

**IMPLICATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLICE HOUSE
HOLDS IN BURUBURU POLICE DIVISION IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**

ANDREW MUNUVE MAKUTI

**A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Master of Arts Degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice of Egerton University**

FEBRUARY, 2024

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for examination of any Degree or Diploma in any institution or university.



Signature.....

Date: 12th January 2024

Andrew Munuve Makuti

AM 20/0207/2012

Recommendations

This research thesis has been submitted for examination with our recommendation as university supervisors.



Signature.....

Date: 26th January 2024

Prof. Samson W. Mwangi, **Ph.D. (Posthumous)**

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies,
Egerton University.



Signature.....

Date: 26th January 2024

Prof. Hadija Murenga, **Ph.D.**

Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies,
Egerton University.

COPYRIGHT

©2024 Andrew Munuve Makuti

All Rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopies, recordings or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written consent.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my immediate family; My dad Francis Makuti, my late mum Christine Ndunge, my elder sister, Jane Wanza whose life was cut short due to an abusive relationship, my wife Anab Bethe and my two kids, Kaylin Ndunge and Zain Makuti. Thank you for your love, care and believe in my postgraduate endeavor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to God Almighty for without His graces and blessings; this study would not have been possible.

I would like to express my immeasurable appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to my research supervisors Prof. Samson Wokabi Mwangi and Prof. Hadija Murenga, both from the Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies for their constant invaluable guidance and regular interactions throughout my research work. Their dynamism, vision, sincerity, and motivation have deeply inspired me. Further, I thank them for their constructive suggestions and for working tirelessly to ensure that this study meets the required standards. It was indeed a great privilege and honor to work and study under your guidance.

To my respondents and my colleagues for their worthy support cooperation and time in terms of providing the author with all the needed information.

Thanks to my friends, research scholars, other teaching faculty and non-teaching staff members of Egerton University for their guidance, opinion and help during the research work.

I owe my utmost gratitude to my family members for their encouragement and support throughout the years of my research.

ABSTRACT

This study investigated domestic violence in police households in the BuruBuru Police Division. The study was motivated by the need for new interventions to help curb the seemingly persistent and increasing violence against women in police households in BuruBuru Police Division this study attributed to a lack of adequate information on the problem. The study was guided by the following objectives: to explore the forms and nature of domestic violence against women in police households; to examine the factors that give rise to domestic violence against women in police households; and to assess the effects of domestic violence on police families in BuruBuru Police Division. The study adopted a cross-sectional descriptive study design. The study used the probability sampling technique as well as purposive sampling to specifically select a sample size of 133 respondents from partners of male Police officers. This study also interviewed 8 key informants to further enrich the findings. Quantitative data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics using SPSS software package while the qualitative data was processed using content analysis. Correlation analysis was used to test for associations and dependencies between the variables of the study. According to the study, domestic violence also takes place in police households. Major forms of domestic violence revealed by this study include physical violence (48.5%), sexual abuse (56.6%), controlling or domineering (42.4%), economic deprivation (41.4%) and intimidation (38.4%). Further, socio-economic factors greatly contribute to domestic violence in police households (63.6%). This was said to significantly affect police mental health and also the quality of their work. According to this study, police disciplinary procedures may not be adequate to address the problem. The study recommends policies that include the use of conflict resolution mechanisms such as mediation, counseling and other government and NGO outreach programs to this seemingly hard-to-reach population within the confines of police houses and or police lines.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION	ii
COPYRIGHT	iii
DEDICATION.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.3.1 Broad Objective	6
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	6
1.4 Research Questions	6
1.5 Justification of the Study.....	6
1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study	7
1.7 Definition of Terms.....	8
CHAPTER TWO	10
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Forms and Nature of Domestic Violence.....	10
2.2.1 Physical Abuse.....	12
2.2.2 Psychological Abuse	13
2.2.3 Social Isolation.....	15
2.2.4 Financial Control.....	16
2.2.5 Sexual Abuse.....	17
2.3 Factors that contribute to Domestic Violence.....	19
2.4 Effects of Domestic Violence on Families	24

2.5 Legal Framework for Domestic violence in Kenya	25
2.5.1. The Constitution of Kenya 2010	25
2.5.2. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act	26
2.6 Theoretical Framework	27
2.6.1 Cultural Feminist Theory	27
2.6.2 Social Learning Theory	28
2.6.3 Synthesis of Cultural Feminist Theory and Social Learning Theory.....	29
2.6.4 Theory of attachment of bonds	30
2.7 Conceptual Framework	30
CHAPTER THREE	33
METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Introduction	33
3.2 Research Design	33
3.3 Study Area.....	33
3.4 Unit of Analysis	35
3.5 Population and Sampling Procedure	35
3.6 Methods of Data Collection	36
3.7 Data Analysis	37
3.8 Ethical Considerations	37
CHAPTER FOUR.....	38
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	38
4.1 Introduction	38
4.2 Bio-Data and Household Information.....	38
4.2.1 Gender of the Respondent.....	38
4.2.2 Marital Status	38
4.2.3 Level of Education	39
4.2.4 Occupation	39
4.3 Forms and Nature of Domestic Violence against Women.....	39
4.3.1 Frequency of Various Incidences among the Police Community	41
4.4 Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence against Women.....	43
4.5 Results of Domestic Violence	45

4.6 Strategies for Addressing Domestic Violence	47
4.6.1 Methods used by Police to Handle Domestic Violence	48
4.6.2 Initiatives/Organizations that are involved in addressing Domestic Violence	48
4.7 Correlation Analysis	49
4.8 Discussion of the Findings	51
CHAPTER FIVE.....	54
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	54
5.1 Introduction	54
5.2 Summary	54
5.3 Conclusions	55
5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusion	55
5.3.2 Empirical Conclusion.....	56
5.4 Recommendations	57
5.5 Areas for Further Studies	58
REFERENCES.....	59
APPENDICES	68
Appendix I: Research Interview Guide.....	68
Appendix II: Consent Form	75
Appendix III: Letter of introduction from Egerton University Graduate School	76
Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research Permit.....	77
Appendix V: Journal Article	78

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Divisions in Nairobi County and number of Domestic Violence cases	3
Table 3.1: Target population.....	35
Table 3.2: Sampling frame.....	36
Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents	38
Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by marital Status.....	39
Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by level of education	39
Table 4.4: Prevalence of various forms of Domestic Violence against women	40
Table 4.5: Knowledge of people who had experienced Physical or Emotional abuses	41
Table 4.6: Frequency of Various Incidences among the Police Community.....	42
Table 4.7: Factors contributing to domestic violence against women	44
Table 4.8: Effects of Domestic violence against women.....	46
Table 4.9: Correlation Matrix	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework	31
Figure 2. 2: Risks and factors associated with gender-based violence	32
Figure 3. 1: Map of the Study Area- Nairobi County	34

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
DEVAW:	Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women
FIDA-K	French Acronym meaning Federation of Women Lawyers-Kenya
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GBVRC:	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre
KNHCR:	Kenya National Human Rights Commission
LSK:	Law Society of Kenya
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NCRVWC:	National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children
OCS:	Officer Commanding a police Station
PADV:	Partnership Against Domestic Violence
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UDHR:	United Declaration for Human Rights
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNPF:	United Nations Population Fund
US:	United States
VAW:	Violence Against Women
WHO:	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Cases of gender-based violence (GBV) across the world have increased according to the UNHCR statistics. The UNHCR definition of GBV is a particular act that is perpetuated by a person based on his/her gender and it occurs in one out of every three women in the world (UNHCR, 2021). Globally, about 730 million women and girls are victims of GBV annually and it is orchestrated due to gender norms and unfit power relationships (UNHCR, 2021). GBV involves threats, coercion, physical, emotional, and psychological assault to a certain gender and occurs within domestic relationships in terms of gender-based domestic violence (Alesina *et al.*, 2021). In most cases, domestic violence is founded on existing differences between either gender leading to a deeper penetration of different aspects of society, culture, religion, and social well-being (UNPF, 2021).

Domestic violence among police households is a major problem, with police officer families having higher rates of domestic violence than non-police officer families. Several cases of DV are not reported among police households due to fear since most victims believe that the abuser is in a position to protect him/herself against any legal action. The reported cases of abuse are often not believed or proper investigations are done. The causes of the high rate of domestic violence in police officer families can be attributed to job-related problems that police officers face.

The global health pandemic COVID-19 increased cases of domestic violence because of the impacts of lockdown on socioeconomic well-being. Women and girls became common victims of domestic violence during this period of Covid-19. According to the UNPF (2021), one in every three women has experienced domestic violence during the COVID-19 period and this has been perpetuated by their intimate partner. About 27% of women worldwide in the age bracket of between 15 and 49 years currently in a relationship have endured physical or sexual violence by their partners (UNPF, 2021). The African region has the highest cases of domestic violence at 33% although women account for a limited number of homicide cases (WHO, 2021). WHO has noted that less than 40% of women seek help for domestic violence and of those women who seek help only 10% appeal to the police (WHO, 2021).

In Kenya, cases of domestic violence show that women are the major victims, and this is a reflection of global statistics. It is estimated that about 40% of married women in Kenya have been victims of domestic violence particularly sexual abuse (Kimuna *et al.*, 2018). Sexual coercion is a major factor that is relevant to perpetuating domestic violence and pregnant mothers are the main vulnerable group in Kenya. Similarly, gender roles are major factors that promote domestic violence in Kenya leading to negative development of mental and physical health. Cases of domestic violence in Kenya are underreported because of shame, inadequate awareness, financial constraints, and distrust of healthcare providers (Palermo *et al.*, 2014).

Domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background (Miller, 2006). Some men with very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control women, and that women aren't equal to men. Studies suggest that violent behavior often is caused by an interaction of situational and individual factors. That means that abusers learn violent behavior from their family, people in their community and other cultural influences as they grow up. They may have seen violence often or they may have been victims themselves.

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures, and maims physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations, denying women and girls' equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms. Violence against women and girls takes many forms and occurs in many places, for example, domestic violence in the home, sexual abuse of girls in schools, sexual harassment at work, rape by husbands or strangers, in refugee camps or as a tactic of war (UNIFEM, 2011). However, domestic violence is the most prevalent yet relatively hidden and ignored form of violence against women and girls (Mutiso *et al.*, 2010). Women in Kenya are specifically vulnerable and violence against women is widespread and persists in all layers of society (Amos, 1999). It can be concluded from social control theory that victims of gender-based violence can be both men and women. According to Hirschi (2017) social control theory suggests that delinquent adolescents fail to develop societal bonds consisting of attachment to parents, peers, and school; occupational and educational commitment; academic involvement; and belief in social rules and convention. Hirschi suggests that strong bonds to conventional institutions and

values act as a "social control," deterring individuals from delinquency. Weak bonds, therefore, increase the risk of delinquent behavior.

The ratification of the CEDAW has given an important impetus to the affirmation of the equal status of either gender in society. The UDHR article requires that all human beings must be accorded free and equal dignity. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 has also provided a strong legal framework for protecting the existence of domestic violence. Secondly, the PADV Act is an important regulation that provides a mechanism for providing affirmative action in protecting vulnerable people against domestic violence. The act is based on cases of domestic violence that are founded on domestic relationships like men, women and children. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of domestic violence cases across various police divisions in Nairobi City County, Kenya.

Table 1.1: Divisions in Nairobi County and number of Domestic Violence cases

Division	Domestic violence cases		
	2015	2016	2017 (up to April)
BuruBuru	15	17	12
Dagoretti	6	4	1
Embakasi	3	1	-
Gigiri	-	2	-
Kajiado north	1	4	-
Kasarani	12	11	5
Kayole	4	7	1
Kilimani	1	-	1
Langata	3	4	-
Makadara	4	2	-
Ngong	-	2	2
OngataRongai	6	2	3
Starehe	2	5	1

Source: Crime and Incident Reports (2017)

In 2015, Kenya enacted legislation to protect victims against domestic violence by providing relief to victims. The act provides a mechanism for protecting domestic violence against spouses and

other dependents and offers support to all matters linked to domestic violence. In Kenyan legislation, domestic violence is defined as an act, threat or threat leveled against an individual that results in the danger of one of the parties in a domestic relationship. The police officers have been provided with a clear mandate to deal with domestic violence cases so that they can isolate criminal activities in domestic violence (Section 6). Any person has been provided with a social responsibility to report any case of domestic violence to the police for action.

In the recent past in Kenya, reported cases of domestic violence against men (DVAM) are also on the rise (MAWE, 2017). However, the number of DVAM incidents reported in the media and other official records is fewer than the actual number because this is a hidden problem and abused men, for reasons of fear, embarrassment, stereotypes around masculinity, cultural expectations and belief of male superiority, fear of stigma, never speak out or seek assistance (Gathogo, 2015). Available evidence indicates that DVAM is a common problem (Kigaya, 2021; Mwanyuli, 2017) that has begun to emerge from its closet of secrecy, especially COVID-19 and work-from-home orders.

The DEVAW has identified violence against women as perpetuated by historical unequal power distribution in society. As such, unequal power distribution has resulted in domination and discrimination of women that restricts the achievements of women in society. In the Kenyan context, male domination has historical roots although this has continued to change with time. In patriarchal societies, the existence of cultural stigma has limited the implementation of legislation particularly where domestic violence victims are males. This provides the foundation of this study because it is not clear whether the provisions of the Act are consistent with an evolving society like Kenya. Also, it creates a need to assess the possibility of equal rights among either gender and this can be achieved by evaluating whether proper mechanisms exist to accord protection to domestic violence victims.

Some research reports have indicated that domestic violence is a consequence of patriarchy, where men dominate and control women. Many interlocking factors have been attributed to domestic violence against women such as patriarchy, unemployment, cultural beliefs, societal norms, and low levels of education among others. In Kenya, there is inadequate information on the implications of domestic violence against women and the factors contributing to violence against

women in police households. To address this gap, this study explored the implication of domestic violence against women in police households in the BuruBuru division in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Gender-Based Violence is a significant problem in Kenyan society. It is a crime and a moral indignation as provided and envisioned in Kenyan legal system. For example, it violates the penal code the recent Sexual Offences Act in reference to protection of lives and property. It is a violation of the constitutional rights of a person. The PADV Act is an important basis which provides affirmative action in giving protection to domestic violence victims. This Act addresses domestic violence for those in domestic relationships like men, children, and women. The CoK 2010 and other international regulations provide equal protection for all victims. The existence of female emancipation in Kenya society has promoted domination of a male society leading to major cultural hindrances in enforcing legislation. Male domination society like Kenya only focuses on showcasing domestic violence perpetrators as male only. As a response, it is important to evaluate the conclusiveness of existing legislation as a main source of law in domestic violence cases and ensure that all victims are protected from any form of gender bias. Enforcement mechanisms like police officers must protect all victims equally and avoid any form of social bias. BuruBuru Police Division area is faced with rampant cases of domestic violence against women which has been in the public eye for more than four years. While this has been the case for some time nothing is being done to stop this vice resulting in the numbers rising from 15 in 2015, to 17 in 2016 and already 12 cases had been reported in the first four months of 2017. While giving some information on domestic violence against women, most of the previous studies have been unable to address the factors contributing to domestic violence against women in police households in general and particularly in BuruBuru Police Division. The lack of adequate information on domestic violence and what it involves has led to increased cases of this menace in the police service, and therefore, this study will contribute to information on the extent to which GBV has occurred in Kenya. This study was therefore motivated by the need for new interventions to help curb the persistent and escalating violence against women in the police service households in the BuruBuru Police Division.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by both broad and specific objectives as follows;

1.3.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective of this study was to explore the implication of domestic violence against women in police households in BuruBuru division in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study was guided by both broad and specific objectives as follows;

- i. To explore the forms and nature of domestic violence against women in police households in BuruBuru Police Division.
- ii. To examine the factors that lead to a rise in domestic violence against women in police households in BuruBuru Police Division.
- iii. To assess the effects of domestic violence on police families in BuruBuru Police Division.

