence more dangerous than cancer, motor vehicle accidents, war and malaria.

4.7 Influence of drug abuse on domestic violence

In this study, the researcher believed that the extent to which drug abuse influence domestic violence varies according to individuals and families. On that account the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating the extent of variation and **Table 4.11** illustrate their responses.

Table 4.12 Influence of drug abuse on domestic violence

Drug abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	219	82.3
Agree	37	13.9
Neutral	10	3.8
Disagree	00	00
Strongly disagree	00	00
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.12 reveals that out of the 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire indicating whether drug abuse influence domestic violence in their families, 219 (82.3%) stated strongly agree, 37 (13.9%) stated agreed, 10 (3.8% mentioned neutral and neither stated disagree or strongly disagreed. The statistics in this study implies that majority (82.3%) of the respondents believed that drug abuse is the major cause of domestic violence in their families.

4.7.1 Forms of drug abuse on domestic violence.

More often people believed that forms of drugs according to (Barrow, 1991) are associated with anti-social effects such fighting, raping, insulting and intimidation. In this scenario, the respondents were asked to fill the questionnaire indicating the most common form of drugs that cause domestic violence in their families and the responses were as illustrated in **Table 4.13**

Table 4.13 Forms of drugs abuse on domestic violence

Forms of drug abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol	246	92.5
Miraa	9	3.4
Glue	10	3.8
Others	01	0.4
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.13 reveals that out of 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire citing the influence of forms or drug abuse on domestic violence on their families, 246 (92.5%) stated alcohol, 9 (3.4%) indicated Miraa, 10 (3.8%) mentioned Glue, with 01 (4.0%) stating others. The statistics in **Table 4.12** give the impression that majority of respondents (92.5%) demonstrated that alcohol has become a global pandemic, causing harm to the families and communities violated human rights, hamper productivity, reduces human capital and undermines economic growth in the community.

4.8 Influence of the level of education on domestic violence

More often the researcher believed that the level of education of the couple may cause conflict on the families. On that account, the respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire indicating the extent to which level of education influence domestic violence and the responses were as illustrated in **Table 4.14**.

Table 4.14 Influence of the level of education on domestic violence

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	109	41.0
Agree	111	41.7
Neutral	38	14.3
Disagree	6	2.3
Strongly disagree	2	0.7
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.14 indicates that of the 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire stating the variation in their agreement to which the level of education influence domestic violence in the families, 109 (41.0%) indicated strongly agree, 111 (41.7%) stated agree, 38 (14.3%) mentioned simply neutral, with 6 (2.3%) stating disagree and 2 (0.7%) indicated strongly disagree.

Implied by the statistics in **Table 4.13** is that most (41.7%) of the respondents in Chebunyo Ward agreed that the level of education of the couple determine their relationship, living standards and way of life and thus differences in academic level were seen to have influence domestic violence in Chebunyo ward as highly educated men who married low level educated ladies tend to quarrel in the families because of lack of understanding and planning. .

4.8.1 Influence of the level education on domestic violence

The researcher believed that the extent to which the levels of education of the couple cause conflict in the families was noted with a lot of concerns. It was observed that ignorance of the parents, level of literacy, educational experience, communication barriers and others hinder relationship in the family and thus engineered domestic violence. On the account of this, the respondent were asked to fill the questionnaire and the responses were as illustrated in **Table 4.15**

Table 4.15 Influence of the level of education on domestic violence

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Ignorance of parents	01	0.4
Level of literacy	109	41.7
Educational experience	49	18.4
Communication barrier	103	38.7
Others	04	1.5
Total	266	100.0

Table 4.15 reveals that out of 266 respondents who completed the questionnaire indicating the levels of education on domestic violence in the families, 01 (0.4%) stated ignorance of parents, 109 (41.7%) indicated level of literacy, 49 (18.4%) mentioned educational experience, 103 (38.7%) indicated communication barriers , with 04 (1.5%) stated others. Implied by the statistics in **Table 4.14** is that a large majority of the respondent (41.7%) found the level of literacy to be the cause of domestic violence. The researcher noted that low level of education leads to low income and therefore cannot match with the high demand of provision of basic things like food, clothing and shelter and this may leads to quarrels among families.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study was to investigate the factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward, Chepalungu Sub-County, Bomet County, Kenya. This chapter covers summary, conclusions and recommendations based on the study findings and suggestions for further researchers.

5.2 Summary of the study findings

The study sort to find out factors influencing domestic violence in Chebunyo Ward. In chapter one of the project, the background of the study was well outlined. It covered factors influencing domestic violence in developed and developing counties, in Kenya and singled out to Chebunyo Ward, Chepalungu Sub-county.

