

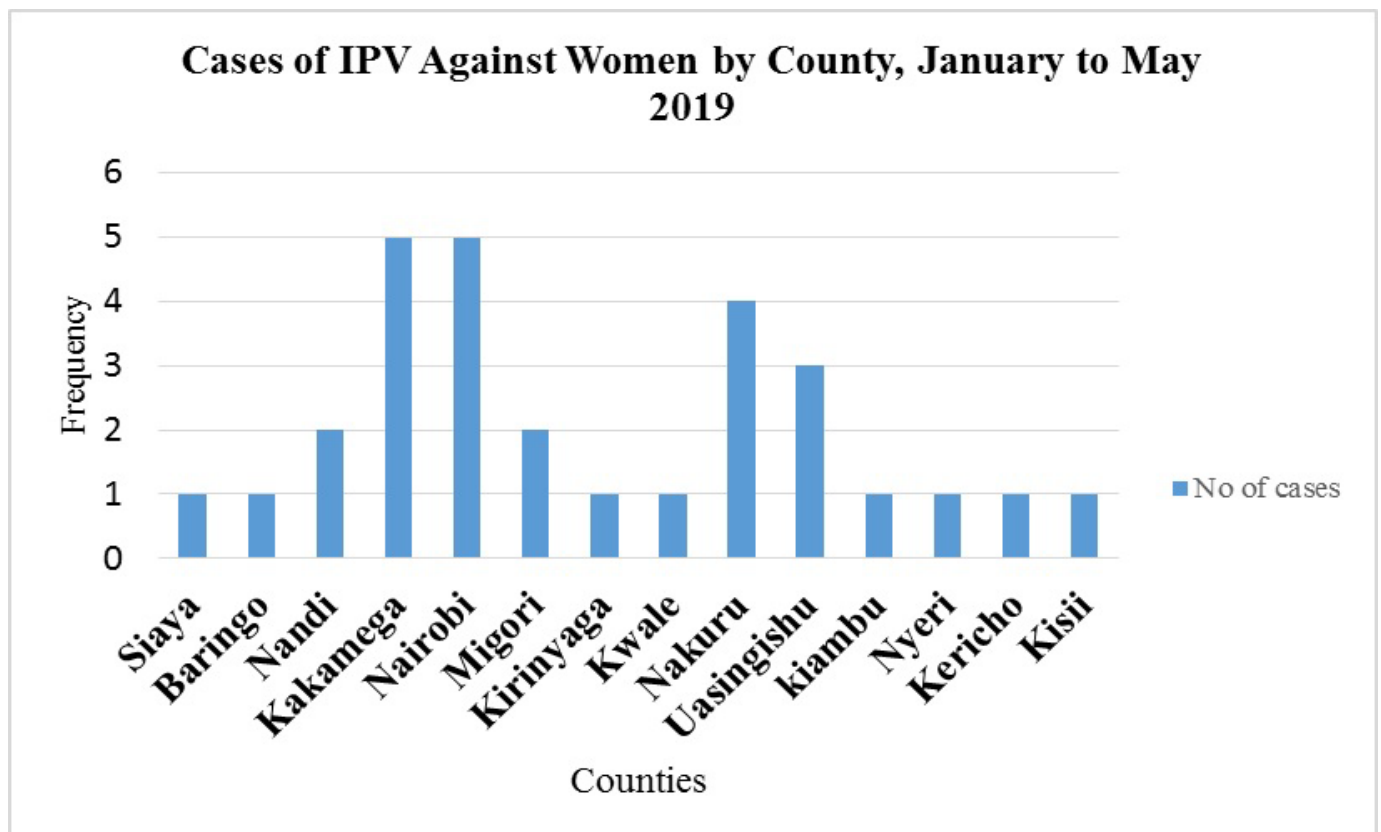
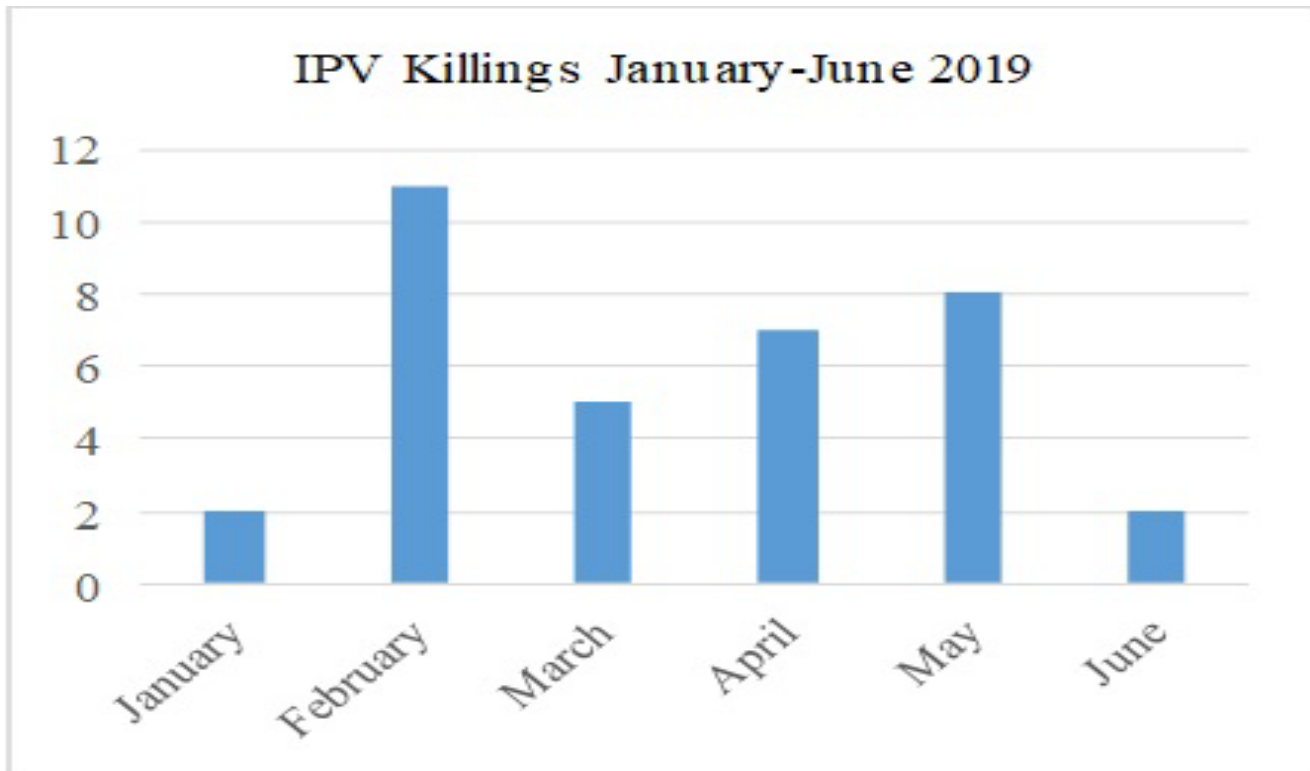


MASCULINITY AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN KENYA: MALE VOICES

