

**INFLUENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON PRODUCTIVE
WORK AMONG WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN NAKURU
MUNICIPALITY, KENYA**

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**A Thesis Submitted to Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Award of the Degree of Master of Science in Community Studies and Extension of
Egerton University.**

EGERTON UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree or diploma in this or any other University.

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Recommendation

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DEDICATION

First to God who makes all things possible, secondly to my dear parents and last but not least to my husband and children

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ABSTRACT

Globally, intimate partner violence is experienced in various cultures and affects people across societies irrespective of their economic status. This is also the case in Sub-Saharan Africa. Kenya is reported to show an increasing trend as reported by Medical and Human Rights groups. The influence of intimate partner violence on women's productive work in the informal sector is a subject of interest since women play an active role in the sector. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of intimate partner violence (IPV) on women's productive work in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality. The study was carried out in five rescue institutions handling intimate partner violence victims with target population of 284. The study employed *ex-post facto* research design while simple random sampling was used to select 176 participants who were victims of intimate partner violence and had registered the violence in the five rescue institutions. Data was collected by use of researcher administered questionnaire and focus group discussions. A pre-test was conducted among 25 randomly selected women in Lanet Deanery Centre to determine the instrument's reliability which was found through Cronbachs alpha to be 0.8. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics for qualitative data while inferential statistics based on Chi square test and T-test were used to analyze quantitative data. The findings of the study showed that different forms of IPV were experienced in intimate partner relationship in Nakuru Municipality. The violence reported includes physical, economic, sexual and verbal. Regarding physical violence, slapping was the most common type with 61.95%, while monitoring money expenditure by partners was found to be most prevalent (52.3%) in economic violence. Forced to have sex was the most experienced type of sexual violence at 61.4%, while name calling was the most common type of verbal abuse at 58.5%. The presence of IPV significantly ($p < 05$) resulted into loss of hours of productive work, and reduced personal earnings. A decline in self-efficacy was also significantly experienced with the majority (79.5%) not able to enjoy working. The findings therefore indicate that IPV has an influence on productive work of women. It has been recommended the government to ensure strict implementation of laws and policies that have been instituted to protect women against IPV. The same should also be considered for further research so that feasible coping mechanisms can be developed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
FVPF	Family Violence Prevention Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPR	Intimate Partner Relationship
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KNBS	Kenya national Bureau of Statistics
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MHR	Medical Health Report
NALEP	National Legal Aid and Awareness Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
PTSD	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Two thirds of the world's working hours are constituted by women, as such; they make a significant contribution to the world's economy. Women play a pivotal role in the economic growth and development of many countries through their involvement in the informal sector. Income generated from the informal sector contributes significantly to total household income. In many regions, for example, in several African countries, informal sector income accounts for nearly 30 percent of total income and over 40 percent of total urban income (Chen, 2000). The informal sector is the primary source of employment for women in most developing countries. The involvement of women in the informal sector, which accounts for over 95 percent of women in most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, is evident in Kenya. In India and in Indonesia, the informal sector accounts for nine out of every ten women (Chen, 2000).

Women's involvement in the informal sector could however be adversely affected by Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (CARE, 2005). Previous studies show that, Intimate Partner Violence has an influence on mental state of women, subsequently, influencing their productive work (Campbell, 2002). IPV refers to violence or abuse perpetrated by one intimate partner against another intimate partner that causes physical, psychological, or sexual harm to those in the relationship. Such behaviours include: acts of physical aggression such as slapping, hitting, kicking, and beating; psychological abuse such as intimidation, constant belittling, and humiliating; forced intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion; various controlling behaviours such as isolating a person from their family and friends, monitoring their movements, and restricting their access to information and assistance (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg & Zwi, 2002).

Globally, IPV is experienced in various cultures and affects people across society irrespective of economic status. A survey carried out in the USA by Bachman and Linda (1995) revealed that women are about six times as likely as men to experience IPV. Further research studies reveal that 30% of women surveyed in Barbados experienced IPV while in Canada the figure was 29%. The other parts of the world such as Egypt, New Zealand, Swaziland and the USA, the respective experiences were 34%, 35%, 21% and 22%, other countries such as Nicaragua

reveal the same trend (Tonia & Hamel, 2007). In East Africa, cases of IPV have also been reported. For example in Tanzania 21% of 1444 women reported such cases over a period of 12 months while 26% reported that the violence can occur anytime (McCloskey, Williams and Larsen, 2005). These women reported that the commonly experienced IPV were physical abuse and forced intercourse.

In Kenya, there has been an increased trend to IPV (Medical and Human Rights [MHR], 2010). The statistics at the Gender Violence Recovery Centre in Nairobi Women's Hospital indicate a drastic increase in IPV. Records in this institution show that cases of IPV were 299 in 2006, 412 in 2007 and 400 in 2008. These statistics are based on reported cases but the ones which go unreported could make the total figure much higher. Further statistics from the centre show that a minimum of eight new cases are reported daily. In Nakuru Municipality, cases of IPV are on the increase. This is confirmed by the increased presence of newly introduced rescue centres for women in abusive relationships such as Tumaina Jipya Centre, Filadelfia Women Crisis Centre, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru and Lanet Deanery within the Municipality.

Families who are prone to violence are often unstable socially, emotionally and economically. Stability is vital for progression and development in a family which forms the basic foundation for national development. In this context the set up of a family needs to create an environment that promotes productive work of all its members, which in turn enhances the economic status of the family. This research was carried out in order to determine the influence of IPV on women's productive work in the informal sector in Nakuru municipality.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Nakuru Municipality, women are increasingly using most of their productive working hours in the informal sector. At the same time reports from social actors mostly NGOs have shown an increase of intimate partner violence. Similarly reports from the police gender desk indicate that there is an increase in the number of intimate partner violence cases in the last two years (Nakuru police station, 2012). IPV is quite devastating to physical health, mental wellbeing and social health, all of which may have a bearing on women's productive work. While most studies have concentrated on how spousal income and in particular how formal employment affects intimate partner violence, little attention has been given to how intimate

partner violence influences women's productive work especially in the informal sector. Furthermore, most of the studies have been done in the developed countries leaving developing countries like Kenya with knowledge gap in IPV. Although IPV is on the increase in Nakuru municipality, it remains unclear how this vice influences women's productive work in the informal sector. This study therefore, sought to establish the influence of intimate partner violence on women's productive work in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of intimate partner violence (IPV) on women's productive work in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. To determine the forms of intimate partner violence among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.
- ii. To determine the influence of intimate partner violence on the number of hours spent in productive work among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.
- iii. To find out the influence of intimate partner violence on earnings among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.
- iv. To determine the influence intimate partner violence on self efficacy amongst women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the forms of intimate partner violence among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality?
- ii. What is the influence of intimate partner violence on the number of hours spent in productive work among women in Nakuru Municipality?
- iii. What is the influence of intimate partner violence on earnings among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality?
- iv. What is the influence of intimate partner violence on self efficacy among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study provides information on intimate partner violence and its influence on women's productive work in the informal sector. The findings from the study are likely to be used by relevant stakeholders such as the Regional Offices for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, National offices for Policy review and Planning; Local NGOs for development of interventions; women victims of IPV for rehabilitation, empowerment and adaptation of life skills and all concerned stakeholders for provision of relevant support. The findings will likely be useful as reference materials for future studies.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study looked at influence of IPV on women's productive work in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality where informal enterprises based on agriculture; livestock and tourism are on the increase. The study narrowed down to the population of women who had reported experiencing IPV to the six rescue institutions namely; Filadelfia Crisis Centre, Tumaini Jipya Centre, St. Gabriel Learning Centre, National Legal Aid and Awareness Program (NALEP), Catholic Diocese of Nakuru and Lanet Deanery. Different forms of IPV have been considered and their influence on productive work specifically with regard to earnings, hours spent in productive work and self efficacy. Nakuru municipality was chosen because of the mushrooming of these institutions which is an indication of increase in intimate partner violence cases.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Violence is a sensitive issue and this could have made some respondents uncomfortable there by limiting the information given. The researcher tried to address this situation by creating a conducive environment for interviews by ensuring confidentiality.

Since the study was based in Nakuru Municipality only the findings may not be generalized to other parts of the country

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that

- i. Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs among intimate partners
- ii. The respondents were honest in their responses

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms as used in the Text

Attendance -This is the act or fact of being present at work (Heathfield,2012). In this study it refers to women's being present or available physically and mentally to do productive work

Earnings - These refer to an amount of profit that a company or business entity produces during a specific period, which is usually defined as a quarter (three calendar months) or a year (Loren, Bazley & Jones, 2009). In this study, it is any returns or wages one gets after performing productive work

Economic Violence - Is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources (Skolnik, 2010). In this study it includes taking someone's earnings by force, or refusing one to work or go for studies

Influence - Refers to the ability to cause desirable and measurable actions and outcomes (Solis, 2010). In this study it is used to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Informal Sector - This is a broad term that refers to the part of an economy that is not taxed, monitored by any form of government, or included in any gross national product (GNP), unlike the formal economy (Kristina, 2004). This study adopts this definition in the Kenyan sectors to include self-employment or employment in small and micro enterprises.

Intimate Partner- Refers to current or former spouses or unmarried partners (Janice & Jacquelyn, 2010). In this study it refers to current or former spouses, dating or unmarried partners.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) - It refers to the physical, emotional, psychological and sexual abuse that takes place between intimate partners (Angela, 2009). In this study, IPV entails physical, sexual, economic and verbal abuse. This is because as one experiences the four types of violence she suffers from emotional and psychological violence concurrently. It is any kind of behaviour that can cause bodily, economic or psychological harm to the woman by an intimate partner

Physical Violence - It refers to the intention to use physical force with the potential of causing death, disability, injury or harm (Pamela, 2007). In this study it refers to causing bodily harm to the person by use of physical force such as beating, hitting, kicking or slapping

Productive Work - Includes all work necessary to the support of the direct producers (Cockshott & Zachariah, 2006). In this study, it refers to any work, which brings income to the woman. It is measured in terms of earnings, number of hours spent in productive work and self-efficacy of women.

Self-Efficacy- It is defined as people's judgement of their capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to attain designated types of performances (Elizabeth, 2002). In this study, it refers to the women's judgment of their capabilities to organize and execute the course of action required to manage their income generating activities. It is the desire or the will to succeed in the business. It includes aspects such as motivation, hope in business, positive attitude to succeed in business and being focused.

Sexual violence -It is forcing of unwanted sexual activity by one person on another, as by the use of threats or coercion (The American Heritage Dictionary, 2009). In this study it refers to forcing or coercing a partner into sex, unwanted touching, or even sexual accusations, without their partner's consent. It involves engaging in sexual act or any attempted act without giving consent

Verbal abuse –It is any language or behaviour that seeks to coerce the victims to doubt their perceptions or their abilities and subjugate them to the abuser (Craft, 2013). In this study it refers to name calling, scolding where women are rebuked harshly, and use of insulting statements.