The statement of the problem was that many families in Chebunyo Ward had involved in endless conflicts and has led to divorce and other death of the spouses. The dispute is reported to have occurred due to struggle for property, alcoholism and poverty which is rampant in the area.

The purpose of the study was well outlined and objectives to guide study were developed .These were to determine the extent to which socioeconomic status, emotional abuse, drug abuse, cultural beliefs and level of education influence s domestic violence.

Research questions were derived from the objectives of the study. The significance of the study was well outlined. Limitations and delimitations were well stated. The basic assumptions, definitions of significant and organization of the study were well outlined .Literature was reviewed in chapter two under the following sub-headings; influence of socio-economic status on domestic violence among families ,influence of drug abuse on domestic violence among families ,influence of domestic violence among families ,influence of level of education nondomestic violence among families ,theoretical framework ,conceptual framework, definition of operational variables and summary of literature review.

Chapter three presented descriptive survey design to the study .The target population was 1000 families in ten locations in Chebunyo ward, Chebalungu sub-county. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).The research questions were answered. Frequencies and percentages were used to show the relationship between the independent variables such as socio-economic status, emotional abuse, cultural abuse, level of education and drug abuse and the dependent variable such as domestic violence among families. The researchers tried to answer the following questions Does the socio-economic status, emotional abuse, drug abuse, cultural beliefs and level of education influence domestic violence among families?

The first objective of the study was to determine the extent to which socio economic status influence domestic violence among family in Chebunyo Ward, Chebalungu sub-county. The study found out that majority of families (53.3%) in Chebunyo Ward were from locations that believed on the influence of socio-economic status on domestic violence among families

Most of the respondents (45.5%) revealed that poverty among families had ignited violence .It was observed that parents who are poor tend to blame each other ,tried to avoid responsibilities and neglect their duties and hence leads to violence and divorce. This is in line with Magikuu (2010) who asserted that prevalence of poverty in most villages had led to separation of families in Kwale County.

The second objective was an emotional abuse and domestic violence .The study revealed that most (38.7%) differed because of emotional abuse. Majority of the families (66.9%stated verbal abuse as one of the form of emotional abuse that had taken a devastating toll on women‘ lives, on their families and on their society as a whole in Chebunyo Ward .This is in line with Ki-moon(2007) who noted that violence against women due to verbal abuse continues unabated in every continent ,country and culture .He stated that it takes place at home /on the streets ,in schools ,the workplaces, in farm fields ,streets, refugee camps, during conflicts and crises.

The third objectives was on drug abuse influencing domestic violence among families .The study established that majority (82.3%) of the families believed that is the major

cause of domestic violence among families. The researchers observed that the majority (92.5%) of the families demonstrated that alcohol has become a global pandemic, causing harm to families and the community, violated human rights hampered productivity, reduces human capital and undermined economic growth in the community.

The fourth objective was on the influence of cultural beliefs on domestic's violence. The study established that the majority (76.7%) of the respondents agreed that cultural beliefs had taken roots in the society and hence the community had to abide by the culture. The study further establish that of the respondents

(39.8%) found taboos as a form of cultural belief that has taken route in the society and had caused devastating effects on the society. This concurs with World Bank (1994) study on ten selected risks factors facing girls and woman in age of 16 to 44 years and found taboos more dangerous than malaria.

The fifth objective was on level of education on domestic violence. The study established that most (41.7%) of the respondents in Chebunyo agreed that the level of education of the couples determined their way of life, relationship and living standard. The study further found out that the majority of respondents (41.7%) found the level literacy as the main course of violence

5.3 Conclusions

The study was based on the factors such as socioeconomic status, emotional abuse, drug abuse, cultural beliefs and level of education on domestic violence in Chebunyo ward, Chepalungu sub-county. The study established that the most families in the ward revealed that poverty among families had ignited violence. It was observed that parents who were poor to blame each other and hence neglect their duties thus lead to violence and divorce.

The study established the majority of the families in the ward quarrels becomes of exchange of bitter words commonly term as verbal abuse. It was found out that majority of the families had lost life because of it.

The study found out that the majority of the families demonstrate that drug abuse become a global pandemic especially the alcohol. It has caused harm to many families and had undermined growth in the country.

The study established that cultural beliefs had taken roots in the society and it has become part and parcel of their life. The study further established that it is the cultural beliefs that it ignited domestic violence frequently in the families.

The study established that socioeconomic status, cultural beliefs, level of education, emotional abuse and drug abuse had led to poor planning among families and the entire public organization in Chebunyo Ward and hence this had ignited domestic violence and low development.