1.4 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are the various forms and nature of domestic violence against women in police households in the BuruBuru Police Division?
- ii. Which factors lead to a rise in domestic violence against women in police households in the BuruBuru Police Division?
- iii. What are the effects of domestic violence on police families in the BuruBuru Police Division?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Domestic violence is a serious problem affecting families all over the world. Domestic violence is 2 to 4 times more common in police families than in the general population worldwide. Even with the high prevalence rate, there is no specific policy for dealing with officer-involved domestic violence with only a small proportion of perpetrators terminated after a second sustained allegation of domestic violence. The most common discipline imposed for a sustained allegation of domestic violence is counseling. This study therefore focuses on police households in BuruBuru since it has the highest rate of domestic violence in the country. This study provides a vital bearing on the academic, judicial and social relevance of domestic violence cases in Kenya. In the academic field, this study provides an important opportunity for enhancing understanding of the PADV Act particularly how it is applied in Kenyan society. Consequently, the academic context of the act will create a new dimension in supporting its effectiveness in protecting constitutional rights of

equity and discrimination. Similarly, the recommendations suggested in this study create a basis for future research so that the mechanisms of protecting domestic violence victims are improved. As a result, new systems for addressing domestic violence will be developed. This study is focused on female police officers as a domestic social group, and it provides a basis for protecting the rights of the gender-based violence group.

The results from this study would furnish the government among other stakeholders for example Law Society of Kenya (LSK) and Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA-K) information to better understand the current situation through the findings and accordingly make changes to address the factors contributing to domestic violence in police households in BuruBuru division and the country at large. The study findings would also help all relevant stakeholders to take precautions against this current menace and get rid of it starting from the initiators of the violence mostly male partners. The findings of this study would further augment existing knowledge on domestic violence and hence would be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further studies. The study is also justified because it will not only give recommendations regarding the study topic, but it would draw conclusions that can be used both in Kenya and other countries which are faced with the challenge of domestic violence in police households.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study was carried out in Police households within the BuruBuru Police Division in Nairobi County because the crime and incident reports have revealed that these households are currently faced with serious cases of violence. These households were limited to households headed by male police officers because this is where domestic violence cases are more likely to occur. However, the study used a sample size which may limit the generalizability of the findings to depict the picture of domestic violence across the country. The limitations of the study might include the unwillingness of the respondents to supply the right response to the research questions. Some respondents felt that there was no benefit in giving the right answers to the questions. This implies that the respondents may have failed to give detailed responses to questions raised and this had a negative scholarly impact on the subject matter content of the study. The researcher, however, informed the respondents that the responses were critical in finding solutions for the vice and they were persuaded to give information.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Care: psychotherapy, psychosocial and medical care for GBV survivors.

Consequences: the socio-economic consequences of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: Pattern of abusive behaviors by one or both partners in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation. In this study, it is used to mean a pattern of abusive behaviors against women in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, friends or cohabitation.

Financial Abuse/control: financial abuse is a common tactic used by abusers to gain power and control in a relationship. The forms of financial abuse may be subtle or overt but in general, include tactics to conceal information, limit the victim's access to assets, or reduce accessibility to the family finances.

GBV survivors: people who have been victims of gender-based violence in the past.

Intimate partner violence: actual or threatened physical or gender-based violence or psychological and emotional abuse directed towards a spouse, ex-spouse, current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, or current or former dating partner.

Physical abuse: refers to any behavior that involves the intentional use of force against the body of another person that risks physical injury, harm and or pain.

Police Households: A domestic unit consisting of the members of a family of which at least one is a policeman who lives together along with nonrelatives such as servants

Police officer domestic violence: refers to any reported, founded, and/or prosecuted incident of domestic violence wherein a sworn police officer is the suspected offender.

Psychological abuse: psychological abuse, often called emotional abuse, is a form of abuse characterized by a person subjecting or exposing another person to a behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Sexual abuse: is any sexual act where a person is forced to engage in sexual activities without their will. Sexual abuse includes rape that involves forcing someone into sexual activities against their will, using objects violently during sex, forcing someone to have sex with another person when they do not wish to, sharing sexual stories or images about a spouse without their consent,

use of sexual or derogatory names, forcing someone to perform sexual acts in front of others when they do not want to.

Social Isolation: a state of complete or near-complete lack of contact between an individual and society. All types of social isolation can include staying home for lengthy periods, having no communication with family, acquaintances, or friends, and/or willfully avoiding any contact with other humans when those opportunities do arise.

Violence: is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community.

Women: female victims of domestic violence within households.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter reviewed available literature on the forms and nature of domestic violence against women, factors influencing and the effects of domestic violence against women, especially within police households. The Cultural Feminist and Social Learning Theories are the main theoretical pinning of this study while the conceptual framework was developed by examining the relationships of literature review, study problem, significance, and objectives of the study.

The review is done in tandem with the objectives of this study.

2.2 Forms and Nature of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence (DV) in Kenya's Protection Against Domestic Violence (PADV) Act 2015 is defined as 'any form of violence against a person or threat of violence or of imminent, danger to that person, by any other person with whom that person is, or has been, in a domestic relationship'. DV can manifest socially, emotionally, and financially (Mangare *et al.*, 2018; Obegi *et al.*, 2017). Domestic violence is a global phenomenon that is not unique to Kenya alone. The majority of the studies about domestic violence have concentrated on protecting the rights of domestic violence victims, particularly women. Research has reported that domestic violence has been promoted by patriarchy, a system that encourages male dominance by giving men authority to dominate and dictate to women (Alesina *et al.*, 2021). Goetz and Weeks (2018) have argued that feminist activists have identified the need to include men in the struggle for equality and address the challenges of masculinity that are founded on the domination of women and gender-based violence cases.

Domestic violence has become a major socio-economic issue worldwide that has resulted in other problems like unemployment, segregation, and anxiety among men, which leads to domestic violence directed towards women and girls. Ali (2017) reported that domestic violence against women is a manifestation that increases the violation of fundamental human rights and discrimination against women. The study also indicated the existence of an imbalanced existence of power between men and women in society as a leading factor in promoting domestic violence. Therefore, gender inequality is a major factor promoting increased cases of domestic violence worldwide.

Domestic violence includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and abuse of property and pets (Ganley, 2011). 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. Domestic violence has been a longstanding problem in Kenya. Would one expect the prevalence rate of domestic violence by police officers to mirror these national figures? Some in the community might expect a lower rate, given the fact that police officers have the responsibility of enforcing and following the law. Exposure to operational and organizational stressors like traumatic incidences, cutting budgets, numbers and increasing demand increases the risks of health mental problems (Houdmont & Randall, 2016) which could lead to maladaptive coping behaviors such as alcoholism and the result might be higher rates of abuse (Brough *et al.*, 2016).

Regardless of the precise rate, such violence by police officers continues as a serious problem and zero-tolerance remains the only acceptable solution. In addition to the well-documented outcomes of such violence by non-officers, further negative consequences exist for members of the law enforcement community. Some professions like policing could influence an individual's perception and response to domestic abuse due to frequent exposure to victims, perpetrators and abusive behavior (HMICFRS, 2021) or to the gendered construction of their professional identity. Moreover, following the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (1997), law enforcement officers convicted of a misdemeanor of domestic violence may find themselves without jobs. This study thus sought to establish the extent to which these forms of domestic violence are prevalent in police households concerning BuruBuru Police Division.

Domestic Violence against women in Kenya goes largely unnoticed as it consists of a pattern of coercive behaviors used by a competent partner to establish and maintain power and control over their spouses. These behaviors, which can occur alone or in combination, sporadically or continually, include physical violence, psychological abuse, and non-consensual sexual behavior. Each incident builds upon previous episodes, thus setting the stage for future violence (Mutiso *et al.*, 2010). In police households, for instance, the victims fear to report the incidences, and this encourages the offender to continue with the abuses in the knowledge that nothing will be done. Moraa (2018), while investigating the suitability of the Act in addressing domestic violence in Kenya noted that it does not provide sufficient deterrence because of historical understanding of violence. The findings of the study demonstrate that women are perceived as the only victims of

domestic violence whereas the act provides that intent, devoid of willingness to report cases to authorities makes the act ineffective. There is a need for empowering both men and women as a strategy to minimize prolonged vulnerability of violence particularly to women (Moraa, 2018). According to Moraa (2018), the application of protection orders has not achieved its intended objective of deterring domestic violence in Kenya.

Psychological abuse includes threats of physical harm to the spouse or others, intimidation, coercion, degradation and humiliation, false accusations, and ridicule. Stalking may occur during a relationship, or after a relationship has ended. In many relationships, insults are the most tangible evidence of the detailed work of power that aims at controlling, managing, and hurting a spouse (Vic-Health, 2009). Insults are used as a normalizing and punishing technique, and as such, they are an essential part of the discipline that aims at subjugating and dominating the other. More than half of the women in violent relationships report that men have humiliated and put them down with offensive words. In some relationships, insults are used in the power struggle (Nicolson *et al.*, 2010). This literature relates to the general population and not police households. The study therefore established the forms and nature of domestic violence in the BuruBuru Police Division.

2.2.1 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse or assault is the most obvious form of Domestic Violence, and it is the most reported type of domestic violence. Studies done by Ali *et al.* (2014) and Yohannes *et al.* (2019) in Eastern Sudan and Ethiopia showed that the prevalence of this form of domestic violence at 33.5 % and 44.1 % respectively in these regions. Assaults often start small, maybe a small shove during an argument, or forcefully grabbing of the wrist, but over time, physical abuse (or battering) usually becomes more severe, and more frequent, and can result in the death of the victim (Mills, 2008). The current study looks at the prevalence of various forms of physical assault among police officers.

Physical abuse includes pushing, hitting, slapping, choking, using an object to hit, twisting a body part, forcing the ingestion of unwanted substances, and use of a weapon. Physical abuse also includes traditional practices harmful to women such as female genital mutilation and wife inheritance (Abubakar, 2023). Police officers are trained in the use of physical force and know how to hurt someone without leaving a trace. They have guns and often bring them home. And if a cop's wife runs, where will she hide? He usually knows where the women's shelters are. Some

shelter staff admit they are powerless to protect an abused police spouse. Her abuser may have training and tools to track her web use, phone calls and travels to find out if she is researching how to get help or if she has fled, where she went.

In the rare case where the woman works up the nerve to complain, the police department and justice system often victimize her again. She must take on the infamous blue wall of silence—the strict unwritten code of cops protecting each other in investigations. The police have a name for it—extending “professional courtesy.” In the words of Anthony Bouza, a one-time commander in the New York Police Department and former police chief of Minneapolis, “The Mafia never enforced its code of blood-sworn omerta with the ferocity, efficacy and enthusiasm the police bring to the Blue Code of Silence.” However, the occurrence of this is not documented in the Kenyan context.

2.2.2 Psychological Abuse

Women in abusive relationships often experience psychological abuse. Psychological abuse is characterized by one spouse exposing another to psychologically harmful behavior. The behavior is intended to intimidate and persecute and takes the form of threats, abandonment, verbal aggression, constant humiliation, and threats to take away custody of the children. Psychological abuse is crippling to the victims. It robs the person of their self-esteem, ability to think rationally, and lack of self-confidence (Paul & Eckenrode, 2015). This study focuses on the prevalence of threats, abandonment, verbal aggression, and constant humiliation in police households.

Police officers are taught to be violent when dealing with situations/going on calls that could potentially end their lives. That violent behavior has the potential to transfer into the officer’s home life and their spouse could suffer the consequences. Violence is never the answer. The topic of intimate partner violence and police officers needs to be discussed and researched due to the seriousness of the issue. By researching this topic, mental health professionals, police departments, etc. would benefit from this research by getting the resources they need to help police officers/law enforcement in need of being victims of intimate partner violence or those who are the perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Police work is considered a highly stressful and tough occupation. Therefore, police officers suffer from stress, which affects their job performance. In addition, Chiorri *et al.* (2015), states that stress occurs in situations that are uncontrollable and unpredictable.

Every call a police officer responds to is potentially a life-or-death situation; it is always going to be unpredictable. It can be tremendously stressful as an officer to have the mindset of not knowing what is going to happen from the initial call, being on scene, to finishing the paperwork. Police officer possesses a great amount of discretion to make difficult decisions while doing their job every day, such as using deadly force or whether or not to arrest an individual. Based on the difficult decisions police officers make due to their job, they end up feeling stressed and experiencing burnout from the job. Males and females have different sources of stress (Thawabieh & Qaisy, 2012). Stress can then lead to negative outcomes such as health issues, experiencing burnout, and/or affecting your job and personal life (American College of Health Association-National College Health Assessment 2019; Caldwell *et al.*, 2010).

According to the World Health Organization (2020), physical abuse is a common form of domestic violence that includes acts of hitting, slapping, and other forms of physical aggression causing harm. The United Nations General Assembly has recognized domestic violence as a violation of human rights and emphasized the importance of addressing the issue globally (United Nations General Assembly, 1993). Various international organizations, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have been actively involved in advocating for measures to prevent and respond to domestic violence worldwide (Amnesty International, 2015; Human Rights Watch, 2015).

In certain regions, patriarchal societies perpetuate a power imbalance, leading to higher instances of physical abuse against women. This observation is supported by studies conducted by the International Center for Research on Women (2016). In some regions, social stigma and fear of retaliation can lead to underreporting and less visibility of physical abuse (Heron *et al.*, 2021). Some regions have well-established support systems, including shelters and helplines for victims of domestic violence. For instance, a report by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) highlights successful support initiatives in European countries (EIGE, 2017).

The acceptance of violence against women in intimate relationships due to traditional gender roles and norms is discussed in a report by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) (KNBS & MOH, 2014). The passage of the 2015 Protection Against Domestic Violence Act in Kenya is documented in official government records (Kenya Gazette Supplement, 2015). Challenges in enforcing domestic violence laws and allocating resources in

rural areas in Kenya are mentioned in a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2019).

2.2.3 Social Isolation

A highly significant consequence of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) survivors' isolation is the loss of social support that normally comes through discussions with friends, people at work, or members of faith communities or civic groups such as women's groups. Such social support is key in addressing the psychosocial impacts of IPVAW in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) settings (Ogbe *et al.*, 2020) and lack of social support increases the women's vulnerability to abuse that may cause the women to justify the abuse. The women are denied an opportunity to build up social networks they would need to draw on, once they leave the abusive relationship. Social isolation includes confinement to the home, overwhelming surveillance, public humiliation and restricting communication with friends (Katerndahl *et al.*, 2013).

Some police officers develop an "us against them" mentality and associate only with other officers. He may warn you that "outsiders" don't understand a police family's lifestyle and values and that he expects you to keep your private lives private. He may frequently remind you that you are a police officer's wife and therefore whom you associate with reflects on both him and his department. He may tell you that since you too are a member of the police family, you must uphold an untarnished image of that family to the community (Saltzman, 2002).

Though he does not want you to socialize with outsiders, he does not want you to become too chummy with other officers' wives, either. You may be expected to attend work-related functions occasionally but, of course, he will be there with you. He will probably let you know that he expects you to portray the image of a perfectly happy wife and mother (even though he feels free to make derogatory or humiliating remarks about you and/or your marriage).

Once he controls your social interactions, he has more liberty to regulate your experience and to define your reality. He can choose what information he wants you to have and present it to you as being objective, logical, and reliable. He may slowly convince you that your perceptions, thoughts, and intuitions are purely subjective, emotional and unreliable. He may insist that things didn't happen the way you remember that he didn't say nor do what you claim he did. He confuses you with his lies and manipulations until you no longer trust your sense of what's real. He tells you that you're stupid or crazy when you argue to defend your thoughts and feelings. Your isolation

deprives you of anyone else's reflection of who you are, and so you may begin to believe that what he says about you is true (Sadik, 2000). The study therefore established the prevalence of various forms of social isolation among police households in BuruBuru Police Division.

2.2.4 Financial Control

Economic abuse can be in different forms, and it exists in different types. Economic abuse behaviors involve the control, exploitation, or sabotage of an individual's economic resources including employment and education that in turn a threat to the economic security and self-sufficiency of the victim (Postmus *et al.*, 2018). Financial abuse makes up part of the economic abuse and it focuses on individual money or finances (Sharp-Jeffs, 2015).

Financial abuse can take many forms, from denying access to funds to making the victim solely responsible for all household finances while handling money irresponsibly. Money becomes a tool by which the abuser can further control the victim, ensuring either her financial dependence on him or shifting the responsibility of keeping a roof over the family's head onto the victim (King, 2011). Financial abuse entails the distribution and control of income between the parties and is not to be confused with poverty per se, as women with wealthy partners, as well as those from average or low-income backgrounds, can be subjected to deliberate economic deprivation. Where women work or have their income, one aspect of financial control by violent perpetrators is to take women's wages or social security benefits away from them through physical violence or threats of physical violence. Perpetrators may also deliberately harass women at work so that they lose their jobs and the degree of economic independence that employment provides (Pence & Paymar, 1993).

