

**INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DOMESTIC GENDER BASED  
ABUSE AMONG PRISONERS IN KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA**

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## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

### Declaration

I affirm that this study is my original work and with no previous presentation, either in part or full, in Mount Kenya University or any other University.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to my wives, siblings, my mother and my father with their inspiration that gave me energy to work on my thesis.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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## ABSTRACT

Domestic gender based abuse is a world-wide health issue and is the foremost widespread form of abuse. The prevalence of domestic gender based abuse in Kenya is about 39% and is heavily exacerbated by individuals' personality traits and their past experiences. The purpose of this research was to determine the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya, to investigate the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. The objectives were; to determine how openness influences domestic gender based abuse, to establish the relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse, to investigate the extent to which extroversion affect domestic gender based abuse, to determine the extent to which agreeableness affects domestic gender based abuse and to determine the relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse. The study location was prisons in Kiambu County, Kenya. The study used a correlational research design. The theory that informed the study was McLeod's Five Factor Model. The target population was 10,334 inmates convicted of domestic related crimes. To select a sample size of 370 participants, a random sampling was used. Data collected using questionnaires. Using the Pearson correlation test, Hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study found that 75.7% of the inmates experienced domestic gender based abuse. with 85.7% of female inmates reporting that they experienced domestic gender based abuse compared with male inmates who reported at 75%. The study found that 22.8% inmates with openness personality trait were cautious, consistent, and conservative while 77.2% were curious, inventive, and imaginative. The study also found that 41.8% inmates with conscientiousness personality were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, while 57.8% were efficient, disciplined and well organized. The study further found that 66.2% of inmates with extroversion personality had a more solidary, quiet, and reserved trait while 33.5% had an outgoing, friendly, and energetic, trait. The findings also demonstrate that 49.5% inmates with agreeableness personality type had a more detached, proud, and uncooperative trait while 49.8% had a friendly, good natured and compassionate trait. The study found domestic gender based abuse is due to the extroversion and neuroticism personality traits. The study concluded that forgiveness and reconciliation, family counselling, and education of the male child to appreciate women responsibilities in the family and society are strategies that can be adopted to reduce occurrences of domestic gender based abuse in society. The study recommends personality testing of inmates to determine those with extroversion and neuroticism personality traits associated with abuse for further counseling on anger management strategies as they are vulnerable to perpetrating domestic gender based abuse.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FFM	Five Factor Model
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
MKU	Mount Kenya University
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
NISVS	National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey
PHD	Doctor of Philosophy
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
UK	United Kingdom
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the Study**

Domestic gender based abuse victims portends severe consequences on their physical and emotional well-being and can even morph into several problems ranging from anxiety to more devastating issues that includes, Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), mental depression, drug and substance abuse. In the USA, a study conducted to evaluate domestic gender based abuse response among offenders and perpetrators concluded that domestic gender based abuse is now considered a global health issue (Buzawa & Buzawa, 2017). Similarly, in New York, global data published by WHO (2017) indicates that 35% of women worldwide experience partner abuse or non-partner sexual abuse in their lifetime; this includes a third of women globally experiencing forms of domestic gender based abuse. All these studies paint a grim picture of domestic gender based abuse prevalence, abuse against women, and the growing need for intervention.

In the UK, a study investigating domestic gender based abuse among women victims found that abuse against women is linked to adverse health outcomes, including the death of victims, threat of physical and emotionally violent acts, and abuse against others to injure or demonstrate power and exercise control over them (Oram, Khalifeh, & Howard, 2017). Another study conducted in Portugal found that women with certain personality traits might seek help to reduce the cruelty of the abuses (Pereira et al., 2020). In the literature review by Pereira et al. (2020), studies evaluating the characteristics of female victims of intimate partner abuse concluded that victims of domestic gender based abuse are more likely women if they experienced this kind of abuse in their childhood. Other factors contributing to women's vulnerability to domestic gender based abuse included economic dependence, lack of social aid and

general dismay for their lives. Women who had the above-identified characteristics suffered physical and psychological abuse from their partners throughout their lives. The studies clarify the impacts of domestic gender based abuse on women while also creating a psychological link between early instances of abuse and victim likelihood in later life (Leavy, 2017). However, the studies do not identify whether inmates serving sentences for domestic gender based abuse have similar characteristics and whether their personality traits relate to their childhood experiences.

Domestic gender based abuse prevalence ranges from 23.2% to 37.7% in high-income countries of Southeast Asian Region (WHO). In Bangladesh, for example, Rahman (2019) notes that although the country has a reasonably high level of gender equality compared to the rest of South Asia, there is still a high likelihood of a husband assaulting or battering his partner if she fails to meet household obligations because she is educated/financially solvent (Kirkwood, & Stern, 2015). A similar study on intimate partner sexual abuse conducted in Iran established that Iranian women are not passive in intimate partner sexual abuse; that, social networks have helped create a sense of empowerment for the emotional wellbeing of the victims. While these studies build on the body of knowledge on domestic gender based abuse among women, they are conducted from the victim's perspective, which excludes valuable insight into this study's focus: the perpetrators.

Similarly, in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, domestic gender based abuse prevalence is at 36.6%. In their qualitative research on gender norms held by women and men, which could be fuelling intimate partner abuse in Ghana, Dako-Gyeke et al. (2019) found that male committed abuse are common within the study community. This study is in agreement with research conducted in Uganda (Gubi et al., 2020) and Tanzania (Laisser

et al., 2011), both of which reveal that women victims of domestic gender based abuse reported dehumanization effect involving partner abuse (Homa et al., 2017, Aphane & Mofokeng, 2018). These and other studies have focused on highlighting the problem from a gender perspective through a victim lens with little or no leaning on the psychological aspects of the perpetrator's behaviour. Other studies focused much on domestic gender based abuse prevalence among the broader population, but no studies highlight domestic gender based abuse prevalence among prison inmates. The studies concentrated on the victims' traits. However, they failed to look at inmates serving sentences for domestic gender based abuse in prisons if they obtain a high score in avoidant, self-destructive, schizoid, and paranoid personality; and if they exhibit dependency, insecurity, inferiority, low self-esteem, and social isolation.

Like in other African countries and the rest of the world, the state of abuse against women in Kenya is a complex problem exacerbated by issues such as their socio-economic status. A study assessing intimate partner abuse in informal settlements in Nairobi found that living conditions significantly influenced the likelihood of abuse. In a survey involving young people in informal settlements in Kenya, it was also found that 16% had been victims of abuse perpetrated by a family member (Memiah et al., 2018). Chiang, Howard, & Mwangi (2018) found that having experienced different types of childhood abuse was a key element of intimate partner abuse after the age of 18 years. Different studies have reported varying levels of prevalence of domestic gender based abuse. Studies indicate that an overwhelmingly high majority of women in Kibera have experienced domestic gender based abuse in their life against a national prevalence of 39% (Dworkin, Gandhi & Passano, 2017). However, the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kenya is yet to be known.

Organizations such as the Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya (FIDA) have identified domestic gender based abuse to affect about 50% of women in Kenya. They argue that most of these women are mostly abused by their male partners, which is aggravated by the skewed power balance with women being economically dependent on their partners. As a result, several measures are taken to combat the vice at the local level. These include civic education programs targeting women, rehabilitation centres, and the protection against domestic gender based abuse bill signed into law in 2015. Despite these interventions, abuse on women persists in Kenya, with the Gender Violence Recovery Centre in Nairobi treating almost 20 patients daily for domestic gender based abuse and rape (Masinjila & Tuju, 2016). The studies failed to address whether inmates in prisons who are domestic gender based abuse perpetrators have similar characteristics.

Most importantly domestic gender based abuse is more likely to be attributed to introversion/extroversion extent of character, while neuroticism might prompt mental aggression (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2016). Personality traits emphasize the divergences among individuals to differentiate and measure potential quality in an individual's character. Khattak et al. (2019) revealed that retaliatory behaviour is associated with individual personality traits. They found that spouse abuse was not significantly associated with neuroticism traits. Nevertheless, verbal, and physical spouse abuse has shown a positive link to extraversion, whereas intimate partner abuse by men may be heavily associated with their openness traits.

Similarly, physical, and sexual abuse were heavily associated with agreeableness, while verbal abuse is associated significantly with conscientiousness. The nature of domestic and intimate partner abuse is complex, and personality traits and gender are a significant

influence in both the display and reporting of the abuse. Examining the perpetrators' personality traits provides significant insight into learning and understanding why people exhibit violent behaviour in domestic settings and close relationships. This knowledge may be crucial in developing new interventions to reduce the prevalence or eradicate the problem.

Baryshnikov et al. (2017) revealed the relationship between mental, physical, and sexual abuses and nastiness. Panaghi et al. (2011) further indicated a negative relationship in mental, physical, and sexual abuse in relation to extraversion. Motevaliyan et al. (2017) demonstrated that five personality components are substantial constituents among women recognized with the gravity of intimate partner abuse.

Studies undertaken on domestic gender based abuse and personality have brought to the fore issues relating to the general causes of domestic gender based abuse and general personality traits. However, most of the studies have focused on characteristics of domestic gender based abuse and personality traits victims instead of those of the perpetrators. The available literature highlights economic dependence, social isolation, insecurity, inferiority, and low self-esteem as increasing the exposure of women to domestic gender based abuse. Understanding the personality traits that may make individuals more likely to abuse their partners can significantly enhance education and awareness to address domestic gender based abuse.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Despite lacking data linking personality traits as predisposing factors to domestic gender based abuse, a growing body of research has pointed the latter's worldwide incidence and prevalence. Studies available indicates, 35% of women worldwide experience domestic gender based abuse (WHO, 2017), 36.6% prevalence rate in Sub-

Sahara Africa (Dako-Gyeke et al., 2019) with Kenya recording incidences of domestic gender based abuses among 50% of women population (FIDA, 2020). However, research on effects of perpetrators' personality traits towards their propensity to domestic gender based abuse remains scanty. Most works on domestic gender based abuse have been analysed from a victim's perspective, with minimal attempts to describe the abuse from the perpetrator's perspective. Most existing studies on aggressors have been conducted in a rather fragmentary manner.