Work productivity - Refers to the ability and/or capacity of the worker to produce goods or deliver service through his or her occupation or job (Escorpizo, 2008). In this study, it refers to women's ability to produce goods or deliver services through their work in the informal sector.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The review presented in this section focuses on literature related to intimate partner violence (IPV) with emphasis on women being abused by their male intimate partners. The major areas covered are IPV, forms of IPV, causes and factors enhancing IPV on women, mitigations of IPV, and women's productive roles. Furthermore it highlights the influence of IPV on women's productive work. This chapter also discusses theoretical background and conceptual framework that guided the study.

2.2 Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

IPV is increasing in most families and taking different forms. According to the USA based survey on Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPF) it is defined as a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours that may include inflicted physical injury, psychological abuse, sexual assault, progressive social isolation, stalking, deprivation, intimidation and threats (Healthy People, 2010). These behaviours are perpetrated by someone who is, was, or wishes to be involved in an intimate or dating relationship with an adult or adolescent, and are aimed at establishing control by one partner over the other. In the report, it is further stated that 85% of victims of IPV are female and that women are five to eight times more likely than men to be victimised by an intimate partner. The statistical reports are sometimes subjective depending on theory used or accuracy of data. Archer (2000) noted that IPV may be symmetric or asymmetric (in symmetric the perpetrator is either of the partner, while in asymmetric the perpetrator is the man) depending on the theory used and method of data collection.

IPV also described as family violence, domestic violence, women battering, wife beating and spouse abuse, is increasingly recognized as a serious societal problem throughout the world. According to Tjaden and Thoennes (2000), IPV cuts across all socio-economic and cultural boundaries and is seen in both developing and developed countries. IPV is the systematic, intentional use of physical, emotional and/or sexual abuse that one person in a relationship exerts over their partner in order to maintain power and control. Sattler (2000) argued that,

abusive relationships cause devastating conditions most often labelled as “power and control”. That is, the abuser takes all power in the relationship in order to control the partner. The power may include controlling the finances; keeping the car keys; determining what friendships a partner may have; and all of the other small, day-to-day experiences that are hardly noticed until their effects have reached a damaging extent.

IPV is a worldwide public health problem that significantly impacts on women’s mental and physical well-being. A woman living with a violent intimate partner is usually exposed to repetitive acute episodes of physical, psychological and/or sexual violence. Bonomi, Thompson, Anderson, Reid, Carrell, Dimer, and Rivara (2006) reported pronounced negative health outcomes for abused women when compared to their non-abused counterparts. The negative outcomes included smoking, engaging in heavy drinking, and major and minor depressive symptoms. Coker, Davis, Arias, Desai, Sanderson, Brandt and Smith (2002) also reported poor perceived mental and physical health, substance abuse, symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, lowered self esteem and suicide among abused women. With respect to physical health, IPV victims are more likely to report joint disease, current asthma, activity limitations, and HIV risk factors than non-IPV victims (Breiding, Black & Ryan, 2005).

2.3 Forms of Intimate Partner Violence

The common forms of IPV as presented by O’Connell (1994) are physical, economic, religious, verbal, sexual and psychological violence. These forms of IPV occur at various stages of intimate partner relationships ranging from dating and courtship to old stage of marriage. Any of the forms of violence can influence intimate partner relationship and therefore performance at workplace. This study focused on four distinct types of IPV namely physical, economic sexual and verbal. It is important to note that all these forms of IPV are interrelated and most often occur concurrently. Research suggests that physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse and, accompanied by sexual abuse in one-third to over one half of the cases (Leibrich, Paulin, & Ransom, 1995).

2.3.1 Physical Violence

Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Physical abuse can also include

behaviours such as denying the victim of medical care when needed, depriving the victim of sleep or other functions necessary to live, or forcing the victim to engage in drug/alcohol use against his/her will. If a person is suffering from any physical harm then they are experiencing physical abuse. This pain can be experienced at any level. It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause psychological harm to the victim (U.S. Department of Justice, 2007).

Physical violence involves doing what causes pain and physical body damage to another. It may include assault, physical aggression, torture, rape, wild husband battering and death. It is the most common form of violence in Kenya. Although disagreement and debate about the extent of IPV in Kenya is not clear or rages on, there is an underlying consensus that the incidence of men being beaten, has increased quite substantially in the last few decades (Ondicho, 1997; Wamalwa, 1987). Some cases have captured public attention due to various reasons namely; the sheer magnitude of the battering resulting into multiple injuries or murders; the high status of the victim or the perpetrator because the battering was horrific in other respects.

Battering has been determined as a significant risk factor for a variety of physical health problems treated in outpatient, primary care settings, as well as in emergency departments (Ondicho, 2000; Wamalwa, 1987). The authors further reported that injuries or the aftermath of injuries from abuse such as pain, broken bones, facial trauma, and tendon or ligament can be followed up and verified in outpatient settings. Because battered women do not frequently report untreated loss of consciousness as a result of abuse, the chronic headaches often described by battered women may be inadequately diagnosed. Subsequently, these may affect the women's productive work, hence the need for follow up in outpatient settings.

2.3.2 Economic Violence

Economic violence is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing a partner from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim (Boyle, Robinson & Atkinson, 2004). The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support herself, thus forcing her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes

preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets. In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources (Fagan & Jeffrey, 1995). Economic violence involves denying a person's legitimate economic right and situation. In Kenya, husbands most often control the family finances and may dictate what their wives should buy or not by Ondicho (1997) and Wamalwa (1987).

2.3.3 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Coercing a person to engage in sexual activity against their will, even if that person is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is an act of aggression and violence. Sexual violence is defined by World Health Organization (WHO) as: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (Follingstad & DeHart, 2000).

Marital rape, also known as spousal rape, is non-consensual sex in which the perpetrator is the victim's spouse. As such, it is a form of partner rape, domestic violence and sexual abuse. In the US spousal rape is illegal in all 50 states. In Canada, spousal rape was outlawed in 1983, when several legal changes were made, including changing the rape statute to sexual assault, and making the laws gender neutral. Criminalization of spousal rape in Australia began with the state of New South Wales in 1981, followed by all other states from 1985 to 1992. New Zealand outlawed spousal rape in 1985 and Ireland in 1990. In England and Wales, spousal rape was made illegal in 1991, when the marital rape exemption was abolished by the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords, (O'Grady, 2007). In Kenya marital rape is socially and culturally tolerated and as such has not been covered in the Kenyan legislation explicitly. However, the Demographic and Health Survey carried out in Kenya in 2008-09 reported that about 13% of married women are raped by the spouses but they don't report (KNBS, 2010). This is because they are afraid to report the violence since they rely financially on their husbands for their upkeep and children's maintenance. Others feel unable to speak out due to fear and humiliation.

Categories of sexual violence include: use of physical force to compel a person to engage in a sexual act against his or her will, whether or not the act is completed; attempted or completed sex act involving a person who is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act, e.g., because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or because of intimidation or pressure. This involves having sex with unwilling person. It is often accompanied by physical and emotional abuse. Most often the victim is bullied into complying with abusers demand to engage in sexual act. Healthy People (2010) further reported that among 486 women seeking abortion, about 40% of them reported sexual abuse.

The true extent of sexual violence in accordance with the WHO definition is unknown, though varied studies highlight its incidences as reported in WHO (2005). The report provides the first comparative data across the world including three African countries, namely Namibia (the capital), Tanzania (a rural and urban setting) and Ethiopia (a rural setting). According to the report, between 16% and 59% of women from Africa had ever experienced sexual violence from intimate partners although they hardly report it as noted in the Kenyan case (KNBS, 2010). The report further shows that between 18% and 43% of younger women of less than 15years are more likely to report forced sex in their first encounter. Contrary to the married women, the younger unmarried ones report such cases because the society doesn't allow it and legally it is treated as rape case which is an offence.

Ondicho (2000) stated that there is no representative data on sexual violence that existed in Kenya until the publication of Kenya Demographic and Health Survey in 2003. In this study 29% women reported experiencing sexual violence in the year foregoing the survey, and the highest proportion was among women aged 20–29 years. In the recent years, rapid disintegration of traditional socio-cultural norms and values that used to regulate wife beating, such as, the transformation from extended to nuclear family, urbanization, and modernization along with the newly introduced wage economy, education, and migration have altered the circumstances under which the violence occurs. Adepojua and Oppong (1994) stated that the education of women, the increase in female labor force participation, the improved status of women and the diminishing role of the extended family in resolving marital disharmony render them vulnerable to violence.

2.4 Trend of Intimate Partner Violence Globally

Studies conducted in most countries around the world revealed the prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner as ranging between 10% and 50% of the women interviewed (Ellsberg, Pena, Herrera, Liljestrand & Winkvist, 2000). Physical and sexual assault by partners has been associated with a wide variety of serious health problems affecting women. Among 613 women in Japan who had at any one time been abused, for example, 57% had suffered all three types of abuse – physical, psychological and sexual. Similarly, in Monterrey, Mexico, 52% of physically assaulted women had also been sexually abused by their partners (Granados & Salud, 1996).

In East Africa, cases of IPV are also common as reported in a case study carried out in Tanzania (McCloskey et al., 2005). In this study 1444 women with partners were interviewed. The results showed that 21% of the women reported having experienced IPV such as physical abuse and sexual violence. The study further revealed that 26% of the women reported that IPV occurs anytime. In Kenya, studies conducted in 2008 revealed that 75% of women reported that they have been abused by their partners MHR (2010).

2.5 Factors Enhancing Intimate Partner Violence on Women

The factors enhancing IPV on women include inadequacy of the husband, level of income, cultural expectation, and family privacy.

2.5.1 Economic inadequacy of the Husband

The aggression of male partners tends to increase when their dominance is being threatened. This is reported by Chung, Toker and Takeuchi (2008) in a study carried out to investigate the impact of wives' relative income among the Asian American community. The Authors found out that in this community, which migrated to America, the women gained higher economic status faster than men. This is likely to be due to the ability of the women to adapt to the new environment faster than men. This potential of women is confirmed by the work of White and Roggers (2000) in which women were reported to have performed better than men even though they were subjected to the same work conditions.

Culturally, in a domestic setup a man has the responsibility of sourcing for family while the woman is to complement and coordinate domestic activities. Under such circumstances the

man feels he is the head of the family, with authority and total control over the management of family affairs. Situations that might show indications that those powers are declining or are being threatened are likely to create potential violence against women especially if the woman is gaining empowerment. These circumstances may lead to use of physical force by men to maintain their power and authority (Shui-Thornton et al., 2005). Women empowerment was indeed earlier reported by Bui and Morash (1999) as a likely cause of violence among the Asian American Immigrants in the USA. This scenario where men use physical power to suppress women jeopardises their potential to work harder and be more productive.

2.5.2 Differences in the Level of Income among the partners

As argued in O'Connell (1994), women who are prone to violence are likely to be engaged in lower cadre of employment with low possibility of promotion. This is because such women are likely to perform below average due to their intimate relationship problems making them unable to compete effectively for better jobs or higher positions.