National Crime Research Centre
September, 2019

Characteristics of Incidences of IPV violence in Kenya

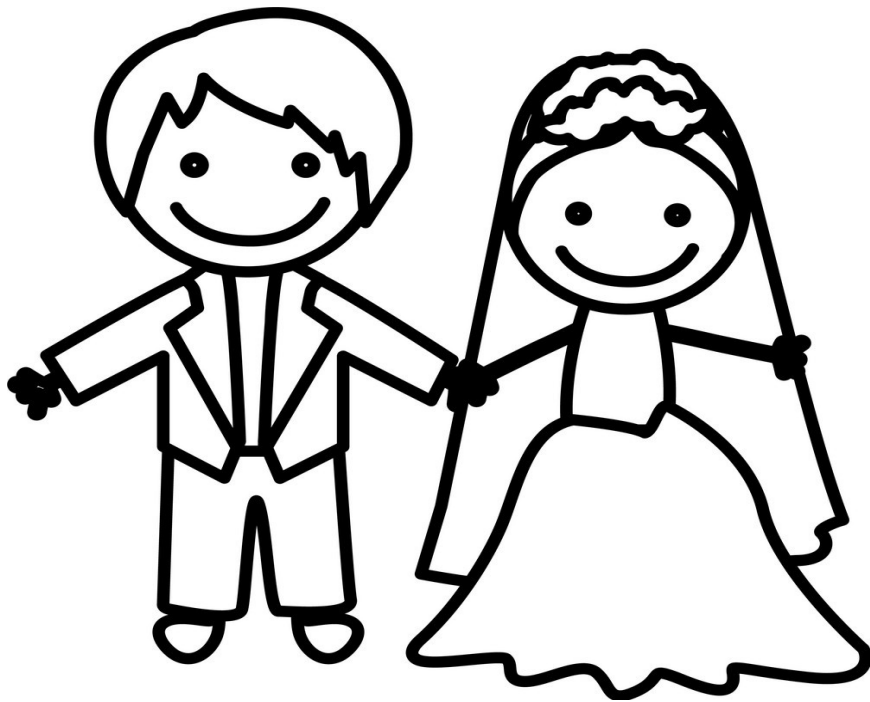
IPV Killings January - June 2019



Characteristics of Incidences of IPV

violence in Kenya

Marital Status of Female Victims Of IPV Killings January - June 2019



Married

64%



Unmarried

36%

Characteristics of Incidences of IPV violence in Kenya

Stabbed/Cut
50%



Strangled
21%



Hit with blunt
Object
18%

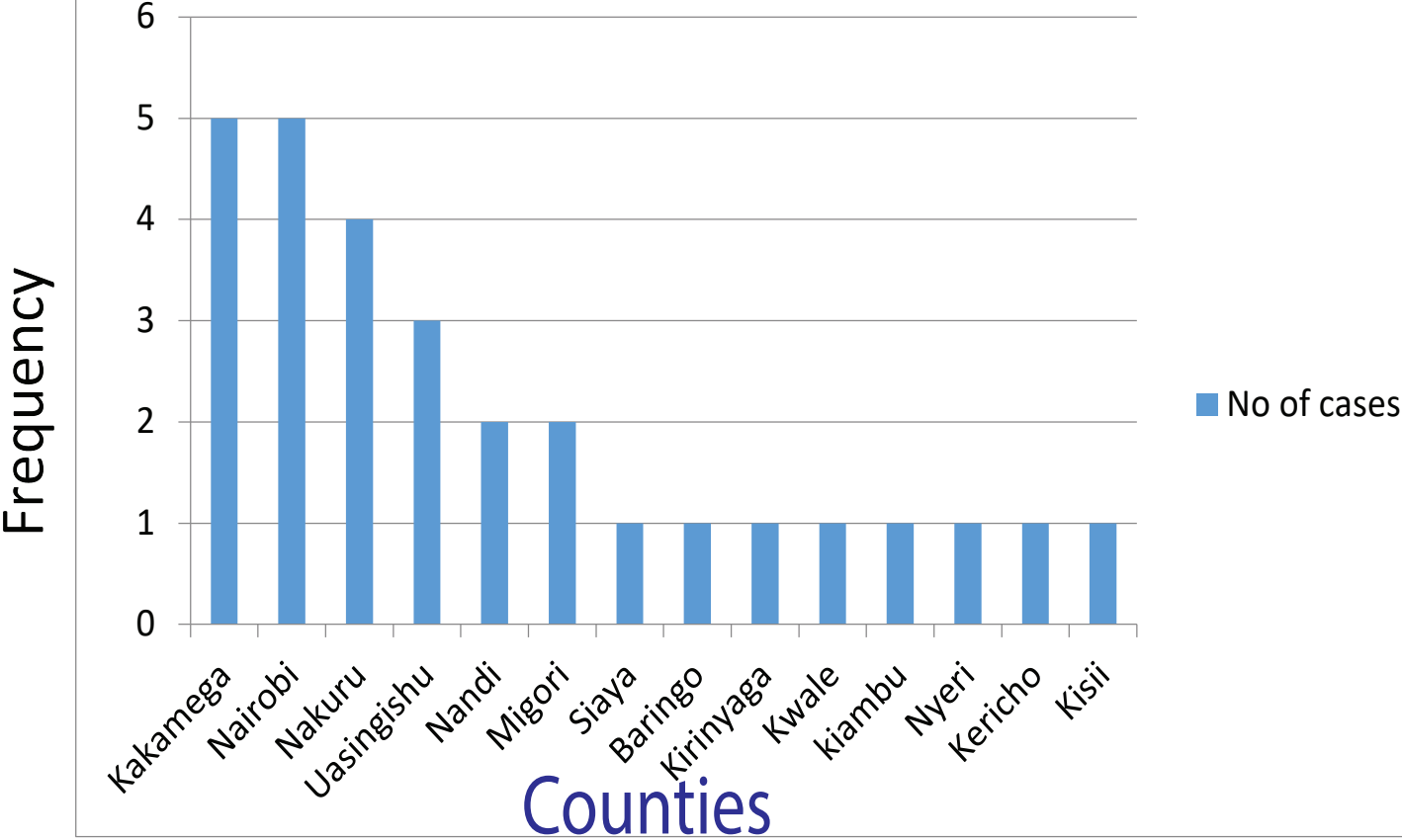


Shot
11%



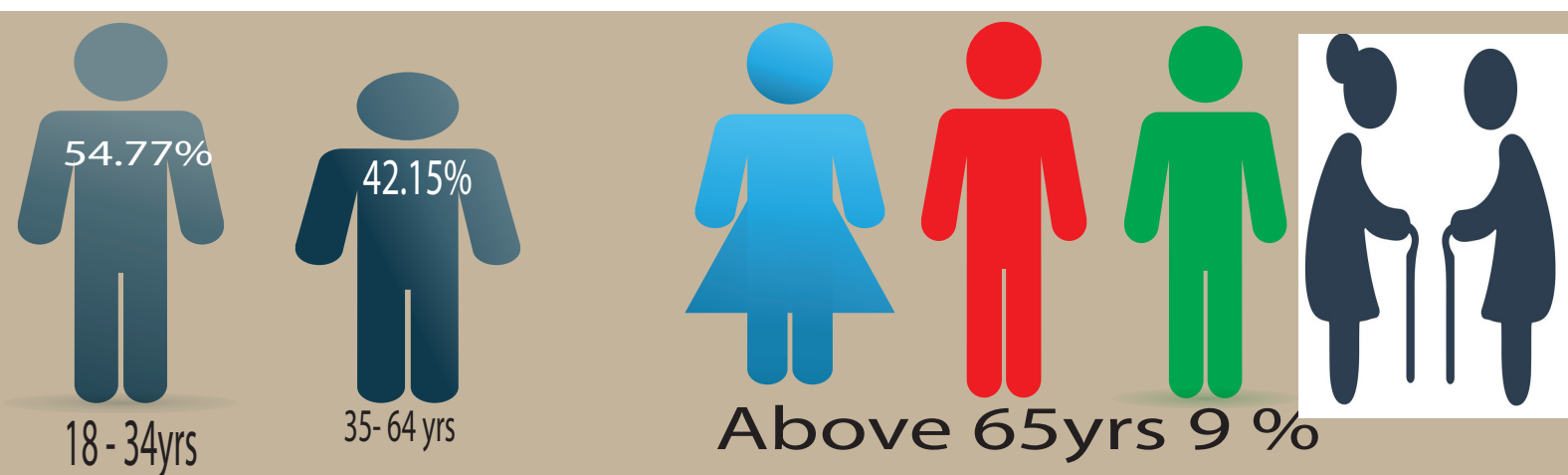
Cases of IPV Against Women by County

Cases of IPV Against Women by County, January to May



Background Characteristics of Respondents

Age of respondent in years



Type of family



Monogamy

81%

Polygamy

19 %



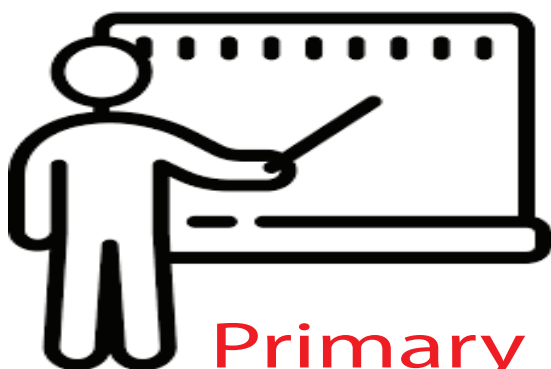
Highest level of education completed



Secondary
34.83 %



Middle level
college
28.08 %



Primary
19.37 %



University
13.96 %



None
1.8 %



Adult literacy
1.50 %

Religion

Christian



75.41 %

Islam



21.59 %



Traditional

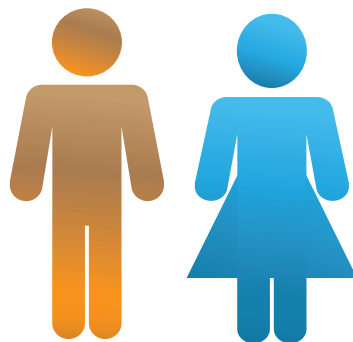
2.55 %

Marital status



Married

69.29%



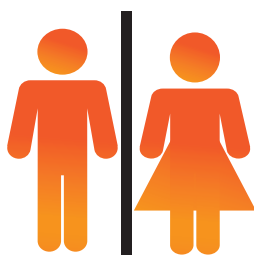
Single/never
married

25.51%



Divorced

1.89 %



Separated

2.20 %



Widowed

1.10 %

With or without children

With children

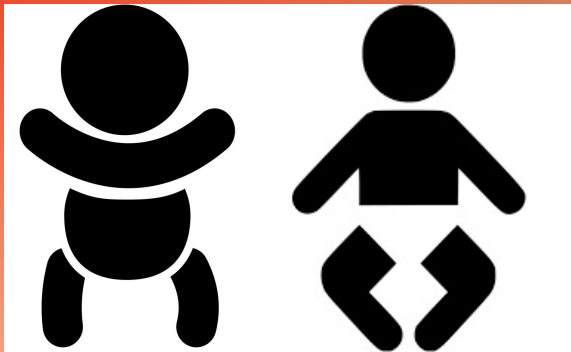


Without children

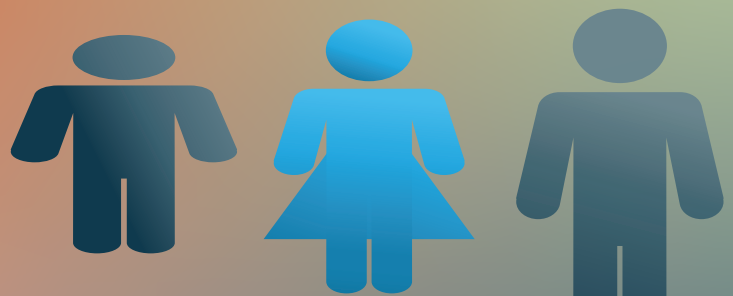
29.71%



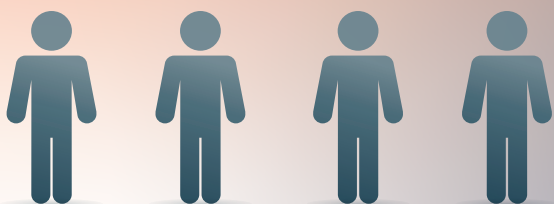
Age Gap



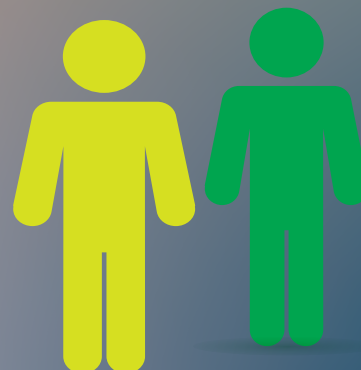
1-2 years
19.71%



3-6 years
36.20%

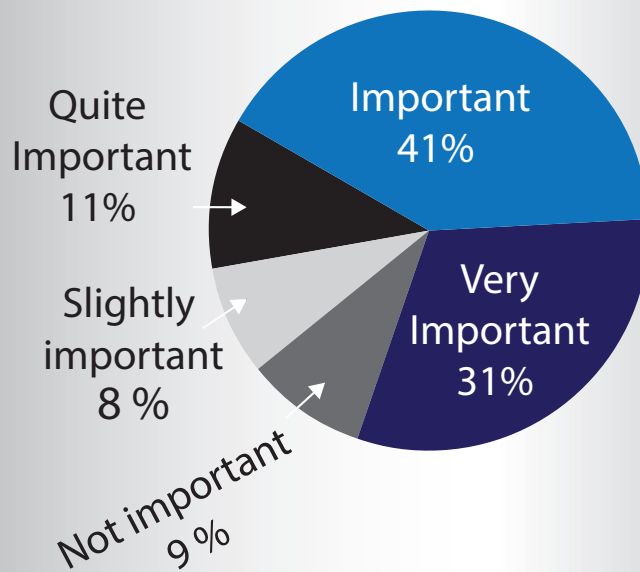


7-10 years
9.79%

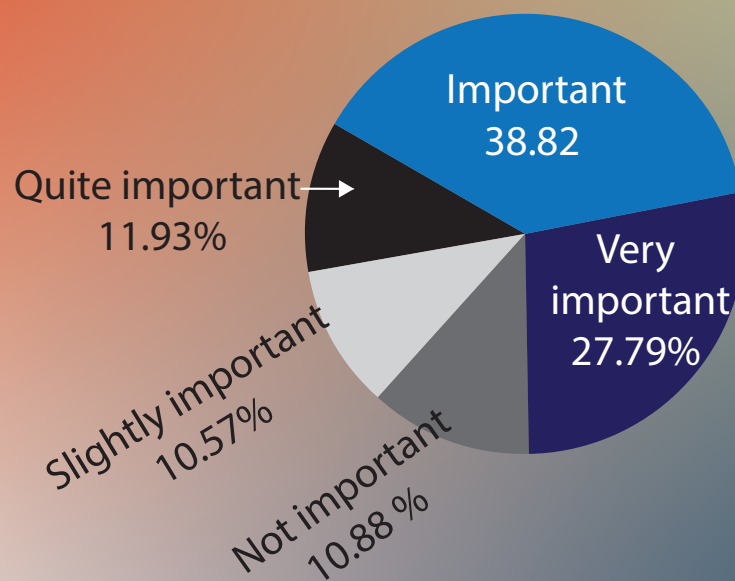


Above 10yrs
9.79%

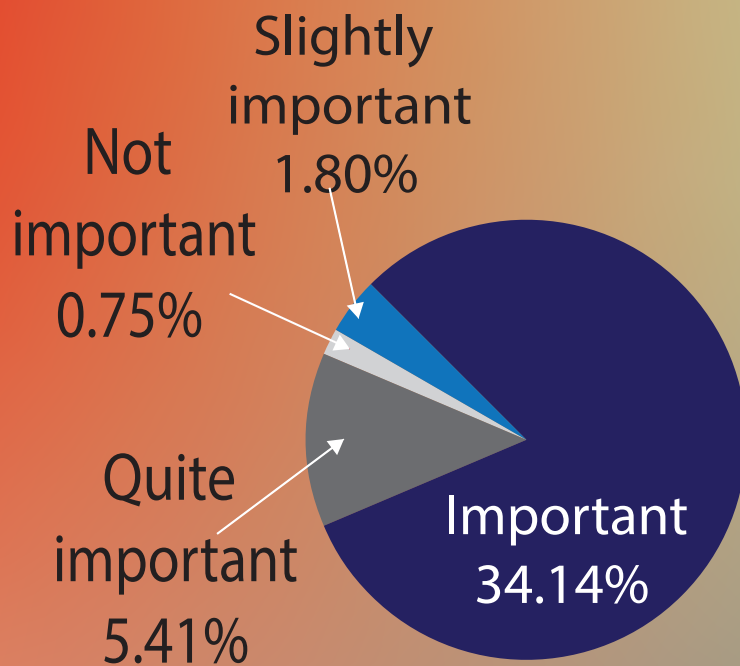
Physical strength



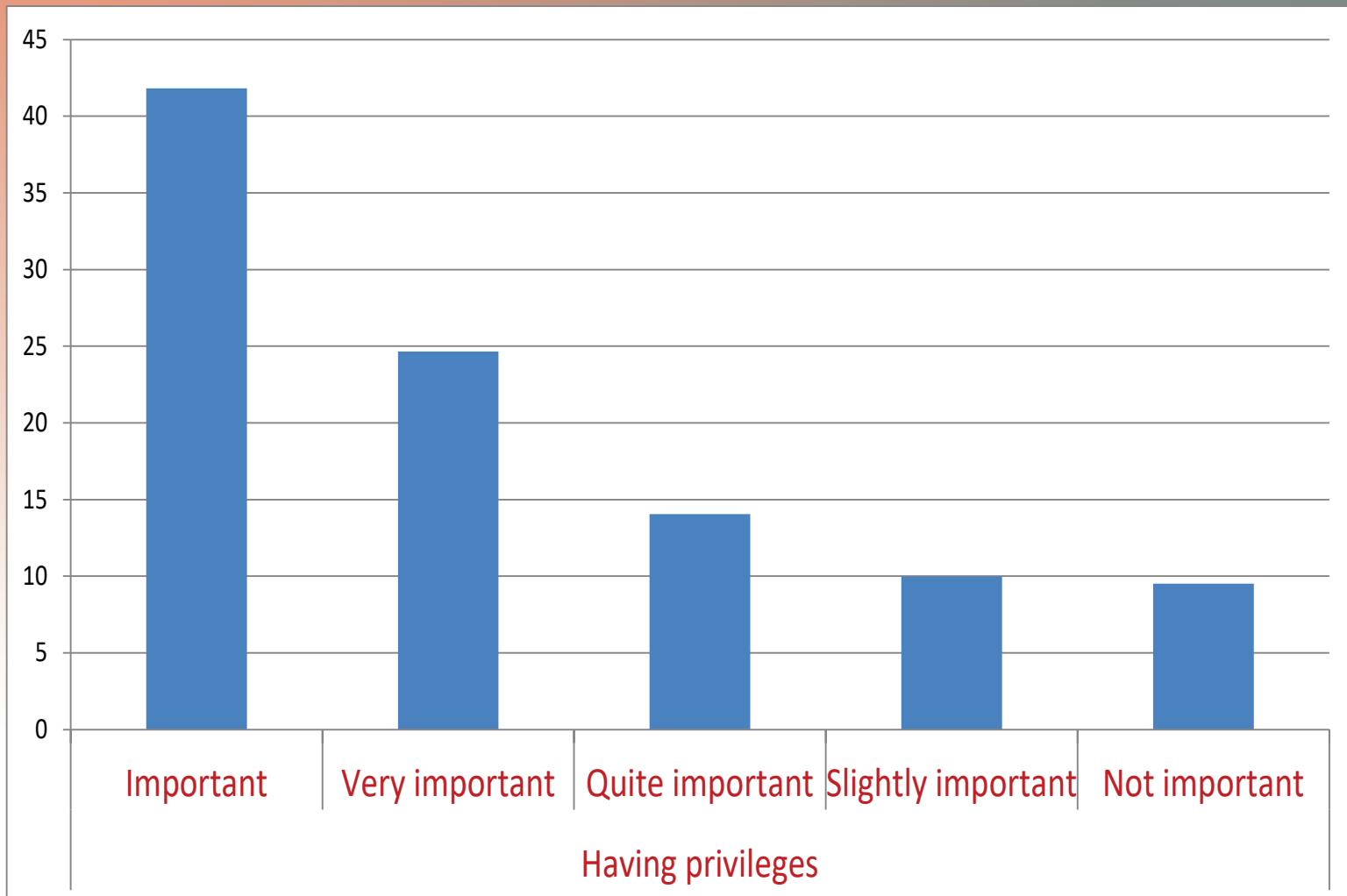
Appearance (smart dressing and style)