Financial abuse can include preventing the women from activities that may earn them money or from keeping the money, denying sufficient housekeeping finances, forcing the victim to account for every penny spent, denying access to finances, and putting all bills in the name of the victim. The women are also threatened to be made homeless by forcing them out of the house. The perpetrators of domestic violence also force the victims to work while they do nothing (King, 2011). The rate of deliberate economic deprivation by creating economic dependence among women is not documented. The study therefore sought to establish the prevalence of financial abuse among police households in BuruBuru Police Division.

Financial control in the context of domestic violence refers to the manipulation and restriction of a partner's access to financial resources and decision-making power. This form of abuse can

include actions such as controlling the household budget, confiscating income, forbidding access to bank accounts, and preventing the victim from working or pursuing education. Studies conducted by the United Nations Women (UN Women) have highlighted the global prevalence of financial control in abusive relationships, affecting millions of individuals, particularly women, who are disproportionately affected (UN Women, n.d.).

Financial control may vary in its prevalence and manifestations across different regions due to cultural norms and socio-economic factors. In some regions, traditional gender roles and patriarchal structures may exacerbate financial abuse against women, limiting their economic independence and mobility. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) has researched economic abuse within intimate partner relationships, revealing regional variations in the levels of financial control experienced by victims (EIGE, 2021).

In Kenya, financial control as a form of domestic violence poses significant challenges for victims, particularly women. Traditional gender norms often lead to a power imbalance where male partners exert control over financial resources and decision-making. The Kenyan government and civil society organizations have recognized the impact of financial control on domestic violence victims. In a report by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), financial abuse is highlighted as a crucial issue requiring targeted interventions and legal protection (KNCHR, 2019). Additionally, economic empowerment initiatives and policies have been developed in Kenya to address financial control and support victims. These initiatives aim to provide access to resources, financial education, and training to improve economic independence and reduce vulnerability to abuse.

2.2.5 Sexual Abuse

The sexualized nature of the violation of sexual assault adds a particularly traumatic aspect to the experience. Being sexually assaulted or raped can be one of the most traumatizing experiences a woman can go through. When the victim knows the offender (Conroy & Cotter, 2017), especially a person the woman believes should be trustworthy and safe, and who she never believed would violate her, her sense of betrayal is a profound element of the harm and the trauma she experiences. This only compounds her sense of shame and self-blame, along with her reluctance to disclose what happened, and all these increase traumas.

Sexual violence is often linked to physical violence, often perpetrated immediately after a physical assault and commonly accompanied by verbal violence (Martín-Fernandez *et al.*, 2018; WHO, 2021). Sexual abuse can happen within a marriage. Marital rape is often unreported and unrecognized within a marriage even by those experiencing the abuse. Culturally, there is an assumption by many women that they have a ‘duty’ to satisfy their husband’s or partner’s sexual desires and demands even if they do not want to. This study looked at sexual abuse that happens within a marriage in a police family setting including marital rape.

In Kenya, sexual abuse and rape by an intimate partner have not been recognized as a crime. Women in many marital relationships do not consider forced sex as rape if they are married to, or cohabiting with, the perpetrator. They assume that they have to offer their bodies and provide sexual satisfaction to their husbands once they enter into a contract of marriage, the husband has the right to unlimited sexual access to his wife. Surveys in many countries also reveal that approximately 10 to 15 percent of women report being forced to have sex with their intimate partner (Sexual Offences Act 2006, 115). This study focused on the various inappropriate sexual behaviors that cause distress or harm to women in police households.

Males are reported to be the most common sexual violence perpetrators, including acquaintances, family members, and intimate partners like boyfriends and husbands and very few occurrences are attributable to strangers (Dartnall & Jewkes, 2013; USA AI-America USo, 2006). Female police officers experience greater stress than male police officers resulting from negative workplace experiences (Hassell *et al.*, 2011). The most common negative problem female police officers experience is sexual harassment (Hassell *et al.*, 2011). In a male-dominated field, the ratio of male police officers to female police officers is drastically different. This current study specifically focused on the incidence of domestic violence among women in police households.

This study, by coming up with various forms of domestic violence has been able to point out which forms are most prevalent and the experiences of domestic violence victimized women in Kenya generally and particularly in Buruburu Police Division thus understanding their encounters in abusive relationships. The study explored other forms and nature of domestic violence against women to acquire knowledge and come up with prevention mechanisms to promote change on the attitudes and behaviors that perpetuate violence thus curbing the vice.

Sexual abuse in the context of domestic violence refers to any non-consensual sexual activity forced upon an intimate partner. This form of abuse can include acts such as rape, unwanted sexual advances, coercion, and sexual humiliation. Sexual abuse within domestic relationships is recognized as a grave violation of human rights and a severe form of gender-based violence by international organizations like the United Nations and the World Health Organization (UN, 1993; WHO, 2013). Research by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) has revealed the prevalence of sexual abuse within domestic relationships, with women being disproportionately affected (ICRW, n.d.).

The prevalence and nature of sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence can vary across regions due to cultural, religious, and societal norms. In some regions, patriarchal systems and gender inequalities may perpetuate sexual abuse against women as a means of exerting power and control. Studies conducted by regional organizations, such as the African Gender Institute (AGI), have documented the impact of sexual abuse within intimate partner relationships in various African countries (AGI, 2016).

In Kenya, sexual abuse within domestic relationships is a pressing concern, with women being particularly vulnerable. Traditional gender roles and societal attitudes may hinder victims from reporting incidents of sexual abuse, leading to underreporting and limited access to support services. The Kenyan government and civil society organizations have taken steps to address sexual abuse as a form of domestic violence. The Sexual Offences Act of 2006 criminalizes various forms of sexual abuse and protects survivors. Additionally, the government has collaborated with organizations like the Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) to raise awareness and offer support to survivors (COVAW, n.d.).

2.3 Factors that contribute to Domestic Violence

There are numerous theories regarding the causes and consequences of IPV against women, particularly in Africa. The socio-ecological model categorizes the risk factors that influence the occurrence of IPV as individual, relationship, community, and societal level factors (Onigbogi *et al.*, 2015). Apart from differences in the prevalence of violence, there are differences like the violence perpetrated by males and females against their partners, social classes of individuals as well as the economic factors of both the perpetrators and victims.

According to Azam and Irma (2008), male dominance control and power hierarchies are some factors of violence against women. Masculine dominance: male power and control are taken as an honor in cultures and if a woman is getting stronger than a male either in education or employment, he wants to control her to stop or limit her growth and progress by using several forms of violent acts to maintain his supremacy (Brown *et al.*, 2018). VAW is a common issue where males are subjected to toughness or dominance and their role is based on rigidity (Deyessa *et al.*, 2010). Mostly men are the initiators of violence in relationships and according to some feminist theorists' violence in a patriarchal society has a motive to gain control over the partner and for that multiple tactics are used for instance aggression is the weapon of male to show off his strength to female to exploit the weakness of women (Johnson, 1995; Niaz, 2003). Using domestic VAW to regain masculinity is the men's stereotypical idea (Mariam, 2014). In recent times, many educated people believe that women are made for house chores and are abusive towards women hence gender inequality is difficult to handle (Shastri, 2014).

Azam and Irma (2008) further explained that personal characteristics like age, education, and income, influence personality and acceptance of violence. Stiller (2022) also added some effects as intrinsic factors like witnessing marital violence as a child, being abused as a child etc. Women of young age are more vulnerable to intimate partner violence (Abramsky *et al.*, 2011). Age group between 15-19 years are more vulnerable, the prevalence of violence is lower in women aged 50 years because the level of confidence also enhanced in women from this age and the reason in low and middle-income countries, women aged 50 years and older have fewer levels of violence (WHO, 2013). Poverty on another hand can enhance women's vulnerability to violent situations and stop their ability to get rid of abusive situations and plays a vital role in creating, maintaining, and enhancing violence against women but is not only poor women who face violence (Terry, 2004). Lack of economic self-sufficiency is also one of the root causes of violence and women should be given enhanced provision of education, health benefits and decently paid jobs to overcome poverty and violence (Ogrodnik & Borzutzky, 2011) because inequality of educational level of husband or wife may also result in violence (Abramsky *et al.*, 2011). Deyessa *et al.* (2010) indicated that if a woman is educated then it can provide a shield to her against intimate partner violence because education enhances women's empowerment and women with higher education are subject to a lower level of violence. The chance of violence is high if women are living in a community that is bound by some traditional norms and values (Sikweyiya *et al.*, 2020).

Every category of aggressive act (except throwing objects) has a higher prevalence among people who have been consuming alcohol (Tedor *et al.*, 2018). High rates of alcoholism have been observed in police officers (Syed *et al.*, 2020). Nordlicht (1979) and Malcolm (1995) contend that hard drinking off the job is the norm for many police officers, and the most serious result of police work stress is alcoholism. Alcohol use has been reported in between 25 percent and 85 percent of incidents of battering and up to 75 percent of acquaintance rapes (Kantor & Straus, 1987; Koss *et al.*, 1988; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). It is far more prevalent for men than their female victims. Considerable research links drinking and alcohol abuse to physical aggression, although adult consumption patterns are likewise associated with other variables related to violence (such as witnessing physical violence in one's home of origin) (Kantor, 1993). The relationship between alcohol to intimate partner violence could be spurious, but the relationship of men's drinking to intimate partner violence remains even after statistically controlling for socio-demographic variables, hostility, and marital satisfaction (Leonard, 1993; Leonard & Blane, 1992). Men's drinking patterns, especially binge drinking, are associated with marital violence across all ethnic groups and social classes (Kantor, 1993).

Alcohol is thought to influence aggressive behavior through detrimental effects on the drinker's cognitive brain functions, and problem-solving abilities, narrowing the capacity to focus attention and make rational decisions, and increasing their willingness to take risks. In the context of an intimate couple, when one of the partners has been drinking, he or she will be less able to resolve conflicts constructively, because of (a) the effects of alcohol on cognitive functioning and problem-solving; (b) the drinking partner may have a disproportionate response to a perceived slight, insult or other apparent wrong done by the partner and be less likely to see the partner's perspective or the situational and environmental factors that may have affected the partner's behavior (because of the narrowing of their focus of attention on a specific action of the partner related to their drinking); (c) the drinking partner may engage in highly provocative or aggressive behavior without thinking about the consequences of his or her actions because of alcohol's effects on brain components associated with risk-taking; and, (d) for male partners in particular, perceived slights or aggression by the partner may be interpreted as a threat to their masculinity. When both partners have been drinking, the role of alcohol may be even greater, because of the potential for alcohol to affect the brain centers governing reflective thinking, self-control, restraint, and judgment. This is one of the reasons that some people afflicted by alcohol abuse will intentionally

binge drink to perpetrate a violent assault on their partner, with the prepared excuse that the alcohol was to blame and not them. Substance abuse has been found to co-occur in 40-60% of Intimate Partner Violence incidents across various studies. Several lines of evidence suggest that substance use/abuse plays a facilitative role in IPV by precipitating or exacerbating violent dispositions waiting to be unleashed. Men under the influence of alcohol are more likely to misperceive ambiguous or neutral cues as suggestive of sexual interest and to ignore or misinterpret cues that a woman is unwilling (Abbey *et al.*, 2000).

Other factors of abusive attitudes are also observed like the restriction to work, harassment at the workplace and no respect for divorced woman and for woman who raises a voice against violence factors behind these abuses are male dominance with a typical stereotype mindset, low literacy rate and lack of women empowerment (Abbey *et al.*, 2000).

Domestic abuse is considered a normal behavior and in return, female remains silent (Madhani *et al.*, 2015). In many cultures, there is a fear of escalating violence if female speaks up, so they feel helpless and hence do not speak about the violence they face they do not have the perception that violence is justified them, but they have no other option but to accept and tolerate as this is the societal expectation (Madhani *et al.*, 2015). According to the positivist approach women in violence become depressed and psychologically weak and, in those circumstances, they are willingly living in those abusive relationships and in this way, they are responsible for being victimized (Monk, 2011). WHO (1997) explained that a woman who is in violence experiences enormous mental suffering and may have severe depression and stress. When women undergo depression, there will be an escalation of abuse by the abuser to complete the slave paradigm. Most of the women remained silent against violence because they did not want their neighbors to know about their violence because they wanted to maintain their social status (Madhani *et al.*, 2015). It is also believed by Babur (2007) that violence against women can be escalated by the involvement of many different people, including men and women because these people are involved in pouring poison into the husband's mind resulting in the worse form of VAW (Madhani *et al.*, 2015). A feminist activist, on the other hand, believed that because of economic reasons also to feed themselves and their children, women make themselves stay in such abusive relationships (Monk, 2011).

Recent estimates suggest that only 14 to 36 percent of victims reported the most recent incident of domestic violence to police, although the rate of reporting has increased over the past decade (Marcus & Braaf, 2007). When an individual experiences a violation of trust upon turning to an institution for help (e.g., by the refusal of a report of victimization), that violation of trust may well generate an enduring sense of institutional betrayal (Smith & Freyd, 2014; Ullman *et al.*, 2007) and discourage future victims in their efforts to seek help at the same institutions. This is more so when the perpetrator is a police officer. Other reasons include a belief that the incident is too minor to report, shame or embarrassment, a desire to deal with the issue by themselves, fear of the perpetrator or of the consequences of reporting the incident, cultural barriers, and concern about having to relive the event by re-telling the story to multiple parties (NCRVWC, 2009A).

Cultural norms and traditional beliefs that tolerate or normalize violence within families and intimate relationships can perpetuate domestic violence in Kenya (KNBS & MOH, 2014). These deeply ingrained attitudes may lead to a belief that violence is an acceptable means of resolving conflicts or asserting control over family members. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) highlights the influence of cultural factors on domestic violence in the country, as certain practices may perpetuate an environment where abuse is tolerated and not adequately addressed.

Economic dependency on the abuser can create barriers for victims seeking to escape abusive relationships or access support services. Women, in particular, may be financially reliant on their partners, making it challenging for them to leave abusive situations (COVAW, n.d.). The lack of financial independence and access to economic resources can leave victims feeling trapped and unable to break free from the cycle of abuse. This economic vulnerability is noted in reports by organizations like the Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW).

Inadequate implementation and enforcement of domestic violence laws contribute to the persistence of abuse in Kenya. Weak legal enforcement may stem from factors such as corruption, insufficient resources, or societal attitudes that trivialize domestic violence as a private matter (KNCHR, 2019). A report by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) emphasizes the importance of a robust legal framework to combat domestic violence effectively, as weak enforcement undermines efforts to protect survivors and hold perpetrators accountable. The study, therefore, established and explained the justification for domestic violence cases with

a view of helping us come up with comprehensive measures for addressing the pre-disposing factors of domestic violence at different levels of the social environment to help in the planning and implementation of the mitigation programs to minimize the menace in the society.

2.4 Effects of Domestic Violence on Families

The police, to crack down on sexual and domestic violence against women and children, converted one of the city's oldest police stations, Kilimani, into an all-female station in 2004, exclusively handling cases of sexual assault on women and girls. The idea is to have the station manned by female police officers with special training in dealing with domestic violence. The establishment of a unit to deal with domestic violence in Kenyatta National Hospital is another step towards assisting women who have been subjected to untold abuse by strangers or people close to them.

It has a Gender Violence Recovery Centre (GVRC), which provides free services such as lab tests, medication, counseling, and referrals. The victims of domestic violence face greater risks of injury even death since the men in their lives are armed and feared and not many people would risk assisting a police officer's wife even if they are capable. The women are threatened and shot in some instances. There is also the problem of intimidation and most of the cases reported in the local police stations where their men are stationed go ignored. Understanding the motivation of perpetrators of domestic violence is important in the development of effective interventions for working with different offenders to prevent future acts of violence.

Domestic violence has profound and far-reaching effects on families in Kenya. These effects can be physical, emotional, psychological, and socio-economic, impacting various family members, especially women and children. Domestic violence often results in physical injuries and health issues for the victims. These injuries may range from bruises, cuts, and fractures to more severe consequences, including chronic pain and disabilities (KNBS & MOH, 2014). Families affected by domestic violence experience high levels of emotional distress and psychological trauma. Survivors may suffer from anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and feelings of helplessness and shame (COVAW, 2019).