Programmes which encourage women to be involved in income generating activities have received attention both at national and international levels. One such programme is contained in the Millennium Development Goal 3 which provides for promotion of gender equality and women empowerment. In these initiatives, the hypothesis is that if women are empowered, the violence will be reduced. However, this has not been the case, because some women have been abused because of their high level of performance or income.

2.5.3 Abnormal Cultural Practices

Many customs and beliefs support violence and the males are socialised to be dominant and parents usually encourage their sons to be aggressive. Research findings according to relative resources theory Chung *et al.*, (2008) indicated that for couples where the females earn more they are more likely to experience domestic violence because of the feeling by the male counterparts that their position is threatened. The same argument is advanced by McCloskey (1996) in which the author argued that the level of marital violence would be highest in such couples because the wife's increased share of couple earnings challenges the traditional expectation of gender status. These arguments tend to emphasize the cultural practice of intimate partner relationship which does not promote equal chance in gender or gender

participation in economic development. The initiatives for women empowerment seeks to create an environment for women to exploit their opportunities in enhancing production while at the same time ensuring that they play their role in the family set up. Such initiatives also provide avenues of redress to ensure that potential violence is minimised.

Apart from individual families, some societies also have certain norms which tend to promote violence in the families. This is a worldwide problem but more common in most developing countries where the belief that men are superior and that women with whom they live with are their possessions to be treated as they consider appropriate. Generally boys who grew up in violent homes tend to be abusive during their old ages because they have seen the behaviour in their homes.

2.5.4 Family Privacy that Forbids the Sharing of Family Problems

The family privacy provides isolation to the family members from the protection which the society could have provided if the family member becomes abusive. The privacy prevents the victim from seeking outside help as people also tend to keep off. Violence occurs when people are socially isolated from relatives and community members. Many victims opt to keep to themselves as they do not wish people to know that they are being abused by their partners, this has been evident in a study carried out in UK and in the USA, which revealed that the majority of IPV cases go unreported in the two countries and it has been noted that only a third of cases of domestic violence are actually reported, while in other places with less attention reported cases are even much lower (Sedgh, Henshaw, Singh, Bankole & Drescher, 2007). This is an indication that the magnitude of the problem is much bigger. Taking into account that women constitute a major workforce in a society and the fact that the proportion of reported cases are less than 60% worldwide means that there is lack of information as to how IPV would impact on their productive work.

2.6 Mitigation of Intimate Partner Violence

Handling of violence against women including IPV is given provision in law in most countries worldwide in addition to conventions and international protocols that outlaw the vice. However, even though developing countries subscribe to these agreements, enforcement is still a challenge. Mitigation measures of IPV require strategic approaches due to the

diverse nature of their causes. Investigations have been going on to develop such approaches one of which is that from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, these findings from this investigation as published by National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2002) revealed that to reduce victims' risks for future violence and mitigate the consequences of exposure to such violence, there is need to emphasize on approaches that are directed at perpetrators and potential perpetrators of such violence. Applicable areas for IPV mitigation approaches as identified by the Center are: Efficacy and effectiveness of interventions and policies to prevent perpetration of IPV. Identification of social norms that support intimate partner violence and evaluation of strategies to change them, Evaluating suitability of running programs for mitigating intimate partner Violence and Examining the development of intimate partner violence to identify at-risk populations, modifiable risk and protective factors, and optimal times and settings for intervention

A study conducted by Chuba and Chrisnaan (2011) revealed that there have been several attempts in developing countries to integrate IPV services at primary and secondary levels of health care. In one model, selected services such as screening, counseling, psychological therapy, health care treatment, and legal aid were integrated at a single facility. In Kenya as reported by Crichton, Musembi, and Ngugi (2008) there are limitations to the recognition of rights in both social attitudes and in the national legal framework. Social networks and justice institutions sometimes support individuals in exercising their rights and sometimes obstruct them. This is because the family is viewed as a small private unit of societal coexistence hence the feeling that amicable solution that can make the couple stay together although some judgments are biased against women especially when they are under the influence of cultural beliefs. In such cases, it is preferred that family problems be handled at the family level without involving outsiders like the administration and the police. Due to this, many cases are usually withdrawn at the prosecution level.

2.7 Women's Roles in the Informal Sector

It is estimated that informal businesses account for 35-50% of GDP in many developing countries. Similarly, in Kenya, the informal sector is quite large, estimated at 34.3% and accounting for 77% of employment. Over 60% of those working in the informal sector are the youth, aged between 18-35 years, 50% being women (Ouma et al., 2009). Informal sector is generally viewed as comprising of activities of petty traders operating on the streets of main urban centres. Most are involved in the sale of second-hand items like clothes and shoes,

dairy products, poultry and poultry products, maize roasting and other street vendors, vegetable selling, fish selling and many other small businesses. It can also be described as any activity generating income and profits, though on a small scale, using simple skills, dynamic and not tied to regulation of the activities. In Kenya, as well as some other sub-Saharan countries, women's participation in the informal sector accounts for over 50% of GDP (Hontz, 2009). This shows that their role is very important to the country's economic growth.

The role of women in production contributes to the household economy as well as to the national development. In the past their roles were more concentrated in the informal sector with emphasis on domestic chores. However, with liberalisation women are increasingly getting involved in formal engagements. Despite this, they still manage to sustain their informal roles at household level. This is an indication that women have the potential to multi-task and therefore play a central role in prosperity at family level. It is noted that in many societies especially in third world countries, household work is the preserve of women even if they are engaged in formal employment. Studies show that women tend to compromise their formal employment for household work as compared to their male partners which confirms their concern for a stable family life in future (Maume, 2006).

White and Roggers (2000) reviewed family outcomes in relation to economic circumstances in 1990s with focus in the USA. The authors reported that both men's and women's economic advantage is associated with more marriage, less divorce, more marital happiness and greater child well being. In this review it was reported that women showed stronger income growth than men even though they were subjected to the same work environment as men. This reveals the potential of women to be more productive given an equal opportunity with men or when exposed to the same environment.

Women constitute two-thirds of the world's working hours. Despite this, they own only 10% of the world's income (Cohen, 2011). This is an indication that they are exploited because their wealth ownership is not commensurate with their contribution in the work force. This is likely to be due to the fact that they have no control of their earnings but instead the male spouse takes ownership. This leads to economic violence thereby depriving them of their rights which results in their productive work being underestimated. In Sub-Saharan Africa

just like in many developing countries especially those with high poverty levels, women provide the backbone of rural economy.

In the industry, women provide backbone of rural labour force especially in agricultural industry where they form 47% of the labour. This constitutes 80% of economically active females in labour force. In addition, these women are involved in direct food production more so in the rural areas. Compared to their male counterparts especially in third world countries such as Africa, the role of women in food production is relatively high. Although the formal sector is more visible than the informal sector, the latter contributes significantly to productive work as well; especially in as far as the involvement of women is concerned. Production in the informal sector and in particular where women are involved can be considered in two classes namely home-based workers and street vendors. According to statistics, 85% of home-based workers in most countries are women (Chen, 2000). This is likely to be due to the fact that women are also home keepers and therefore they tend to develop activities at home which they can execute at home. Furthermore culturally women are socialised to remain at home and this promotes productive work within the home environment.

In street vending which mainly involves informal trade, about 73-99% of employment and 50-90% GDP is generated from this segment of informal production (Chen, 2000). Regarding informal employment, women constitute about 50-90%. However, this is likely to be so if mobility of women is not restricted outside the home. This situation is promoted by cultural practices which are counter-productive especially in developing countries where the freedom of association of women is restricted because they are considered to be passive by their male counterparts. A survey carried out in Benin shows that 80% of economic units are from street vending and 75% of all street vendors are women (Chen, 2000). This is an indication that where women are not restricted they can enhance production.

2.8 Women and Entrepreneurship

The complexity of women's life and domestic responsibilities make them not to be very productive in the formal employment, because of the strict duration which often conflict with the many roles which they play. However, they are more productive if their work has some level of flexibility. According to research findings by Isidro (2010), many women were found to be venturing into self-employment and getting inclined to start their own enterprises. This

practice was viewed to pave way to face new challenges, be one's own boss and have a better organised working life. This way of life enables one to plan her activities in totality taking into account business oriented activities and other obligations such as domestic roles as well as reproductive roles. In this way, women are able to manage their responsibilities comprehensively and also appreciate their roles in the society.

Flexibility in terms of time is another factor that encourages women to get into entrepreneurship. It enables them allocate time appropriately for their various activities. In addition to this, working for other people or organisations more often than not frustrates them because in a number of occasions women are taken advantage of. This is so especially in circumstances where they are seeking promotion or increase in wages which is their right but they are occasionally denied or subjected to fulfil certain demands. In this scenario their performance is compromised. Consequently they opt for entrepreneurship despite its challenges but they can manage their destiny unconditionally (Isidro, 2010).

Being self-employed has the potential of controlling one's income which is preferred by most women. In this way they can allocate their income to take care of their diverse obligations. This empowers them to invest more and meet their demands in life independently. It further relieves them from dependency syndrome which otherwise would make them be a lesser people in the society. Further to this, entrepreneurship also offers challenges at personal and professional levels. It is also subjected to stiff competition which would enable women to maximise on the use of their talents and hence perform better than if in formal employment. Entrepreneurship rather than formal employment in large companies particularly offers women improved better chance in advancing in their careers (Griffey-Brown & Oakland, 2007). On the other hand studies in the US have revealed that women have been starting businesses at twice the rate of men over the past several years (Myers, 2005).

2.9 Intimate partner violence and Women's Productive Work

The social and economic costs of IPV are enormous and have ripple effects throughout the society. Women may suffer isolation, inability to work, loss of wages, lack of participation in regular activities and limited ability to care for themselves and their children. Since women make up for a significant proportion of the work force, any influence on their performance

will lead to reduction in productive work and consequently to reduction in national economic development.

Studies by Reeves and Kelly (2007) on work organisation revealed that IPV victims missed more hours of work due to absenteeism and that they are distracted from work more than non-victims. This phenomenon has negative impact on the performance of the organisation. However, the extent of the influence of IPV on performance varied by the type of victimisation. This is an indication that IPV cannot be treated uniformly because different types have different influence on performance as revealed in this study, which focused on work organization in the formal sector. The same argument can be applied in the informal sector because in the same context the victims will in a similar way be affected and absent themselves from work as they will be engaged on issues that relate to IPV at that particular time. Since in the informal sector, competition is quite stiff, any form of absenteeism will heavily influence current and future production, unreliability leading to lack of customer confidence. As reported by Swanberg and Logan (2005), women who experience IPV are negatively affected even at their workplaces. This is because the abuse causes one to be absent and late, less productive while at work, lose advancement of opportunities which consequently results low self efficacy and reduced earnings.