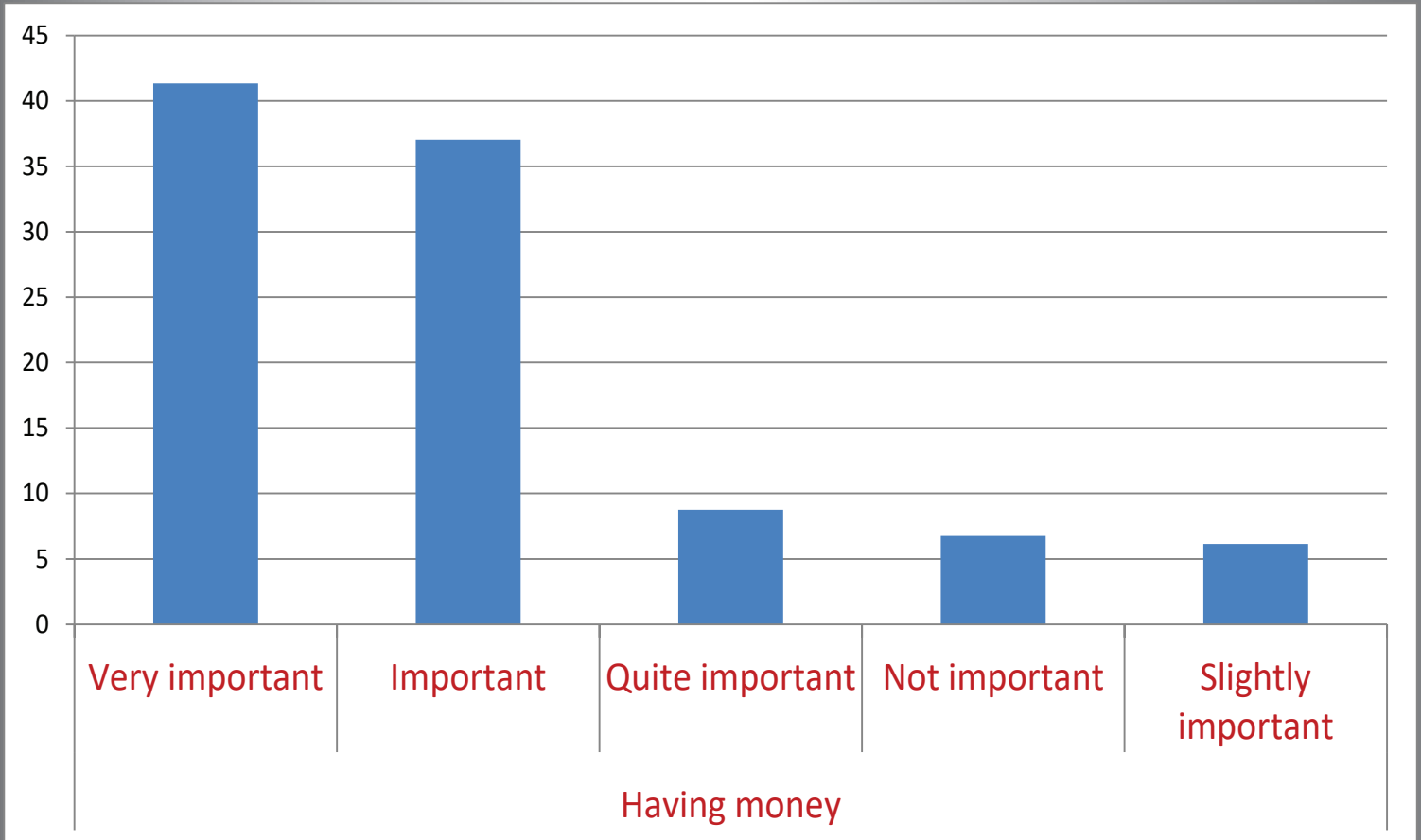
Taking responsibility



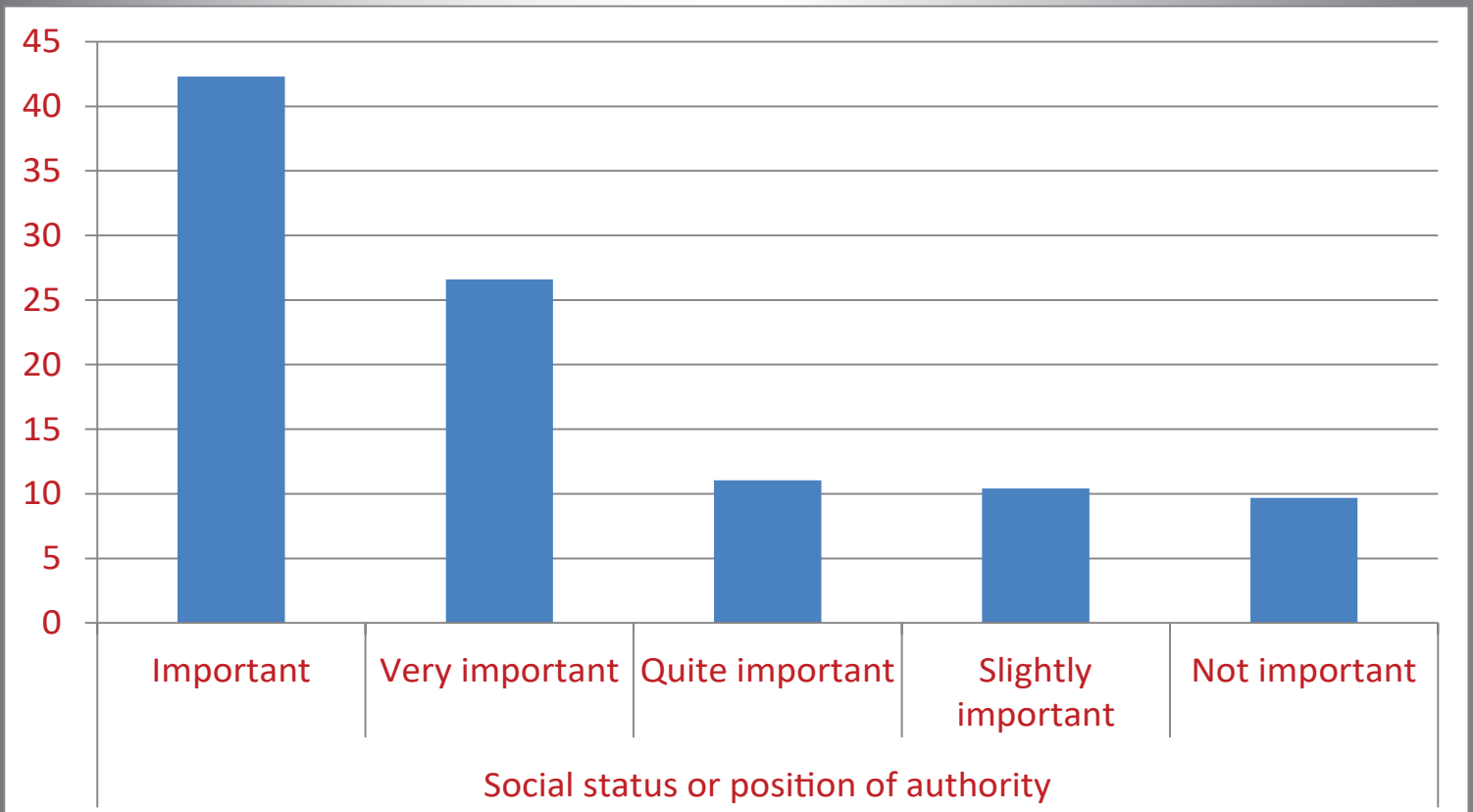
Having privileges



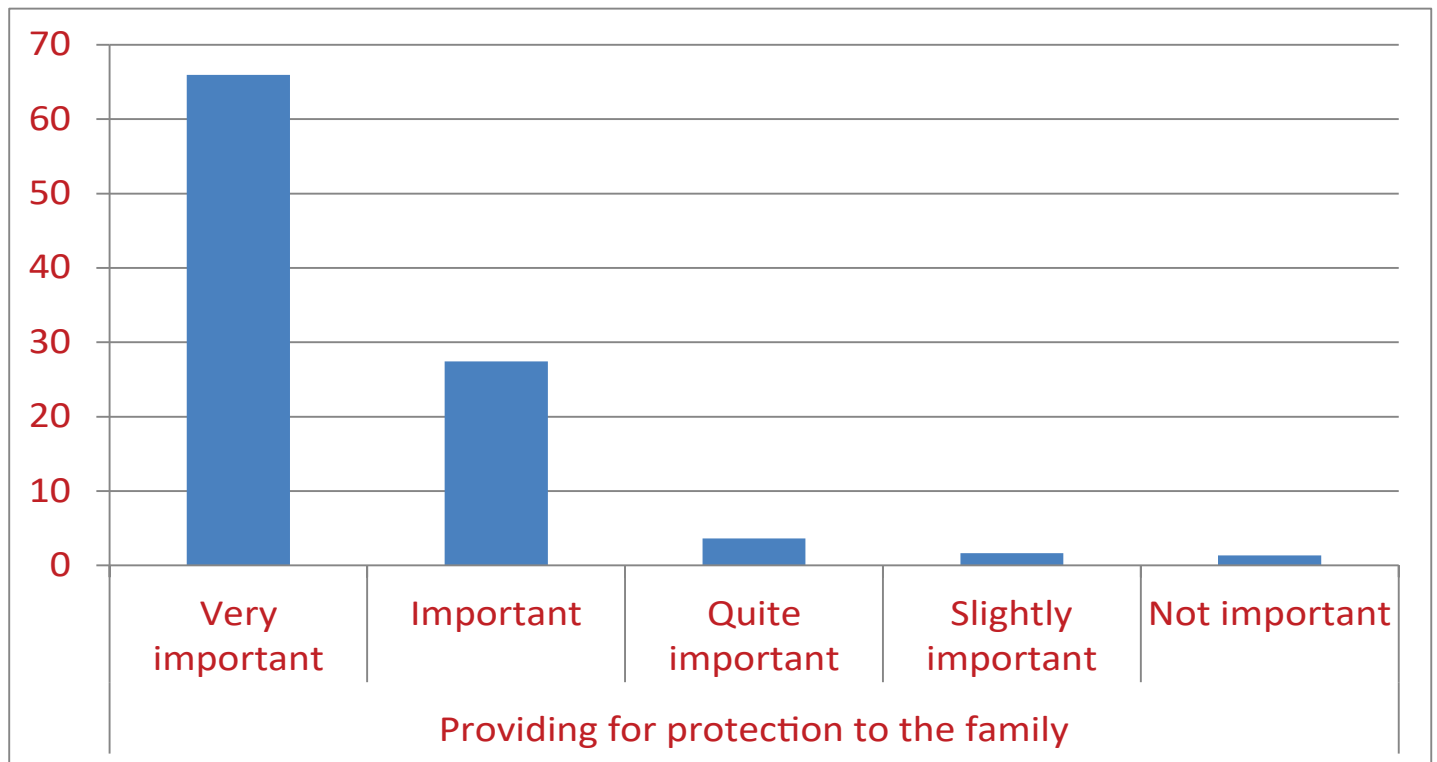
Having money



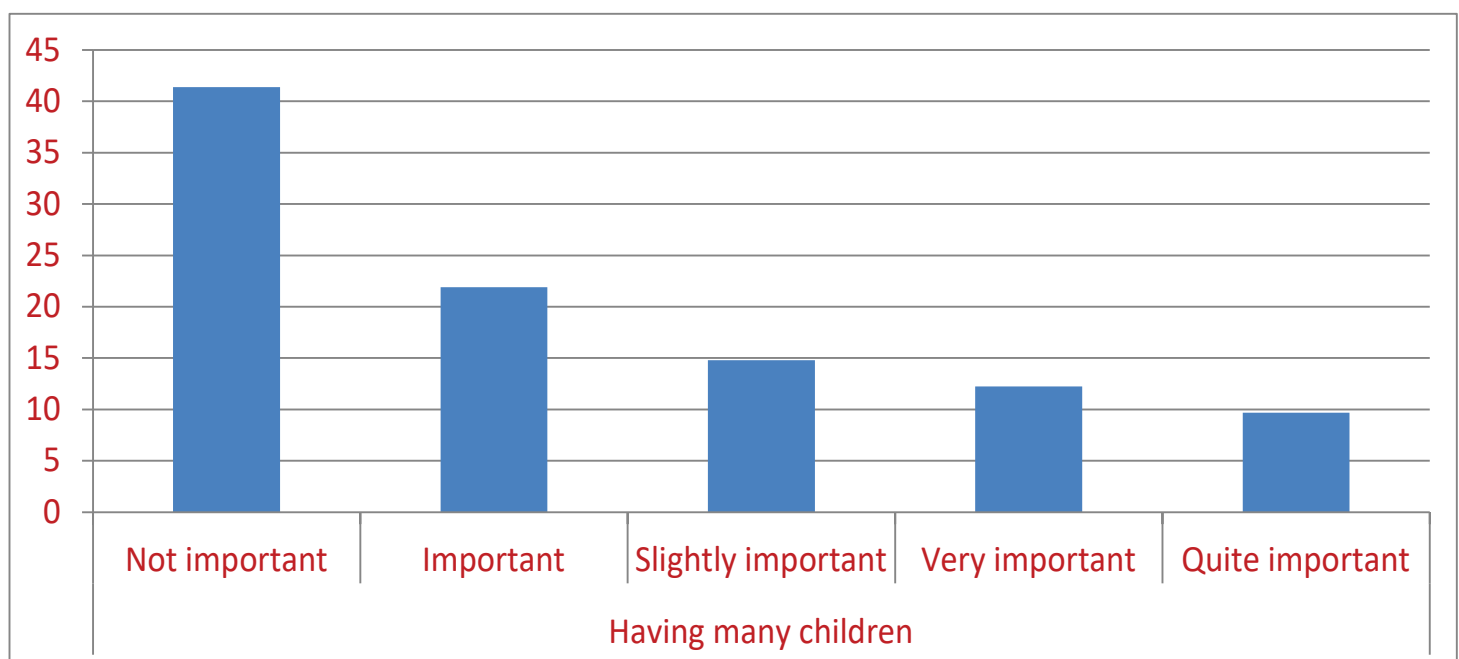
Social status or position of authority



Providing for protection to the family



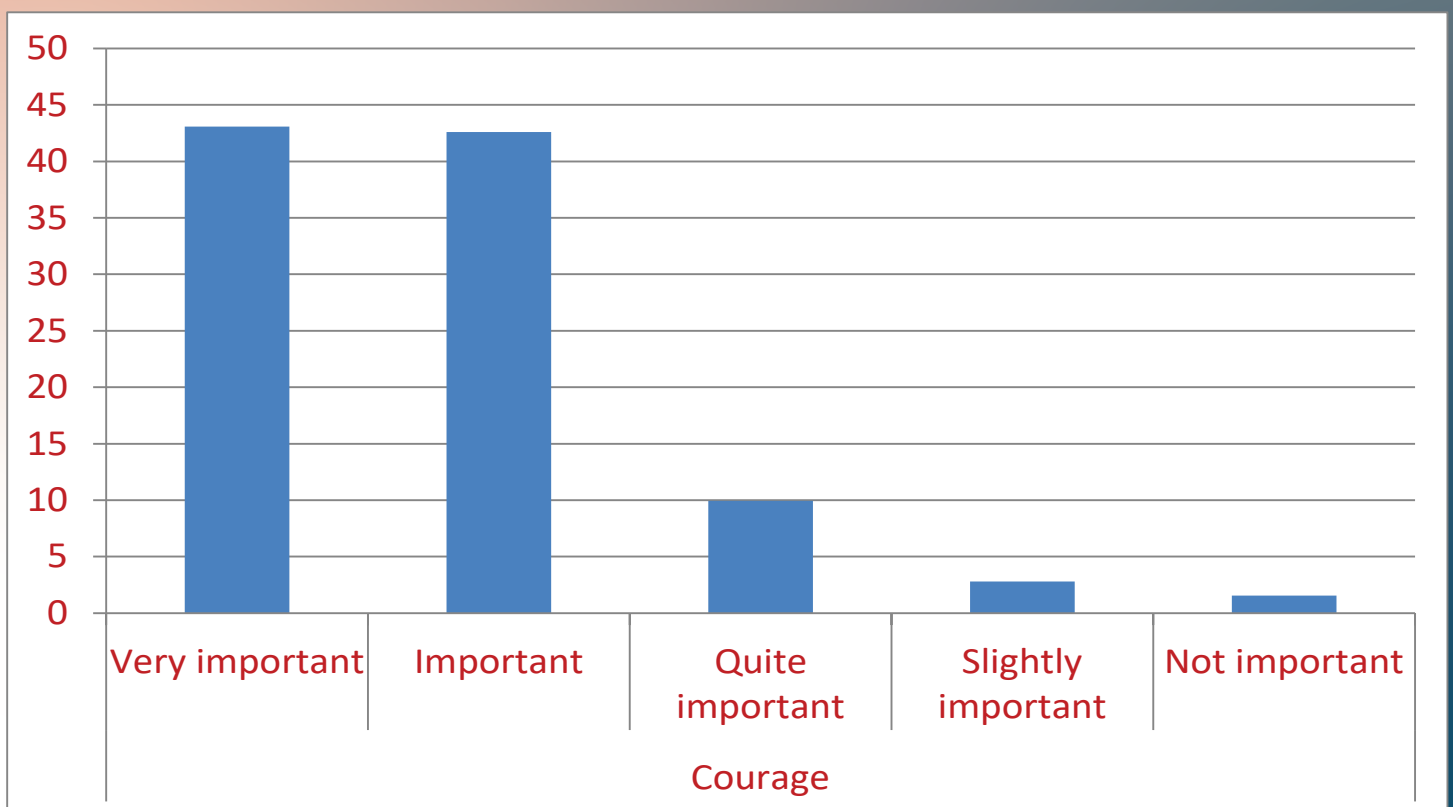
Having many children



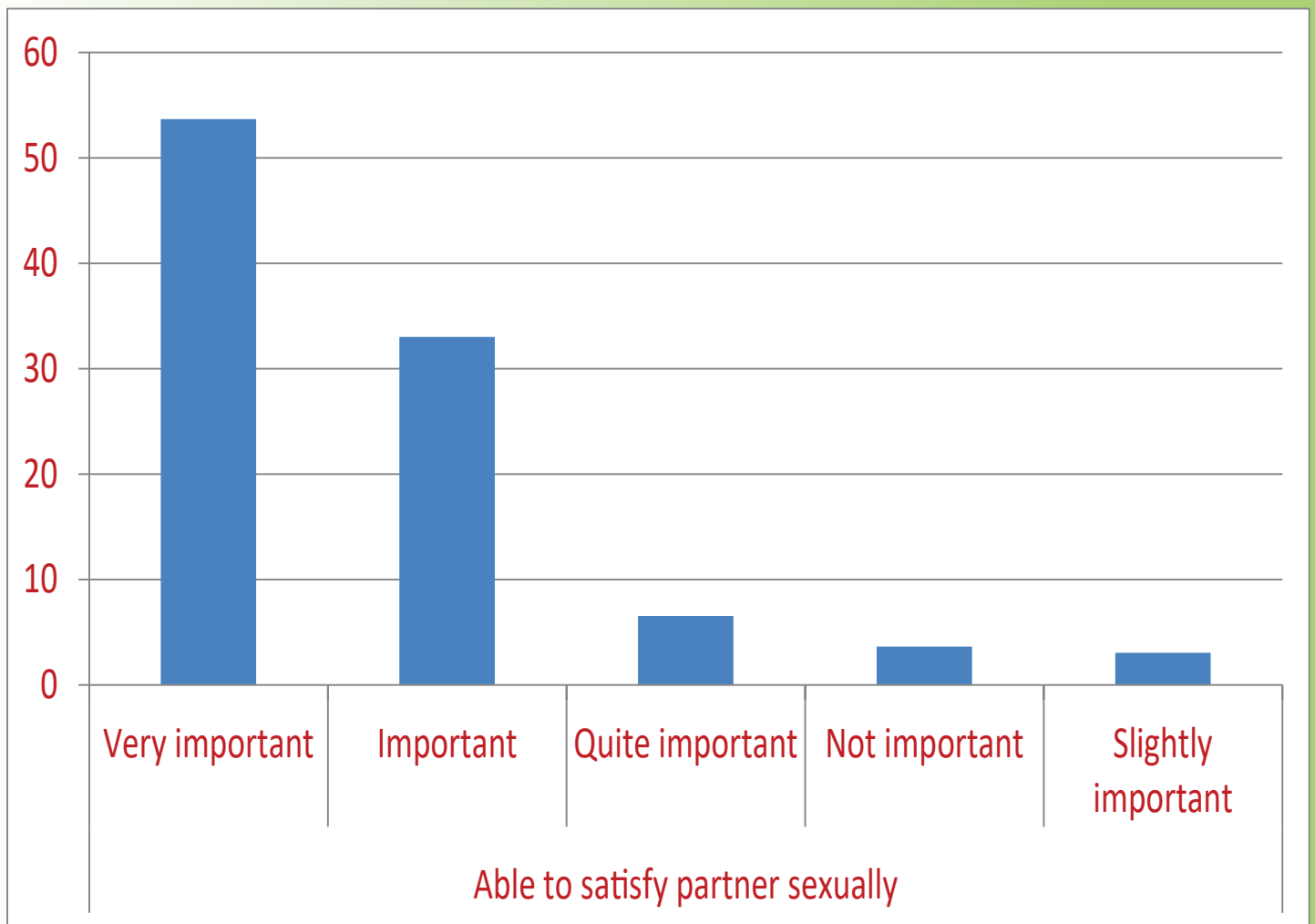
Leadership ability



Courage

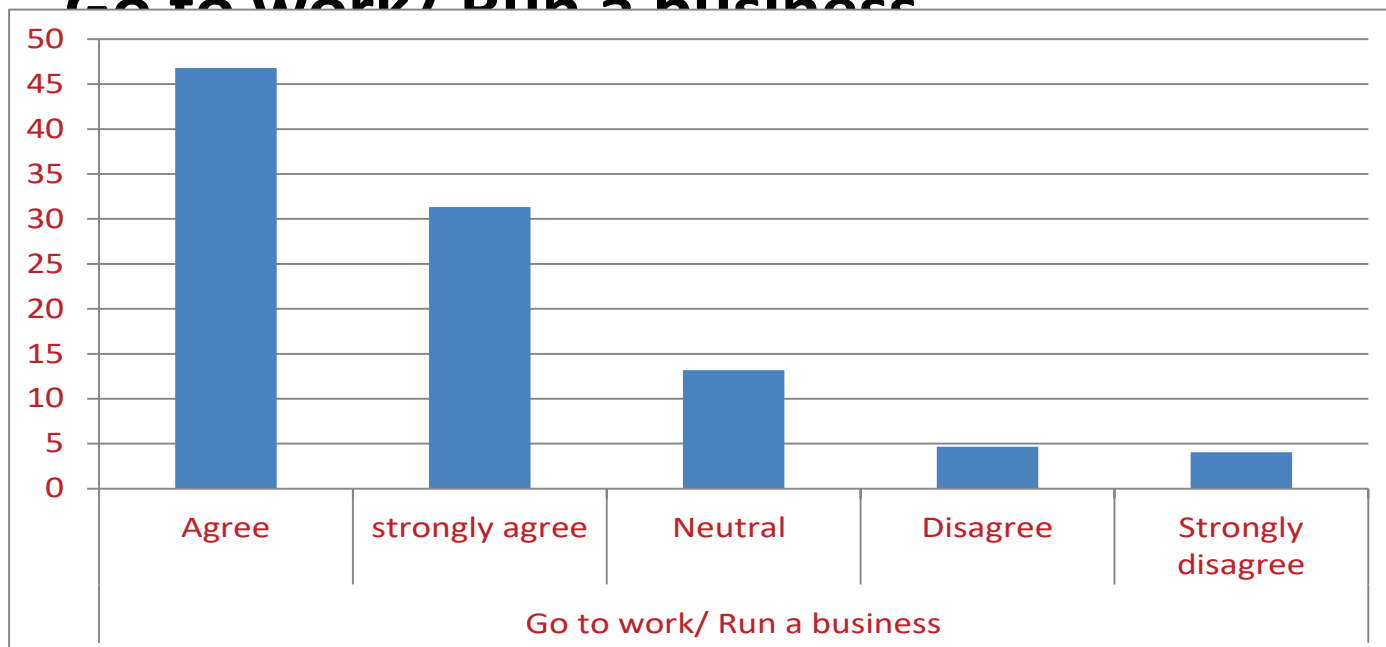