Children in households where domestic violence occurs are at significant risk of experiencing adverse effects. Witnessing violence between parents can lead to emotional and behavioral problems, disrupted attachment patterns, and long-term psychological scars (KNBS & MOH, 2014). Domestic violence can strain relationships within the family, causing breakdowns in trust,

communication, and emotional connection among family members (COVAW, 2019). This strain may extend to extended family members, affecting wider social networks. The socio-economic impact of domestic violence on families in Kenya can be severe. For instance, the inability of survivors to work or pursue education due to injuries or emotional trauma can lead to financial strain and economic instability (COVAW, 2019).

Children who grow up in homes with domestic violence are at a higher risk of perpetuating or becoming victims of violence in their future relationships (KNBS & MOH, 2014). This perpetuates a cycle of violence that spans generations. Addressing the Effects: Effectively addressing the effects of domestic violence on families in Kenya requires a multi-faceted approach. This includes providing comprehensive support services to survivors, such as access to medical care, counseling, and legal assistance (COVAW, 2019). It is also essential to promote education and awareness about domestic violence, break the cycle of violence through targeted interventions for children exposed to violence, and implement policies that protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable (KNBS & MOH, 2014). The study therefore examined other profound effects of domestic violence against families. The study further assessed how such effects undermine human and economic development progress and therefore came up with preventive measures to curb this vice.

2.5 Legal Framework for Domestic violence in Kenya

The legal framework for domestic violence in Kenya is guided by the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Act of Parliament. These were discussed as follows:

2.5.1. The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The constitution of Kenya provides several principles that protect vulnerable groups against domestic violence by promoting human dignity and equality. Article 28 of CoK provides that all persons have inherent dignity and must be provided with that right at all times. Article 54 provides that national values and proper governance must enhance human dignity, equality, and inclusivity and avoid discrimination. Article 27 promotes the need for equality and non-discrimination based on any form of gender because all people are equal before the law. Men and women are equal before the constitution and should be provided with equality on political, economic, and cultural issues. Therefore, the constitution of Kenya provides an elaborate mechanism for the proper safeguarding of fundamental human rights and domestic violence. For example, the KNHRC is

mandated by the constitution to promote gender equality and facilitate all activities involving gender mainstreaming for proper national development.

2.5.2. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act

The PADV Act was enacted in 2015 as a basis for providing protection and relief to domestic violence victims and addressing all matters related to it. According to the act, domestic violence is acting against an individual by providing a threat of violence and danger to a person in a domestic relationship. Section 4 of the act provides that a person is in a domestic relationship if they are married, living with that individual in the same household or they are a family member to that person. Therefore, the definition of a domestic relationship under the act goes beyond spouses as is the general perception of people. As such, it is clear from the definition of the act that both male and female individuals can be victims of domestic violence and it can also be perpetrated by either gender. Under section 8 of the act, any person who is covered by the definition of a domestic relationship can petition a court of law to be accorded protection and show respect to another individual. Under the act, it is the responsibility of the police to ensure the development of proper procedures for all matters provided in the act like providing proper training of police officers in dealing with criminality in domestic violence. It is the responsibility of police officers to provide proper advice to victims and complainants of domestic violence to provide relief measures and support the victim to lodge a criminal complaint. The role of police officers is to offer counselling and ensure respect for the rule of law to stop domestic violence.

The Gender- Based Violence is contributed by many factors and in communities which are characterized by male dominance, there is often a direct link to harmful and rigid norms where women are controlled therefore rendering them more vulnerable to violence (Fulu *et al.*, 2013). Studies have suggested that some cultural gender related norms, which includes the widespread acceptance of intimate partner violence and prioritized access to financial resources for men, are predictive of violence against women (Heise *et al.*, 2015). In order to prevent and strengthen the response to violence whenever it occurs, there is need to: a) expand efforts to reduce/eliminate harmful gender norms and enlighten young people, women, and men via detailed sexuality education, behavior change initiatives, and community-based programming, b) educate men and boys about the importance of prevention of violence and promote gender equality, c) ensure and enforce legal protections and justice for survivors of GBV, d) improve multi-sectorial services to support GBV survivors, including those living in humanitarian and fragile settings, e) increase

equitable access to economic assets and f) invest in local women's movements and women-led civil society. Therefore, to effectively address the GBV in Kenya, there is a need to consolidate the information on the extent to which this problem has occurred hence the information obtained from this study in BuruBuru Police Division will help in contributing to existing information.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by the three broad theoretical approaches explaining the phenomenon of domestic violence: feminist, conflict, and social learning theories to explain why people engage in domestic violence. These theories provided a better understanding as to why there are high cases of domestic violence against women among police officers.

2.6.1 Cultural Feminist Theory

According to this theory, wife abuse is directly connected to the patriarchal organization of society, which is reflected in the pattern of behaviors and attitudes toward women (Dobash & Dobash, 1979; Dobash & Dobash, 1998). Furthermore, masculinity is usually characterized as being authoritative and controlling of women. A feminist approach explains the importance of gender inequality and contends that it is a major factor in male-female violence. Violence and abuse are viewed as an expression of social power and become used as a way of men to control and dominate their female partners. Men could resort to aggressive forms of control over women particularly when they experience powerlessness (Hoffman & Edwards, 2004). Important social institutions have tolerated the use of physical violence by men against women in the past. The patriarchal arrangement of families, ideals of masculinity, and a cultural acceptance of the use of force to gain control over others, all create and also foster a social environment for wife abuse and other forms of family violence (Kurz, 1989). While feminist theory describes the patriarchal nature of family and society, conflict theoretical approach exposes family and society as a place involving a conflict between their members and their divergent interests (Sprey, 1969). When different interests produce conflicts, aggression and violence are the way that individuals may utilize to resolve the situation in their favor, particularly when other strategies fail (Felson & Tedeschi, 1993).

This theoretical approach could be helpful especially in explaining the causes of violence between siblings. A conflict between siblings is often believed to be driven by jealous rivalry with siblings competing for parental attention and affection. The study of adults revealed that two thirds of them

perceived their siblings as rivals during childhood, and perpetrators of sibling violence may be driven by feeling of powerlessness brought on by favoritism (Hoffman & Edwards, 2004).

The feminist and conflict perspectives address social structural condition in society and family, whereas social learning theory provides an explanation for family interaction patterns that foster violence and abuse. It contends that behavior is learned in large part through observation, imitation, and reinforcement. Prior to engaging in an observed behavior, an individual generates ideas about probable rewards and punishments. Reactions from others are used to develop implicit rules that are applied to future in similar situation. As a result, learning often occurs through direct experience, with individuals learning guidelines for many behavior forms that are more complex than the specific action observed (Hoffman & Edwards, 2004).

2.6.2 Social Learning Theory

The proponent of this theory Bandura (1977) posits that behavior is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning. Humans are active information processors and think about the relationship between their behavior and its consequences. Children observe people around them behaving in various ways and these individuals that are observed are called models. In society, children are surrounded by many influential models such as parents, peers, teachers, media etc who provide examples of behavior to observe and imitate.

They do this regardless of whether the behavior is gender appropriate or not. In addition to the observation of behavior, learning also occurs through the observation of rewards and punishments, a process known as vicarious reinforcement. If a child imitates a model's behavior and the consequences are rewarding the child is likely to continue performing the behavior. The theory expands on traditional behavioral theories, in which behavior is governed solely by reinforcements, by emphasizing the important roles of various internal processes in the learning individual.

Individuals with intimate and frequent contacts, and those with higher social power, are the most likely to be observed and imitated. Consequently, learning often occurs through interactions with significant others. Children are more likely to imitate when they strongly identify with person, when this person is familiar and demonstrates approval (Hoffman & Edwards, 2004). Bandura also found that when adult males performing aggressive acts were more likely to be modeled by children, and he found also that familiarity much more influenced boys than girls (Bandura, 1978;

Bandura, 2008). If a father uses aggressive behavior against his wife or child with successful results, children, particularly sons, are more likely to model this behavior with siblings (Pagelow, 1984).

Sutherland (1938) propounds those individuals are in constant relation with others in society and tend to learn a lot from others, equally concerning crime causation; individuals lean towards certain crimes after they learn from people they interact with in their units of operation. The Social Learning Theory of Differential Association states that people tend to learn from others by interacting and participating with an intimate group (Sutherland, 1938). Moreover, Sutherland argued that even bad behavior can be learned by seeing, indulging, and getting acquainted with criminal behavior as favorable and hence deviance.

To explain the current research using the theory, the major factor of domestic violence among police is learning and reinforcement of alternative behavior. Social Learning theorists believe that crime is learned when the individuals commit the crime and go unpunished, and others tend to follow or learn from them. Akers and Burgess (1966) expounded on social learning theory with differential reinforcement. They said that individuals tended to reinforce what they learned and found to be beneficial to them and tended to reject those stimuli that caused pain to them. However, social learning in isolation from other theories does not explain why the intergenerational transmission of violence is not universal and, conversely, why some batterers do not report histories of exposure to violence in their families of origin. The current study used this theory in an attempt to explain why domestic violence occurs in society.

2.6.3 Synthesis of Cultural Feminist Theory and Social Learning Theory

The theories of Feminist Theory and social learning complement each other well in explaining domestic violence against women in police households. Feminist theory looks at the power imbalances that create and perpetuate violence against women. The unequal distribution of power whereby one person has control over the other and uses domestic violence to dominate and maintain that level of control. Some men with very traditional beliefs may think that women are not equal to men. Social learning theory begins from the premise that in the daily process of socialization, people learn about attitudes toward violence from their peers or families. However social learning theory does not spell out the specific stages an individual goes through in the process of learning.

2.6.4 Theory of attachment of bonds

Social bond theory of attachment by Hirschi' focuses on the idea that individuals with strong connections to society are less likely to engage in deviance or crime. There are four levels of social bonds: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Attachment bonds represents the emotional ties individuals have to significant others, especially family and close friends. Strong attachment leads to a desire to avoid disappointing or harming those we care about, thereby encouraging conformity to social norms. Besides attachment, commitment bond refers to the investment individuals have in conventional activities and goals, such as education, career, or family life. The more invested someone is in these structures, the less likely they are to jeopardize them through criminal behavior. On the hand, involvement bond captures the extent to which individuals are engaged in prosocial activities, particularly within conventional institutions like school or work. Active involvement creates opportunities for positive reinforcement and strengthens ties to society. Lastly, belief bond represents the internalization of societal values and norms. Individuals who strongly believe in the legitimacy of these rules are less likely to engage in actions that violate them (Costello & Laub, 2020; Hirschi, 2017). Applying Hirschi's social bond theory to explain gender-based violence is complex and requires a nuanced approach, it's crucial to avoid victim-blaming or neglecting broader societal factors that contribute to and perpetuate violence against women and marginalized genders (Ross, 2017).

However, this social bond theory of attachment has been noted to contain three limitation when explaining GBV. First, the theory focuses on male delinquency, requiring adaptation for gendered violence or broader deviance. Secondly, the theory oversimplifies individual motivations and ignores broader societal factors like poverty and inequality. Lastly, this theory may contribute to victim blaming by focusing solely on individual deficits (Magorokosho, 2018; van Gundy-Yoder, 2007).

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework in Figure 2.1 explains the relationship between different independent variables, moderating variables as well as the dependent variable. It was developed by examining the relationships and coordination between the literature review, problem, significance, and objective of the study.

Independent variables

Dependent variable

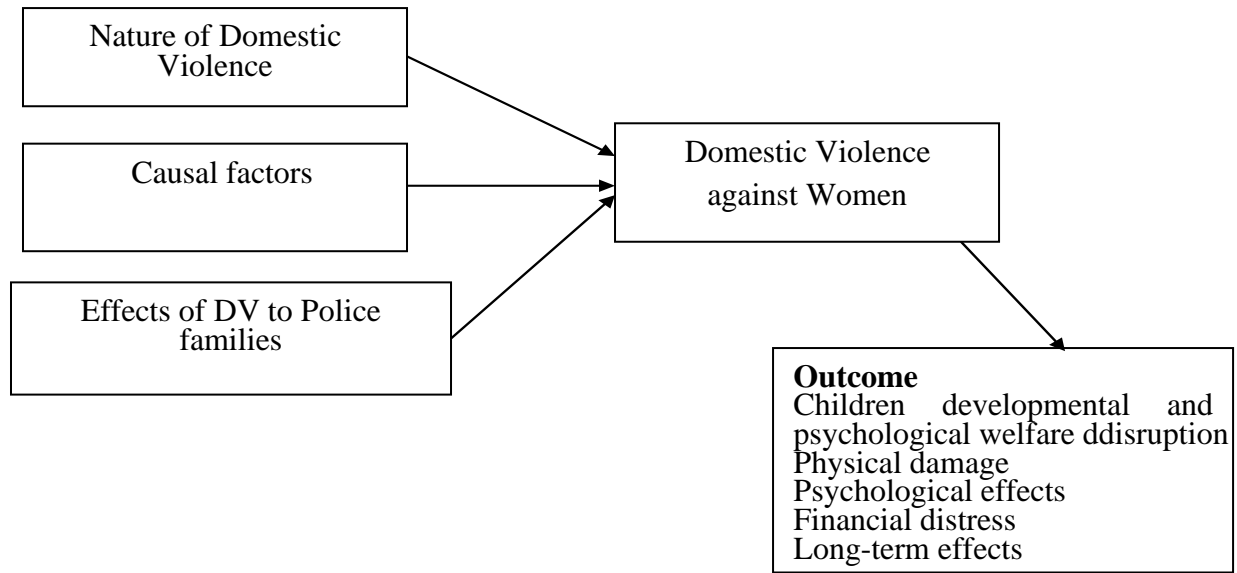


Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework was responsible for the formulation of research questions which have been derived from the literature to test the relationship between the identified variables. As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the independent variables are factors that were anticipated to influence domestic violence against women in police households in the Buruburu Police Division. In this research, the independent variables are; economic factors, socio-cultural factors, and situational factors while the dependent variable is domestic violence. The researcher also tested the relationship between the independent and dependent variables against the intervening and moderating variables that relate to domestic violence such as the attitudes towards domestic violence and government policies as well as police boss management styles.