The insufficient information occasioned by the lack of disclosure, among other factors, has resulted in little research focusing on the perpetrator psychology, creating a research gap on the need to understand some psychological aspects of the domestic gender based abuse perpetrators; particularly in the context of how their personality traits influence their abusive characteristics. The personality traits of the perpetrators may be a key influence in domestic gender based abuse. Therefore, little is identified on how personality traits of perpetrators contribute to their abusive behaviour. Thus, the present study examined the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to establish the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The following objectives guided the study:

- i. To determine prevalence of domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

- ii. To determine how openness influences domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- iii. To establish the relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- iv. To investigate the extent to which extroversion affect domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- v. To determine the extent to which agreeableness affects domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- vi. To determine the relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- vii. To find out intervention strategies that can minimize domestic gender based abuse in Kenya.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The study was answering the following questions:

- i. What is the influence of openness on domestic gender based abuse in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya?
- ii. What is the relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya?
- iii. To what extent does extroversion affect domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya?
- iv. To what extent does agreeableness affect domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya?
- v. What is the relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya?

- vi. What intervention strategies can minimize domestic gender based abuse in Kenya?

### **1.6 Hypotheses of the Study**

This study was based on the following hypotheses:

H<sub>0</sub>1: There is no statistically significant influence between openness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County Kenya.

H<sub>0</sub>2: There is no statistically significant relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

H<sub>0</sub>3: There is no statistically significant relationship between extroversion and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

H<sub>0</sub>4: There is no statistically significant relationship between agreeableness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

H<sub>0</sub>5: There is no statistically significant relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The outcomes of the research are beneficial to the Prison Services in understanding the personality of the inmates. Likewise, these findings will provide correctional facilities with the appropriate behavioural interventions based on an individual's personality to help reduce domestic gender based abuse once they complete their sentence term.

The findings will help boost the training of counsellors who work in prisons. Additionally, this study's findings will shed light and add knowledge to society and create awareness on the intervention strategies that can reduce domestic gender based abuse. Lastly, the findings will trigger interest in future research.

### **1.8 Justification of the Study**

Domestic gender based abuse in Kenya has long been ignored due to taboos associated with the vice. However, in recent times, this vice is increasingly being highlighted as a result cases involving prominent personalities in the country such as politicians, artists, religious leaders and media personalities among others. The extent of the abuse among communities in the country remains undetermined. The previous studies conducted on domestic gender based abuse was analysed from a victim's perspective, with minimal attempts to describe the abuse from the perpetrator's side. Most existing studies on aggressors have been conducted in a rather fragmentary manner with insufficient information and lack of disclosure resulting in little research focusing on the perpetrator psychology thus creating a research gap on the need to understand some psychological aspects of the domestic gender based abuse perpetrators particularly in the context of how their personality traits influence their abusive characteristics.

The personality traits of the perpetrators may be a key influence in domestic gender based abuse. Thus far, little is recognised on how personality traits of perpetrators contribute to their abusive behaviour. Hence, the current research investigated the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya.

### **1.9 Scope of the Study**

The population of the study was 10,334 convicts with the sample size of 370. The study location was the four prisons in Kiambu County. The variables of the study were Personality Traits (independent) and Domestic gender based abuse (dependent). The study employed a correlational research design. Personality trait of human behaviour and social learning theories guided the study. The study used questionnaires and focus

group discussion to collect data. Inferential statistics and Pearson correlation was used to analyse quantitative data while qualitative data was analysed and presented in themes and subthemes.

### **1.10 Limitations of the Study**

The study primarily focused on personality traits of domestic gender based abuse offenders serving sentences without considering domestic gender based abuse perpetrators not imprisoned for the crimes. This sampling may skew the findings and result in different outcomes for convicted perpetrators and offenders within the general population. The location of the study was a restricted facility, and the inmates may respond to the questions while under supervision, influencing their responses. Some respondents may not be willing to disclose some of the information required due to the nature of ongoing court proceedings and appeals. The study relied on self-reported data, which cannot be independently verified. Selective memory, telescoping, and attribution were the problems subject to data. The accuracy of the responses was enhanced by educating the respondents about the confidentiality of their answers and ensuring that they get to answer the questions in a confidential setting.

### **1.11 Assumptions of the study**

The following assumptions guided the study: -

- i. That all inmates have been perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse in either of its forms.
- ii. The personality trait namely Openness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, Extraversion and Agreeableness of the inmates influences domestic gender based abuse.

### **1.12 Operational Definition of Terms**

- Big Five Factors: Theory of the key characters that provide structure of personality.
- Domestic gender based abuse: Behaviour that is of violent in nature between couples living together or have separated.
- Inmates: The persons confined in the Prisons serving sentences.
- Offender: The person who committed the crime of domestic gender based abuse.
- Prisoners: The persons confined in the Prisons serving sentences.
- Personality trait: Features that outlines behaviours of an individual and his/her attributes.
- Perpetrator: The person convicted for the crime of domestic gender based abuse and serving sentence in the Prisons.
- Victim: The person who has been abused

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The aim of the study was to identify the personality traits and characteristics that may influence engagement in gender-based abuse. It seeks to identify if the personality dimensions of the five forces model are significant predictors of perpetrator behaviour in domestic gender based abuse. This chapter presents a definition, the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse and state of domestic gender based abuse globally and in Kenya. It also outlines the types of domestic gender based abuse and the theories and concepts related to domestic gender based abuse and Personality Traits, which underpin this study. Literature on different aspects of personality traits and the five factors model is also discussed at length in this section. Some of the treatment programs currently in place, the conceptual and theoretical framework of the study summarised this chapter.

#### **2.2 Prevalence of Domestic gender based abuse**

Domestic gender based abuse is one of the primary forms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) - Abusive behaviour in close relationships, resulting in physical, sexual, emotional, and psychosocial harm (Weisberg, 2018). Since these two terms are closely linked, most contexts and works of literature use IPV to refer to domestic gender based abuse (Rahman, 2019). Domestic gender based abuse often describes abuse between partners. In principle, the term describes broader forms of abuse in the domestic setting, such as abuse between parents/guardians and children or any form of abuse from a household member to another (Weisberg, 2018).

Domestic gender based mostly abuse the types of sexual offense, dominant or domineering, stalking, intimidation, neglecting and economic deprivation (Dutton, 2014).

It involves incidents of scary behaviour, physical fights or abuse be it sexual, emotional, physical, economical or psychological between adults previous or currently intimate partners or family members irrespective of gender or sexuality. Studies have recognised that interpersonal interactions of individual relationships and environmental factors results in abuses. (Heru, 2017). According to Heru (2017), intimate partner abuse is often two-sided or bidirectional where each partner is both an aggressor (perpetrator) and a victim according to many community and clinical studies.

Domestic gender based abuse has been happening all through globally for periods, and was earlier considered to be a household problem, and not one to be arbitrated by the community (Adams et. al. 2017). Through law changes and policy effects, domestic gender based abuse associated laws and policies have improved in severity due to the implication of domestic gender based abuse and the number of people who experienced abuse all over the world (Ahinkorah, 2020). The illegalisation of domestic gender based abuse turn out to be a necessity in order to safeguard the victims who experience abuse instigated by their close partners (Rogers, 1999).

According to Jeffrey Fagan (2016), in the 1960's, our people started to pay attention to the abuse committed within families. This abuse became an important target for legal intervention contrary to what was historically a private family matter. In the early 1970's, social policy toward female victims began to change and the criminal justice system began to improve its legal responses to protect women, and punish offenders of domestic gender based abuse (Ajayi, & Ezegebe, 2020). The criminal justice system

started focusing on the effects of abuse against intimate partners and criminal deterrence.

The study found that for many years, the reaction to domestic gender based abuse barred legal intervention and that law enforcement would consider domestic abuse as a dispute and refer abusers to counselling (Akpunne, 2016). The criminal justice system wished to extend the risks and penalties toward offenders who commit domestic gender based abuse and adopted deterrence ways like criminal punishment through incarceration, batterer treatment programs, and restraining orders to guard victims of domestic abuse (Altintas, & Bilici, 2018).

Global data published by WHO (2017) indicates that 35% of women worldwide highly experience partner abuse or non-partner sexual abuse in their era. This percentage includes a third of female worldwide experiencing forms of IPV. The prevalence of IPV ranges from 37.7% in the WHO Southeast Asia Region to 23.2% in developed countries, while in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, prevalence is 36.6%.

Individual country data from nine countries surveyed during a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicate (WHO, 2017) that ever-partnered women have experienced IPV ranging from 48% in Zambia to 18% in Cambodia. A similar analysis of DHS data from 10 countries reported that the prevalence of IPV ranged 75% in Bangladesh to 17% in Dominican Republic (McLeod, 2019).

A study conducted by the European Union Member States indicates that 22% of female aged 15 suffers physical or sexual abuse from partners. All member states reported a prevalence of between 13% and 32% (Rédai, 2019). Similar findings were reported where two million eight hundred women aged between 16 and 70 experienced sexual or physical abuse by partner or ex-partner. Ex-partners committed severe abuse with

62.7% of the reported cases being rape, according to an Italian national survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (Jones, 2018).

Archer's meta-analysis on domestic gender based abuse incidence revealed that women experience 65% of domestic abuse injuries (Langhinrichsen-Rohling, 2015). According to police records, 95% of child victims in Nicaragua were girls, while anonymous population-based surveys, 70% of child victims were girls and 30% boys (Flurry & Riecher-Rossler, 2010). Children exposed to domestic gender based abuse at a vulnerable age are likely to live in fear, anxiety or depression (Black, 2011).

The degree of seriousness and nature of offence are compromised due to stigma especially as regards to sexual abuse and resulting to domestic gender based abuse under-reporting (Amkoff, G., & Weishaar, 2013). Mostly, abuse takes place in families but is kept secret for reasons best known to the victims. Many women have frequently been treated with brutality in male-controlled societies over the centuries (Ogbuji, 2015).

Male-controlled society is where men are heads of the families and women and children are under their authority and sometimes women and children are abused and oppressed when the power invested in men is misused. (Andarge, & Shiferaw, 2018). Women suffer exploitation in forms of denial of inheritance, economic marginalization, lack of formal education, wife battering, wife inheritance, sexual abuse including incest and rape (Ellsberg, 2016).

According to Ogbuji (2015), domestic gender based abuse is any upsetting expression or conduct from a spouse against his/her partner or children that is deliberately intimidating and or imposing pain. Domestic gender based abuse includes numerous features of human living such as physical, emotional, psychological, social,

economic/financial, verbal, or spiritual. Feminist tolerances formed by the lived experiences of abused women and reinforced by research evidence have aided to develop conceptualization of domestic gender based abuse (Barnish, 2014).