Able to satisfy partner sexually

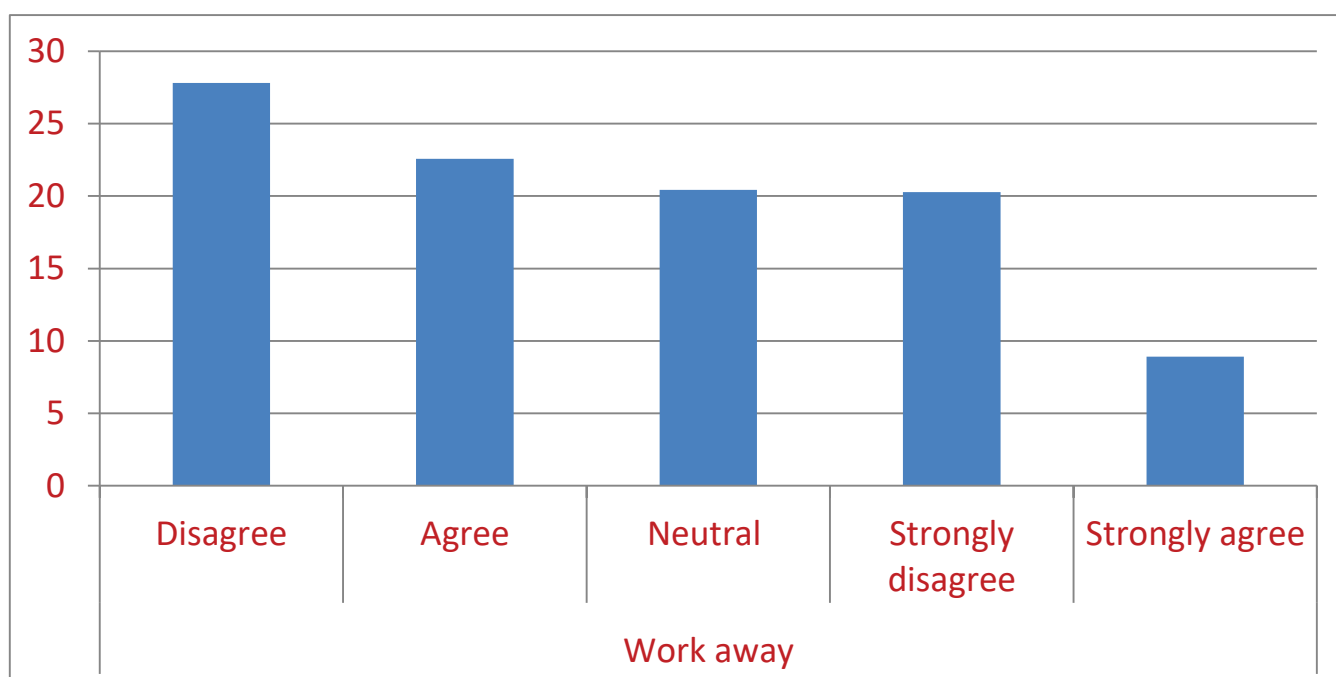


Attitudes about Assertive or Independent Roles and Behaviours by Women

Go to work/ Run a business

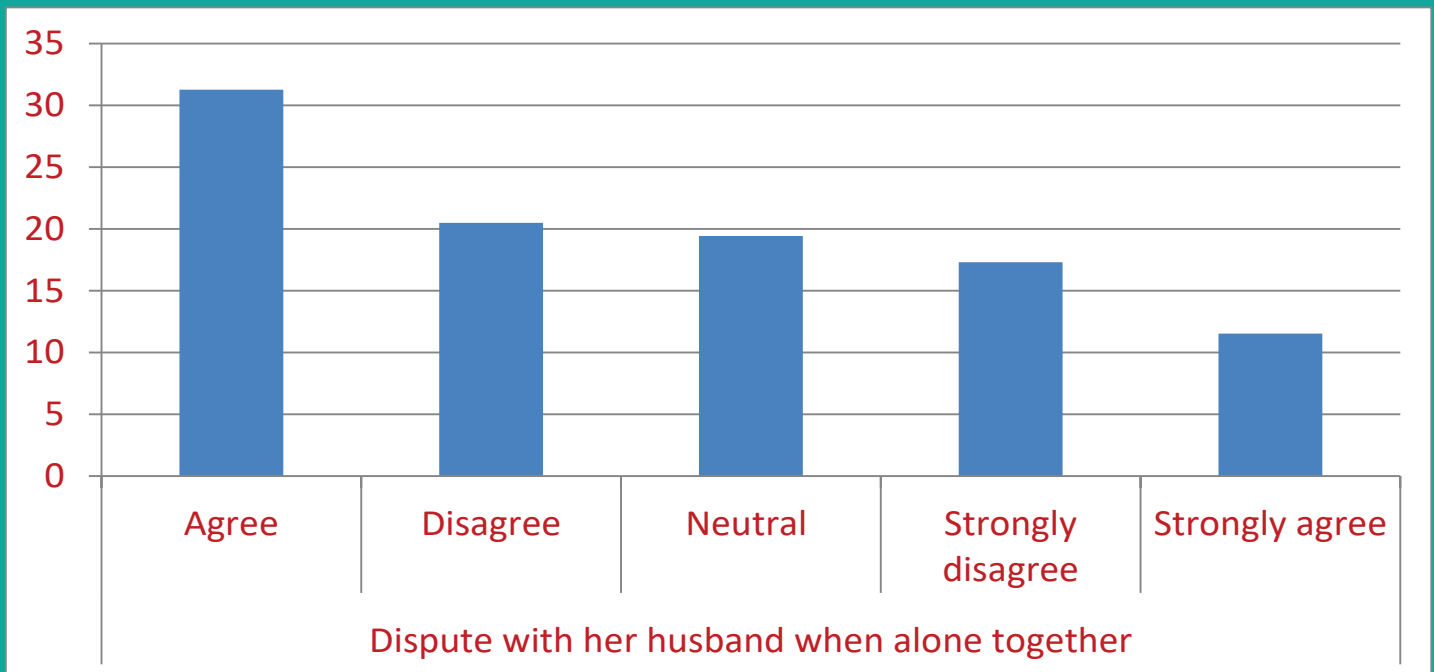


Work away

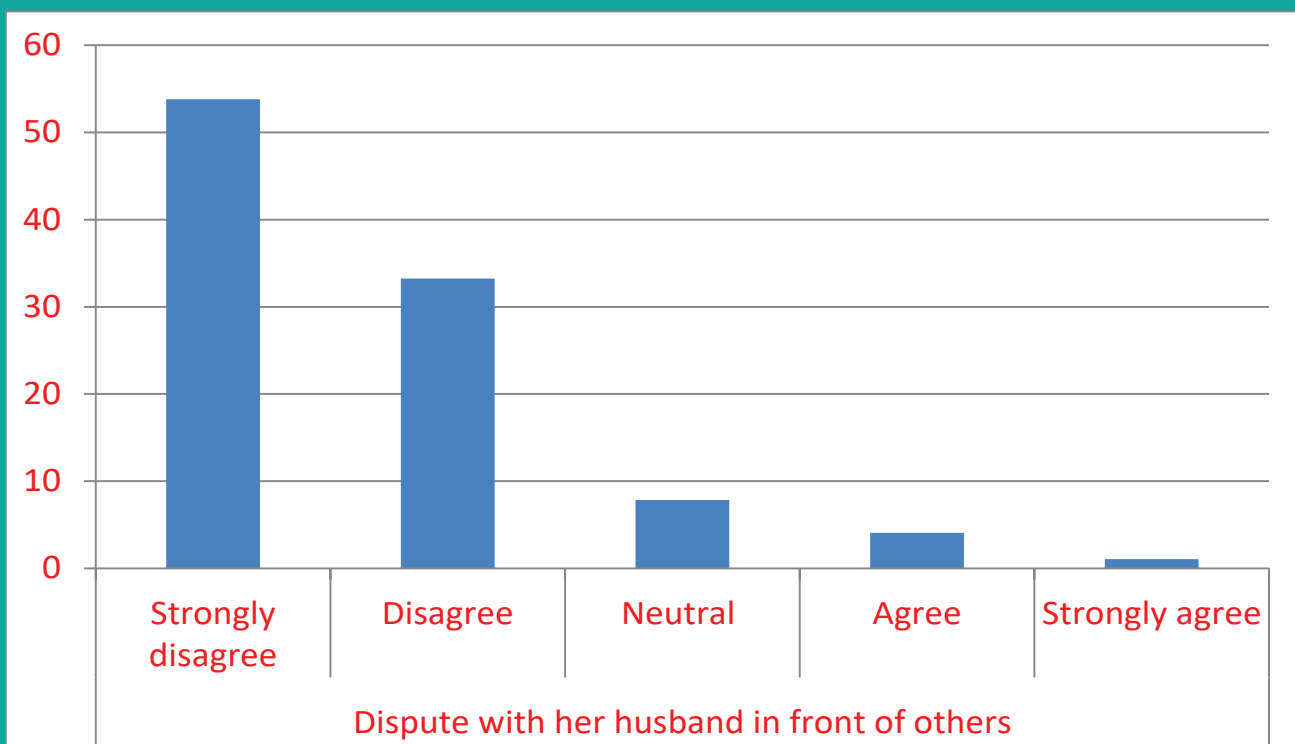


Attitudes about Assertive or Independent Roles and Behaviours by Women

Dispute with her husband when alone together

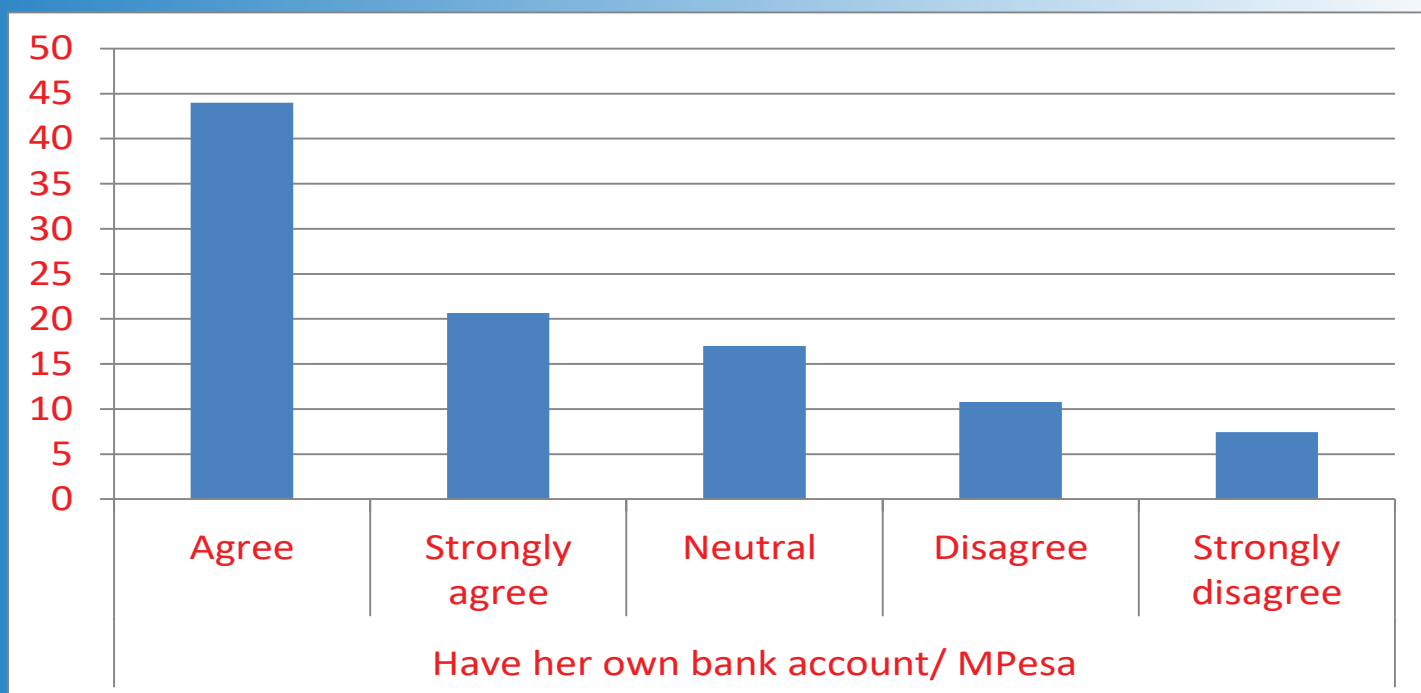


Dispute with her husband in front of others