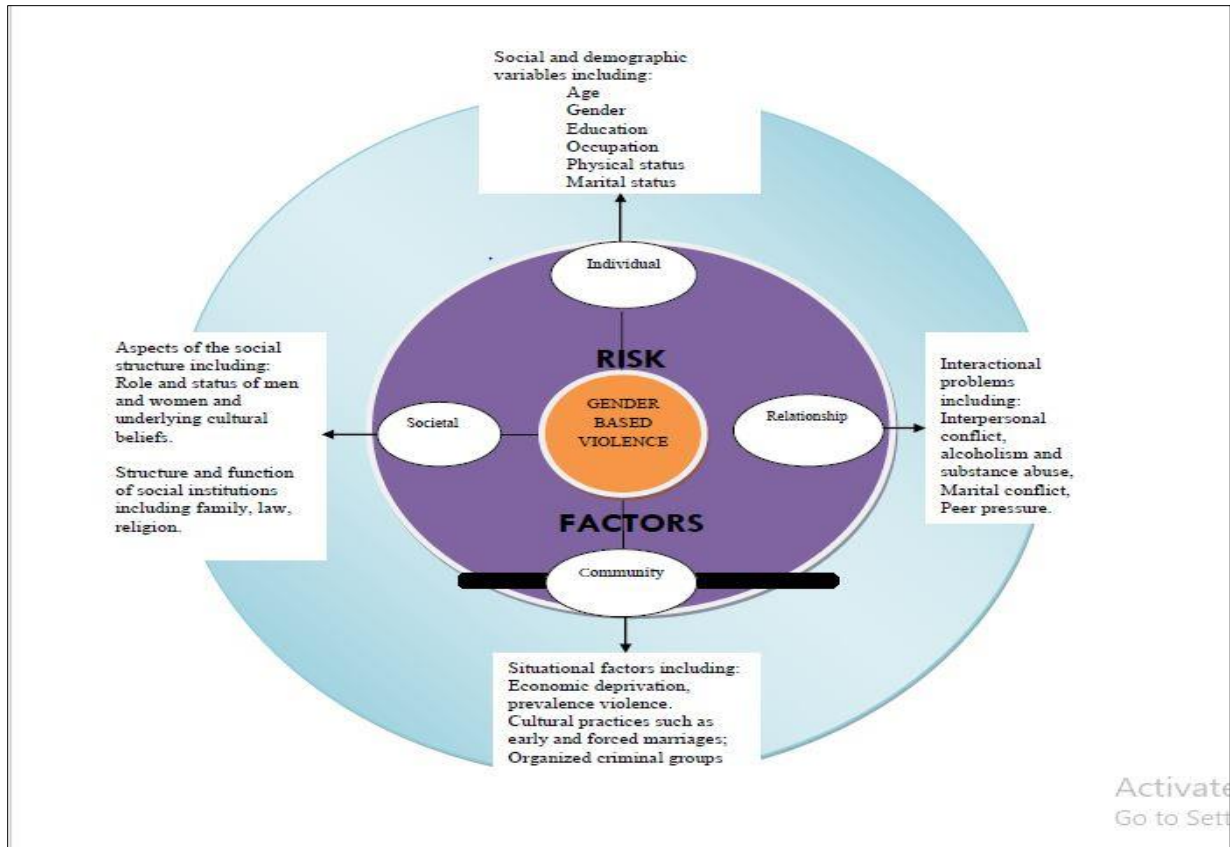


Figure 2. 2: Risks and factors associated with gender-based violence

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used to meet the objectives of the study. It covered; research design, site of study, target population, sample and sampling procedure, methods and tools of data collection, and methods of data analysis. The section finally presents the ethical considerations that guided the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study used a cross-sectional descriptive research design that utilized qualitative research methods to understand domestic violence in police households. A cross-sectional survey focuses on a set of factors that influence the dependent variable. Descriptive study designs are of particular value when one is seeking help in investigating factors contributing to which interrelationships of several responses are involved, and in which it is difficult to understand the individual factors without considering their relationships with each other (Cooper & Schindler, 2000).

3.3 Study Area

The area of study was BuruBuru Police Division, which is situated in Nairobi County, Nairobi East District, Makadara division, where four police stations fall under the division and that is BuruBuru, Dandora, Shauri Moyo and Jogoo road (Figure 3.1). The organization is staffed with personnel of diverse ages and genders holding different positions within the organization. BuruBuru Police Division encompasses households headed by male Police officers. These are found within the Police Lines or Police staff living quarters. It has about a population of 400 police officers (Male – 74%, Female – 26%). Age Distribution is as follows: 19-35 years (61.9 %), 36-46 years (34.5 %), and 47 and above years (3.6%). Number of Households: 290. This study also benefited from information from the Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC) BuruBuru Branch (Key informants). Additionally, BuruBuru Police Division is leading in the number of reported domestic violence cases in Nairobi County based on statistics between the years 2015 and 2017 as depicted in Table 1.1 making it a suitable study area for this research. The Centre was established to provide medical management, HIV Post Exposure Prophylaxis and psychosocial treatment to survivors of rape and domestic violence. The GBVRC offers psychotherapy and social services to the survivors besides the court and medical services and receives an average of 20 survivors a day.

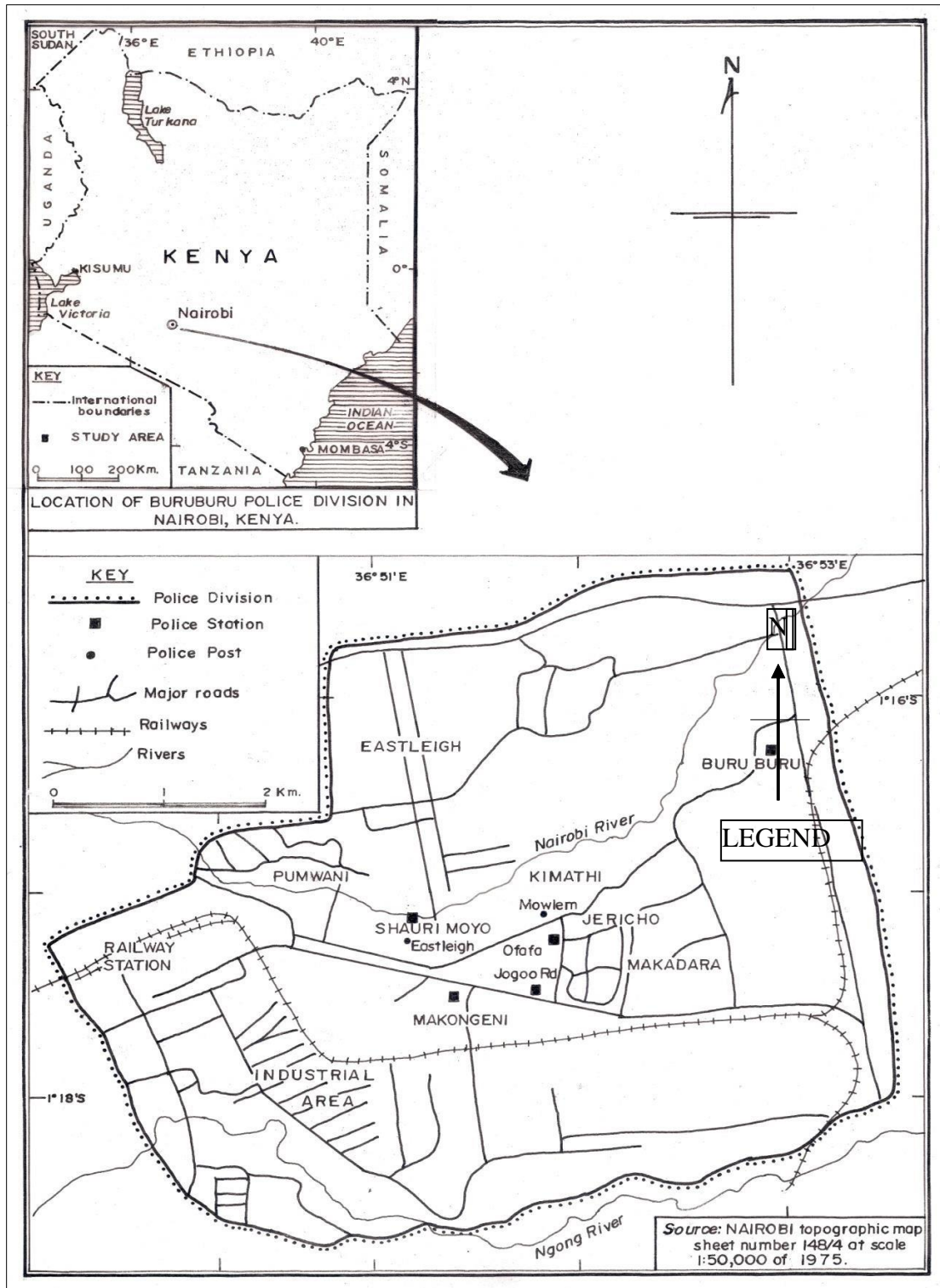


Figure 3. 1: Map of the Study Area- Nairobi County

Source: Department of Geography, Egerton University (2018)

3.4 Unit of Analysis

Considering that the present study was looking at the factors contributing to domestic violence against women in police households, the unit of analysis was the affected women from police households selected purposively.

3.5 Population and Sampling Procedure

The study population included all the 413 police households in BuruBuru Division and all-female domestic violence survivors who have sought attention at the Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC). However, not all the police households had experienced Gender-Based Violence.

Table 3.1: Target population

Police station	Frequency	Percentage
BuruBuru	105	25.4
Jogoo road	88	21.3
ShauriMoyo	123	29.8
Dandora	97	23.5
Total	413	100.0

This study used a stratified random sampling method to select 30% of the respondents. This enables all the respondents in the target population to obtain an equal chance of participating in the study since there is a specific selection. According to Chandran (2004), the stratified proportionate random sampling technique produces estimates of overall population parameters with greater precision and ensures a more representative sample is derived from a relatively homogeneous population. Stratification aims to reduce standard error by providing some control over variance.

From each stratum, the study used simple random sampling to select a sample of 30% (124 respondents). According to Cooper and Schindler (2003), random sampling frequently minimizes the sampling error in the population. Stratification gives a smaller error in the estimation and greater precision. Simple random sampling ensures all participants have equal chance of participating in this survey.

Table 3.2: Sampling frame

Station	Target population	Ratio	Sample size
BuruBuru	105	0.3	32
Jogoo road	88	0.3	26
ShauriMoyo	123	0.3	37
Dandora	97	0.3	29
	413	0.3	124

The study chose key informants as follows: six senior Police officers, two in charge of the Division, two in charge of a Police station and two in charge of Police Lines or staff quarters. This is because they are the ones privy to cases of domestic violence in their stations. In addition, three officials from the Federation of Women Lawyers were also consulted. Therefore, the study sample size was 133 people. This sample was deemed adequate given the qualitative nature of the study which yielded rich data to answer the study objectives. A sample size of 133 respondents was chosen because the number is ideal for the study and the groups were proportionally represented to answer the researcher questions. Kotler (2011) argues that if well chosen, samples of about 30 respondents can give good reliability. The study used the same type of questions whereby the respondents were required to answer questions that affected them.

3.6 Methods of Data Collection

The study utilized a questionnaire as the main data collection instrument. This allowed the collection of information that was important in providing the individual experience of domestic violence thereby helping in achieving a holistic understanding of the researchers' situation. The closed-ended questions were used to test the rating of various attributes, and this helped in reducing the number of related responses to obtain more varied responses while the open-ended questions provided room for thorough probing to elicit detailed information and some.

Secondary data was collected from scholarly articles, government documents, working papers and websites covering the study topic. An interview guide was used to collect in-depth information from key informants such as OCS(s) and officers from the Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centre. The interview schedule method was used since it generally yields the highest cooperation and lowest refusal rates, offers high response quality, and takes advantage of the interviewer's presence and its multi-method data collection (Owens, 2002).

3.7 Data Analysis

The study used qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze data. The quantitative data collected from the closed-ended questions was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviations to profile sample characteristics and major patterns emerging from the data. This was achieved through the use of SPSS software package version 25. Qualitative data from the open-ended questions were processed using conceptual content analysis which according to Creswell (2003) is a technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specific characteristics of messages and using the same approach to relate trends. In addition, the study employed a Pearson's correlation analysis. The analysis sought to answer research questions and explain the relationship between the study variables. The output of the descriptive statistics was presented in the form of tables and figures while the qualitative data results were presented in prose form and verbatim quotes.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

First, the researcher sought approval to undertake research from the Egerton University Research Ethics Committee. Furthermore, ethical clearance was sought from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) indicating that the information given was used for academic purposes only. Before the interview, a letter of consent (Appendix, II) was given to the respondents and asked for their informed and voluntary consent to participate. Explanations were given to all the informants concerning confidentiality. The researcher ensured confidentiality and privacy by using codes and pseudonyms instead of the real names of the informants. Confidentiality and privacy were maintained throughout the data collection, analysis, and dissemination stages. Due to the sensitive nature of this study, informants were given a brief introduction of the study topic and expectations in a consent form, which they signed to show their willingness to participate in the study. Informants were also informed of their right to disqualify themselves or withdraw at any stage of the study. The researcher also convinced the respondents to participate by assuring them of confidentiality and anonymity of the information given.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the primary data collected through the questionnaires and further discusses the findings. The data was collected from spouses of male police officers at the Buruburu police division and triangulated with information from key informants (senior police officers, Gender Based Violence Recovery Center).

The findings are organized according to the objectives. First, the demographic information of respondents is presented followed by information responding to each of the specific objectives. The study had an anticipated sample size of 124 respondents. However, it was only 99 respondents agreed to participate in this study giving a response rate of 79.8% which is sufficient for analysis.

4.2 Bio-Data and Household Information

This section entails the respondents' personal information including gender, marital status, level of education, occupation, and the number of children they have.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondent

All the sampled respondents were females. This is because they are the ones who are adversely affected by domestic violence, and they were the focus of the study.

Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Female	99	100.0
Total	99	100.0

4.2.2 Marital Status

Respondents' marital status is shown in Table 4.2. Respondents at 6.1% were separated, 19.2% reported that they were divorced, 22.2% indicated that they were single and a majority of the respondents at 52.5% were married and they indicated that their marriage was civil, customary, and traditional.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by marital Status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	52	52.5
Single	22	22.2
Divorced	19	19.2
Separated	6	6.1
Total	99	100.0

4.2.3 Level of Education

The study sought to establish the educational qualifications of the respondents. This was important to gauge the respondents' understanding of the questions.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
Primary	15	15.2
Secondary	36	36.4
Certificate Diploma	21	21.2
Bachelors' Degree	17	17.2
Master's Degree	10	10.1
Total	99	100.0

Based on Table 4.3, most of the respondents (84.8%) had secondary school education and above. This means that the majority of the respondents were literate and were able to comprehend the questions. It also implies that most of them have employable skills to better their livelihoods.

4.2.4 Occupation

On the respondent's occupation, most of them indicated that they were police officers. They further reported their spouses were business people, police officers, formal employees as well as farmers. The household's main source of income was indicated to be salary and farming in which the approximate expenditure per month was indicated to range from Kshs 20,000 and Kshs. 60,000.

4.3 Forms and Nature of Domestic Violence against Women

The study sought to establish the prevalence of various forms of domestic violence against women living within police households. They were asked whether they had been physically abused or

denied their entitlements. At least one out of ten women living in police households had experienced one form of domestic violence. Results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Prevalence of various forms of Domestic Violence against women

		Yes	No	Total
Have you ever been physically abused within the household	n	65	34	99
	%	65.7	34.3	100.0
Have you ever been psychologically abused within the household	n	72	27	99
	%	72.7	27.3	100.0
Have you ever experienced abuse in the form of social isolation	n	73	26	99
	%	73.7	26.3	100.0
Have you ever experienced abuse in the form of financial control	n	69	30	99
	%	69.7	30.3	100.0
Have you ever been sexually abused within the household	n	79	20	99
	%	79.8	20.2	100.0

Based on Table 4.4, the majority of the respondents (65.7%) reported that they had been physically abused within the household while 34.3% of the respondents indicated that they had never experienced physical abuse. In addition, 69.7% of the respondents had experienced abuses in the form of financial control where they were not given any money even to pay for food expenses in the households. Besides, emotional/ psychological, social isolation and sexual abuses were prevalent among 72.7%, 73.7% and 79.8% of the respondents respectively.

Similarly, 70.7% indicated that they had been denied support to better their livelihood by their spouse/partner. These included; refusal to pay their school fees to further their education selectively paying school fees for the first two children, denial of support to venture into business and denial to further education. Further, when asked if they had been denied anything that they felt was their entitlement, two-thirds (66.7%) of the respondents indicated that they had experienced this form of violence. Some of the things they felt to have been denied were support to the family, money to buy property, denial of property as well denial to be associated with friends and workmates.

On the other hand, the respondents were asked if they knew fellow women who had experienced either physical or emotional or both types of abuse. In this regard, 68.7% of the respondents

reported knowing people who were either physically or emotionally abused by their partners. Only 31.3% of the respondents reported that they did not know anyone who had ever experienced physical emotional or both types of abuse in their relationships (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Knowledge of people who had experienced Physical or Emotional abuses

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	68	68.7
No	31	31.3
Total	99	100.0

4.3.1 Frequency of Various Incidences among the Police Community

Due to the high numbers of women who reported having experienced different forms of domestic violence, it was important for the study to establish the frequency in which they occur. Results are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Frequency of Various Incidences among the Police Community

		Very Rare	Rare	Once in a while	Frequent	Very Frequent	Total
Physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects)	n	4	48	47	0	0	99
	%	4.0	48.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sexual abuse	n	0	0	36	56	7	99
	%	0.0	0.0	36.4	56.6	7.1	100.0
Controlling or domineering	n	0	0	26	31	42	99
	%	0.0	0.0	26.3	31.3	42.4	100.0
Intimidation	n	0	0	38	26	35	99
	%	0.0	0.0	38.4	26.3	35.4	100.0
Stalking	n	0	0	25	37	37	99
	%	0.0	0.0	25.3	37.4	37.4	100.0
Passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect)	n	0	29	41	29	0	99
	%	0.0	29.3	41.4	29.3	0.0	100.0
Economic deprivation							

Based on Table 4.6, almost half of the respondents (48.5%) indicated that physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects) happens rarely, 47.5% of the respondents reported that this form of abuse/ assault happens once in a while. Further, the respondents (56.6%) indicated that sexual abuse was a frequent occurrence, 36.4% reported that it happened once in a while and only 7% stated that sexual abuse occurred very frequently. Whenever some police officers are stressed, they abuse their partners sexually.