The research findings expound the theories, issues related to vulnerability to discrimination, offender types, risk markers for perpetration, the harm done to females, and females responses to domestic gender based abuse (Appel, & Holden, 2018). The fact remains that domestic gender based abuse have affected individuals in a trusting environment and relationship (Bank, 2019). According to the United Kingdom criminal justice system, domestic gender based abuse is any assault between current partner and previous partners in a relationship.

Abuses related to gender based abuses includes sexual, physical, emotional and financial abuse, and use of children (Barnish, 2014). Police services generally limit their additional scope to abuse towards adult family member's incorporating abuse in other close relationships into their definitions whereas definitions by probation and child protection services (CPS) includes child abuse, though the CPS limits its sphere of activity to criminal offences (Criminal Justice Trials Commission, 2015).

Domestic gender based abuse has been recognized as a human right abuse and a major health and development issue that affect women of all ages (WHO, 2017). Broadly, domestic encompasses all forms of psychological, physical, economic, and sexual violence (SV) in a community or culture that are tied to the survivor's gender (UNDP, 2019). While data on sexual and domestic gender based abuse is scarce, it is believed that of women worldwide estimated 35 percent and 7%, respectively have undergone abuse. According to available data, over half of women aged 15 to 49 in Zambia (48%) and 39 percent of women in Kenya had suffered physical abuse, with 21% in the 2

countries reporting sexual abuse (Bair-Merritt et. al. 2014). Abuse against women can be traced back to long-standing discrimination against women, which stemmed not only from societal attitudes and sexist cultural practices, but also from gendered policies and laws that either failed to address gender equality issues or contained discriminatory provisions (Moses et. al. 2010).

WHO Reports show that in some countries, nearly 1 in 4 women is sexually abused by her partner which is also the reality in Tanzania. Besides, women are sometimes sexually abused in public spaces in their lifetime as it is reported by 92 per cent of women who participated in a study done in New Delhi, India in 2012, while others (88%) are verbally harassed. Domestic abuse is a serious and pervasive matter that influences the lives of millions of men, women, and children around the world (WHO, 2013). Every year, more than 1.3 million men, women, and children aged 15 to 44 die as a result of domestic abuse (WHO, 2016). Used narrowly domestic abuse covers incidents of physical beating such as punching, stabbing, slapping, throwing acid and setting on fire and choking that may result in injuries ranging from minor bruises to killing (UNFPA, 2016).

Watts and Zimmerman (2012) study found that, most common and severe form of abuse against women is abuse committed by their husband or an intimate partner and often due to sex inequality and the unequal balance of power. Abuse committed by intimate partners is often times used to enforce a man's position in the home and to gain subordination from the woman (Bajpai, & Bajpai, 2014).

The study found that up to 52 percent of women from around the world have reported physical abuse by an intimate partner in the previous year (Barnham et. al. 2017). The study on rape and sexual coercion found that most forced sex is perpetrated by someone

the victim knows such as an intimate partner. With this abuse typically perpetrated by an intimate partner, many health concerns and consequences are possible and prevention and intervention are necessary (Bannister, & Moyi, 2019).

The study provided some recommendations in order to help women suffering from domestic gender based abuse by their intimate partners (Black et. al. 2011). This study is aligned with the findings of the radical feminist theory, where victims of domestic gender based abuse are women, and we should promote more primary prevention methods (Blattman et al. 2015). Education programming and strengthen the health sectors response to domestic gender based abuse by providing education to healthcare providers and support services to women who do report the abuse to the health sector (Bhattacharjee et. al. 2020).

The study further confirms that repeated episodes of verbal abuse, harassment, confinement, threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberties and denial of freedoms are subjected to intimate partners (Humanitarian Practice Network 2014). Women have been frequently subjected to physical, psychological, and sexual abuse by intimate partners and relatives including brothers, lovers, or spouses, inside the family and home contexts, despite the fact that the symptoms and forms of domestic gender based abuse encountered differ from place to place (Ondicho, 2016). Normally, domestic gender based abuse starts as minor attacks and worsens both in intensity and regularity with time.

Marital abuse remains a worldwide societal problem with relatively developed countries like Canada reporting 102,500 cases of abuse in 2010 alone (Curry et al., 2018). Similar sexual, physical, and psychological abuse incidents were recorded among women in Japan (Honda et al., 2018). In England, more than 1,300 cases reported daily in the

police hotline were spousal abuse against women (El Abani & Pourmehdi, 2017). Although the police estimated the report to just 23% of all marital abuses, most victims opt not to report the incidents.

The level and incidence of spousal abuse in industrialised countries are lower than those of developing countries. Data from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) from a research conducted in the United States shows that the weight of IPV is not equally shared among different groups. A lifetime prevalence of IPV is highest among multi-racial men and women (Niolon, 2017). Javier (2017) argues that all groups, races, genders, societal classes, and education levels experience domestic gender based abuse. This argument is supported by Montalto (2016), who confirms that domestic gender based abuse transcends people, class or location and that perpetrators are no longer perceived as only low socio-economic men. IPV takes place in all cultural, religious, and socio-economic settings (WHO, 2017). While these scholars agree that domestic gender based abuse is a world-wide phenomenon that cuts across all groups, there are discrepancies in different settings depending on risk factors.

A global study on homicide shows alarming deaths because of IPV; 137 women are killed daily by their family members (UNODC, 2018). The study reports women killed by their intimate partners were 30,000; and that there has been an increase in intimate partner/family-related homicide from 48,000 in 2012 to 87,000 in 2017. Asia reported the highest number of intimate/family-related and partner-related homicides, followed by Africa; Africa was also the region where women are most at risk of being killed. The prevalence of IPV is fuelled by its lack of spontaneity (Rahman, 2019; UNODC, 2018). Recidivism is a significant problem as many cases show repeat offenders as the main perpetrators of IPV. A recent study in Australia concluded that nearly a quarter of men

who killed their partners were earlier abusive towards the women and almost half of them killed their partners within three months after the relationship ended (UNODC, 2018).

Domestic gender based abuse is extremely common all around the world. Women are particularly affected. Coercion, arbitrary restriction of liberty, and economic deprivation are all examples of psychological, sexual, or physical, abuse or threats (WHO, 2017). The framework is created by available statistics at the national, international, and global levels, which present a compelling case that cannot be ignored. World Health Organization highlights in the world, that around 35% of women have experience any one of the gender abuse which has affected their general health as well as self-development (WHO, 2017).

Preventing Sexual Gender-Based abuse was one of the goals of the Beijing Platform of Action in 1995 (Demographic Health Survey (DHS)- Malawi, 2004). Domestic gender based abuse and suicide rates are linked in the United States, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, India and Peru, according to studies (WHO, 2017). Statistics provided by the World Health Organization in 2007 based on investigations done in 24 countries across Asia, America and Europe, show that 20% to 50% of women were physical abused by their male partners. An international assessment from 140 countries on condition of women from 1996 to 2003 show that 21 percent to 60 percent of women were abused physically by their male partner (Namakanga, 2018).

Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise, and Watts (2005) studied the occurrence and health results of domestic gender based abuse against women from various countries and analysed data from 24,000 women collected in 10 different countries on incidence, adverse health results, and plans and services that women can practice so that they

handle the abuse they undergo from their intimate partners. The study found that abuse inflicted on women by an intimate partner is common all over the world (Naeem & Kingdom, 2010). Women that experienced physical and sexual abuse by an intimate partner was between 30 percent and 60 percent on average. Many negative health outcomes affected the victims of domestic gender based abuse due to physical and sexual abuse involved in the domestic gender based abuse (McCloskey, 2016). victims of domestic gender based abuse shown significantly greater levels of emotional discomfort and suicidal thoughts. The authors provided some recommendations in order to help women suffering from domestic gender based abuse by their intimate partners (McNeeley, 2021). This study is aligned with the conclusions of the radical feminist theory, where victims of domestic gender based abuse are women, and that is due to the intrinsic need for men to be hostile and prevailing over women.

The study recommended the promotion of primary prevention methods to reduce the incidence of domestic abuse (Moodley, & West, 2015). The study further recommends strengthening of the health sectors response policies to towards domestic gender based abuse and ensuring that healthcare providers are given education and support services to women who do report the abuse to the health sector (Piquero et. al. 2016). Finally, educating and training provided to the criminal justice system so that the different needs that victims of domestic gender based abuse can be fully understood.

Attitudes, cultural institutions and behaviours hinder men's or women's self-sufficiency that contributes to domestic gender based abuse in many African societies (Radatz, & Wright, 2016). Certain marriage practices can be disadvantageous to families, particularly when rituals like settlement and bride riches tainted by western consumer culture (Briere & Jordan, 2014). Dowry has been an expected feature of the marital deal

over time. In effect, dowry demands can grow into provocation, intimidations, and abuse, leading to couples committing suicide, divorcing, or remarrying (Bouffard et. al. 2018).

Almost every traditional African community was patriarchal, and women's roles were clearly subordinated within this framework (Cafcass, 2017). In African customary law, this inequity has been institutionalized. In most traditional societies, women, for instance, are not considered co-owners of marital property and no right to inherit from their husbands. In this scenario, African custom and traditions hold authority, which explains domestic gender based abuse (Dahabreh, & Hernán, 2019). Some argue that in traditional African society, wife bashing is considered natural.

Uneven power distribution among, the acceptance of male promiscuity, African cultural relationship, the influence of polygamy and the dominance of larger family over the married couple are all cultural practices that perpetuate gender abuse (Dimovitz, 2015). As per Dewar, (2018), quarrels about money and jealousy regularly lead to abuse in Zimbabwe. When a wife inquires about her husband's extramarital activities, she is perceived as questioning his authority. In regions of Latin America and the Near East, a man's decency is typically tied to female chastity of the women in his family. Fairley, (2014) notes that male honour greatly contributes to excuse of gender abuse and worsen the consequences of the abuse.

Gender disaggregated data shows that women endure most of the burden of IPV, as men are the most common perpetrators; this differs from data on men, which shows that are they likely to experience abuse from strangers and friends than by intimate partners are men (WHO, 2017). A survey in Ethiopia of male college students found that 16.9% reported perpetrating acts of sexual abuse and 16% were found to have physically

abused an intimate partner or non-partner (WHO, 2017). Similarly, age-related data shows both young girls and older women experience IPV, a South African study (WHO, 2017) reported 42% of females between 13-23 years of age experience physical abuse in intimate relationships.