Brush (2004) reported IPV as a predictor of poverty, welfare use, and unemployment. The author also noted that abuse at adulthood was linked to lower earnings and employment instability. This is because low income earners hardly meet their daily socio-economic needs and therefore they easily succumbed to IPV under the pretext of getting support from the partner. The female partner is not ideally physically coerced into the practice but the situation forces her to submit which she wouldn't have done if she was able to meet her needs. The same applies to when one's position is threatened in employment; she would in a similar way succumb to the demands of the employer or boss in order to gain favours or support for sustainable employment or any form of entrepreneurship. These two scenarios are forms of IPV, which could easily go unreported. In the same study, the aspect of gender-biased sampling has been pointed out as a possible contributing factor to asymmetric findings.

Women form a significant proportion of the work force. They constitute two-thirds of the world's working hours. Despite this, they own only 10% of the worlds' income (Morgan,

1985). This is an indication that they are exploited because their wealth ownership is not commensurate with their contribution in the work force. This is likely because they have no control of their earnings but instead the spouse takes ownership.

Studies carried out by Shafer (2011) in the US revealed that, according to economic theories, women are more likely to exit the labour force if their partners have higher income. This is because if the income of the women is lower, then their husbands view it as a liability since they don't see any value addition to the economic status of the family. This is more common in developed world where domestic labour force is usually high and may be even commensurate with the wife's income. Therefore the male partner would opt for the wife to leave employment and stay at home and perform domestic work. However, leaving employment makes the female partner become insecure especially in the event that the husband loses his job. Therefore they would wish to continue working even if their wages are low. However, since their male partners insist because their wages do not add significant value, they are forced to leave labour force by their male partners, which constitutes IPV. Consequently this results in reduced productive work of women.

Male partners whose wages are lower than their female partners do not accept to leave employment and perform domestic work. This is because of gender stereotypes. This experience is found in most societies and is also reported by Coltrane (2004) that under those circumstances women still do more household work. In a similar argument relating to gender norms husbands do not do more housework even if their income are much lower than their female partners (Bittman, England, Sayer, Folbre & Matheson, 2003). The same argument is advanced by West and Zimmermann (1987) who reported that when women earn more, couples tend to have more traditional arrangements in housework. Further to this scenario, Blair-Loy (2003) reported that Men's limited contribution to household work makes balancing paid and unpaid labour challenging for women and might drive women's exit from the labour force. This is another form of IPV resulting from cultural norms that force women to do more work at home and work place. Due to the heavy burden on them, it will result in low production.

2.10 Summary of Literature Review

The review presented in this write up has revealed that IPV is prevalent both in developed and in developing countries, the studies reviewed have also shown that IPV negatively influences productive work of women. However, most studies have been carried out in developed countries, leaving developing countries such as Kenya with little knowledge on this area. Further, such studies have focused on formal sector or formal employment. This study was therefore intended to fill this gap by providing information on IPV and its influence on the productive work of women in the informal sector.

2.11 Theoretical Framework

The study was based on Feminist theory which states that society is dominated by males who have more “social, economic, and political power and status than women” (Hines & Malley-Morrison, 2005). The theory focuses on the inequality that women experience as a result of living in a patriarchal society. Society’s expectations of gender roles for both men and women play a part in interactions between males and females (Steil, 2001). Many people still believe in traditional gender roles, where men work and pay the bills and women stay home and take care of the children. Men hold the power in heterosexual relationships, leaving women to feel that they are not equal to their partner. Feminists throughout history have fought for equal rights and treatment of women. Although there are different roles women adhere to among different cultures, there are obvious gender messages relayed by society that girls and women feel the need to fulfil (Worrell & Remer, 2003).

Jaggar (1983) defined four theories related to feminism: liberal feminism, Marxist, feminism, Radical feminism and socialist feminism. The same arguments were also shared by Vieraitis, Kovandzic and Britto (2008). According to the researchers Marxist feminism, hypothesized that “women in the lower class often are positioned among men who are frustrated by their own economic conditions and this frustration leads to violence against women”. According to this theory, women then become targets of violence because men find the need to take out their aggression on them. The second argument is Liberal feminism, which states that women are oppressed by men and taught to serve the needs of men in a patriarchal society, where men feel the need to maintain power and control. The third argument is Radical feminists who agree with liberal feminists, but argue that gender inequality could lead to increased violence as men try to regain their control and power through the use of violence.

Finally, Socialist feminists combine Marxist and Liberal feminism viewpoints, and maintain that both absolute and relative measures of deprivation are important predictors of violence against women. Under this theory, once women establish equal status to men, female homicide victimization should decrease since men with more resources should be able to appropriately handle their frustration and women will have the power and resources to leave a violent situation (Vieraitis et al., 2008). Proponents of Feminist theory acknowledge that women can also be violent in their relationships with men; however, they simply do not see the issue of women abusing men as a serious social problem, and therefore, does not deserve the same amount of attention or support as violence against women (Kurz, 1997).

From a Feminist perspective, IPV is one extreme consequence of gender power structures that force women into a subordinate position (Mc Phail, Busch, Kulkarni & Rice, 2007). Many feminist economists argue for preconceptions of economics focused less on economic mechanisms like income or theories such as utilitarianism and more on well-being, a multidimensional concept including income, health, education, empowerment and social status. This strand of thought indicates that economic success cannot only be measured in terms of goods or gross domestic product, but must also be measured by human well-being. From such a context, IPV compromises the wellbeing of an individual and this in turn creates adverse spillover effects around the individual's economic surroundings.

This is further exhibited at work places after an individual has been subjected to such aggressions by the intimate partner, in light of such an argument, the direct or indirect influence of an individual as pertaining to their work/employment is much dependent on the household relationship between intimate partners. Poor relationships between intimate partners can have adverse effects on an individual either socially, that is, in relation to an individual's attitude, public relations, and stress and/or physically as regards one's health, fatigue and both extremes have a direct connection to one's income. For example, Agarwal (1997) and other feminist economists have critiqued the mainstream model and contributed to a better understanding of intra-household bargaining power. They further argue that a lack of power and outside options for women hinders women's abilities to negotiate within the family unit. They highlight how social norms such as intimate partner relationships may devalue women's paid or unpaid work in the household and consequently disadvantages women in intra-household bargaining. Crucially, these feminist economists argue that these

claims have important economic outcomes that must be recognized within the economic framework.

The theory therefore helps to explain why women are oppressed by their male counterparts and factors which contribute to this are shown in the conceptual framework below. It also informs that productivity can not only be measured in terms of monetary terms or goods and services but also the general wellbeing of a woman and this can affect her productivity.

2.12 Conceptual Framework

The proposed conceptual framework which was developed to accomplish this study is presented in the diagram below (Figure 1).

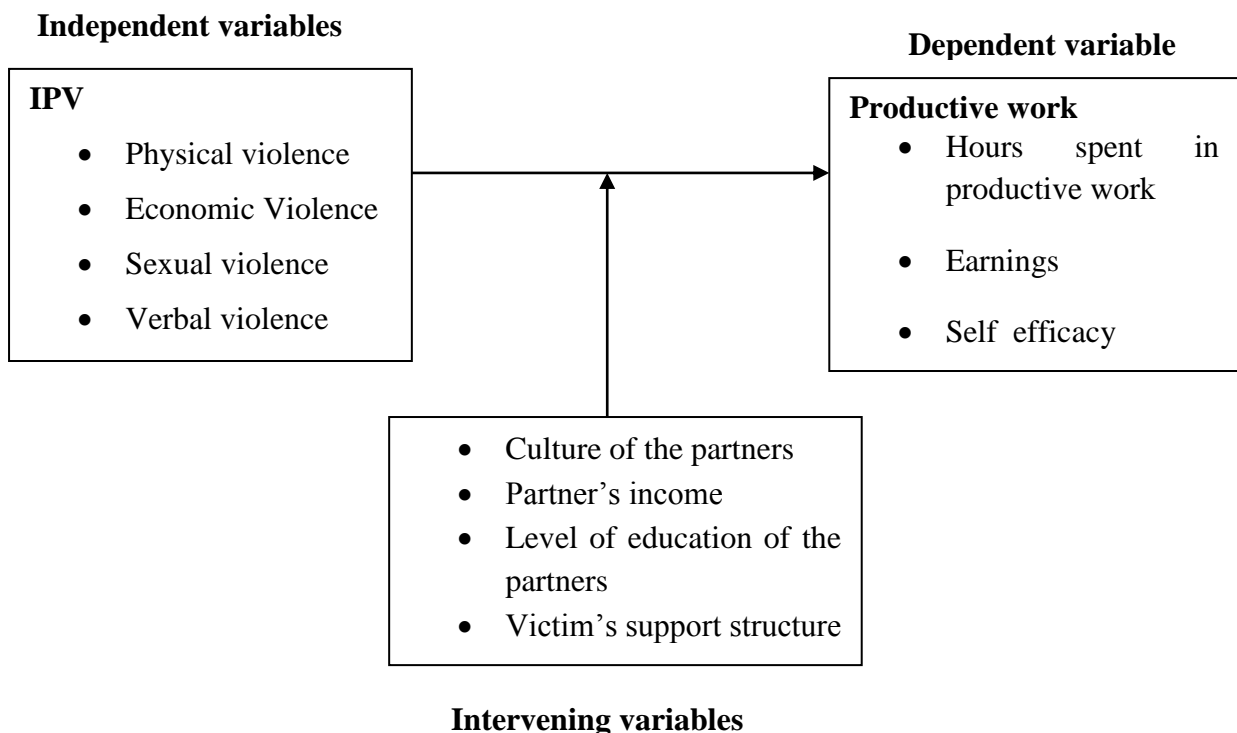


Figure 1. Relationship between IPV and Productive Work

This is derived from own conceptualization. The researcher conceptualizes that types of IPV (such as physical violence, economic violence sexual violence and verbal violence) have an influence on productive work of women in the informal sector through aspects such as hours spent in productive work,, earnings and self-efficacy. The types of IPV are the independent variables, while productive work is the dependent variable. However this influence is subject

to various intervening variables which include: Culture of the partners, Partner's income, Level of education of the partners and victim's support structure.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methods and procedures that were used in the collection and analysis of data pertaining to this study. The research design, location of the study, study population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments, data collection techniques and procedure, pre-testing and data analysis techniques have been described

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted ex-post facto research design. Kathuri and Pals (1993) defines ex-post facto research as a systematic empirical inquiry in which the researcher does not have direct control of independent variables because their manifestation has already occurred or because they cannot be manipulated. This design was appropriate for this study because the manifestation of independent variable, that is IPV, had already occurred without any manipulation.

3.3 Study Location

This study was conducted in Nakuru Municipality of Nakuru County, Kenya where agriculture, manufacturing and tourism are the main economic activities. Due to the high agricultural potential in the environs of the town, agro based industries have flourished in the town providing opportunities for entrepreneurship. Dairy farming is another major economic activity which has also attracted increased attention. The municipality is also a center for various retail businesses that provide goods and services to the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. These production sectors show the high potential of informal and formal employment. As a result of these, production institutions of small and large scale in both formal and informal sector have emerged providing opportunities for women engagement. On the other hand, there has been an increase of IPV in the Municipality. This is evidenced by the centers where IPV management is done. Examples are Filadelfia Crisis Centre, Tumaini Jipya Centre, St. Gabriel Learning Centre, NALEP, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru and Lanet Deanery.