One of the respondents narrated that;

“Whenever he (the husband) is stressed or has been angered by something he wants to settle the scores in bed. Even if I am not in the mood, he forcefully lures me to bed and makes love to me.

There are times that he has sex with me when am in my periods which makes me so embarrassed”.
(A 46-year-old, housewife)

Whenever some police officers are stressed, they abuse their partners sexually as depicted by this response.

In addition, controlling or domineering was reported to be a very frequent form of violence in police households. This was reported by 42.4% who stated that barely a week passes without them being subjected to male control. Moreover, 31.3% of the respondents reported that controlling or domineering frequently whereas 26.3% indicated that this happens once in a while. Intimidation, on the other hand, occurred very frequently to 35.4% of the respondents, frequently to 26.2% and once in a while to 38.4% of the respondents. Stalking and passive/ covert abuse was a frequent occurrence (reporting frequent and very frequent) to 74.8% and 52.5% of the respondents. Meanwhile, 41.4% of the respondents stated that economic deprivation happens once in a while, with 29.3% reporting that it happens frequently. This implies that physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, and restraining, slapping, throwing objects) was not as frequent as other forms of domestic violence. The most occurring forms were controlling or domineering, passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect), economic deprivation, stalking and intimidation.

4.4 Factors Contributing to Domestic Violence against Women

Various factors were reported to be contributing to domestic violence against women. The study sought to establish the extent to which these factors gave rise to domestic violence against women in police households in the Buruburu Police Division. The findings are presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Factors contributing to domestic violence against women

		Not at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent	Total
Economic factors	n	0	0	0	36	63	99
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	63.6	100.0
Socio-Cultural factors	n	0	0	32	53	14	99
	%	0.0	0.0	32.3	53.5	14.1	100.0
Individual factors	n	12	32	55	0	0	99
	%	12.1	32.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Situational Factors	n	0	1	56	34	8	99
	%	0.0	1.0	56.6	34.3	8.1	100.0

As evidenced in Table 4.7, economic factors were the major contributors to domestic violence against women as all the respondents indicated that they (economic factors) greatly gave rise to domestic violence in their households. The economic factors include a level of income as well as the provision of household needs by the spouses. Similarly, socio-cultural factors such as peer pressure, witnessing domestic violence on women while growing and alcoholism were said to be contributing to domestic violence against women to a great extent by more than two-thirds (67.6%) of the respondents. Moreover, 42.4% of the respondents reported that situational factors such as stress from work, and pressure from bosses (senior police officers as well as bosses in other professions) contributed to domestic violence to a great extent whereas a majority opined that the situational factors moderately contributed to violence against women. On the other hand, individual factors were reported to have a moderate influence on domestic violence (55.6%) with 32.3% of the respondents indicating that they have little contribution to domestic violence against women.

Basically, the major factors of domestic violence indicated by the respondents to be poverty, illiteracy and drug abuse/ alcoholism, unfaithfulness among the couples which leads to disrespect among the couples, miscommunication, financial status, poor working conditions and uncontrolled men's ego/masculinity, and feeling of insecurity in marriage. One of the respondents said;

“One day I visited my parents and unfortunately failed to return on time. He kept calling me but every time we talked, he did not trust what I said. Upon reaching home, he started throwing insults at me and descended on me with slaps and kicks”. (A 32-year-old, green-grocer)

Another one reported that;

“I realized that my husband had an affair with his female colleague and upon asking I got a beating of my lifetime. He even stopped eating my food saying that I would poison him. This traumatized me and I even developed ulcers”. (A 39-year-old, shop attendant)

These responses indicate women are experiencing physical abuse due to different reasons.

4.5 Results of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence leaves indelible marks on the lives of victims and other dependents such as children. This study sought to establish the extent to which various parties (victims and their children) are affected by domestic violence against women. Results are shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Effects of Domestic violence against women

	Not at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent	Total
Children developmental and psychological welfare disruption (Depression, emotional insecurity and mental health disorders)	0 0.0%	1 1.0%	52 52.5%	38 38.4%	8 8.1%	99 100.0%
Physical damage (Bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	47 47.5%	44 44.4%	8 8.1%	99 100.0%
Psychological effects (stress, fear, anxiety, Depression)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	70 70.7%	23 23.2%	6 6.1%	99 100.0%
Financial distress (lacking financial resources)	6 6.1%	11 11.1%	61 61.6%	4 4.0%	17 17.2%	99 100.0%
Long-term effects (psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems)						

Based on Table 4.8, domestic violence had to a great extent effects on children's development and disruption of their psychological welfare (Depression, emotional insecurity, and mental health disorders) as reported by 46.5% of the respondents. In addition, 52.5% indicated moderate effects on children. Similarly, slightly more than half of the respondents (52.5%) reported that to a great extent, domestic violence results in physical damage (Bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding) while 47.5% indicated that the effects on physical damage were moderate.

Besides, eight out of ten respondents (80.8%) indicated that domestic violence results in psychological effects (stress, fear, anxiety, Depression) to a great extent. However, 19.2% reported that the effects of stress, fear, anxiety, and depression were moderate. On the other hand, 29.3% of the respondents informed the study that domestic violence to a great extent results in financial distress whereas 70.7% reported that domestic violence results in financial distress (lacking financial resources) moderately. Moreover, there was a varied reaction to results of the domestic violence on long-term effects (psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems). The majority of the respondents (61.6%) indicated that domestic violence moderately resulted in long-term psychological, mental, or physical health issues. However, 17.2% opined that domestic violence led to long-term psychological, mental, or physical health issues to a great extent.

One respondent stated;

“My neighbor had to divorce leaving two children behind due to the alcoholic nature of the husband. The husband was not providing for the family not even paying school fees for the children. Every end of the month, he would go home very drunk not minding about what they would eat”. (A 51-year-old, housewife; neighbor).

Another respondent averred;

“My husband had an affair another woman and he would channel most of his income to her. Life in our house became so hard and due to this our children had to drop from private school and join public school. This traumatized them as they could not understand why they were taken from the private school. This made their performance to drastically drop”. (A 40-year-old, housewife)

4.6 Strategies for Addressing Domestic Violence

The respondents indicated that they dealt with physical abuses perpetrated by their spouse/partner or other member of the household by addressing the issue early enough to avoid violence, involving their parents from both sides as well as family and friends, giving it time and speaking about it when an opportunity arises as well as threatening to leave the marriage, presence of customer care desk.

The majority of the respondents 71.7% indicated that they have never reported an incidence of abuse whereas 28.3% of the respondents reported that they had reported incidences of abuse. Those who had reported the cases indicated that the perpetrator was warned not to repeat the incidence.

The high number did not report because of fear that they would be subjected to further abuse. Some were even threatened not to disclose their marital issues to anyone else they would face severe consequences.

4.6.1 Methods used by Police to Handle Domestic Violence

Various methods were being used to handle domestic violence cases both at the family level, a gender-based violence recovery center and by the police department. All of them used guidance and counseling approaches to the victims and the perpetrators. At the household level, efforts to encourage and enhance communication within the family setup about the pressing issues were said to be the best and most effective method of averting domestic violence. Moreover, the issue of inclusive decision-making and parents solving the issues together; and changing their attitude towards one another was also advocated.

4.6.2 Initiatives/Organizations that are involved in addressing Domestic Violence

The majority of the respondents (71.7%) indicated that they were aware of initiatives/organizations that are involved in addressing domestic violence. They indicated that FIDA, the children's department, the judiciary and religious organizations were the organizations they were aware of.

The respondents suggested that the best way for such initiatives/organizations to approach the issue of domestic violence was by involving all the parties, rescuing, and carrying out rehabilitation, and prosecuting and convicting the offenders.

“We receive cases of domestic violence in our offices every day but if the incident involves a police officer it is reported in confidence, and some seek anonymity. We guide and counsel the victims and recommend that they also report to the police for disciplinary actions against the perpetrator. Sometimes it is hard to take legal action because of a lack of sufficient evidence against the perpetrator. It is the word of mouth of the victim against the word of mouth of the perpetrator”.

(KII- a police sergeant)

In this case, it was revealed by the respondents that the major consequences of domestic violence for those categories of people were divorce, financial distress, injuries, murder, destruction of property and depression. To help fight domestic violence, the respondents indicated that the changes that should be made to the law were to allow for articles to enhance public awareness of domestic violence, imposing stiff penalties on those found guilty of violating other people's rights through physical violence, increase punishment for those accused of domestic violence, creation

of employment and involving religious leaders in advising couples to live in harmony. These changes should be done by involving the government, the education sector that is higher learning institutions, religious leaders, social media, law enforcers and politicians in public rallies. The interventions that can be put in place to prevent domestic violence in BuruBuru Police Division were revealed to be educating and training officers on how to handle the victims of domestic violence, introducing of counseling unit within the police division to help those affected by domestic violence, organizing for seminars, organizing *barazas* to tell people effects of domestic violence, enhancing community policing programs, cutting down the production and consumption of second generation and enforcing strict rules and punishing perpetrators.

4.7 Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the strength and the direction of the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The analysis using Pearson's product-moment correlation assumed that the data is normally distributed and also because the variables are continuous.

Table 4.9: Correlation Matrix

		Prevalence of domestic violence	Economic factors	Socio- Cultural factors	Individual factors	Situational Factors
Prevalence of domestic violence	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2- tailed)	1.000				
Economic factors	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	-0.117	1.000			
Socio- Cultural factors	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	-0.156	-.273**	1.000		
Individual factors	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	-0.023	0.049	.282**	1.000	
Situational Factors	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	0.818	0.629	0.005	-0.226*	1.000
	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	-0.059	-0.166	0.115		
	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2tailed)	0.561	0.101	0.258	0.024	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

In this case, it was revealed by the respondents that the major consequences of domestic violence for those categories of people were divorce, financial distress, injuries, murder, destruction of property and depression. To help fight domestic violence, the respondents indicated that the changes that should be made to the law were to allow for articles to enhance public awareness of domestic violence, imposing stiff penalties on those found guilty of violating other people's rights through physical violence, increase punishment for those accused of domestic violence, creation of employment and involving religious leaders in advising couples to live in harmony. These

changes should be done by involving the government, the education sector that is higher learning institutions, religious leaders, social media, law enforcers and politicians in public rallies. The interventions that can be put in place to prevent domestic violence in BuruBuru Police Division were revealed to be educating and training officers on how to handle the victims of domestic violence, introducing of counseling unit within the police division to help those affected by domestic violence, organizing for seminars, organizing barazas to tell people effects of domestic violence, enhancing community policing programs, cutting down the production and consumption of second generation and enforcing strict rules and punishing perpetrators. Pearson's correlation analysis was then conducted at a 95% confidence interval. The table above indicates the correlation matrix between the factors (economic factors, socio-cultural factors, individual factors, and situational factors) and domestic violence. The correlation results presented in Table 4.9 show that there was a weak positive relationship between domestic violence and the independent variables ($p>0.05$).

4.8 Discussion of the Findings

The study sought to explore the nature of domestic violence, and factors contributing to domestic violence and to assess the effects of domestic violence in police households in the BuruBuru division. Concerning the first objective, the study sought to explore the forms and nature of domestic violence in the BuruBuru Police Division. The most prevalent forms of domestic violence among police households in Buruburu police Division were sexual abuse (79.8%), social isolation such as denial to be associated with friends and workmates (73.7%), and psychological abuse (72.7%), abuse in the form of financial control (69.7%) as well as physical abuse in the form of hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects (65.7%). According to Sadik (2000), isolation deprives you of anyone else's reflection of who you are, and so you may begin to believe that what he says about you is true.

Financial control by men was like being denied something that the women feel is their entitlement, denial of support to the family, money to buy property, and denial of property. This finding conforms with King (2011) who found out that financial abuse can take many forms, from denying access to funds to making the victim solely responsible for all household finances while handling money irresponsibly himself. Money becomes a tool by which the abuser can further control the victim, ensuring either her financial dependence on him or shifting the responsibility of keeping a roof over the family's head onto the victim. Pence and Paymar (1993) further noted that where

women work or have their income, one aspect of financial control by violent perpetrators is to take women's wages or social security benefits away from them through physical violence or threats of physical violence. Perpetrators may also deliberately harass women at work so that they lose their jobs and the degree of economic independence that employment provides. Further, King (2011) observed that preventing women from activities that may earn them money or from keeping the money, denying sufficient housekeeping finances, forcing the victim to account for every penny spent, denying access to finances, and putting all bills in the name of the victim.

On the frequency of these forms of domestic violence, physical aggression, or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects) was reported to be occurring frequently (47.5%), sexual abuse was a frequent occurrence to 56.6% of the respondent. According to King (2011), women in many marital relationships do not consider forced sex as rape if they are married to, or cohabiting with, the perpetrator. They assume that they must offer their bodies and provide sexual satisfaction to their husbands once they enter into a contract of marriage, the husband has the right to unlimited sexual access to his wife (Sexual Offences Act, 2006). In addition, controlling or domineering was reported to be a very frequent form of violence in police households by 42.4%, intimidation occurred very frequently to 35.4% of the respondents, stalking and passive/ covert abuse was a frequent occurrence (reporting frequent and very frequent) to 74.8% and 52.5% whereas economic deprivation happens once in a while to 41.4% of the respondents. The implication here is that physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, and restraining, slapping, throwing objects) was not as frequent as other forms of domestic violence. The most occurring forms were controlling or domineering, passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect), economic deprivation, stalking and intimidation. This conforms to the findings of Saltzman (2002) who noted that the behavior is intended to intimidate and persecute and takes the form of threats, abandonment, verbal aggression, constant humiliation and threats to take away custody of the children. Psychological abuse is crippling to the victims. It robs the person their self-esteem, ability to think rationally, and lack of self-confidence.

The second objective sought to examine the factors that give rise to domestic violence in the BuruBuru Police Division. The main contributors to domestic violence against women were economic factors including level of income as well as provision of household needs by the spouses (100%), socio-cultural factors such as peer pressure, witnessing domestic violence on women while growing and alcoholism said to be contributing to domestic violence against women to a

great extent by more than two thirds (67.6%), as well as situational factors such as stress from work, pressure from bosses especially senior police officers and bosses in other professions (42.4%). Generally, the major factors of domestic violence were indicated by the respondents to be poverty, illiteracy and drug abuse/ alcoholism, unfaithfulness among the couples which leads to disrespect among the couples, miscommunication, financial status, poor working conditions and uncontrolled men's ego/masculinity, and feeling of insecurity in marriage. Many of these incidents are not reported for fear of retaliation from the perpetrators. As Saltzman (2002) noted, he (the perpetrator who is a police officer) may frequently remind you that you are a police officer's wife and therefore whom you associate with reflects on both him and his department. He may tell you that since you too are a member of the police family, you should uphold an untarnished image of that family to the community. According to Azam and Irma (2008), male dominance and control and power hierarchies are some factors of violence against women where masculine dominance; male power and control are taken as an honor in cultures.

The last objective was to assess the effects of domestic violence on police families in the BuruBuru Police Division. It was revealed by the respondents that the major consequences of domestic violence for those categories of people were divorce, financial distress, injuries, murder, destruction of property and depression. In this regard, domestic violence against women was said to have great effects on children's development and disruption of their psychological welfare for example depression, emotional insecurity, mental health disorders (46.5%), physical damage including bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding (52.5%). Moreover, it was reported that domestic violence results in psychological effects (stress, fear, anxiety, Depression) to a great extent (80.8%); leads to financial distress to a great extent (29.3%); respondents had varied opinions on long term effects of domestic violence with 61.6%) indicating moderate effects on psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems while 17.2% reported domestic violence giving rise to long term effects to a great extent.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion, and recommendations from the study. Further areas of research are also suggested.