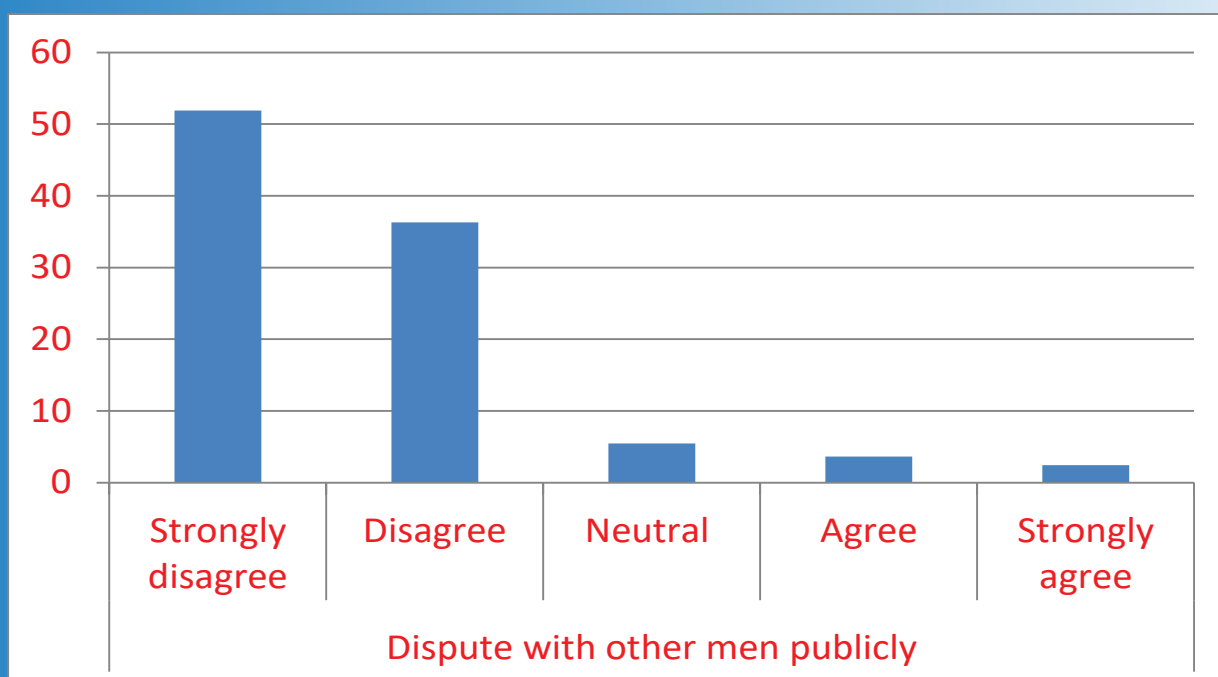


Attitudes about Assertive or Independent Roles and Behaviours by Women

Have her own bank account/ MPesa

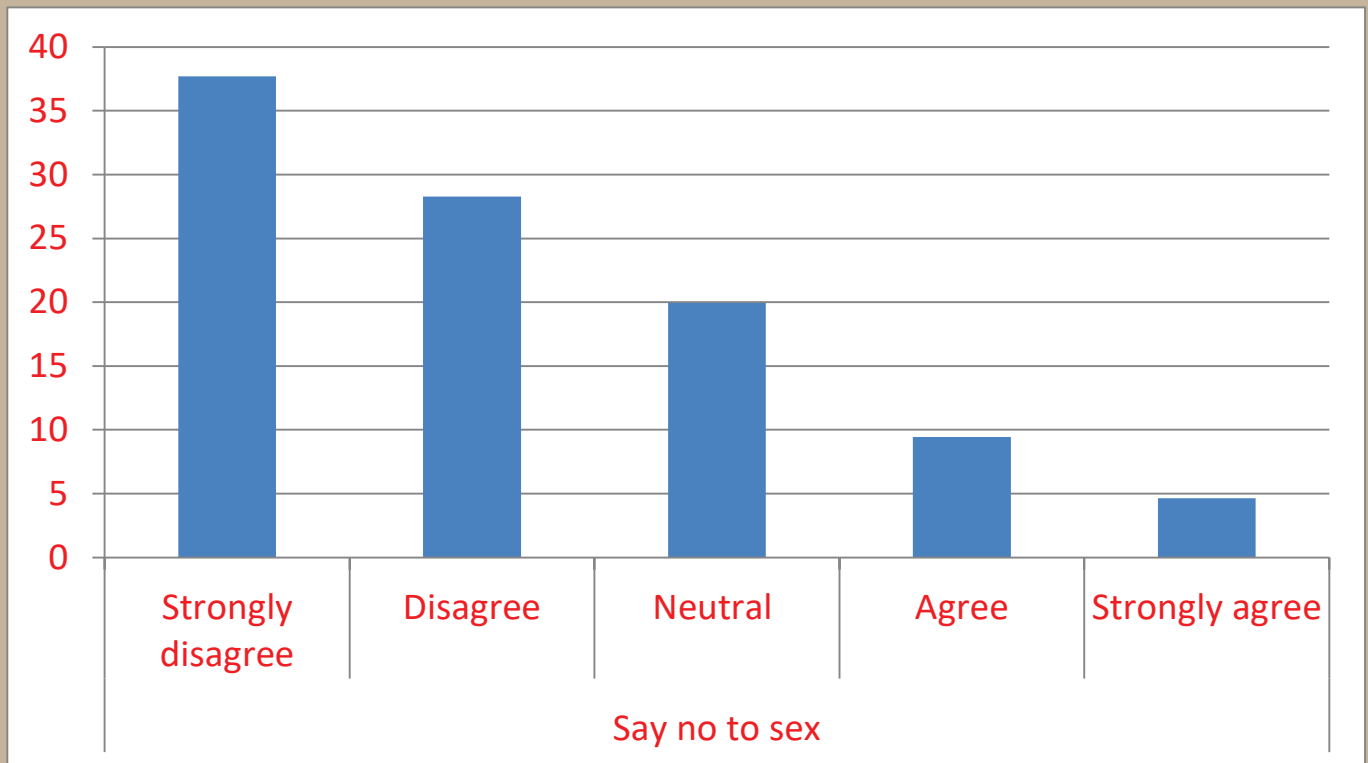


Dispute with other men publicly

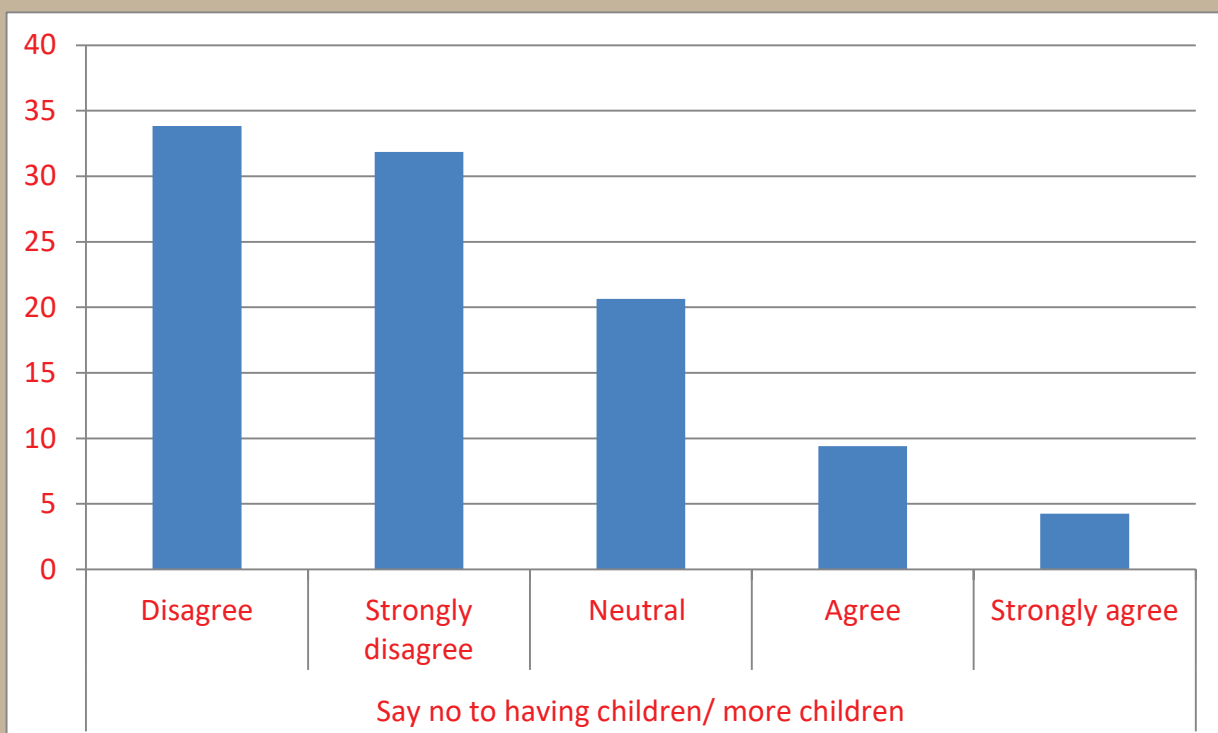


Attitudes about Assertive or Independent Roles and Behaviours by Women

Say no to sex

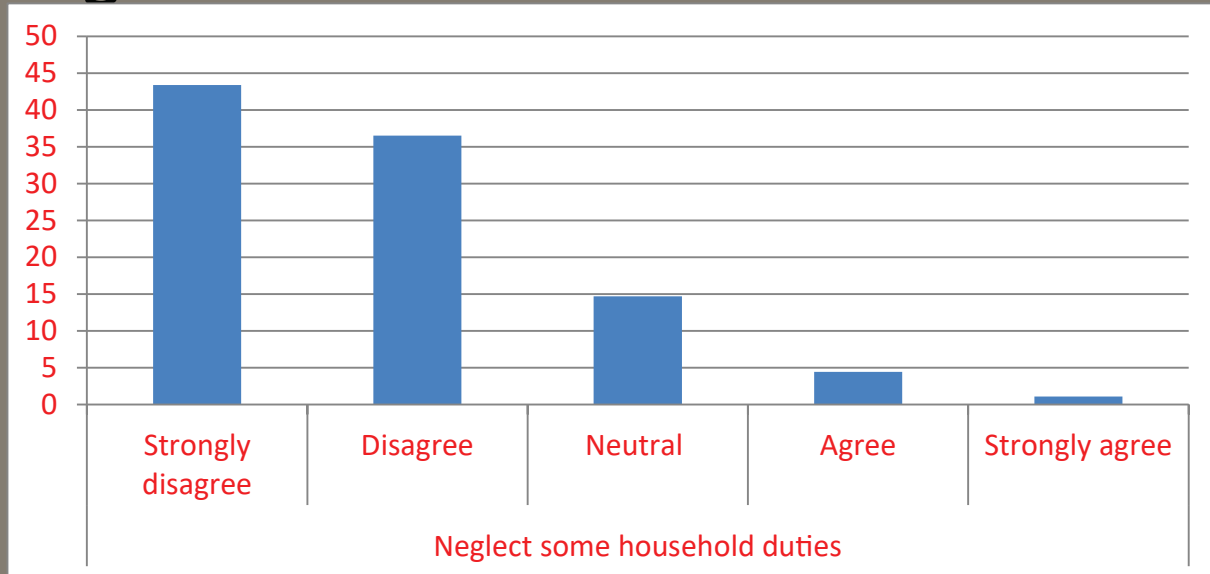


Say no to having children/ more children

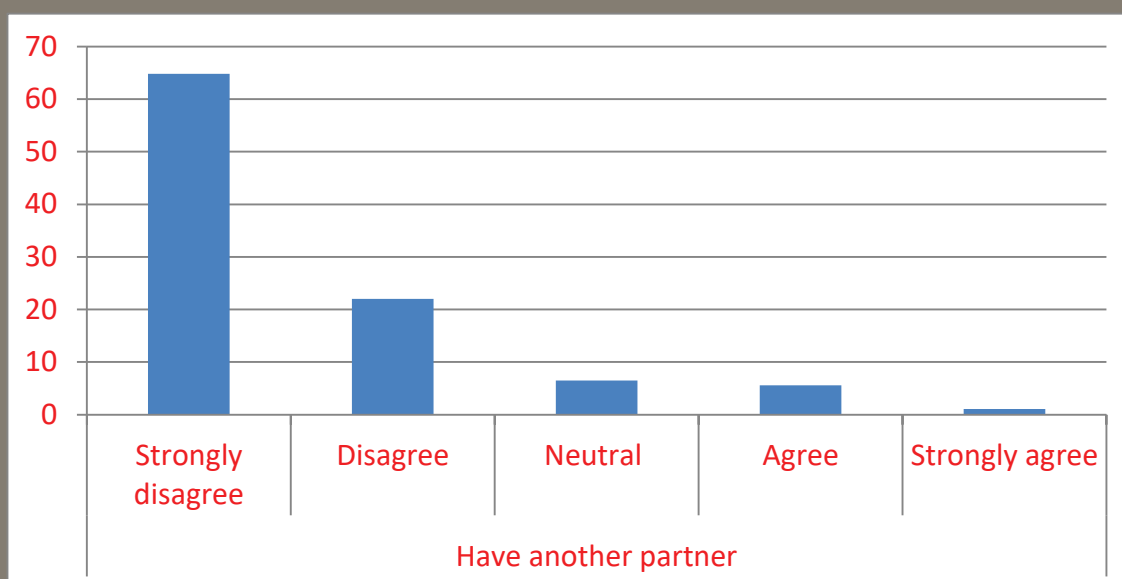