3.4 Study Population

The study population for this research was drawn from the institutions in Nakuru Municipality dealing with victims of IPV. These include: Filadelfia Crisis Centre, Tumaini Jipya Centre, St. Gabriel Learning Centre, NALEP, Catholic Diocese of Nakuru and Lanet Deanery. The population of victims of IPV in each centre are shown in Table 1

Table 1

Study Population	
Institution	Population
Filadelfia crisis centre	67
Tumaini Jipya Centre	30
St. Gabriel Learning Centre	11
NALEP	20
Catholic Diocese of Nakuru	156
Lanet Deanery	25
Total	309

Although there were six centres managing victims of IPV in the municipality, only five centres were used for the study giving accessible population of 284. The sixth centre. (lanet Deanery) was used for pre-testing research instruments hence was excluded from the accessible population.

3.5 Sampling procedure and Ssmple size

Purposive sampling was used to select the rescue centers which deal with women who have undergone IPV. The participants of the study were those women who had experienced IPV and were participating in productive work in the informal sector. A sample size for the study was determined using Kathuri and Pals (1993) sample size table (see Appendix c). Based on this table, a population of 284 gives a sample size of 162. However due to the sensitive nature of this study 14 more participants were added to take care of non response or dropouts giving a total sample size of 176. To get representative sample, the accessible population was stratified based on the rescue institutions and proportionate simple random sampling was used to determine the number of participants from each strata as shown in Table 2.

Table 2**Sample Distribution Matrix**

Institution	Accessible population (a)	Sample size (c) (a/Nx100)n n = 176
Filadelfia crisis centre	67	42
St. Gabriel Learning Centre	11	7
NALEP	20	12
Catholic Diocese of Nakuru	156	97
Tumaini jCentre	30	18
Total (N)	284	176

Proportionate simple random sampling procedure was used to select the participants for focus group discussions as indicated in Table 3. This was carried out in two groups of 10 participants each giving a total of 20 participants for the focus group discussion, this is in line with Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) suggestion that focus group be between 1-10 percent of the population. The 20 participants were drawn proportionately from the five institutions using the percentage proportion derived as shown in Table 3.

Table 1**Focused group discussion size**

Institution	Accessible population (Women affected by IPV) (a)	Percentage proportion (b) a/284x100 N=284	Focused group discussion size (c) bx20/100
Filadelfia crisis centre	67	24	5
Tumaini Jipya Centre	30	10	2
St. Gabriel Learning Centre	11	4	1
National Legal Aid Programme	20	7	1
Catholic Diocese of Nakuru	156	55	11
Total	284	100	20

3.6 Research Instruments

The study used researcher-administered questionnaires and focus group discussions to determine the influence of IPV on women's productive work through aspects such as the number of hours spent in productive work, earnings and self efficacy. The use of the

researcher's administered questionnaire and focus group discussions helped in triangulation of the results. In addition to this, they facilitated information flow from the respondents given that they were likely to comprehend issues differently. Furthermore the researcher administered questionnaires provided in-depth information important for the study. During focus group discussions some respondents felt encouraged to speak after hearing what their fellow women were going through. This made them open up and share their experiences freely within the forum.

3.6.1 Validity of the Instruments

Content validity of the research instruments was established during discussions and deliberations with peers, supervisors and their colleagues in the Faculty of Education and Community Studies of Egerton University. The experts were consulted to provide guidance on the content of the instruments; which ensured that all the research objectives were addressed by the questions or information sought in the instruments. The manner of construction of the instruments was checked to ensure that the questions were not misinterpreted and only relevant information was obtained. The findings from the pre-test study were also used to improve on the instruments, thus enhancing their validity. This approach is supported by Mutai (2000).

3.6.2 Reliability of the instruments

Reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures a variable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). To check the reliability of the questionnaire, 25 randomly selected IPV women victims working in the informal sector responded to the researcher administered questionnaires during pre-testing at the Lanet Deanery centre. Borg and Gall (1989) recommend that the minimum sample size of a pre-test should be 20-30 respondents. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.8 was obtained for the study, this coefficient was acceptable based on Ashcrof and Parker (2009) suggestion that a Cranbach's alpha factor of more than 0.7 indicates that the results are significantly reliable. The results of the pre-test helped in restructuring of the questionnaires by incorporating the missing information, omitting irrelevant questions and paraphrasing questions that appeared ambiguous to the respondents.

3.7 Data collection Procedures

After obtaining an introductory letter from the Graduate School of Egerton University, a permit from the National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation within the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology was sought. Each Institution's office was visited for familiarization purposes before the instruments were administered. Permission was sought from the institutions management to conduct the research by informing the institutions the purpose of the study to avoid any suspicion and increase their confidence in giving information. The questionnaires were administered by the researcher before the respondents were led through focus group discussions .Video camera was used to record the discussions at the same time short notes were also written down as per the discussions. Prior to data collection, the respondents were informed of the purpose of the study and assured of confidentiality of information provided therein. This promoted their free and honest participation in the study. An atmosphere conducive to all the respondents was created by the researcher, to enable them open up and answer the questions asked truthfully. The two focus group discussions were carried at Filadelfia crisis centre and Catholic Diocese of Nakuru respectively for approximately two hours for each discussion.

3.8 Data Analysis

The study collected both qualitative and quantitative data, which was then coded organized and cleaned for any errors and keyed into the SPSS programme. Content analysis was used for qualitative data, which was then coded and organized into thematic areas. Inferential statistics were used in testing the objectives ii, iii and iv, they included t-test and Chi square. T-test was used to compare means, and Chi square was used to examine the relationship or association between IPV and productive work (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). A summary of data analysis is shown in Table 4.

Table 2**Summary of Data analysis procedures**

Objectives	Independent variable	Dependent variable	Statistic
To determine the forms of IPV among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality			Frequencies, Percentages
To determine the influence of IPV on the number of hours spent in productive work among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality	IPV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical • Economic • Sexual 	Number of hours spent in productive work	Frequencies, Percentages t-test
To find out influence of IPV on earnings among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.	IPV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical • Economic • Sexual 	Earnings	Frequencies, Percentages t-test
To determine the influence of IPV on self-efficacy amongst the women in Nakuru Municipality.	IPV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical • Economic • Sexual 	Self-efficacy	Frequencies, Percentages Chi-square

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents results and discussions on the influence of intimate partner violence on productive work among women in the informal sector in Nakuru municipality, Kenya. Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20) software, and were based on the objectives of the study. Content analysis was used for qualitative data which was organized into thematic areas. Descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages as well as inferential statistics of chi-square and t- test were used to analyze the data. The findings are presented in the form of percentage scores and frequency distributions tables.

The chapter is divided into the following sections: (i) characteristics of the respondents, (ii) forms of intimate partner violence among women (iii) influence of intimate partner violence on the number of hours spent in productive work (iv) influence of intimate partner violence on earnings of women (v) influence of intimate partner violence on self efficacy among women.

4.2. Characteristics of the Respondents

The characteristics of the respondents interviewed have been organized in four categories namely age, marital status, level of education and employment status. This form of categorization of respondents was envisaged to generate responses which are representative of the general view of women in Nakuru Municipality, where research was conducted.

4.2.1. Age of Respondents

The age of respondents was important to determine the average age of women exposed to intimate partner violence in Nakuru municipality. The results are given in Table 5.

Table 3**Age of Respondents**

Age categories	Frequency	Percent
19-30	47	26.7
31-40	86	48.9
41-50	28	15.9
51-60	10	5.7
61-70	4	2.3
71-80	1	0.6
Total	176	100.0

The majority of the respondents were between the age of 31 and 40 years, with only one respondent being in the age of 71 to 80 years. The youngest respondent was aged 19 years, while the oldest was aged 80 years.

These findings reveal that younger women are the majority of IPV victims with the older ones experiencing few cases of IPV. This can be attributed to the fact that as partners advance in age they tend to accommodate one another's weakness and solve their problems without much confrontation. This finding has supported the views of Gomez and Speizer (2010) that younger women may be at risk of experiencing IPV due to their lack of experience on handling the challenges of relationships.

4.2.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

Respondents answered questions on their marital status and their responses are given in Table 6.

Table 4**Marital Status of the Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Married	55	31.3
Single(never married)	59	33.5
Separated	38	21.6
Widowed	24	13.6
Total	176	100.0

From the data gathered majority of the respondents (33.5%) were single, closely followed by 31.3% of the women who were married. These two groups represented the largest population of the respondents. Only 13.6% of the women were widowed, the rest of the women were

separated or divorced from their spouses. The findings indicate that a large percentage of women were married. This is in line Deribe et al., (2012) views that IPV is common among ever-married women.

4.2.3 Highest Academic Level Attained by the Respondents

The respondents were required to indicate the highest level of education that they had attained. The responses and their frequency distributions are given in Table 7.

Table 5

Highest Academic Qualification Attained by the Women

Formal academic level	Frequency	Percent
Never went to School	21	11.9
Lower Primary (standard 1-4)	24	13.6
Upper Primary (standard 5-8)	80	45.5
Secondary (Form 4)	44	25.0
A Level (Form 5 and 6)	2	1.1
College (Diploma)	5	2.8
Total	176	100.0

From table 7, majority of the women (45.5%) had attained upper primary level of education, while only 2.8 % of the respondents had completed college level of education. The data shows that only 3.9 % of the women had gone beyond secondary level of formal education.

This finding shows that women with lower levels of education experienced more IPV cases. This trend has also been confirmed by Ackerson et al., (2008), who stated that women with lower levels of education were 4.5 times more likely to report lifetime IPV.

4.2.4 Employment Status of the Respondents

Information was also gathered on the employment status of the respondents which in turn translated to their productivity and economic status. The frequency distribution of the employment status of the women is given in Table 8.

Table 6**Employment Status of the Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
Self-employment	87	49.4
Casual employment	72	40.9
Full time informal employment	17	9.7
Total	176	100.0

The majority of the respondents (49.4%) were self-employed mainly in small business. This was followed by (40.9 %) of women who were on casual employment in various small industries and institutions doing different jobs such as cooking, cleaning, selling of goods in shops and on the street. The third category of the women (9.7 %) was employed full time with a fixed monthly salary in informal activities such as house maids, sales women, and caregivers to young children. This group of women often experienced salary deductions whenever they were absent from work. These findings confirm O’Connell’s (1994) views that women who are prone to violence tend to be found in the lower carder of employment.

4.3 Forms of Intimate Partner Violence among the Women in the informal sector

This section presents data related to the objective number one of this study, which was stated as: To determine the forms of intimate partner violence among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality. Lenore (1979) found out that many relationships follow a certain pattern of circle of violence which consists of three parts; Tension building phase; acute battering episode; and honeymoon phase. The entire circle may happen within one day or may take weeks or months. This is different from every relationship and not all relationships follow the same circle. Therefore women were requested to state how frequent they experienced the different forms of intimate partner violence they were exposed to in their relationships with their partners. The responses of the women on the different forms of IPV were categorized, for discussions, into physical violence, economic violence, sexual violence and verbal violence.