A report by the National Crime Research Centre in Kenya indicates that 58.3% of female and 51.5% of male respondents have experienced domestic conflict (victim and perpetrator) (Njagi, 2017). Thus, more women have experienced intimate partner abuse than men, 9% of ever-married men and 39% of ever-married women experienced sexual and physical abuse perpetrated by spouses or intimate partner. The percentage of women and men in Kenya who have experienced physical and sexual abuse since age 15 is 54% and 44% respectively for physical abuse and 14% and 6% for sexual abuse. The survey also looked at the prevalence of physical abuse 12 months before the study and found out that 12% of men and 20% of women have experienced physical abuse.

The study shows that an intimate partner is the principal perpetrator of sexual abuse, with 55% and 37% of ever-married men and women had reported the perpetrators of sexual abuse to be current spouses while 28% and 25% for former partners, respectively (Njagi, 2017). Conversely, never-married women reported that strangers were the common perpetrators of sexual abuse while for men; it was 'others.' Chiang, Howard, and Mwangi (2018) indicate that the two commonly reported perpetrators of physical abuse among married women were current husband and former husband at 57% and 24%, respectively. Contrastingly, the most common perpetrator among married men was 'other' at 46%, followed by teachers at 29%. Only 1 in 10 men reported the perpetrator to be their current spouse when it comes to physical abuse (Bouffard, & Zedaker, 2016).

In Kenya, wife-beating is considered part of marriage and is the most common form of domestic gender based abuse (Ondicho, 2018). The beatings are ‘attributed’ to the wife’s behaviours and serve as a ‘punishment.’ The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Report in 2019 confirmed that the reporting period had witnessed persistent reports of such cases in the media despite Kenya having adequate laws to prevent and respond to Sexual and GBV. The report cited poor coordination among law enforcers, judiciary, and other government agencies as a gap in the system (KNCHR, 2019).

Domestic abuse in Kenya is not by any chance a new phenomenon but problem that has been worsen by modern conditions. Relatively little is known about abuse against women by men despite being a widespread problem. Many cases go unreported or unacknowledged by the law enforcement agencies but also because it is accepted as man’s fair means of disciplining (his wife/wives) of women generally (UN Women, 2015). Most abused women rarely tell anyone out of the fear that tacit acknowledgment will jeopardize the integrity of the family and fear of their victimizations and most women /families often deny the existence of the problem (MRC, 2013). In Kenyan societies domestic abuse is over and over again tolerated as part of normal behavior and is acceptable in the name of old-style values (Maurice, 2013). As a result, the abuse goes on mostly unrecognized, unreported, and without punishment, and as a result, continues unabated.

Domestic abuse in Kenya is a criminal offense and there are several pieces of legislations that deal with the vice. These include the Sexual Offences Act; Domestic Violence and Protection Act, the Marriage Act, Penal Code, Matrimonial Property Act and Anti-FGM Act to protect women against all forms of GBV perpetrated by men on

women (Bowman, 2013). All these laws are meant to ensure women enjoy their dignity and integrity in the society and keep them safe from any form of abuse. Women still continue to suffer from GBV despite the existence of these laws. Some scholars such as Ondicho, (2016) have argued that there is a difference between law in theory and law in practice. The existence of a law does not mean that it is being applied. The government is obliged to sensitize its citizens on these laws and ensure there is a budget for their enforcement. All the institutions of law enforcement must be trained and equipped on how to prevent, protect and respond to GBV for proper implementation of the laws.

Makayoto et. al. (2012) A cross-sectional research carried out in Kisumu District Hospital, Kenya, amongst randomly selected pregnant women with an aim to find out the incidence and causes associated with intimate partner abuse among expectant women. The participants gave self-reports of their own experiences intimate partner abuse and the associated risk factors using a structured questionnaire. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the 110 sample population experience abuse during prenatal period. 29% with emotional, sexual assault (12%) and physical abuse at (10%) (Kamweya et al., 2013). International Federation of Women Lawyers-Kenya, recorded 5,200 Kenyan women experience domestic gender based abuse including cases of homicides reported annually (Ogbuji, 2015). The figures showing prevalence of domestic gender based abuse are high and increasing daily, the incidence of domestic gender base abuse is worrying and worries all levels of society. The pattern troubles victims and perpetrators compromising their life and making them live in fear of disclosing the abuse because of so many threats in their lives (Ogbuji, 2015).

A study conducted in Makueni County by (Musau et al, 2012) on factors that contribute to abuse against women on socio-economic and culture indicates that 58.3% of men

committed sexual and physical abuse against their female counterparts. Generally, gender-based abuse affects millions of women with long term effect that includes death, disabilities, emotional and psychological disorders and chronic medical conditions including high blood pressure. Domestic gender based abuse affects women differently as they are not a homogenous group, fear and intimidation reduces women's active participation in the society (Nancy & Pirlott, 2016).

From the researcher's perspective the following observations have been made. Domestic gender based abuse remains a hidden problem in our society and deeply entrenched in cultural beliefs about gender roles. Domestic gender based abuse is often discourages women from coming out to openly speak about their experiences or to seek help including legal redress and ends up in marriage and family privacy coupled with feelings of guilt and embarrassment (Commonwealth Fund, 2012).

Aura-Adhiambo (2015) cited that, women and girls who are exposed to the gender specific type of abuse found out that there are socially recognized disciplinary cases such as slapping women / youth to serious domestic gender based abuse by their intimate partners using blunt guns, abduction and gang rape, sadistic sexual and non-sexual torture practices. Additionally, violent deaths and mutilations were mostly advanced on women and girls across various societies in the country. In the same way, FIDA (2014) decrees that the majority of cases of domestic gender based abuse against women in Kenya have mostly occurred in private homes where no individuals have bothered to investigate and are subsequently not reported anywhere.

Additionally, it is unfortunate that incidences of abuse usually take place in the presence of children (Lopez-Avila, 2016). Furthermore, Children such as these end up becoming victims of domestic gender based abuse for the greater part of their childhood due to

mental and physical abuse. The negative experience may later replicate itself and perpetuate them in their adult lives. Too little is achieved by the legal system of the Kenyan government and the community does not take care of the sin that occurs among them in the first place (FIDA, 2014).

Data collection on domestic gender based abuse has gained momentum in the 20th and 21st century in both industrialised and emerging countries although the challenges of collecting this form of data continue to be a barrier in acquiring accurate data (Macaulay, 2022). The challenges range from different cultural and societal interpretations of domestic gender based abuse, secrecy and sensitivity surrounding domestic gender based abuse reporting, safety and protection of the victim providing the information (Goodey et al., 2017) and fear of repercussions, especially in close-knit communities. Besides, women are reluctant to report due to police not taking the report seriously and economic and emotional dependency (UNODC, 2018). However, reporting on domestic gender based abuse through social media has increased with the rise of global network platforms and the growth of smartphone usage. In 2018, 357 cases were reported in January (Bwale, 2018).

Adequate measures need to be in place to address the challenges of data collection during the entire process, for example, adequate training of female interviewers to provide a conducive environment for the victim (Marizelia, 2017). Other challenges include the difficulty in developing tools that can sufficiently capture all aspects of physical and sexual abuse (WHO, 2017). Disaggregation of data by gender, rural/urban and geographical settings instead of extrapolating populations will provide more insight into domestic gender based abuse.

The increase in the study of domestic gender based abuse has grown exponentially, increasing the amount of information on domestic gender based abuse, its causes, and effects (Marsella, & White, 2019). However, with data emerging on its prevalence, it is evident that there is a need for further evidence and analytical studies if sustainable treatment programs are to be developed in addition to the ongoing programs. Javier and Herron (2017), prominent scholars on domestic gender based abuse, have agreed that sustainable solutions have not yet been found, and therefore, there is a need to explore further and develop more evidence and knowledge in this area.

### **2.3 Types of Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

To better understand the abuse phenomenon, the study was looking at the four forms of abuse: physical, sexual, emotional, and financial abuse. Physical abuse is harmful acts targeting one's body resulting in injury. Such acts can take many shapes including slapping, hitting, kicking, and beating in domestic gender based abuse. Physical abuse is the most noticeable form of abuse (Ondicho, 2018). The American Psychology Association explains sexual abuse as “unwelcomed sexual action, with offenders using power, making intimidations or taking benefit of victims unable to consent” (*Sexual Abuse*, n.d.).

Battering is the most common kind of physical abuse. It's a pattern of behaviour that involves instilling fear and intimidation in others so as to obtain control over them, often with the threat or use of abuse (Marzano et. al. 2011). Battering occurs when a person considers, he has the right to control others. Men in the family are the most common culprits in all societies. The most common victims of battery are women (McLean, & Gallop, 2013). Physical Battering involves physical attacks or aggressive actions on the part of the abuser, which can vary from bruises to murder. It usually

starts with innocuous encounters that evolve into more frequent and serious attacks (Ouellet et. al. 2016).

Physical and psychological abuse go hand in hand, and the most common response is depression, which is reported by the majority of battered women. Emotional or psychological abuse can take the form of vocal or nonverbal communication (Everett et. al. 2017). It will probably dissolve casualties' fearlessness and freedom to make them accommodating and limit their ability to escape. Psychological mistreatment can take many structures, including hollering, ridiculing, accusing, and disgracing (Palmer, & Parekh, 2013). Controlling behaviour, incorporates segregation, horrifying, risks of savagery, and scheming behaviour. Many battered ladies say the mental impacts of home grown maltreatment affect a huge effect on their lives in any event, when there has been perilous or handicapping actual viciousness (World Bank, 2019). Regardless of this, there is quite often a drive to mark aggressive behaviour at home as actual viciousness, whether it is genuine or undermined.

In contrast, emotional (psychological) abuse negatively impacts one's feelings and takes forms such as accusations of cheating, constantly arguing, insults, threats of hurt and to take away children (WHO, 2017). Despair is the most common response to psychological abuse, with the majority of battered women reporting depression. Emotional or psychological abuse can take the form of vocal or nonverbal communication (Roberts et. al. 2018). Its goal is to erode victims' self-confidence and independence in order to make them submissive and limit their capacity to flee.

According to Chhabra, (2018) on the rate of emotional abuse, 80 percent of women in America have suffered both physical and emotional abuse. A survey conducted in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, Black et al (2011) on intimate

partner and sexual abuse revealed that 48.4 percent of women had suffered emotional abuse alone. Post-traumatic stress disorders are caused by emotional/psychological harm (Christofides, 2014). Survivors of gender-based abuse face a mental and physical health crisis. All of these research show that GBV survivors in various regions of the world endure emotional and psychological abuse in addition to other forms of abuse (Ellsberg et. al. 2014).