Attitudes about Assertive or Independent Roles and Behaviours by Women

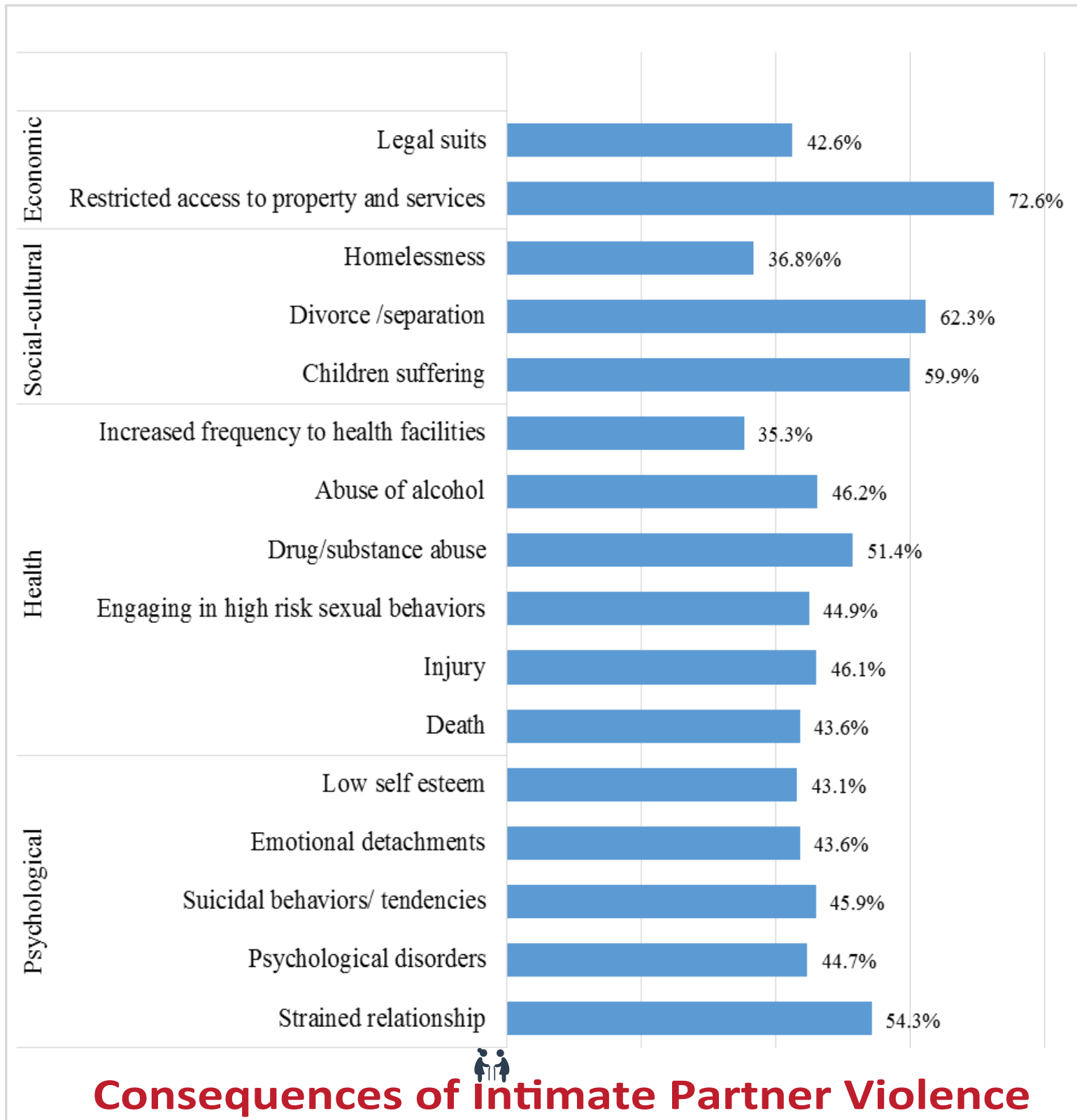
Neglect some household duties



Have another partner



Consequences of IPV

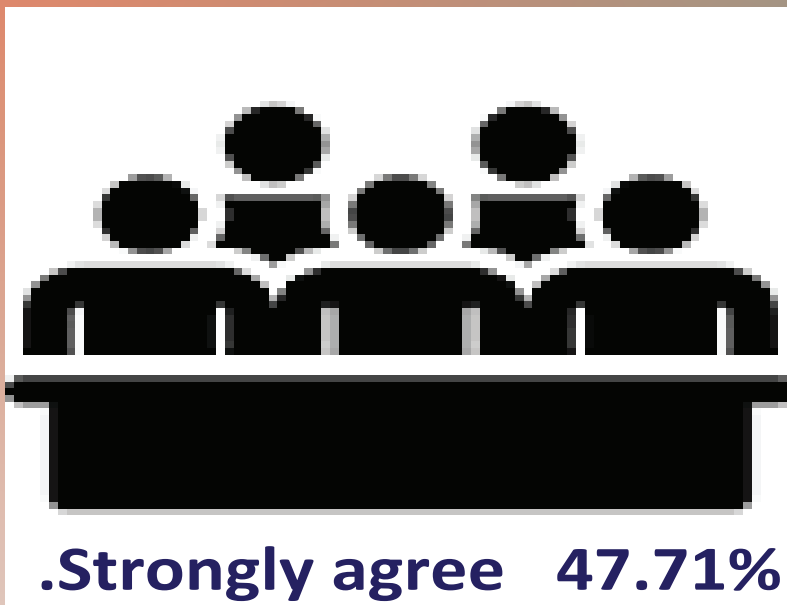


Dialogue alone together



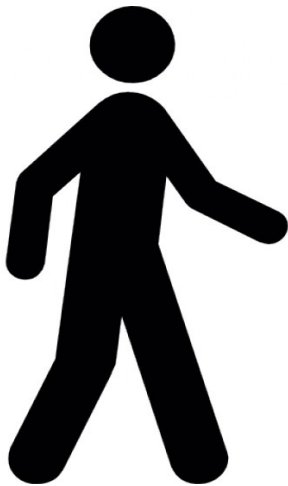
.Agree 43.44%
.Strongly agree 39.22%
.Disagree 6.72%
.Neutral 6.25%
.Strongly disagree 4.38%

Dialogue with help of respected others



.Strongly agree 47.71%