4.3.1 Physical Forms of Intimate Partner Violence

The women were asked to state the various forms of physical violence that they were exposed to. This category included any form of violence in which the woman was touched or put under physical strain by the partner. The responses are given in Table 9.

Table 7**Physical Forms of Intimate Partner Violence**

Type of physical violence the women were exposed to	Frequency	Percentage
Slapping	109	61.9
Pushing	73	41.5
Punching	70	39.8
Pulling	64	36.4
Kicking	60	34.1
Threatened with weapon	57	32.4
Denial of medical care	42	23.9
Scratching	29	16.5
Burning	23	13.1
Forced to engage in drugs	19	10.8

n=176

Majority of the respondents interviewed had experienced more than one type of physical violence from their intimate partners. Majority of the women 61.9%, had experienced slapping from their intimate partners, while 39.8% had experienced physical violence in the form of punching and 41.5% had been pushed by their partners. Severe cases such as threats using a weapon were experienced by a good number (32.4) of women. Furthermore, 23.9% of the women confessed of being denied medical care by their own partners.

Slapping was generally found to be the most common type of physical violence among women in Nakuru Municipality. Similar findings have also been reported by Johnson *et al.*, (2003) who indicated that slapping as a type of violence was reported by a majority of women in a study carried out in North England. Slapping could have been common because it is more of a reflex action. Forced engagement in drugs emerged as the least form of physical violence at 10.8%. This can be explained by the fact that it an emerging form of violence and that drug abuse is outlawed and culturally not tolerated. Furthermore the aftermath can also be proved hence the perpetrators exercise it with restraint.

4.3.2 Economic Violence among women in the informal sector

Economic violence from intimate partners was another form of violence that was investigated in this study. Women were requested to provide responses of various categorized types of economic violence. The results are given in Table 10.

Table 8

Types of Economic Violence Reported by the Women		
Types of economic violence	Frequency	Percentage
Prevented from gaining education	39	22.2
Prevented from finding employment	60	34.1
Prevented from advancing or maintain career	59	33.5
Prevented from acquiring assets	74	42
Partner monitors how you spend money	92	52.3
Partner spent your money without consent	88	50
Partner spent your savings	88	50

n=176

The majority of women, 52.3%, indicated that their own partners strictly monitored how they spent money, meaning that the women had to account for every cent they had spent on household and other expenditures. In many cases, because of this strict monitoring, the women lacked the initiative to make financial decisions. 22.2% of the women were prevented by partners from pursuing education, leading to lack of skills required for employment ability and reduced knowledge on productive and economic matters.

Economic violence as argued by Boyle et al. (2004) takes different forms namely, preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources used by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. Among the different forms of economic violence that were identified in this study, monitoring expenditure by abusive partner emerged was the highest at 52.3% in comparison to the seven other types as indicated in Table 10. The purpose of monitoring the victim's expenditure is to limit the amount of resources used by the victim as argued by Boyle et al. (2004). The least form of economic violence experienced by women was preventing victim from acquiring education. The results show that comparatively fewer men prevent their partners from acquiring education. This can be explained by the fact that education improves literacy level and therefore is more acceptable.

The results on economic violence further revealed that prevention of career development and prevention from finding employment were experienced by a number of women at 34.1% and 35.5% respectively. These types of economic violence may have been used by the abuser as a way of controlling their victims. This may be because career development enhances the

ability of the partner to find employment which empowers them in terms of resource acquisition thus giving them the potential to exercise independence in a relationship. This challenges the male dominance in a relationship as it will most likely diminish his powers to control the partner (Chung et al., 2008).

4.3.3. Sexual Violence among women in the informal sector

Sexual violence was also reported to occur among the intimate partners by both the married and the single. The women were asked to provide information on the categories of sexual violence that they had experienced and the results are given in Table 11.

Table 9

Types of Sexual Violence in intimate relationship Reported by the Women

Type of sexual violence	Frequency	Percentage
Forced to have sex	108	61.4
Inappropriately touched	74	42.0
Compelled to watch sexual acts	44	25.0
Refused to use birth control	64	36.4

n=176

With regard to sexual violence, majority of respondents 61.4%, were forced to have sex at one point or another by their intimate partners. This percentage was closely followed by 42% of the women who were inappropriately touched, while 25% of the women indicated that their own partners had forced them to watch sexual acts of one nature or another. These results are contrary to the findings by the Kenya demographic and health survey carried out in 2008-2009 (KNBS) which revealed that about 13% are raped by their intimate partners. The high percentage, almost five times higher, revealed in this study may be due to the fact that this study was based on the actual interviews of the affected partners. Also the conducive environment created by the researcher may have enabled the participants to speak freely knowing that the information they were giving was to be treated with confidentiality.

The other three forms of sexual violence namely, inappropriately touched, compelled to watch sexual acts and refused to use birth control have relatively low percentages of 42% and less. Compelled to watch sexual acts is the lowest at 25% and is likely to be so due to the common position usually taken by the partners to discourage the same in the family.

Regarding birth control, most male partners tolerate and therefore there is minimal force applied by the partner regarding its use.

Although sexual violence within intimate relationships is an issue among intimate partners and has been recognized and outlawed in developed countries (O’Grady, 2007), in developing countries including Kenya, the situation is different. Instead, it is governed by customary laws which don’t recognize it as an issue among intimate partners and as a result most cases are not reported (KNBS, 2010). The magnitude of this type of sexual violence is therefore not known to the public as it is a couple’s affair. Therefore the revelation of this study gives an indication of the extent to which it occurs hence the need for a framework to manage it.

4.3.4. Verbal Violence

Verbal abuse was the other form of intimate partner violence that was investigated by the study. Three different types of verbal violence were reported, these included name calling such as prostitute, dog and fat pig among others; scolding where the women are rebuked harshly; and insulting statements such as “You are as foolish as your mother” and “I can’t believe that I married such a stupid woman”. The different types of verbal violence and their reported frequency among the intimate partners are given in Table 12.

Table 12
Types of Verbal Violence Experienced Among Intimate Partners

Type of verbal violence	Frequency	Percentage
Name calling	103	58.5
Scolding	96	54.5
Insulting statements	97	55.1

The majority of the women 58.5% had experienced degrading name calling, while 54.5% of the women had been scolded by their partners. According to Anderson (2001), the victim of verbal abuse is often the target of angry outbursts, sarcasm, or cool indifference. The abuser's reaction to these actions is frequently cloaked in a "What's wrong with you?" attitude. The victim is accused of "making a mountain out of a molehill." Over time she loses her balance and equilibrium and begins to wonder if she is the one who is crazy.

4.4 Influence of IPV on the number of hours spent in productive work

Data and information in this section was meant to deal with the objective number two of this study, which was stated as: To determine the influence of intimate partner violence on number of hours spent in productive work among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

4.4.1 Frequency of Intimate Partner Violence in a Week

The variable frequency of intimate partner violence was measured as a combined score developed from the women responses on the 25 different types of intimate partner violence they identified. These types of IPV identified by the women were each multiplied by the number of times the women reported they experienced them in a week to form the combined score of intimate partner violence in a week. The combined scores were divided into 8 categories. The reliability of the combined score based on its internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha was 0.8. The frequency distribution of the score is given in Table 13.

Table 10

Frequency of Intimate Partner Violence per Week

Frequency of IPV Per week	Number of women experiencing IPV	Percent
1 - 5	47	26.7
6 - 10	33	18.8
11 - 15	18	10.2
16 - 20	24	13.6
21 - 25	15	8.5
26 - 30	12	6.8
31 - 35	7	4.0
Above 36	20	11.4
Total	176	100

Mean 16.7±1.127, Median 12, Mode 3, Stddev14.96, Minimum 1, Maximum 83

Table 13 shows the proportion of women experiencing IPV when analyzed based on intervals of five units. The findings established cases of IPV with frequency of 1-5 having the highest cases of 47 at 26.7%, while the lowest case was at 31-35 intervals with a value of 7 at 4%.

4.4.2. Number of Hours Worked when not experiencing IPV

The productivity of the participants was measured in terms of the number of hours spent working and earning income. Respondents estimated the number of hours in a day they spent working away from home to earn an income when not experiencing IPV. The hours worked by the women in a day were multiplied by 5 (number of working days in a week) to give the number of hours worked by the women in a week to earn income. The hours worked in a week were then categorized into five classes: (i) 5 to 15 hours, (ii) 16 to 31 hours, (iii) 32 to 47 hours, (iv) 48 to 63 hours, (v) above 64 hours. The frequency distribution of the hours worked by the women in a week when not experiencing IPV is given in Table 14.

Table 11

Frequency Distribution of the Number of Hours Worked by the Women in a Week When not experiencing IPV

Hours worked in a week	Frequency of women	Percent
5-15 hours	15	8.5
16-31 hours	55	31.3
32-47 hours	52	29.5
48-63 hours	43	24.4
Above 64 hours	11	6.3
Total	176	100.0

Mean 39.46±1.35, Std. dev. 17.95, median 40, mode 40, minimum 5, maximum 100

The women worked an average of 39.46 hours in a week. The minimum number of hours worked by the women was 5, while the maximum number of hours worked by the women was 100. The majority of the women (31.3%) worked between 16 and 31 hours in a week, with 6.3 % of them working for more than 64 hours in a week.

4.4.3. Number of Hours Worked when experiencing IPV

The women were further asked to state the number of hours they worked when experiencing IPV. The number of hours worked by the women in a week when not experiencing IPV varied with the number of hours they worked when they were experiencing IPV. The women reported that when they were experiencing IPV they tended to work fewer hours or none at all. The number of hours worked by the women per week when they were experiencing IPV

was computed based on the women’s estimate of the number of hours they worked when they had undergone IPV. The frequency distribution is given in Table 15.

Table 12

Frequency distribution of the number of hours women worked per week when undergoing IPV

	Frequency	Percent
1 - 9 hours	52	29.5
9.1 - 18 hours	87	49.4
18.1 - 26 hours	32	18.2
26.1 – 36 hours	5	2.8
Total	176	100.0

Mean 13.15±0.45, Std. dev. 5.98, median 13, mode 13, minimum 1.67, maximum 33

The average hours worked by the women experiencing IPV were 13.15, the minimum hours were 1.67 and the maximum hours were 33 per week. The majority of the women 49.4% worked between 9.1 and 18 hours when they were affected by IPV, while 2.8% worked above 26 hours in a week.