Women who have been emotionally abused feel lonely and sad, and their self-esteem suffers as a result. According to a survey conducted by FIDA Kenya (2016), on survivors of emotional abuse, 80% of ladies' overcomers of domestic gender based abuse who participated in their lawful guide program had proof of psychological mistreatment. These women were then positioned in a gathering treatment program to assist them with mending genuinely so they could keep chipping away at their cases and recover their confidence. In Kenya, 80% of ladies have revealed coercive control and unfriendly conduct from their personal connection, which is viewed as psychological mistreatment (FIDA Kenya, 2016).

In addition, the effect of emotional abuse on the survivors of mental health has substantial and life-threatening consequences (Dyer et. al. 2019). Emotionally abused women are more prone to suffer from stress and stress-related illnesses such as PTSD, depression, panic attacks, sleeping and eating problems. Women who have been the victims of emotional abuse have high blood pressure (Ferguson, and Malouf, 2016). Some women who are fatally depressed and humiliated commit themselves when there is no other way out of a violent relationship. Women having sufficient financial resources fled the country to evade the perpetrator (WHO, 2017). Finally, emotional abuse makes it more difficult for mothers to provide for and care for their children.

Stress can lead to lower productivity at work, which can lead to women being fired. Some women cope with the stress of being fired by abusing alcohol, committing suicide, contracting a fatal illness, or going insane (Flishe et. al. 2017).

Financial abuse involves exerting control over a victim's desire to acquire, own and use financial resources (Renner, & Boel-Studt, 2017). Financial abuse victims may be barred from working and have their money restricted by the abuser. Monetary abuse is a type of domestic and family abuse in which a person's money are harmed and their desires to become economically self-sufficient are hampered (Fulu et. al. 2015).

According to Briere, & Scott, (2016), financial abuse occurs when one intimate partner and no income and the other partner is in control over the right to use monetary resources. Diminishing the victims' ability to support himself and forces the victim to remain obedient to continue dependency on the perpetrator financially. Domestic gender based abuse involves all forms of endangerment, kidnapping, criminal coercion, harassment, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, or stalking (Cafcass and Women's Aid, 2017).

Perpetrators may well be psychologically sick whereas the victims could be physically unfit this is influenced by individual variables such as personality traits and illnesses (Briere, 2012). Environmental variables on the other hand include situations which one would be suffering from are acute or chronic stress due to financial challenges (poverty), intoxication (with drugs such as alcohol and cannabis sativa), narcissistic (selflessness) injuries, acute or chronic illness, as well as losses in life factors (Bulte et. al. 2017). Alcohol consumption and emotional illness can be co-morbid with abuse and challenges in eradicating domestic gender based abuse (Clarke, 2013). Modern-day arrangement has been reached that a mutual description of domestic gender based abuse

should mean to assaults committed to family members and intimates in adult relationships (Coker, & McQuoid, 2015).

Organisations' escalations of these crucial descriptions largely contextualize domestic gender based abuse and focus on main concerns (Curtis, and Burns, 2016). Domestic gender based abuse is mostly characterized as involving a pattern of forcible abuse of power, controlling behaviour aimed at forming or maintaining authority, particularly in male-controlled societies that is common among spouses (Cunha, & Gonçalves, 2018). The perpetrators abuse the victims through illegal or sub-criminal engagements, some of which may add up to an offence of harassment. Women have been perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse in heterosexual relationships (Dowling et. al. 2021). Furthermore, domestic gender based abuse occur in lesbian or gay partnerships where the perpetrator exercises power over the other partner in western countries.

Intimate partner relationships are susceptible to financial abuse. It can also happen in a variety of other relationships, such as family and friendships (Durose et. al. 2005). This covers situations in which a person is vulnerable because they rely on others for day-to-day help (E.M, 2012). As a result of the abuse, victims frequently lose their employment due to absenteeism due to illness. Their livelihood may be jeopardized by absences caused by court hearings. Victims may have to relocate several times in order to avoid assault (Fall et. al. 2010). Moving is usually expensive and disrupts employment continuity. As they get older, this causes them to become destitute.

A person who is in a relationship with economic abuse might not take the incomes needed to make ends meet on a daily basis (Friedman et. al. 2011). Dependence on a spouse for financial support can be a huge roadblock to ending a relationship. For instance, the woman may be unable to collect the necessary funds to quit the

relationship (García-Moreno, 2015). Economic abuse, like domestic and family abuse in general, might go undetected until a woman has left a relationship to escape abuse. A time crisis for the woman may occur, who is involved with range of issues. She is to face significant financial crisis as a result of the separation and parenting, such as health care, housing, and legal support (Green et. al. 2015). Women may leave domestic gender based abuse situations unemployed, with no or bad credit, and with unpaid obligations.

Hindering a companion from obtaining assets, restricting how much assets accessible to the person in question, or controlling the casualty's financial assets are generally instances of monetary maltreatment (Everett et. al. 2017). The motivation behind impeding a companion from getting assets is to diminish the casualty's capacity to support oneself, constraining that person to depend on the culprit for monetary help. This incorporates obstructing the casualty from getting schooling, securing position, keeping up with or developing their vocations, or gathering resources (Gupta, & Samuels, 2017).

Compelling or persuading a family member to sign administrative work, selling property, or variation of a will is an illustration of monetary maltreatment (Gupta et al. 2017). Family members, the community at large, existing establishments and government officials can be in every way engaged with this kind of savagery (Heise et. al. 2019). One more sort of financial savagery is obstructive official practice, which denies ladies the capacity to practice and partake in their common, social, monetary and political privileges. The key culprits are regularly the lady's family, local area, foundations, and the state (Henrica, & Jansen, 2019)).

What's more, the victimizer might place the casualty on a remittance, keenly monitor how the casualty utilises his cash and spend the victim money without their authorization, setting the casualty paying off debtors, or altogether void the casualty's assets to restrict accessible assets (Hilton, & Eke, 2016). Assuming a recompense is interrupted or there comes conflict over the avocation on the cash spent, the victimizer might cause the casualty with psychological physical, or sexual, mistreatment (Hines et. al. 2020). Economic abuse can have very serious repercussions in regions of the world where women rely on their husbands for survival, female chances for employment is minimal and lacks governmental aid. Both moms and children have been linked to hunger as a result of abusive relationships (Kahn, 2020). Withholding food, for example, is a recorded type of family abuse in India.

Social implications of gender-based abuse due to access to services provision, stressful relationships with health care professionals and employers, social isolation, and homelessness are all issues that people face (Hilton, & Ennis, 2020). To increase your reliance on him or her, isolation from the outside world due to abusive relationship. He or she can make it impossible for you to visit your family or friends, as well as go to work or school. You may require authorization to do anything, go anywhere, or visit anyone.

Kisiang'ani (2016) in his study noted that the increase in the political leadership of women in Kenyan, much is not seen them playing on the gender role in decision making and planning of gender-responsive projects. Despite the availability of gender equality laws and policies, their functionality of gender mainstreaming remains low.

It is due to these learnt beliefs that women tend to take up fewer and less important roles in community projects (Karim, and Baxter, 2016). The women will tend to shy

away from positions of power and influence and instead offer minimal contributions. Culture adversely affects the involvement of female in community development programs. The According to UNESCO report (2018) it is at present generally established that Africa`s future was subject to the formation of a new relationship between genders in the general political and economic practises where the idea of cultural adjustment ought to apply to every socio-cultural value that oversee the concepts of relationships between male and female in the general public.

Study on culture effect on women participation by Joycelyn (2011) findings showed that gender egalitarian societies don't practice traditional gender roles. This is in line with Hofstede's masculine and feminine argument. Countries with high gender egalitarian scores like Hungary and Russia recorded a higher women literacy rates, a significant percentage of women working and lower level of sex occupation segregation. Spain and Switzerland showed low levels of gender egalitarian and lower female workforce and low literacy rates (Kenardy et. al. 2016).

These forms of abusive behaviour are interrelated as one type of abuse results in another and sometimes even happen simultaneously. This connection is described by (Wekerle & Kerig, 2017), where physical abuse is portrayed to be accompanied by sexual abuse in most cases, which also advances emotional abuse. A WHO multi-country study reported that 23-56% of female who reported gender based abuse where they experienced physical and sexual abuse from their close partners.

In Kenya, jealousy, or anger from their husbands when the wives talked to other men was a primary controlling behaviour (53%) displayed in domestic gender based abuse according to the Demographic and Health Survey (Njagi, 2017). The need to know where their wives were coming second at 41%, accusations of infidelity and restrictions

in meeting female friends were other controlling behaviours. Interestingly, these were the same controlling behaviours displayed by women perpetrators in domestic gender based abuse.

In terms of spousal characteristics, spouses who display the following characteristics are more likely to experience domestic gender based abuse; husband displays five controlling behaviours (13%), the husband gets drunk often (10%), and wife who fears husband (9%) (Njagi, 2017). The scenario also applies where wives who get drunk sometimes (52%) are most likely to have committed abuse against their spouses.

#### **2.4 Personality Traits on Human Behaviour - Big Five-Personality Model**

The American Psychological Association (2020) defines personality as ‘individual differences in distinctive forms of thoughtful, feeling and behaving’ and focuses on appearances of a person and ‘how these parts of a person come together as a whole. ‘Personality determine characteristics behaviour and thought of an individual in the dynamic organization of psychophysical system, according to Allport (Kutty, 2019).

Many scholars have linked personality traits to human behaviour in various settings. Research carried out by Straus; Gelles & Steinmetz (1980) showed that individuals who overreact to low stimuli have tendencies of violent behaviour. On the other hand, offenders are seen to have low levels of emotional intelligence, which plays a vital role in relationships. The offenders are less sensitive to others’ emotions and have less sense of guilt (Rode, Rode, & Maciej, 2015).

Kosson et al. (2016), in their investigation of IPV perpetrators, found that the offenders can be grouped into three anti-social offenders who have a high level of psychopathic traits. Dysphoric offenders who are apprehensive, depressive and offenders with low levels of pathology. A study in Brazil looked at 170 heterosexual couples and reported

that ‘mood instability and impulsiveness personality’ traits interpreters IPV committed by women while for men, the traits exhibited were aggressiveness and paternal physical abuse. This study showed that personality traits better explained women’s violent behaviour while for men, violent behaviour was explained by family experiences (Madalena, Carvalho, & Falcke, 2018).