.Agree 37.12%
.Neutral 7.11%
.Strongly disagree 5.06 %
.Disagree 3.0 %

Withdrawal/ minimization



Strongly agree 29.7%
Disagree 27.29%
Neutral 19.9%
Agree 15.89%
Strongly disagree 7.22%

Kinsmen/elders



.Agree 47.27%
.Strongly agree 24.92%
.Neutral 14.47%
.Disagree 8.2%
.Strongly disagree 5.14%

Churches/Mosques



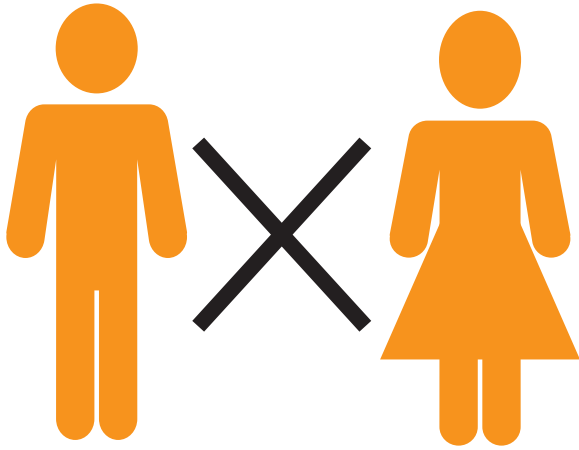
- .Agree 43.83 %**
- .Strongly agree 33.07 %**
- .Neutral 10.13 %**
- .Strongly disagree 6.65 %**
- .Disagree 6.33 %**