To determine the influence of intimate partner violence on the number of hours spent in productive work, the average number of hours worked in a week when not experiencing intimate partner violence and the average number of hours worked when experiencing IPV were compared using the paired *t* test (Table 16). This was to determine, if indeed the violence that the women were exposed to, had a statistical significant influence on the number of hours worked

Table 13**Mean comparison of the hours worked by women when normal and when undergoing IPV using the Paired t test**

Variables	<i>Mean</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
hours worked per week with ought IPV	39.46			
hours worked per week when undergoing IPV	13.15	175	29.15	0.001

n=176

The mean comparison between the number of hours the women worked when they did not experience IPV and the hours they worked when they were undergoing IPV showed a statistical significant difference ($t = 29.15, p = \leq 0.05$). The women worked for an average of 39.46 hours when they were not affected by IPV as compared 13.15 hours per week when they were undergoing IPV. This means that as the frequency of intimate partner violence increases, the number of hours worked by the women decreases, implying that their productive work reduced when they were experiencing IPV. Similar results were found by Reeves and Kelly (2007) who found out that IPV victims missed more hours of work due to absenteeism and that they are destructed from work more than non victims. Although the results were focusing on the formal sector, the same argument is applicable in the informal sector of this study. This confirmed the finding of the previous research (Coker et al., 2000; Golding, 1999; Plichta, 2004; Wisner et al., 1999) established that there are negative long term effects from IPV, which are likely to contribute to the victims being absent from their work places The same argument has also been shared by the NCIPC (2003) and Max *et al*, (2004) who found out that there is a high estimated productivity loss by missed days of work which are attributed to IPV.

4.5 Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on Earnings

This section relates to objective number three of this study, which was stated as: To find out the influence of intimate partner violence on earnings among women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality. The earnings of the participants were a reflection on their productivity and ability to self-sustenance.

4.5.1 Women Earnings per Month

The earnings by the women were determined by asking them to state their average profits which they earned in a period of one month when they were not experiencing IPV. The responses were then converted into six categories of income earned by the women as given in Table 17.

Table 14

Average earning by the women in a month in KShs.

K.Shs	Frequency	Percent
Below 1,000	29	16.5
1001 – 5,000	124	70.5
5,001 – 10,000	19	10.8
10,001 – 15,000	2	1.1
15,001 – 20,000	2	1.1
Total	176	100.0

Mean 3,415±223, Std. dev.2,961, median 3,000, mode 3,000, min.400, max.20,000

The average earning per month for the women was KShs 3,415±223, with a minimum of 400 and a maximum of KShs 20,000. These results reveal that majority of the respondents earn less than Kenyan minimum wage which is KShs 7578 per month (International Minimum Wage rates, 2014).

4.5.2 Amount of Earnings per Month when experiencing IPV

The amount of income earned by the women in a month due to intimate partner violence was determined by asking the women to state the amount of income that was earned when the women were undergoing intimate partner violence. The figure obtained was grouped into four income categories as given in Table 18.

Table 15**Amount of money earned by the women in a month due to intimate partner violence**

Amount earned K.Shs	Frequency	Percent
Below 1,000	161	91.5
1001 – 5,000	13	7.4
5,001 – 10,000	1	0.6
10,001 – 15,000	1	0.6
Total	176	100.0

Mean 642±88.98, Stddev. 1,190, median 300, mode 200, minimum 100, maximum 10,500

The average amount of money per month earned by the women who experienced violence from their spouses was KShs 642±89 while the minimum and maximum earnings were KShs 100 and KShs 10,500 respectively. The standard deviation was high indicating that a high level of variation in amount earned existed among the respondents. The average loss of income per day varied between KShs 300 and KShs 9500 with a mean of KShs 2773. These differences in earnings indicate the negative influence of IPV on income. This was further verified through comparative analysis using paired sample *t*-test. The results of the test are given in Table 19.

Table 16**Mean comparisons of earning by women when experiencing and when not experiencing IPV using the Paired t-test**

Variables	Mean	t-value	p
Amount of income earned without violence	3,415	11.78	0.01
Amount of income earned with violence	642		

The mean difference using the paired sample *t*-test showed that the women's earnings were significantly influenced by the violence. The mean of the income earned in a month by women when not experiencing IPV was found to be significantly ($p \leq .05$) higher than the mean of the women when they experienced violence from their intimate partners.

The results of this study indicate that women earn much less when they experienced violence than. As reported by Brush (2004), IPV is a predictor of poverty and unemployment as well

as being linked to lower earnings and employment instability. This argument is justified by the high deviation in earnings after the respondents experienced IPV.

Women have been reported to constitute two-thirds of the world's working hours (Morgan, 1985). The same argument is also advanced by Cohen (2011) who further emphasizes that women play a very important role in contributing to the economy. Therefore anything that affects their performance will directly have a negative impact in the economy at the macro level. As the results have shown by comparing the means in tables 17 &18, IPV influence women's earnings by about 80%, this means that a similar loss may be incurred in the economy if IPV is perpetrated. Local statistics indicate that in Kenya and Sub-Saharan countries at large, women's participating in the informal sector accounts for over 50% of GDP (Hontz, 2009). This is an indication that women play an important role in such countries as well. Therefore the loss incurred in the earnings by women as revealed by this study implies that the GDP is also likely to be affected if IPV is not prevented.

IPV as reported by O'Connell (1994) is also likely to relegate women to low cadre of employment where their performance is going to be very low and below expectation since in that state they will be demoralized. This will lead to low earning and therefore have negative impact on economy since they form the majority workforce (Cohen, 2011). Although initiatives have been put to enhance women's performance in the economy such as Millennium Development Goal 3 which seeks to empower and ensures equality for opportunities in all sectors., such initiatives are unlikely to succeed if IPV is not prevented as revealed in this study

4.6 Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on the Self Efficacy

The section covers objective number four, which was stated as: To determine the influence of intimate partner violence on self efficacy amongst women in the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

Self efficacy

Self efficacy was measured using a variety of items including (i) ability to go to work after violence (ii) concentration at work, (iii) work enjoyment, (iv) good motivation towards works, (v) focus on set goals, (vi) performance (vii) hope in business and (viii) good attitude to succeed. The women were asked to rate these variable depending on whether not able,

able, and highly able to perform them or have them when undergoing IPV, the results are given in Table 20.

Table 17

women’s ratings on self efficacy when undergoing IPV

Items measuring self efficacy	Percentage		
	Not able	Moderately able	Highly able
Go to work when undergoing IPV	53.4	40.9	5.7
Concentrate at work when undergoing IPV	65.9	26.7	7.4
Enjoy working when undergoing IPV	79.5	15.3	5.1
Motivated to work when undergoing IPV	73.9	17.6	8.5
Focus on my set goals when undergoing IPV	67.0	22.2	10.8
Perform well when undergoing IPV	68.8	25.0	6.3
Hope in business when undergoing IPV	58.0	26.7	15.3
Positive attitude to succeed when undergoing IPV	48.9	33.0	18.2

A high percentage was not able to enjoy their work, not motivated to work, could not focus on set goals, perform their work well or concentrate at work when they were undergoing IPV. This indicates that their self efficacy was negatively affected. Similar results have been reported by Swanberg and Logan (2005) where the authors reported that women who experience IPV are negatively affected at their work place. The negative effect is likely to apply to their self efficacy since this is one of the characteristics essential for performance at work place. To establish if the women’s efficacy was significantly affected by IPV, a chi-square test of association was done between the frequency of IPV per week experienced by the women and the various items measuring self efficacy. The results are given in Table 21.

Table 18**Relationship between frequency of IPV and women's self efficacy**

Items measuring self efficacy	Chi-square	df	p-value
Go to work during IPV	64.682	2	.000
Concentrate at work during IPV	93.898	2	.000
Enjoy working during IPV	171.898	2	.000
Motivated to work during PV	132.284	2	.000
Focused on my set goals during IPV	93.420	2	.000
Perform well during IPV	108.625	2	.000
Hope in business during IPV	51.420	2	.000
Positive attitude to succeed after IPV	24.864	2	.000

The chi-square test revealed significant association between frequency of IPV per week and all the items measuring women's self efficacy. These results indicate that IPV influenced the women's self efficacy. Thus these women were not able to organize and execute the course of action required to effectively manage activities that earned them income (Elizabeth, 2002)

As shown in Table 20, those who did not enjoy working when experiencing IPV were the highest at 79.5%. To enjoy working one needs a peaceful mind and a conducive atmosphere at home. However, IPV causes disturbance which leads to lack of concentration in what one does and especially at work place. These results are supported by a study on the effects and costs of IPV for work organizations as reported by Reeves and O'Leary-Kelly (2007). In this study the authors found out that IPV causes work distraction leading to lack of concentration at work place. This makes the victim not enjoy working as was found in this study.

Further analysis shown in table Tables 20 and 21 show that those who did not have positive attitude to succeed at work place were 48.9% of respondents. The relationship between IPV and this item yielded a chi- square of 24.864, which was the least as compared to other items that were measure of self efficacy. This maybe because having attitude is passive in terms of response. This characteristic is followed by action oriented response which relates to going to work after experiencing IPV. The results show that those who could not go to work after IPV

were 53.4%. Related studies carried out by Reeves and O'Leary-Kelly (2007) shows that those who are affected by IPV are more likely to be absent from workplace which confirms the findings of this study. The other variable that was investigated was having hope in business when experiencing IPV which showed that 58% of respondents did not have hope. Lloyd and Taluc (1999) found a similar result which showed that IPV leads to loss of advancement of opportunities which is related to loss of hope in business. These findings show that items of self efficacy were more affected by IPV with increasing proactiveness leading to potential inaction by the victims.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides a summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study that was carried out to investigate the influence of intimate partner violence on productive work of women with a focus on the informal sector in Nakuru Municipality.

5.1 Summary of major findings

Women play a critical role in production especially in the informal sector. Their performance is more often than not affected by intimate partner violence (IPV). An investigation into how IPV influences productive work of women was the subject of this study. The study was executed through the following objectives (i) forms of intimate partner violence among women (ii) influence of intimate partner violence on the number of hours spent in productive work (iii) influence of intimate partner violence on earnings of women (iv) influence of intimate partner violence on self efficiency among women. Accessible population of 284 was used for the study from which a sample size of 176 was drawn and was used for data acquisition. The summary of the study findings are as follows:

5.1.1. Forms of Intimate Partner Violence

The forms of IPV that were established by the respondents during the study were physical, economic, sexual and verbal violence. Regarding physical violence slapping was the most common type with 61.9 % of the women experiencing it. When asked about economic violence, monitoring how money is spent was found to be the highly experienced by the women at 52.3%. On the sexual violence, forced sex was the most experienced type by respondents at 61.4% while in verbal violence the findings revealed that name calling was the most common type at 58.5%

5.1.2 Influence of IPV on number of hours spent in productive work

The influence of IPV on the number of hours of productive work was analyzed by comparing the number of hours the women worked when they were free from IPV and the hours they worked when they were undergoing IPV. This showed a statistically significant difference ($t = 29.15, p = \leq 0.05$). The women worked for an average of 39.46 hours when they were not experiencing IPV as compared to 13.15 hours per week when they were undergoing IPV.