According to Keltner & Steele (2018), an ‘abusive personality’ towards intimate partners is a combination of anxiety, low self-esteem, and chronic traumatic symptoms. Personality analysis has also been used in other sectors, especially in the corporate sector to improve performance. The study of personality traits is essential for entrepreneurs in occupational choice (Kerr et al., 2017).

Results from a study by Ahmad & Poespowidjojo (2017) showed that individuals with high level of customer- oriented behaviour is associated openness to experience conscientiousness, extraversion and agreeableness whereas no or low level of customer-oriented behaviour is associated with individuals who possess high level of neuroticism.’

Karugahe (2019) agreed that understanding the personality traits of both victims and perpetrators of IPV is imperative in assisting professionals in predicting behaviour and knowing how to respond. To understand much better, the study of personality, it is important to understand the history of personality research and the development of the Big Five model.

Raymond Cattell (1965), a proponent of multiple personality traits, used factor analysis to assess behaviours and identified 16 personality factors. This assessment test had 160 questions, with ten questions related to each personality factor (McLeod, 2017). The

five factors in the Five-Factor personality inventory assesses the dimensions of agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, and neuroticism.

#### **2.4.1 Openness to Experience**

Openness to Experience talks about the complexity and depth of an individual's mental life and experiences' (John & Srivastava, 1999). There are two types of personality associated with openness "*the first personality consists of traits namely cautious, consistent and conservative*". The second consists of traits namely "curiosity, inventive and imaginative". It is the third factor in the scale, and it includes fantasy, feelings, actions, ideas, and values. Williams & Simms (2018) define openness as being valued intellectual matters, aesthetically reactive, nonconforming, or rebellious. On this scale, people who have high spend time reflecting on things, have vivid imaginations, or excellent ideas about issues. They are flexible in their engagement with the environment, creative and willing to try new things. According to Lebowitz (2016a), they love to learn, enjoy the arts, and like to meet new people. An individual who is low on this trait is rigid and prefers to stick to what they know. They are traditional and compartmentalized in their thinking.

Monita, Jon, Aliaksandra and Gretchen (2017) while studying whether personality trait mediate relationships between childhood abuse found that childhood abuse predicted increase openness to experience and concluded that childhood abuse is associated with personality.

Jardim et al (2019) while studying the affiliation among childhood maltreatment and geriatric depression and in considering the effect of personality trait in their findings revealed that extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness were

mediators between childhood maltreatment and depression. However, they found that openness was not a mediator.

Seinfeld, S., Arroyo-Palacios, J., Iruretagoyena, G. et al. (2018). In their study on assessing the effect of abusive behaviours and the compassion that causes risks on the psychological effect of domestic gender based abusers found that, male who are domestic gender based abusers have little fear towards their female partner whereas, male who are not abusive in nature have fear of committing abusive offenses.

#### **2.4.2 Conscientiousness**

Conscientiousness includes the traits of confidence, goal-directed, organized, self-discipline, and responsible. There are two types of personalities associated with Conscientiousness “*easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless*” and the second consist of traits namely “*efficient, disciplined and well organized*”. People who pay attention to details and like order in their different things have high conscientiousness. Conscientiousness is described as the tendency to control impulses (John & Srivastava, 1999), be organized, complete tasks, self-discipline, reliable, and work towards achieving long term goals (Soto, 2016; Ackerman, 2020). While people with low scores in this trait are impulsive, erratic and are easily distracted from tasks (Soto, 2016), these people are more likely to engage in substance abuse (Ackerman, 2020).

Altintas, M., & Bilici, M. (2018) In examining the relationship between childhood abuse and depressive disorders and its association with personality traits and how it is mediated by the Big Five personality trait found that, depression in adulthood is strongly associated with childhood abuse. A child experienced abuse at tender age in life develops emotional instability during adulthood as evident in the Big Five personality traits. All childhood forms of abuse are linked to emotional instability

including control of social demographic factors. Emotional stability decreases as increase in physical and emotional abuse experienced.

### **2.4.3 Extroversion**

Extraversion focuses on traits such as assertiveness, talkativeness, sociability, and positive emotions. There are two types of personalities associated with Extraversion “*more solidary, quiet and reserved*” the second consist of traits namely “*outgoing, friendly and energetic*”. Individuals who like drawing attention or being the life of the party have high extraversion. Extroversion is linked to social interaction (Lebowitz, 2016a), and these individuals draw energy from interacting with other people. An introvert is a person who is low on the extraversion scale. They tend to shy around people or do not talk a lot (McLeod, 2017). Introverts draw energy from their solitude and are quiet. Introverts are reserved and control their emotions very well in sticking to their plans (McLeod 2017).

### **2.4.4 Agreeableness**

Agreeableness is associated with straightforward, trust, polite, compliance, and tender mindedness. There are two types of personalities associated with Agreeableness “*more solidary, quiet and reserved*” the second consist of traits namely “*outgoing, friendly and energetic*”. Individuals who tend to be soft-hearted and feel other people’s emotions have high rate on this scale (Williams & Simms, 2018). These people are pleasant, willing to forgive, treat others with respect (Lebowitz, 2016a; Soto, 2016). People who tend to be argumentative, blunt, rude, antagonistic, and selfish are low on this trait (Ackerman 2020; Soto 2016).

#### **2.4.5 Neuroticism**

Neuroticism focuses on emotional stability and includes traits such as anger, impulsivity, hostility, and anxiety. There are two types of personalities associated with Neuroticism “*more detached, proud and uncooperative*” the second consist of traits namely “*friendly, good natured and compassionate*”. Characteristics of a person with high scores of neuroticism consist of fear, anger, and dejection. These people are prone to interpersonal problems and have unstable relationships and unrealistic expectations in relationships (Williams & Simms, 2018). According to Soto (2016), these individuals experience negative emotions, suffer from depression, and are emotionally volatile. Individuals who are low on neuroticism can manage their emotions and remain calm and optimistic (Soto, 2016). They are confident, have high self-esteem, brave and are not overcome by worry (Ackerman, 2020).

In a study by Karugahe (2019) in Uganda, the personality traits of domestic gender based abuse perpetrators were evaluated. They were found to have higher neuroticism scores than victims and displayed high anxiety, depression and reacted slowly to aversive stimuli. The perpetrators scored highly on neuroticism, which involved being moody, emotional, and having low self-esteem. The perpetrators also had relatively high psychoticism levels: un-empathetic, anti-social, impulsive, impersonal, and tough-minded.

#### **2.5 Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

Domestic abuse emerges common issues across every cultural and socio-economic status world-wide and significantly affecting women's capability to participate in sustainable development (Klein, Chesworth, Howland-Myers, Rizo & Macy, 2019). Domestic abuse is defined as any aggression behavior within the home, classically

involving the violent abuse of a partner or a spouse (WHO, 2017). Domestic abuse is any aggression in-home behaviour, typically involving partner abuse. additionally, domestic abuse is characterized by death, injury, psychological and emotional abuse resulting in social-economic destruction of the victim's means of livelihood,

The women whose rights are violated become depressed or preoccupied with the abuse and deprived of developmental initiatives and aspirations. They are emotionally withdrawn and have feelings of helplessness. Numerous studies have discussed the causes of domestic gender based abuse and several theories have advanced concepts to answer this wide-ranging question (Louis Armstrong, 2018).

This domestic gender based abuse affects mainly children as they witness the perpetrators commits the abuse in vicinity of their homesteads either to another person or themselves resulting in physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual damage as they watch or see as it occurs (Whitfield, Anda, Dube, and Felitti, 2003). World Health Organization (2016), pointed out that domestic abuse is experienced by 1 in 3 women within their lifetime. Criminal justice responses systems needs to be strengthened to cap abusers and victims of domestic gender base abuse as countrywide prevalence increases.

This section assessed domestic gender based abuse theories but focused more on theories related to the perpetrators to find viable solutions (Javier, 2017). In his book 'Understanding domestic gender based abuse: Theories, Challenges and Remedies,' Javier agrees with the importance of focusing more on the perpetrator (2017) in finding viable solutions.

Social Learning theorists see abuse as a learned behaviour and not an intrinsic behaviour as suggested by frustration-aggression theory. A study in Bangladesh done by

Rahman (2019) shows that abuse is not intrinsic in men but is learned as an outcome of *'misconstrued socialization'*. This finding contributes to programs that focus on shifting social norms to curb cultural practices like FGM in societies where this is prevalent. This theory has been used to explain domestic gender based abuse's widely held concept that it is learned when children witness abuse when growing up. These children are more likely to grow up with trust issues and feelings of anger resulting in violent behaviours. Reviews on previous studies have established that 60% of men who were perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse witnessed abuse in their families (Soriano (2017). Data in Kenya shows that men who witnessed abuse perpetrated by their fathers towards their mothers are more likely to commit physical abuse against their spouse by 44% compared to men who did not witness this at 30% (Njagi, 2017). However, critics of this concept have argued that not all children become perpetrators as some vow never to be involved in domestic gender based abuse and that what is learned can also be unlearned.

Feminist Theory advanced by the feminist movement that gained momentum in the 1970's views domestic gender based abuse because of male dominance and superiority over women, which is perpetuated mostly in patriarchal societies. In these societies, men exert power over women making women live in fear. According to this theory, tradition has legitimized this behaviour in men, resulting in men displaying controlling and correcting aggressive behaviour towards women (Rahman, 2019). Bride-price negotiations, lack of land rights in some communities and polygamy practices (Ondicho, 2018) are examples of male dominance in Kenyan communities. Related to societal bias, media reporting on IPV tends to blame the victim for their deaths (Luo, 2019) while providing sympathetic attention to alleged perpetrators. Critics of feminist theorists argue that this theory does not explain why some women become domestic

gender based abuse perpetrators while living in a patriarchal society. In this study of domestic gender based abuse, Rahman (2019) looks at psychodynamic theory based on historical theories from scholars like Sigmund Freud, Erick Erikson, and Alfred Adler. Freud is known for his concept id, ego and superego. In this theory, personality develops from childhood to adulthood and any interruption to the development may result in a personality disorder, which affects the character of the person. These theories also argue that there are conscious and subconscious influences on a person's behaviour. Montalto (2016) reports that studies from a -biological standpoint have highlighted that when the brain is damaged in the temporal lobes and hypothalamus, it may result in high chances of violent behaviour.