5.4 Recommendations

From the study findings, recommendation both for policy formulation and further research are drawn.

5.4.1 Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that;

The government should create public awareness on cultural beliefs that affect the community; the national administration also should sensitize people on prohibition of drugs abuse such as alcohol, Miraa, Glue, Cigarette and Bhang commonly abused in the local area, the government should also empower women economically so as to become independent and less vulnerable members of society, the government also should train regularly national administration such as Chiefs and Assistants so as to reduce domestic violence among families and that the public institution should create conducive environment for workers so as to enhance productivity and thus reduce conflict among themselves

5.4.2 Recommendation for further research.

The study recommends the following areas to be considered for further research; Influence of drug abuse on public health employees in public hospital in Chebunyo Ward, influence of cultural beliefs on conflict management in public institution in Chebunyo Ward, factors influencing domestic violence in Bomet County, Kenya.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,
P.O BOX 30197,
NAIROBI.
DATE 21/6/2014.

Dear Respondent,

**RE: FACTORS INFLUENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILIES
IN CHEBUNYO WARD, CHEPALUNGU SUB-COUNTY, BOMET COUNTY,
KENYA**

I am a master of project planning and management student at the University of Nairobi. I am currently carrying out a research on factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo ward, Chepalungu sub county Bomet County, Kenya. I request you to kindly assist me to collect data for the study in your area. This study is purely academic and any information provided by the respondent will be used for the purpose of this study only. The respondent identity will be treated with utmost confidentiality

Yours sincerely

Grace Chepkorir Chepkwony

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FAMILIES

This questionnaire is developed to assist in obtaining data on the study of factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo ward Chepalungu sub-county Bomet county, Kenya. Please put a tick () reflecting your response. Please indicate in the space provided to give your option.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

1. Indicate your gender
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
2. State your age in years
 - a) Below 25 yrs
 - b) 25-34
 - c) c) 35-44
 - d) d) 45-59
 - e) e) above 60 yrs
3. What is your highest level of education?
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Tertiary
 - d) University
 - e) Others (specify)
4. For how long have you been living in your area?
 - a) Less than a year
 - b) 1-5 yrs
 - c) 6-10 yrs
 - d) 11-20yrs
 - e) Above 20 yrs

SECTION B: Influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence among families.

1. Do you agree that socioeconomic status influence domestic violence in your family?
 - a) Strongly agree []
 - b) Agree []
 - c) Neutral []
 - d) Disagree []
 - e) Strongly disagree []
2. What form of socioeconomic status causes domestic violence most in your family?
 - a) Poverty among families []
 - b) Amount of income []
 - c) Parental occupation []
 - d) Parental health []
 - e) Others (specify)
3. In your own opinion, explain the influence of socioeconomic status on domestic violence in your family_____

Influence of emotional on domestic violence

4. Do you agree that emotional abuse influence domestic violence in your family?
 - a) Strongly agrees []
 - b) Agree []
 - c) Neutral []
 - d) Disagree []
 - e) Strongly disagree []
5. What form of emotional abuse causes domestic violence most in your family?
 - a) Threats []
 - b) Verbal abuse []
 - c) Isolation []
 - d) Intimidation []
 - e) Other (specify) []

6. In your opinion, explain the influence of emotional abuse on domestic violence in your family_____

Influence of cultural beliefs on domestic violence

7. Do you agree that cultural beliefs influence domestic violence in your family?

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Neutral []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

8. What form of cultural beliefs causes domestic violence in your family?

- a) Social interaction []
- b) Relationship inequality []
- c) Religious beliefs []
- d) Taboos []
- e) Others (specify) []

9. In your own opinion, explain the influence of cultural beliefs on domestic violence in your family_____

Influence of drug abuse on domestic violence

10. Do you agree that drug abuse influence domestic violence your family

- a) Strongly agree []
- b) Agree []
- c) Neutral []
- d) Disagree []
- e) Strongly disagree []

11. What form of drug abuse when taken can cause domestic violence most in your family?

- a) Alcohol []
- b) Miraa []
- c) Glue []
- e) Others (specify) _____

12. In your own opinion, explain influence of drug abuse on domestic violence in your family_____

Influence of the level of education on domestic violence

13. Do you agree that the level of education of the couple influence domestic violence in the family?

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Agree
- c) Neutral
- d) Disagree
- e) Strongly disagree

14. What level of education influence domestic violence most in the family?

- a) Ignorance of the parents
- b) Level of literacy
- c) Educational experience
- d) Communication language
- e) Others (specify) _____

15. In your own opinion, explain the influence of the level of education on domestic violence in your family.....