5.2 Summary

The study's broad objective was to explore the implication of domestic violence against women in police households in BuruBuru division in Nairobi County, Kenya. In the first objective, the study sought to explore the forms and nature of domestic violence against women in the BuruBuru Police Division. Though with varied percentages, the most prevalent forms of domestic violence among police households in Buruburu police Division were sexual abuse, social isolation such as denial to be associated with friends and workmates, psychological abuse, abuses in the form of financial control as well as physical abuse in the form of hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects. Moreover, the most frequent forms of domestic violence against women were sexual abuse (56.6%) even though many in marriage relationships did not regard forced sex as a form of sexual abuse; physical aggression or assault taking the form of hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects (47.5%), controlling or domineering (42.4%) as well as stalking and passive/ covert abuse. This implies that physical aggression or assault was not as frequent as other forms of domestic violence with the most occurring forms being controlling or domineering, passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect), economic deprivation, stalking and intimidation.

The main contributors to domestic violence against women were economic factors including level of income as well as provision of household needs by the spouses, socio-cultural factors such as peer pressure, witnessing domestic violence on women while growing and alcoholism were said to contribute to domestic violence against women to a great extent by more than two thirds, as well as situational factors such as stress from work, pressure from bosses especially senior police officers and bosses in other professions (42.4%). Also, domestic violence against women was said to be attributed to disrespect among the couples, miscommunication, financial status, poor working conditions uncontrolled men's ego/masculinity, and feelings of insecurity in marriage.

Domestic violence against women was said to have great psychological effects such as stress, fear, anxiety, and depression on the victims (80.8%), great effects on children's development and disruption of their psychological welfare, for example, depression, emotional insecurity and mental health disorders (46.5%), physical damage including bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding (52.5%) and financial distress (29.3%), psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems (17.2%). Most of the cases of domestic violence are never reported as only 28.3% of the respondents reported that they had reported incidences of abuse.

5.3 Conclusions

This section presents the study conclusion at two levels; theoretical and empirical conclusions as follows;

5.3.1 Theoretical Conclusion

The analysis of gender and crime emphasizes the subordinate position of women. Historically women have been treated as property, first of their fathers and then of their husbands. Feminist criminologists view crime with the onset of patriarchy, the subsequent subordination of women, male aggression, and the efforts of men to control females. This refers to the power imbalances that create and perpetuate violence against women. Societal level imbalances are reproduced within the family when men exercise power and control over women, one form of which is violence. Male intimates who use violence do so to control and limit the independence of women partners. Societal traditions of male dominance support and sustain inequities in relationships (Mouzos & Makkai, 2004). The police officers use a pattern of coercive behaviors to establish and maintain power and control over their spouses. These behaviors, which can occur alone or in combination, sporadically or continually, include physical violence, psychological abuse, and non-consensual sexual behavior. The proponent of this theory Bandura (1977) posits that behavior is learned from the environment through the process of observational learning which occurs through the observation of rewards and punishments, a process known as vicarious reinforcement. In this way, individuals are in constant relation with others in society and tend to learn a lot from others, equally about crime causation; individuals lean towards certain crimes after they learn from people they interact with in their units of operation.

The major factor of domestic violence among police is learning and reinforcement of alternative behavior. Social Learning theorists believe that crime is learned when the individuals commit the crime and go unpunished, and others tend to follow or learn from them. Feminist theory looks to the power imbalances that create and perpetuate violence against women, the unequal distribution of power whereby one person has control over the other and uses domestic violence to dominate and maintain that level of control. Some men with very traditional beliefs may think that women are not equal to men. Social learning theory begins from the premise that in the daily process of socialization, people learn about attitudes toward violence from their peers or families.

5.3.2 Empirical Conclusion

The first objective of the study sought to explore the forms and nature of domestic violence in the BuruBuru Police Division. In this regard, the most prevalent forms of domestic violence among police households in Buruburu police Division were sexual abuse, social isolation such as denial to be associated with friends and workmates, psychological abuse, abuse in the form of financial control, financial control by men was like being denied something that the women feel is their entitlement, denial of support to the family, money to buy property, and denial of property, and physical abuse in the form of hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects. Sometimes sexual abuse of forced sex was not regarded as violence because women assumed that sex was an entitlement to their partners in the marriage setup. In this view, many such cases were not reported. The most occurring forms were physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, and restraining, slapping, throwing objects), sexual abuse, controlling or domineering, intimidation, stalking and passive/ covert. The behavior of domestic violence against women is intended to intimidate and persecute and takes the form of threats, abandonment, verbal aggression, constant humiliation and threats to take away custody of the children. Psychological abuse robs the persons of their self-esteem, ability to think rationally, and lack of self-confidence.

The second objective sought to examine the factors that give rise to domestic violence in the BuruBuru Police Division. The main contributors to domestic violence against women were economic factors including level of income as well as provision of household needs by the spouses, socio-cultural factors such as peer pressure, witnessing domestic violence on women while growing and alcoholism, and situational factors such as stress from work, pressure from bosses especially senior police officers and bosses in other professions. Generally, the major factors of

domestic violence were indicated by the respondents to be poverty, illiteracy and drug abuse/ alcoholism, unfaithfulness among the couples which leads to disrespect among the couples, miscommunication, financial status, poor working conditions and uncontrolled men's ego/masculinity, and feeling of insecurity in marriage. In this regard, male dominance and control and power hierarchies are some factors of violence against women where masculine dominance; male power and control are taken as an honor in cultures.

The third and last objective was to assess the effects of domestic violence on families in the BuruBuru Police Division. The major consequences of domestic violence for those categories of people were divorce, financial distress, injuries, murder, destruction of property and depression, children's development and disruption of their psychological welfare, for example, depression, emotional insecurity and mental health disorders, physical damage including bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding, psychological effects (stress, fear, anxiety, Depression), financial distress as well as psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems.

Most of these incidences of domestic violence against women went unreported for fear of retaliation or repercussions from the perpetrators. However, for the few that were reported, various agencies including the GBVRC and the police disciplinary department as well as the parents intervened and offered guidance and counselling to the victims. Not much was done to the perpetrators except counseling and/or being warned against the acts.

5.4 Recommendations

Since domestic violence is an abuse of human rights, the study makes the following recommendations to deal with domestic violence based on the study findings:

- i. The first objective sought to establish the forms and nature of domestic violence against women (female spouses of police officers). From the findings, spousal verbal, physical and sexual abuse were more prevalent. Domestic violence is a vice that largely affects the moral fabric of the whole society; those in law enforcement are also included. Government policies should therefore be holistic and confront the problem at all fronts in all segments of society. The study also found that in the general population of abused women, the endogenous factors that maintain abusive spousal relationships may hinder them from recognizing abusive behaviors. This means there is a need for awareness creation through psycho-education.

- ii. The second objective sought to determine the causes of domestic violence against women. From the findings, socio-economic factors greatly contribute to domestic violence in police households (63.6%) and police disciplinary procedures may not be adequate to address the problem. The study recommends policies that include the use of conflict resolution mechanisms such as mediation, counseling and other government and NGO outreach programs to this seemingly hard-to-reach population within the confines of police houses and or police lines.
- iii. The third objective looked into the effects of domestic violence against women. The findings indicated that spousal abuse affects both women and their children. Therefore, the intervention programs should emphasize a holistic approach aimed at enlightening the victims, the perpetrators and their children to minimize the tendency to transmit abusive behaviors to the next generations. In addition, therapists and organizations dealing with abused women need to provide support services such as counseling for further coping with the aftermath of separation or divorce. Finally, the legal system needs to be reformed to be sensitive to women's plight as far as domestic violence is concerned. Strategies should be developed by the government, NGOs, and women's organizations to offer training and support to state officials to build awareness and change attitudes toward domestic violence.

5.5 Areas for Further Studies

There is a need for a similar study to be carried out on domestic violence against women among police officers in other police divisions in Nairobi, Kenya rather than the Buruburu police division to find out the police households in other divisions are experiencing similar challenges.

Longitudinal research should be carried out to explore the impact on women whenever they leave an abusive relationship. Finally, further research could focus on men as perpetrators to inform the intervention programs on the kind of help they may require.

REFERENCES

- Abbey, A., Zawacki, T., & McAuslan, P. (2000). Alcohol's effects on sexual perception. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 61(5), 688–697. <https://doi.org/10.15288/jsa.2000.61.688>
- Abubakar, I.B. (2023). A Human Rights-Based Perspective to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of African Senior Citizens. In: O. S. Adelakun & E.Ndoni (Eds.) *Reproductive Health and Assisted Reproductive Technologies In Sub-Saharan Africa*, pp 33-47, Sustainable Development Goals Series, Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-2411-0_3
- AGI, (2016). *Understanding Gender-based Violence in Africa: A Brief Overview*, African Gender Institute report, Retrieved from <https://agi.ac.za/system/files/A%20Brief%20Overview%20of%20GBV%20in%20Africa%202016.pdf>
- Alesina, A., Brioschi, B., & La Ferrara, E. (2021). Violence against women: a cross-cultural analysis for Africa. *Economica*, 88(349), 70-104. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecca.12343>
- Ali, A. A., Yassin, K., & Omer, R. (2014). Domestic violence against women in Eastern Sudan. *BMC Public Health*, 14(1136). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-14-1136>
- Ali, F. A. (2017). Women's agency and violence against women: the case of the Coalition on Violence Against Women in Kenya. *African Conflict & Peacebuilding Review*, 7(1), 51-65.
- American College of Health Association-National College Health Assessment, (2019). [Internet]. Silver Spring, MD; c2019 [cited 2021 Apr 6]. Reference Group Executive Summary. Available (2019). from: https://www.acha.org/documents/ncha/NCHA-II_SPRING_2019_US_REFERENCE_GROUP_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf
- Amos, P. (1999). Childhood victimization and lack of empathy as predictors of sexual offending against women and children. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(12), 1291-1307.
- Bandura A. (2008). Social Cognitive Theory. In J. Bryant & D. Zillman (Eds.) *Media effects: advances in theory and research*, 2nd edition, pp 121-154, Mahwah, Taylor and Francis Library.
- Bandura, A. (1973). *Aggression: A Social Learning Analysis*. Eaglewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
- Bandura, A. (1977). *Social Learning Theory*. Oxford, England: Prentice-Hall.

- Brough, P., Chataway, S., & Biggs, A. (2016). 'You don't want people knowing you're a copper!' A contemporary assessment of police organizational culture. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 18(1), 28-36.
- Brown, R. P., Baughman, K., & Carvallo, M. (2018). Culture, Masculine Honor, and Violence Toward Women. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 44(4), 538-549. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167217744195>
- Caldwell, K., Harrison, M., Adams, M., Quin, R. H., & Greeson, J. (2010). Developing mindfulness in college students through movement-based courses: effects on self-regulatory self-efficacy, mood, stress, and sleep quality. *Journal of American College Health*, 58(5), 433-442.
- Chandran, K. (2004). Endocytosis by random initiation and stabilization of clathrin-coated pits. *Cell*, 118(5), 591-605.
- Chiorri, C., Garbarino, S., Bracco, F., & Magnavita, N. (2015). Personality traits moderate the effect of workload sources on perceived workload in flying column police officers. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 1835.
- Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW), (n.d.). About Us. Retrieved from <http://www.covaw.or.ke/about-us/>
- Conroy, S., & Cotter, A. (2017). *Self-Reported Sexual Assault in Canada, 2014*. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canada. Ottawa, ON.
- Cooper, D., Blumberg, B., & Schindler, P. (2014). *EBOOK: Business research methods*. McGraw Hill.
- Costello, B. J., & Laub, J. H. (2020). Social control theory: The legacy of Travis Hirschi's causes of delinquency. *Annual Review of Criminology*, 3, 21-41. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-011419-041527>
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). Advanced mixed methods research designs. In A. Tashakkori & C. Teddli (Eds.) *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research*, pp 209-240, California, USA, Sage Publications Inc.
- Dartnall, E., & Jewkes, R. (2013). Sexual violence against women: the scope of the problem. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology*, 27(1), 3-13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpobgyn.2012.08.002>
- Dobash, R. E., & Dobash, R.P. (1979). *Violence against wives*. New York: Free Press.

- Dobash, R. E., & Dobash, R. P. (1998). Violent men and violent contexts. In R. E. Dobash & R. P. Dobash (Eds.), *Rethinking violence against women*, pp. 141–168, California, USA, Sage Publications, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452243306.n6>
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), (2021). Gender Equality Index 2020: Digitalisation and the Future of Work. Retrieved from <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2020/area-of-life/work-and-economic-life/economic-resources-and-decisions>
- Family Violence, Sage, Newbury Park, CA, FIDA Kenya (2008). *Gender-Based Domestic Violence in Kenya*. Nairobi: FIDA Kenya.
- Felson, R. B., & Tedeschi, J. T. (1993). Social interactionist perspectives on aggression and violence: An introduction. In R. B. Felson & J. T. Tedeschi (Eds.), *Aggression and violence: Social interactionist perspectives*, pp. 1–10, Washington, USA, American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10123-011>
- Fulu, E., Warner, X., Miedema, S., Jewkes, R., Roselli T., & Lang, J. (2013). *Why Do Some Men Use Violence Against Women and How Can We Prevent It? Quantitative Findings from the United Nations Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, and UNV. <http://www.partners4prevention.org/sites/default/files/resources/p4p-report.pdf>.
- Ganley, I. G. (2011). Distinct autophagosomal-lysosomal fusion mechanism revealed by thapsigargin-induced autophagy arrest. *Molecular Cell*, 42(6), 731-743.
- Gathogo, J. (2015). Men battering is the new form of domestic violence. A pastoral care perspective from the Kenyan context. *HTS Theological Studies*, 3 (71) 2792-2801.
- Gelles, R. J. (2014). Standards for programs for men who batter? Not yet. In A. Rosenbaum (Ed.), *Domestic Violence Offenders: Current Interventions, Research, and Implications for Policies and Standards*, pp. 11-20, New York, USA, Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315808857>
- Goetz, A. M., & Dore-Weeks, R. (2018). What about the men? Frankly, it depends why you're asking'. *The Guardian*, 8. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/mar/08/what-about-the-men-depends-why-youre-asking>
- Hassell, K. D., Archbold, C. A., & Stichman, A. J. (2011). Comparing the Workplace Experiences of Male and Female Police Officers: Examining Workplace Problems, Stress, Jobs

- Satisfaction and Consideration of Career Change. *International Journal of Police Science and Management*, 13(1), 37-53. <https://doi.org/10.1350/ijps.2011.13.1.217>
- Headey, B., Scott, D., & De Vaus, D. (1999). Domestic violence in Australia: are women and men equally violent? *Australian Social Monitor*, 2(3), 57-62.
- Heise, L. L., & Andreas Kotsadam. (2015). “Cross-national and multilevel correlates of partner violence: an analysis of data from population-based surveys.” *The Lancet Global Health*, 3, 6: e332–e340. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00013-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00013-3).
- Heron, R. L., & Eisma, M. C. (2021). Barriers and facilitators of disclosing domestic violence to the healthcare service: A systematic review of qualitative research. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 29(3), 612–630. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hsc.13282>
- Hirschi, T. (2017). *Causes of delinquency*, 1st Edition, New York, Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315081649>
- HMICFRS. (2021). Domestic violence and abuse. HMICFRS. <https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmicfrs/our-work/article/domestic-violence-and-abuse/> [Accessed 8 Feb 2023].
- Hoffman, K.L. & Edwards, J.N. (2004). In integrated theoretical model of sibling violence and abuse. *Journal of Family Violence*, 9, 185-200.
- Houdmont, J., & Randall, R. (2016). Working hours and common mental disorders in English police officers. *Occupational Medicine*, 66(9), 713-718.
- International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), (n.d.). Gender-Based Violence. Retrieved from <https://www.icrw.org/what-we-do/gender-based-violence/>
- Jaswal, K. (2000). Crime, Criminals, Treatment, and Punishment: An Exploratory Study of Views among College Students in India and the US. *Crime and Justice in India*, 74.
- Johnson, L. B. (1991b). *On the front lines: Police stress and family well-being*. *Hearing Before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families House of Representatives*: 102 Congress First Session May 20, pp. 32–48, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC,
- Katerndahl, D., Burge, S., Ferrer, R., Becho, J., & Wood, R. (2013). Differences in social network structure and support among women in violent relationships. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 28(9), 1948–1964. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260512469103>

- Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR). (2019). *A Human Rights-Based Approach to Survivor and Victim Support Services in Kenya*. <https://www.knchr.org/Portals/0/Reports/Survivor%20Support%20Services%20Booklet.pdf>
- Kigaya, (2021) *Domestic violence against men in Kenya*, Doctorial dissertation, MSN, University of Maryland, USA.
- Kimuna, S. R., & Djamba, Y. K. (2008). Gender-based violence: Correlates of physical and sexual wife abuse in Kenya. *Journal of Family Violence*, 23, 333-342.
- Kotler, P. (2011). *Marketing insights from A to Z: 80 concepts every manager needs to know*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Kurz D. (1989). Social science perspectives on wife abuse: *Current Debates and Future Directions*. *Gender Social*, 3, 489-505.
- Maendeleo ya Wanaume (Mawe), (2017). *State of the Nation Study on Violence against Men and Boys [VAMB] Conducted in 10 Counties in Kenya*. Nairobi” Abroad Technology.
- Magorokosho, N. K. (2018). *Examination of the relationship between intimate partner violence and attachment styles as predictors of intimate partner violence among students at the University of Namibia*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia.
- Marcus, G., & Braaf, R. (2007). *Domestic and family violence studies, surveys and statistics: Pointers to policy and practice*. Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse.
- Martín-Fernández, M., Gracia, E., & Lila, M. (2018). Assessing victim-blaming attitudes in cases of intimate partner violence against women: Development and validation of the VB-IPVAW scale. *Psychosocial Intervention*, 27(3), 133-143.
- Miller, K. E., Kulkarni, M., & Kushner, H. (2006). Beyond trauma-focused psychiatric epidemiology: Bridging research and practice with war-affected populations. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 76(4), 409-422.
- Mills, L. G. (2008). Shame and intimate abuse: The critical missing link between cause and cure. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 30(6), 631-638.
- Mouzos, J., & Makkai, T. (2004). Women’s experiences of male violence. *Findings from the Australian Component of the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) Research and Public Policy Series*, 56.