Personality theories look at how a person thinks, speaks, and behaves, and how a personality disorder like aggressive, narcissist, and anti-social are risk factors of domestic gender based abuse (Rahman, 2019). Gilbert & Daffern, 2011 cited in Rahman, 2019 describe two studies conducted on personality disorders among convicted violent offenders, showing that the offenders possessed either an-social personality disorder or narcissistic and paranoid personality ranging from 47 to 69 percent. When assessing the perpetrator, psychological factors include the following list of characteristics; lack of control, hostile, disruptive, non-tolerant, arrogance, rigid, anxious, short-tempered, sensitive, insecure, argumentative, poor communicator and suspicious (Meichenbaum, 2007 cited in Javier 2017). The behaviour of men who perpetrate domestic gender based abuse includes overreaction when criticized and when rejected. These men do not accept negative feedback from their partners and lack a sense of empathy for their partner's feelings (Javier, 2017).

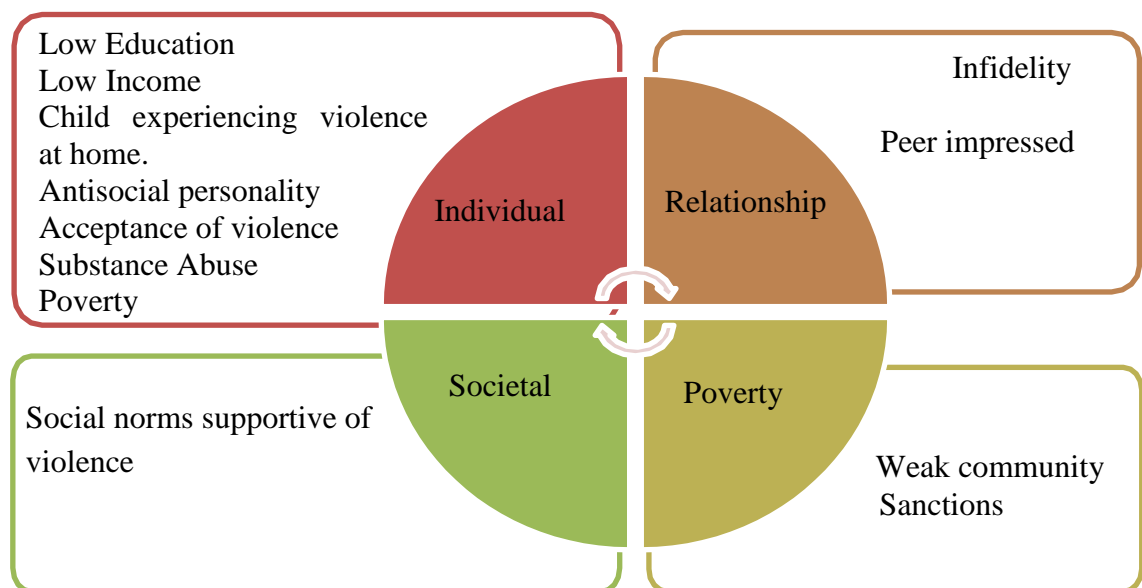
According to the radical feminist theory, the nature of a man is built on criminal behaviour and it is their nature to be aggressive and dominant. Lanier, Henry, and Anastasia (2015), in his study found that, men commit crime for their innate need to demonstrate their control and dominance over women. Men condoned behaviour in the society are aggression and dominance and remains the survival strategies used by men to oppress females to be submissive. According to Richard Amaral (2011), women remain submissive due to cooperative and nurturing nature and male to be aggressive and highly competitive making women to give in easily. In the radical feminist theory subordination of females is the ultimate goal as rooted in the believes where men remain superior to females. Women in this scenario is seen as property used to satisfy male sexual needs and reproduce.

Hyde Nolan and Juliao (2012), in the control theory, male remains in control of the female within the relationship with an aim of dominance over the other members of the family. The use of threats and other abusive tactics are used to gain dominance and taming of family members for them to give in their control and accept the demand of controlling family members. The abuser uses many forms of intimidation to tame members of the family to comply with his dominance rule in order to get family members to comply. The abuser ensures the victims environment conforms to the behaviour he likes and gradually giving out all the powers to the abuser.

According to WHO (2017), the ecological model is the most widely used model for understanding abuse. This model displays the relationship between risk factors and how they interplay to provide a comprehensive approach to solving the problem. This theory integrates the other theories addressing social norms, economic systems, individual behaviour, and values in relationships. The model breaks down the environment where

the risk factors thrive, i.e., individual, relationship, community and societal. Overall, risk factors like history of aggression in the families mentioned before, substance abuse, low levels of education, low income and male dominance culture are risk factors at the individual level (Javier, 2017). Consequently, the perpetrator's community has a significant impact on the behaviours and socialization and on values and norms.

This model advances the following risk factors related to perpetrators of IPV (WHO,



**Figure 1:** Risk factors related to perpetrators Model. (WHO, 2017).

According to Lopez-Avila (2016), there exists a positive relationship between both empowerment and domestic gender based abuse among women. This goes in the opposite direction to the traditional belief that the more empowered women are, the more they are able to stand up for their rights and are less vulnerable to domestic gender based abuse. Economic and sociological theories provide reasons as to why the relationship between domestic gender based abuse and women's empowerment can go in both directions American Psychological Association (APA, 2017; Lopez-Avila,

2016). The research further explains that, for scholars to better understand the relationship between domestic gender based abuse and women empowerment and to disentangle the various underlying dimensions of empowerment and domestic gender based abuse, it was essential to conduct factor analysis.

Factor analysis showed that, the dimensions of women's empowerment were self-esteem, willingness to divorce, participation in household decisions, social capital, income, education and domestic gender based abuse disagreement. Women's participation in household decisions is a common way researchers use to tackle women's empowerment. The surveys typically contain a series of questions about who is responsible for income use, the type of food consumed, schooling for children or the use of contraceptive methods, among others (Lopez-Avila, 2016).

According to Zigmond, and Snaith (2013), cultural beliefs and social prohibitions bars women from getting assistance associated with stigma and societal barriers related to divorce. Nonetheless, even in the sense of well-meant and considerately crafted systems and legislation, authority's responses appear to be limited due to the dominant patriarchal norms and attitudes of the country that affect individual respondents' discretion (Yamawaki et. al. 2012).

Therefore, in the face of minimal family, community and societal support a woman endures the abuse and relies on one's own internal strength and problem-solving skills. According to Huffington (2016) in the United States, present or previous male engages in murder of three women every day while 38,028,000 women witnessed intimate physical partner abuse in their lifetime. black American women experience 35 percent higher rates of partner abuse than white women. In 2011, 1509 women in the United States were reported murdered by an intimate partner (World Bank, 2015).

According to Vung et. al. (2018) Victimization or perpetration including social and economic factors, alcohol and drug abuse, among others occurrence between the partners are related to likelihood domestic gender based abuse. These factors can be seen from a dimension of individual, relational, community and societal factors, that contribute to the risk of one becoming a victim or perpetrator of domestic gender based abuse (Wagers et. al. 2021). A number of studies found that population at risk of domestic gender base abuse are those with lack of imbalance in power and high male dominance. This should help in identifying strategies to minimize and prevent occurrences. (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2012).

Family members especially in male-controlled social order and strongly anchored traditional beliefs, tends to justify their behaviour of dominance and culture to control their partners (Vyas, and Heise, 2016). In addition, gender inequality and discrimination plays a pivotal role that cuts across public and private spheres of life, cultural, political, social and economic rights where men and women think that they are not equal (Weaver et. al. 2019). The perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse is believed to be men while women and children are the victims of abuse. (Verbruggen et. al. 2021). Cultural practices reinforce men dominance and tolerating male abuse where payment of bride price is taken as a justification to dominate female partner subsequently subordinating women spouse and girls. (Valeria, & Joseph, 2021).

According to Tobi, & Kampen, (2018) household income baskets contributes to domestic gender base abuse and is high in poor families with little or no income. Lack of income and unemployment increases risk of domestic gender based abuse among women (Vignola-Lévesque, & Léveillé, 2021). Poverty can result in to early

marriages, sexual exploitation by abusers and slavery or human trafficking activities for cheap labour (Jenna, 2013).

African communities' inter-ethnic relationships are discouraged as this contributes to domestic gender base abuse where families from the local community profile the women from other ethnic community and viewed as intruder (Woolfe, & Dryden, 2016). Instance where marriages from different religious sect's experience high incidence of domestic gender based abuse (Theobald et. al. 2016). African women married to white men experience high level of profiling and are often subjected to abuse compared to white female married to African man.

According to Heru (2017), lack of proper intervention will results in repeated domestic gender based abuse across families and generations. Children who experienced and witnessed abuse within the family while growing up will have recurrence of abuse. (Taherdoost, 2016). Furthermore, perpetrators prisoned for domestic gender based abuse who have completed their sentence upon return to the community or family have been found to revenge against their partners (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2015).

According to Kamweya et al., (2013), Women experience domestic gender based abuse during pregnancy from their partners because of dependence to the partner during this period and lack of source of income to support themselves makes them vulnerable. The perpetrators abuse them resulting in to complications related to pregnancy and child birth such as miscarriage, low birth weight, premature births, foetal death and birth defects, (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2012). The use of alcohol and other drug substance increases risk of committing domestic gender based abuse due to lack of individual's behaviours control and emotions due to intoxication (Kanem, 2018).

In sub-Saharan Africa alcohol and drug users spend much of their little income and fail to pay family upkeep and completely failing to attend to family needs and ignore family responsibility (Klein et. al. 2019). Biological or genetic factors that is partly attributed to hormones testosterone that are high in men can predispose perpetrators to cause domestic gender based abuse and lead to men's tendency to be abusive against women (Kimuna, & Djamba, 2018).

Age plays a great role in shaping the behaviour of a person, studies confirms that women or girls at the age of 16- 24 years and who are either in high school, collages or settling in a relationship are at high risk of domestic gender based abuse (Kishor, & Johnson, 2014). Concludes that, victim-blaming ideas believe that they are the ones to blame for the abuse due to their behaviour, mode of dressing, physical appearance, sexual orientation, among other irrational beliefs and personal judgements exposes them to domestic gender based abuse. (Kubiak et. al. 2017). In some instance, the need to terminate a relationship by the victim for practical reasons emerges, out of anger pain is inflicted on the victim by the perpetrators as a way to deal with the loss (Kumar et. al. 2010).

## **2.6 Impacts of Domestic Abuse**

Domestic gender based abuse does create negative impacts in the short and long run in society. According to Australia National Domestic gender based abuse and the Workplace Survey, almost half of the respondents who experienced domestic gender based abuse acknowledged that abuse affects their ability to get to work, this was from 3,600 respondents (Mcferran, 2016). Women who live in a domestic gender based abuse situation are forced to get out of their homes which affect their daily routines, miss their personal belongings during forced evacuations making them omit childcare

(Kylee et. al. 2012). 16% of the participants sensed fatigued, sick, or diverted to work and 7% did not report to work on time.