Court



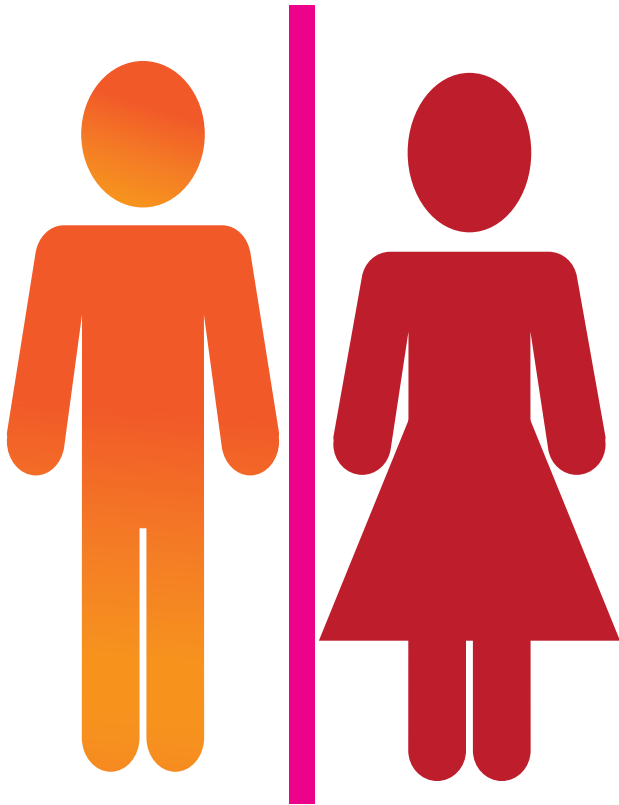
- .Agree 25.0 %**
- .Neutral 24.68 %**
- .Disagree 21.29 %**
- .Strongly disagree 17.26 %**
- .Strongly agree 11.77 %**

Divorce



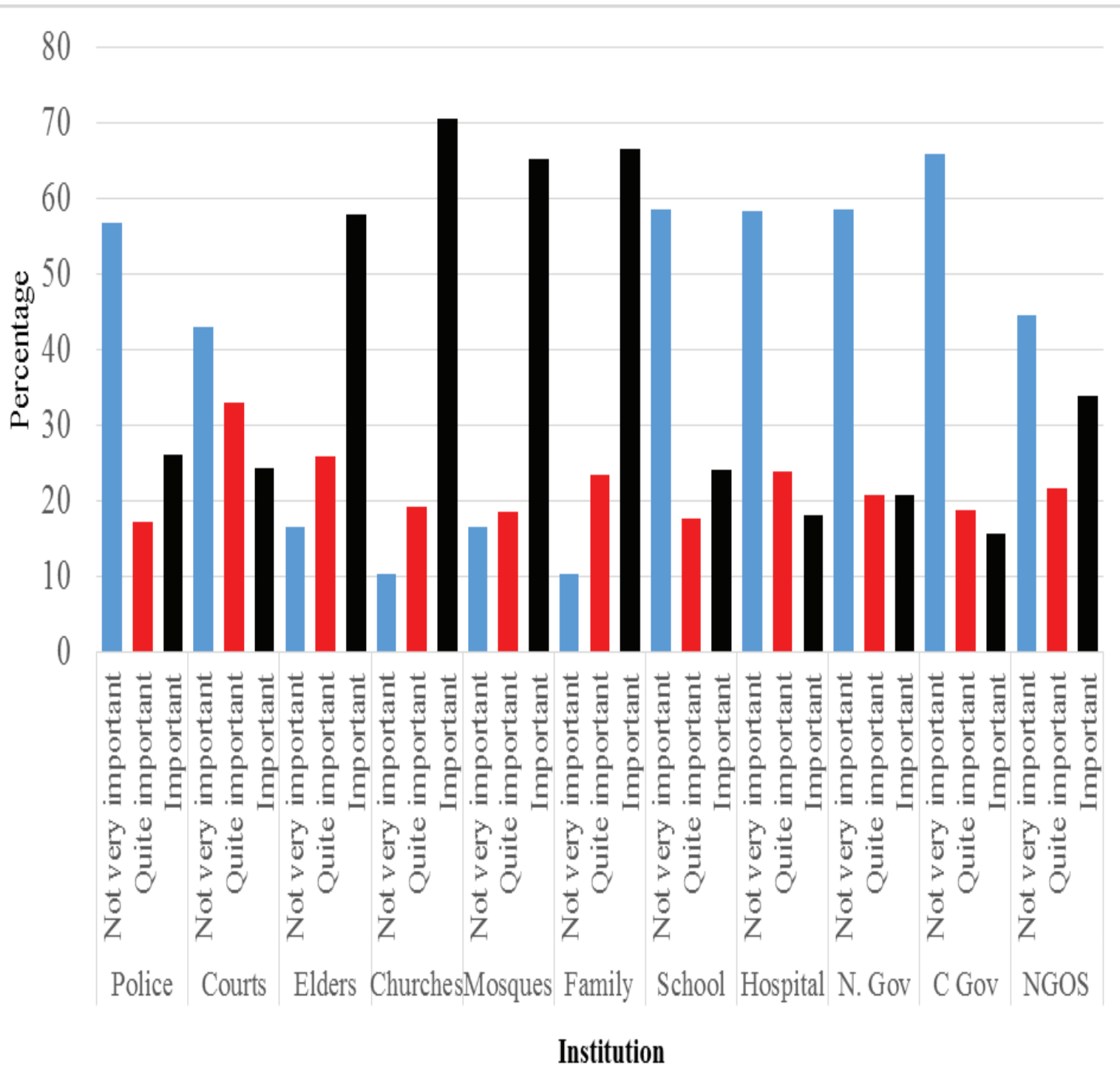
.Strongly disagree 31.19%
.Disagree 26.53%
.Agree 19.29%
.Neutral 17.04%
.Strongly agree 5.95 %

Separation



.Strongly disagree 29.21 %
.Disagree 24.88%
.Agree 21.35%
.Neutral 18.78%
.Strongly agree 5.78%

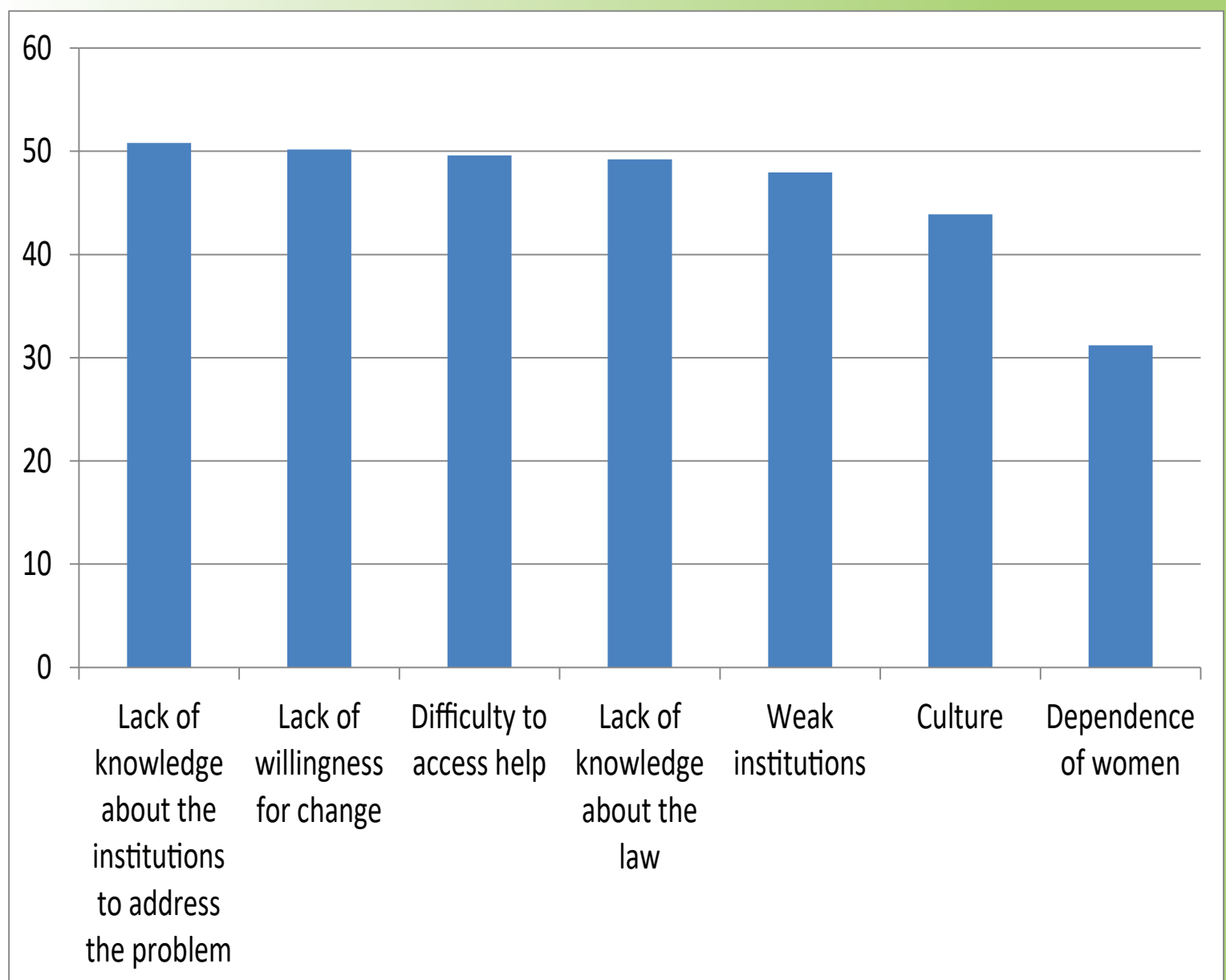
Perceived Importance of Institutions in Addressing Intimate Partner Violence



Perceptions about Challenges to Addressing Intimate Partner Violence

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree that certain issues are challenges to addressing violence within marriage/relationships.

All the issues met with overall agreement, from individual factors such as attitudes, lack of knowledge and lack of capacity to cultural and societal failings and problems.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya has recently witnessed an epidemic of intimate partner killings with over 40 women and 5 men killed by a current or ex-partner in the first half of 2019. Prior to these alarming statistics, it was already recognized that intimate partner violence (IPV) is common and normalized, affecting 4 out of 10 women in Kenya (KNBS/ICF, 2014). The Government of Kenya, civil society activists and researchers widely recognize this as a human rights, health, and development issue. As a result of this recognition, research on women experiencing violence and services for such women have been prioritized. However, men have often been left out of this work and their voices are rarely heard.

Worldwide, IPV affects a similar proportion of women (35%) (WHO n.d.) and leads to a range of physical, sexual, reproductive and mental problems. A number of contributory factors have been identified at individual, family, community and wider society levels and have shaped interventions and these include beliefs about male entitlement and gender inequality and the perpetuation of norms on the acceptability of violence to enforce male dominance (WHO/LSHTM, 2010). The International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) in 2010 identified how economic and work stress can lead to gender-based violence through feelings of low self-esteem and inadequacy and the need to reassert dominance to preserve status (ICRW, 2010). In line with this, several studies have identified the phenomenon of increased violence relating to female empowerment, where men are not engaged or assisted. (Flood 2015, Barker et al, 2007, Gibbs et al, 2015).

A recent study by NCRC (2018) found that more than 8 out of 10 female and child victims of home murders in Kenya are carried out by intimate male partners or relatives. The report suggested that violence against women in general, and domestic violence in particular, is intricately linked to real or perceived fulfilment of masculine identities amidst economic pressures (NCRC 2018). However, one limitation of this study was that it interviewed mainly women respondents. Thus to ensure men's inclusion, and to bolster the research base in the Kenya context, NCRC and USIU-Africa decided to initiate a study on men to bring men's voices and experiences to the dialogue on domestic violence.



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