5.1.3 Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on earnings

The influence of intimate partner violence on earnings was analyzed by comparing earnings when women were not undergoing IPV and when they experiencing IPV. The mean of the income earned in a month by women when not experiencing IPV was found to be significantly ($p \leq .05$) higher at KShs 3, 415 than the mean (KShs 642) of the women when they were experiencing violence from their intimate partners.

5.1.4 Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on self efficacy

The influence of IPV on self efficacy was analyzed through ability to go to work when experiencing violence, concentration at work, work enjoyment, motivation towards works, focus on set goals, performance, hope in business and attitude to succeed. The results revealed that a high percentage of the women were not significantly able to perform or have all the above when they experienced IPV, with the majority (79.5%) not able to enjoy working. This shows that their self efficacy was negatively affected leading to poor performance in their productive work.

5.2 Conclusions

From the study findings it can be concluded that women in the informal sector in Nakuru municipality experience various forms of intimate partner violence, including physical, economic, sexual and verbal violence in their relationships. Slapping was the most common physical violence while monitoring expenditure was most common economic violence. With regard to sexual and verbal violence, forced sex and name calling respectively were most common. Furthermore the violence experienced significantly influences their productive

work in terms of number of hours spent in productive work, which was about one-third compared to when there was no IPV. Earnings of women when experiencing IPV was about five times lower than when not experiencing IPV. Regarding self efficacy the findings revealed that women when undergoing IPV become demoralized and therefore cannot do well in their undertakings. This implies that if IPV is not addressed among women in the informal sector, their contribution to the economy at the household, community and national levels will be greatly affected.

5.3 Recommendations

The findings of the current study that was conducted to investigate the influence of intimate partner violence on productive work of women revealed that when IPV is experienced in an intimate relationship, it causes significant loss of hours spent in productive work, a reduction in earnings as well as decline in self efficacy. These led to the conclusion that IPV has influence on productive work of women in the informal sector. Based on this it can be recommended that

General recommendations

- 1) Government to ensure strict implementation of laws and policies that have been instituted to protect women against IPV
- 2) Provision of family counseling services to enable those in intimate relationship to manage their relationship well without violence.

Recommendation for further research

- 1) The study be replicated in other areas of the country in order to verify the findings of the research.
- 2) Further research can also focus on the influence of specific forms of IPV on women's productive work to establish which form has more influence on women's productive work.

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APPENDIX A: Questionnaire

I am a master's student in the Department of *Applied Community Development Studies at Egerton University*, conducting a research study entitled *“Influence of Intimate Partner Violence on Productive Work among Women in the Informal Sector in Nakuru Municipality, Kenya”* You have been identified and selected for this study. The purpose of this questionnaire is to request you to participate in this study by providing information sought. The information obtained is strictly for academic purpose and shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Instructions

Please answer all questions appropriately and tick (☑) all that apply

Part I: Demographic Information

1. Age (How old are you?)

- 18 – 28 29 – 39 40 – 50 51 – 60
 61 – 70 Above 71

2. What is your Marital Status?

- Married Single Separated other (specify)

3. Kindly indicate your highest and partner's academic qualification

Highest academic level	Myself	Partner
Never went to school		
Lower primary (1-4)		
Upper primary (5-8)		
K.C.S.E (form 4)		
A' Level		
Teacher (P1)		
College (diploma)		
Undergraduate degree		
Masters and above		
Other (specify)		

4. Have you wanted to go for further training?

- Yes No

If yes what was your partner's position on this? Please explain.....

If, No, why.....

5. What do you do for a living?

Casual employment Self – employed other (specify) _____

6. What is your monthly income _____

7. What is the monthly income of your spouse _____

Part II: Intimate Partner Violence

1. Have you been in an abusive relationship (at any time in your life)?

Yes No

2. Are you currently staying with the abusive partner?

Yes No

3. What is your tribe _____

4 What is the tribe of your spouse _____

4. What makes your partner violent?

.....
.....

5. Does your culture contribute to his behavior/violence?

Yes No

If yes explain

.....
.....

6. What form of physical, economic and sexual violence do you experience? Tick appropriately

A. Physical Forms of Violence	Yes/No	No of times per week	No of times per month
(i) Slapping			
(ii) Punching			
(iii) Scratched			
(iv) Pushing			
(v) Burning			
(vi) Pulling			
(vii) Denial of medical care			
(viii) Kicked			
(ix) Forcing to engage on drugs			
(x) Threatened with weapon			
B. Economic Forms of Violence	Yes/No		
(i) Preventing from obtaining education			
(ii) Prevention from finding employment			
(iii) Prevention from maintaining or advancing your careers			
(iv) Preventing from acquiring assets			
(v) Monitors how you spend money			
(vi) Spends your money without your consent			
(vii) Spends your savings to limit available resources			
C. Sexual Forms of Violence	Yes/No		
(i) Forced to have sex			
(ii) Bullied into complying to engage in sexual act			
(iii) Inappropriately touched			
(iv) Compelled to watch sexual acts			
(v) Refused to use birth control			
D. Verbal forms of Violence			
i. Called names			
ii. Scolded			
iii. Verbally abused			

7. How does your partner behave under the following?

	Violent	Not Violent
When he has money		
When he does not have money		
When I have money		
When I do not have money		

8. Have you ever reported the matter to the police?

Yes No

If No, why have you not reported?

.....
.....

If yes, how was the matter handled.

.....
.....

9. Was the matter handled satisfactorily? Please explain

.....
.....

10. Do you know that intimate partner violence is illegal?

Yes No

If yes how did you get to know that it is illegal?

.....
.....

11. Are you accommodated at the rescue centre?

Yes No

12. Do you still experience violence even after reporting to the authorities?

Yes No

Part III: Intimate Partner Violence and Productive Work

A. No of hours of productive work

1. When did you start your work in the informal sector?
 Before reporting your case to the rescue centre
 After reporting your case to the rescue centre
2. What happens every time you experience abuse in relation to your work?
 Stay at home
 Go to work
 Any other (Please specify)
3. How many hours do you work per day?
.....
.....
4. Is the number of hours you require to perform your work affected every time you experience an abuse?
 Yes No
If yes, please explain how
.....
.....

Do you concentrate on your work during times when you experience violence?

- Yes No
5. If NO, explain how the abuse you experience affects your work concentration
.....
.....
 6. Does your relationship with the customers change during times when you experience violence
 Yes No
If yes, please explain how
.....
.....

7. Does your partner allow you to go to work willingly?

Yes No

If yes, please explain how

.....
.....

8. Is your movement restricted to do your business?

Yes No

If yes, please explain how

.....
.....

9. Scoring scale to answer the following questions

Strongly agree (SA) = 4

Agree (A) = 3

Disagree (D) = 2

Strongly disagree = 1

10. Please tick appropriately

Rate the following statements on attendance	SA	A	D	SD
IPV influences the number of hours that I work in a normal day	SA	A	D	SD
IPV influences my relationship with my clients	SA	A	D	SD
IPV influences my daily job performance	SA	A	D	SD

B. Earnings

1. Is the amount affected during times when you experience violence?

Yes No

If yes explain how it is affected

.....

2. Approximately how much money do you lose at times when you are experiencing violence?

.....

3. Does your partner use the income from your business?

Yes No

If yes indicate ways in which he uses to get the income.

Force Willingly give when asked for Threats

4.

Please rate the following statements on earnings	SA	A	D	SD
IPV influences my daily earnings	SA	A	D	SD
I make a loss after experiencing IPV	SA	A	D	SD
IPV influences the growth of my business	SA	A	D	SD

5. Do you save from your earnings?

Yes No

If yes what do you do with the savings?

To expand the business To take care of the family To pay debts

If No, please explain why you do not save

6. Where do you get money to improve your business?

From the banks From merry-go-rounds Borrowing from friends

C Self-efficacy

Not able = 1

Moderately able = 2

Highly able = 3

Please indicate your degree of confidence by circling the appropriate response on the following statements	Not able	Moderately able	Highly able
Go to work after IPV			
Concentrate at work after IPV			
Enjoy working after IPV			
Motivated to work after IPV			
Focus on my set goals after IPV			
Perform well after IPV			
Hope in business after IPV			
Positive attitude to succeed after IPV			

Support structures

1. Do you have any body that consoles you or you can confide in? Yes____ : No _____
2. If yes has the person been helpful to you? Yes____ : No _____
3. If yes, have you been helped by the person? Yes____ : No _____
4. How has he/she helped you?

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

APPENDIX B: Focus Group Discussion

The following are the questions which you are required to talk about in this forum.

1. What type of violence did you experience?
2. What are the main causes of intimate partner violence?
3. What are the common forms of violence that you experience
4. Does your culture contribute to intimate partner violence in your relationship?
5. How often are you abused in your relationship by your partner?
6. What type of work do you do?
7. Did you start your work after joining the centre or before joining?
8. Is your movement to do business restricted by your partner?
9. Is your work affected during times when you experience violence?
10. How is it affected when you do not attend at work
11. How does this affect your earnings?
12. Does your partner use your earnings with your consent?
13. How does the type of violence you experience affect your desire to succeed in business?
14. How is your concentration to work after experiencing IPV?
15. How does the type or types of violence you experience affect your focus to your set goals in relation to your work?
16. What form of support do you receive from your centre in case of violence from an abusive partner?
17. How have you tried to cope to live with the abusive partner?
18. What coping mechanisms have you adopted to ensure that your business succeeds?
19. What is your opinion on how IPV is handled?
20. Which measures should be put in place to curb IPV?

APPENDIX C: Sample Size Table

N - n	N - n	N - n	N - n	N - n
10 - 10	100 - 80	280 - 162	800 - 260	2800 - 338
15 - 14	110 - 86	290 - 165	850 - 265	3000 - 341
20 - 19	120 - 92	300 - 169	900 - 269	3500 - 346
25 - 24	130 - 97	320 - 175	950 - 274	4000 - 351
30 - 28	140 - 103	340 - 181	1000 - 278	4500 - 354
35 - 32	150 - 108	360 - 186	1100 - 285	5000 - 357
40 - 36	160 - 113	380 - 191	1200 - 291	6000 - 361
45 - 40	170 - 118	400 - 196	1300 - 297	7000 - 364
50 - 44	180 - 123	420 - 201	1400 - 302	8000 - 367
55 - 48	190 - 127	440 - 205	1500 - 306	9000 - 368
60 - 52	200 - 132	460 - 210	1600 - 310	10000 - 370
65 - 56	210 - 136	480 - 241	1700 - 313	15000 - 375
70 - 59	220 - 140	500 - 217	1800 - 317	20000 - 377
75 - 63	230 - 144	550 - 226	1900 - 320	30000 - 379
80 - 66	240 - 148	600 - 234	2000 - 322	40000 - 380
85 - 70	250 - 152	650 - 242	2200 - 327	50000 - 381
90 - 73	260 - 155	700 - 248	2400 - 331	75000 - 382
95 - 76	270 - 159	750 - 254	2600 - 335	100000 - 384

Source: Kathuri and Pals (1993)