- Mutiso, M. M., Chessa, S. R., Chesire, M. A., & Kemboi, L. (2010). Factors leading to domestic violence in low-income residential areas in Kenya: A case study of low-income residential areas in Kisumu City. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies, 1*(2), 65-75.
- Mwanyuli, S. (2017) *Experiences of battered men seeking legal redress in Mathira East sub-county*. Masters thesis, University of Nairobi, Kenya.
- Newton, K. (2001). Trust, social capital, civil society, and democracy. *International Political Science Review, 22*(2), 201-214.
- Nicholson, H., & Carroll, B. (2010). Identity undoing and power relations in leadership development. *Human Relations, 66*(9), 1225-1248.
- Nordlicht, S. (1979). Effects of stress on the police officer and family. *New York State Journal of Medicine 79*(3), 34-52.
- Onigbogi, M. O., Odeyemi, K. A., & Onigbogi, O. O. (2015). Prevalence and Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence among Married Women in an Urban Community in Lagos State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Reproductive Health, 19*(1), 91-100.
- Owens, L. K. (2002). Introduction to survey research design. *SRL Fall 2002 Seminar Series 5*(1),78-105.
- Pagelow, M. D. (1984). *Family violence*. New York: Praeger.
- Palermo, T., Bleck, J. & Peterman, A. (2014).Tip of the Iceberg: Reporting and Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries. *American Journal of Epidemiology, 179* (5): 602–612.
- Paul, E., & Eckenrode, J. (2015). Childhood psychological maltreatment subtypes and adolescent depressive symptoms. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 47*, 38-47.
- Pence, E., & Paymar, M. (1993). *Education groups for men who batter: The Duluth model*. Springer Publishing Company.
- Postmus, J. L., Hoge, G. L., Breckenridge, J., Sharp-Jeffs, N., & Chung, D. (2018). Economic abuse as an invisible form of domestic violence: A multicountry review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 21*(2), 261–283. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018764160>
- Ross, L. E. (2017). *Domestic violence and criminal justice*. New York. Routledge.
- Sadi, M. (2000). Socioeconomic, psychosocial, behavioral, and psychological determinants of BMI among young women: differing patterns for underweight and overweight/obesity. *The European Journal of Public Health, 16*(3), 324-330.

- Saltzman, L. E. (2002). *Sexual violence surveillance: Uniform definitions and recommended data elements*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.
- Sharp-Jeffs, N. (2015). *A review of research and policy on financial abuse within intimate partner relationships*. Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit, London Metropolitan University.
- Siegel, K. (2003). Empirical research methods in software engineering. In R. Conradi & A.I. Wang (Eds.), *Empirical methods and studies in software engineering*, pp. 7-23, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Sikweyiya, Y., Addo-Lartey, A. A., Alangea, D. O., Dako-Gyeke, P., Chirwa, E. D., Coker-Appiah, D., ... & Jewkes, R. (2020). Patriarchy and gender-inequitable attitudes as drivers of intimate partner violence against women in the central region of Ghana. *BMC Public Health*, 20, 1-11.
- Smith, C. P. & Freyd, J. J. (2014) Institutional betrayal. *American Psychologist* 69(6): 575–587. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037564>
- Sprey, J. (1969). The family as a system of conflict. *Journal of Marriage Family*, 31, 699-706.
- Stiller, M., Bärnighausen, T., & Wilson, M. L. (2022). Intimate partner violence among pregnant women in Kenya: forms, perpetrators and associations. *BMC Women's Health*, 22(1), 1-25.
- Straus, M. A., Kantor, G. K. K., & Moore, D. M. (1994). Trends in cultural norms approving marital violence from 1968 to 1968 about gender, class, and other social characteristics. *In the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Los Angeles*.
- Sutherland, G. B. (1938). The relation between the force constant, the inter-nuclear distance, and the dissociation energy of a diatomic linkage. *Proceedings Mathematical Sciences*, 8(5), 341-344.
- Syed, S., Ashwick, R., Schlosser, M., Jones, R., Rowe, S., & Billings, J. (2020). Global prevalence and risk factors for mental health problems in police personnel: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 77(11): 737-747. <https://doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2020-106498>
- Taft, A., Hegarty, K., & Flood, M. (2001). Are men and women equally violent to intimate partners? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 25(6), 498-500.

- Thawabieh, A. M., & Qaisy, L. M. (2012). Assessing stress among university students. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2(2), 110-116.
- Tomison, A. M. (2000). Exploring family violence: links between child maltreatment and domestic violence. *Issues in Child Abuse Prevention*, 1 (13), 1-23.
- Tudor, M. F., Quinn, L. M., Wilsnack, S. C., Wilsnack, R. W., & Greenfield, T. K. (2018). Gender and Country Differences in Alcohol-Aggression Expectancy and Alcohol-Related Intimate Partner Violence. *Deviant Behavior*, 39(5), 554–575. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2016.1269559>.
- Ullman, S. E, Filipas, H. H., Towsend, S. M., & Starzynski, L. L. (2007) Psychosocial correlates of PTSD symptom severity in sexual assault survivors. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 20(5): 821–831. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.20290>
- UN Women. (n.d.). Economic Empowerment. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment>
- United Nations (UN)., (1993). Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/48/104
- USA AI-America USo., (2006). *Maze of Injustice: The Failure to Protect Indigenous Women from Sexual Violence in the USA*.
- van Gundy-Yoder, A. L. A. N. A. (2007). *Gender, parental attachment, and delinquency: Revisiting Hirschi's social bond theory*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Cincinnati, USA.
- Vic Health (2009). *National Survey on Community Attitudes to Violence Against Women 2009: Changing Cultures, Changing Attitudes—Preventing Violence Against Women*. Melbourne: Victorian Health Promotion Foundation.
- Violanti, J. M. (1996). Police suicide: An overview. *Police Studies*, 19(2), 77-79.
- Vullnetari, J., & King, R. (2011). *Remittances, gender and development: Albania's society and economy in transition*. IB Tauris.
- WHO, (2021). *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health impacts of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. WHO: Gene
- World Health Organization (WHO), (2005). WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women: Summary Report of Initial Results on Prevalence,

Health Outcomes, and Women's Responses. Retrieved from
<https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/24159358X/en/>

World Health Organization (WHO). (2013). Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual Violence.
https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85239/9789241564625_eng.pdf?sequence=1

World Health Organization. (2021). *Violence against women* Available from:
<https://www.who.int>.

Yohannes, A., Kisi, K. L., Demeke, T. W., Yimer, S., Feyiso, M., & Ayano, G. (2019). The prevalence and predictors of domestic violence among pregnant women in Southeast Oromia, Ethiopia. *Reproductive Health*, 16(37), 1-10. 10.1186/s12978-019-0694-9

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Research Interview Guide

Interviewer: _____ Date of Interview: _____ Station:

A: RESEARCH SITE INFORMATION

1. Police Station/ Post.....

B: BIO-DATA AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2. Gender:

Male () Female ()

3. Marital Status

Married () Single ()

Divorced () Separated ()

4. If Married or divorced/separated, type of marriage.....

5. Level of Education

Certificate Level []

Diploma Level []

Bachelor’s Degree []

Other Specify.....

6. Spouse’s level of education

Certificate Level []

Diploma Level []

Bachelor’s Degree []

Other Specify.....

7. Occupation.....

8. Spouse’s Occupation.....

9. Household information:

a) Children:

Number, Gender and ages.....

b) Other members:

Gender, Age.....

c) Household’s main source of income and approximate expenditure per month in

Kshs.....

C: CAUSES OF AND MAGNITUDE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

10. a) Have you ever been physically abused within the household?

- 1. Yes ()
- 2. No ()

c) Please narrate details of the occurrence giving the specific nature and type of the abuse.

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

d) How often does such an incidence occur? (Tick one)

- 1. Once in a while ()
- 2. Regularly ()
- 3. All the time ()

e) What circumstances often lead to such abuses? (Please narrate in detail)

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

11. a) Does or has your spouse/partner ever denied your support to better your livelihood?

- 1. Yes ()
- 2. No ()

b) If yes, please give details

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

c) Has s/he ever denied you of anything that you feel is your entitlement?

- 1. Yes ()
- 2. No ()

d) If yes, Please give details

.....

.....

e) What, in your view are the reasons behind such denial?

.....

12. a) Has anyone you know experienced either physical or emotional or both types of abuse?

1. Yes () 2. No ()

b) Please narrate the circumstances that led to such abuses

.....

c) How frequent are the following incidences among the police community?

	Very rare	Rare	Once in a while	Frequent	Very Frequent
Physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battery)					
Sexual abuse					
Controlling or domineering					
Intimidation					
Stalking					
Passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect)					
Economic deprivation					

13. What do you think is the major factor of domestic violence?

.....

14. To what extent do you think the following factors contribute to domestic violence?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Little extent	Not at all
Economic factors					
Socio-Cultural factors					
Individual factors					
Situational Factors					

Explain your answer

.....

D: STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

15. a) How as an individual do you deal with physical abuses perpetrated by your spouse/partner or other member of the household?

.....

16. a) Have you ever reported an incidence of abuse to anyone, agency or authority?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

b) If yes, kindly give details including how the matter was resolved.

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

17. a) Does the police use any methods to handle domestic violence?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

b) If yes, please mention them and narrate their merits and de-merits in curbing the vice.

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

c) Suggest what you think are the best and most effective ways of dealing with domestic violence in your household.

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

18. a) Are you aware of any initiatives/organizations that are involved in addressing domestic violence?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

b) If yes, please mention them.

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

c) What do you suggest would be the best way for such initiatives/organizations to approach the issue of domestic violence?

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

d) What in your view are the major challenges in stamping out domestic violence in your community?

.....

 19. a) In your view, which categories of people in your community are most affected by domestic violence?

.....

b) What are the major consequences of domestic violence for those categories of people?

.....

c) To what extent does domestic violence result in the following?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Little extent	Not at all
Children developmental and psychological welfare disruption (Depression, emotional insecurity and mental health disorders)					
Physical damage (Bruises, broken bones, head injuries, lacerations, and internal bleeding)					
Psychological effects (stress, fear, anxiety, Depression)					
Financial distress (lacking financial resources)					
Long-term effects (psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems)					

20. a) In your view, what type of changes should be made to the law to help fight domestic violence?

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

b) Suggest the parties that should be involved while making such changes and in what way.

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

21. What are the interventions that can be put in place to prevent domestic violence in BuruBuru Police Division?

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

THANK YOU


Appendix II: Consent Form

Hello, my name is Andrew Munuve, a master's degree student in Criminology and Criminal Justice at Egerton University. I am researching factors contributing to domestic violence in police households in BuruBuru Police Division in Nairobi. You have been conveniently selected to participate in the study as a survivor seeking care. I want to assure you that all your answers will be kept strictly secret. To this extent, I will not keep a record of your name or address or any leading identification documents. You have the right to stop the interview at any time or to skip any questions that you do not want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers in this research. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many survivors have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk. Your participation is completely voluntary, but your experiences could be very helpful to other survivors in the country. The interview will take approximately 45 minutes to complete. Do you agree to be interviewed?

Please sign here as surety of your consent Sign _____ Date _____

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix III: Letter of introduction from Egerton University Graduate School

EGERTON Tel: Pilot: 254-51-2217620 254-51-2217877 254-51-2217631 Dir.line/Fax: 254-51-2217847 Cell Phone Extension: 3606		UNIVERSITY P.O. Box 536 - 20115 Egerton, Njoro, Kenya Email: bpgs@egerton.ac.ke www.egerton.ac.ke
---	---	--

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, GRADUATE SCHOOL

Ref:.....	AM20/0207/12	Date :.....	24 th July, 2018
-----------	--------------	-------------	-----------------------------

The Secretary,
National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
P. O. Box 30623-00100,
NAIROBI

Dear Sir,

**RE: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH PERMIT – ANDREW MUNUVE MAKUTI
REG. NO. AM20/0207/12**

This is to introduce and confirm to you that the above named student is in the Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies, Faculty of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Egerton University.

He is a bonafide registered Masters student in this University. His research topic is entitled **"Domestic Violence Against Women Among Police Officers in Buruburu Police Division in Nairobi, Kenya."**

He is at the stage of collecting field data. Please issue him with a research permit to enable him undertake the studies.

Yours faithfully,


Prof. Nzula Kitaka
DIRECTOR, BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

NK/ear

"Transforming Lives Through Quality Education"
Egerton University is ISO 9001:2008 Certified

Appendix IV: NACOSTI Research Permit



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249
Email: dj@nacosti.go.ke
Website | www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/19926/24617**

Date: **18th August, 2018**

Andrew Munuve Makuti
Egerton University
P.O. Box 536-20115
NJORO

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Domestic violence against women among police officers in Buruburu Police Division in Nairobi, Kenya*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **17th August, 2019**.

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Directors of Education
Nairobi County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified



IMPLICATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN POLICE HOUSE HOLDS IN BURUBURU POLICE DIVISION IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

Andrew Munuve Makuti, Hadija Murenga¹, Samson W. Mwangi²

¹ Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies, Egerton University

¹ Department of Peace, Security and Social Studies, Egerton University

Abstract

This study focused on investigating domestic violence within police households in BuruBuru Police Division. The motivation behind the study was the need for new interventions to address the persistent and increasing violence against women in these households, which was attributed to a lack of information on the issue. The study aimed to explore the forms and nature of domestic violence against women in police households, examine the factors contributing to such violence, and assess its effects on police families in the BuruBuru Police Division. The study utilized a cross-sectional descriptive study design and employed both probability sampling and purposive sampling techniques to select a sample size of 133 respondents from partners of male police officers. Additionally, eight key informants were interviewed to gather further insights. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics in the SPSS software package for quantitative data, while qualitative data underwent content analysis. Correlation analysis was used to test for associations and dependencies between study variables. The study found that domestic violence does occur in police households. The major forms of domestic violence identified were physical violence (48.5%), sexual abuse (56.6%), controlling or domineering behavior (42.4%), economic deprivation (41.4%), and intimidation (38.4%). Socio-economic factors were found to significantly contribute to domestic violence in police households (63.6%), impacting the mental health of police officers and the quality of their work. The study also highlighted that existing police disciplinary procedures may not be adequate to address this problem. Based on the findings, the study recommends implementing policies that incorporate conflict resolution mechanisms such as mediation, counseling, and outreach programs by government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These interventions should specifically target the challenging task of reaching the population residing within police houses or police lines.