According to Issahaku (2015), the effects of domestic gender based abuse range from the loss of family, injuries, psychological and emotional torture, poverty and several challenges of staying in abusive marriages. What causes domestic gender based abuse in specific settings will determine what the policymakers may consider in responding to alleviate the incidence of domestic gender based abuse (Shiple, 2018). In cases where expressive motives dominate, processes aiming at changing men's attitudes may be appropriate. To attain this goal, it is important to come up with Programmes such as education to alter men's approaches and rules about gender inequality, or engaging groups of them in teaching and dialogue sessions (Ślaski, 2021).

Economically when women are empowered in this context it may be counterproductive, which may threaten men in their traditional authoritarian role (Sokoloff, & Dupont, 2015). If communicating with the men is not enough or is considered unimportant, then perhaps empowering women economically makes sense. The two interventions mentioned above are expected to increase female support in two dimensions. This outcome makes the women feel a sense of belonging, hence increasing the awareness of empowerment (Spaccarelli et. al. 2015). When women are economically autonomous it also increases their chances in life after marriage which can alter the point of danger in cooperative bargaining. The husbands would then intentionally stop domestic gender based abuse for the fear of losing their wives and their income (Stöckl et. al. 2014). Part of the initiatives were aimed at promoting women's economic independence include women's targeting programs for microfinance, cash, assets and voucher transfer. Some organizations working with women, build safe homes and women support groups to

promote female entrepreneurship. Other studies evaluated interventions that promotes female employment or entrepreneurship (Swan et. al. 2018).

Green et al. (2016) carried out a study in Uganda which had a training curriculum and financial involvement designed to encourage entrepreneurship by creating non-farm microenterprises resulted in significant increases in jobs for the abused women, however, the abuse was not lessened. Similarly, (Sylvanus et. al. 2018) revealed that economic empowerment does not lessen domestic gender based abuse. The above studies might send mixed signals on the possibility of economic development interventions to control and tackle domestic gender based abuse in Africa.

A research by Cafcass and Women's Aid (2017) revealed that domestic gender based abuse may affect the mental health of a child and cause depression and anxiety when he / she sees the outside world and knows what he / she lacks in life is a proper family. The World Report on Violence and Health (2017) reports that global figures released by WHO suggest that about 1 in 3 (35 per cent) of female globally have witnessed either physical and/or sexual intimate partner abuse that often leads to murder. The report further indicates that male intimate partner responsible for committing over 38% of reported murders in women.

Staying in marriage is characterized by domestic gender based abuse results in challenges including fear, threat, victimization, disrespect, psychological and emotional torture, injuries and extreme cases death of the victim (Tesser, 2018). The National Domestic Violence Resource Center (NRC DV) (2014) claims that; religious convictions are a significant reason woman remain in an abusive relationship. This is because some religious texts say that the husband has total power over his wife (Kenya Fairley, 2014). Callegari Eet al. (2018) claims that women within the framework of

marriage cannot receive divorce as it's a religious obligation for them to strictly adhere to, while others may feel that they have failed to hold together their religious obligation and teachings. Women in upholding their religious obligations, they take abuse upon themselves to maintain peace within the marriage (Tilton-Weaver, 2014).

Women in abusive marriage are exposed to all forms of gender-based abuse, victimization, poverty, and suffering as well as disempowerment in their lives (FIDA, 2016). When the survivor is not adequately supervised, domestic gender based abuse against women can also lead to complex conditions such as posttraumatic stress conditions (PTSD), self-harming behaviours and suicidal thoughts. Women emphasize that in addition to the physical attacks, the mental repercussions of these acts and of the other cognitive violations they had endured were the hardest and toughest to bear (Women's Aid, 2018).

Many studies found that partner's homicides and domestic gender base abuse are correlated. Stith et. al. (2014) in his findings, the severity of previous abusive incidents and forms of abuse experienced by women and Intimate partner homicides are signs of severity of the situation that results in murders. Similarly, Chicago Women's Health Risk Study, concluded that the female victim of homicides had experienced gender based abuse in the previous years prior to the incident. (Swart, 2018) in his findings, majority or in this study 1 in every 5 women experienced previous abuse prior to the incidents of homicides, similarly 80% of women in another study experienced abuse prior to partner intimate homicides. The study further strengthened finding of the previous studies. (Stephan et. al. 2012). The study further affirms that in every partner homicides incidents where death occurs, 40 percent of women were exposed to frequent acts of abuse from their partner.

The findings in control theory best aligns to the findings of this study as it is explained how male gains control and maintain over their partners and when the grip of the control is lost by the male partner it results in homicides (UN, 2016). The study triggers the needs to have health authorities and the existing criminal justice system to take the case of domestic gender base abuse serious if they are reported to prevent killings as homicides are linked to partner abuse (UNSCO, 2012). As shown in the study, 80 percent of victims of partner homicides were exposed to domestic gender based abuse and victim's senses severity of the act and their partner may one day end up killing them.

Piquero, Brame, Fagan, and Moffitt (2016) the study examining the criminal behaviours of perpetrators and extent of their behaviours of committing domestic gender base abuse in and outside homesteads found that, actions of the perpetrators are not limited to family members but also commit crimes outside of their homes. Further using data from the Spouse Assault Replication Program (SARP) in examining perpetrators records in the prisons before they were included in the SARP, the researcher interviewed victims of the perpetrators to get more insight of the perpetrators behaviour outside home and information revealed that the perpetrators committed crimes outside their homes (Shamu, 2018).

Steele, (2014) in his study further confirms that about 54 percent of perpetrators included in the SARP for domestic gender based abusive had previous criminal history where they committed crime within the family setting and outside the family. A similar study suggests that the perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse are not only limited to their partner abusive behaviour but also commit the same crime to non-family members (Sorensen et. al. 2015). This study further confirms that a good number of

perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse have no records of previous criminal behaviour. This calls for programs specific to each perpetrator of domestic gender based abuse to minimize general approach and enhance interventions aimed at each person exhibited behaviour. In many studies, domestic gender based abuse is a worrying concern globally and had impacted the lives of many (Schneider, 2015). Domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by intimate partners demonstrated negatively towards the lives of the general population within the community and victims of domestic gender based abuse within the families (Shoham et. al. 2018).

Roberts et. al. (2013) in his studies confirms that there are relationships between domestic gender based abuse and criminal behaviours. He further confirms that, those who commits gender based abuse act also commits non gender based crime and outside family members either to strangers or friends. Further recommends researches to identify domestic gender based abusers to minimize the impact of their action within the society and come up with workable solutions. Little research if any on the criminality record of perpetrators of gender based abuse was conducted within the prisons populations and thus call for comprehensive study on the same (Schober, 2018). To further identify the significance of gender based abuse risks related to criminality of the perpetrators, study on the needs of prisoners committed gender based abuse criminal history is essential (Sanni, 2019).

The study further states that, gender based abuse perpetrators records of criminality history will assist the prisons authority in identifying programs needed during the period of incarceration and for public safety implications, as these individuals return to their communities (Richards et. al. 2020). Studies conducted in favour of prisoners will assist prisons authorities to identify interventions necessary to reduce the risks related to

perpetrators behaviours and strategies on workable programs and allocate resources aimed at reducing domestic gender based abuse related to reoffending (Richards et. al. 2021).

Fagan and Wexler (2017) in their study examined the association of domestic abuse committed within family members and those committed outside to non-family members where earlier studies conducted focused mainly on crime committed within homestead and excluding perpetrators action towards strangers (Richards et. al. 2013). The research on perpetrators action outside home and crime committed within family members were compared in determining the relationship of domestic gender based abuse and outside crimes where comparison was made between crimes committed within the family and that committed outside by male perpetrators. (Roberts et. al. 2018). The concluded that male who are young with no source of income are more abusive towards non-family members who are strangers to them and these men often lack understanding individual skills (Lloyds et. al. 2019).

The findings further suggest that domestic gender based abuse perpetrators often do so when they demonstrate self-centred behaviours such as jealousy, low self-esteem and dominancy towards female (Kubiak et. al. 2017). The findings signify that abusive behaviour is learnt as found in the social learning theory which states that a behaviour that is demonstrated by an individual will be repeated towards their partner at home (McLeod, 2018). This study suggests that perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse are not confined to only their partners, they commit the abuse towards other unknown persons within the community. These abuser's personality assessments need to be carried out in order for them to identify the specific needs and plans for proper

intervention to minimise their abusive actions towards family members and strangers (Ochieng, 2018).

Tjaden and Thoennes (2018) in their findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey in assessing the consequences of domestic gender base abuse and the prevalence towards female partner about 16,000 men and women were interviewed on abuse committed by any person as an adult and as a child by adult caretakers and forcible rape and stalking they were exposed to in their life by any type of perpetrator and found that victimization of male and female is very common in the United States.

Nearly 51.9 percent of women and 66.4 percent were physically assaulted by a caretaker as a child and/or an adult similarly victims of abuse at childhood also extends to adulthood where women adult reported to have been abused by their partner in their relationship. Adult women reported to have been raped before the age of 18 years and are likely to be at risk of been raped again as an adult and also affirms that adult caretakers abuse children physically. The finding further confirms that an intimate partner is responsible for all forms of abuse committed against women accounting for sixty-four percent and proposes strategies that minimises the abuse with policies that govern the interventions (Roberts et. al. 2018).

Cihan et. al. (2017) concludes that, abusers within the community and interventions for victims of rape and other forms of domestic gender abuse needs to be established within the community and health service providers must be educated on how to identify perpetrators of abuse so as to identify the risks and interventions necessary to reduce the burden of domestic gender based abuse (Ganley, & Shetchter, 2016).

## **2.7 Interventions in Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The laws, policies and regulations enacted by the Government of Kenya include the Sexual Offences Act 2006, the Penal Code 2009, National Gender and Equality Commission Act 2011 and the Constitution of Kenya 2010. These stipulations provide the rules and regulations and the code of conduct, including repercussions when one is the perpetrator (Selvam, 2017).

According to the literature reviewed, most treatments or measures to curb domestic gender based abuse are provided to the victim since the victim bears the burden of the abuse; this does not mean that there are no programs for the perpetrators but shows that focus is on the victim, especially women. Montlata (2017), in his study on how academic theories of domestic gender based abuse have influenced treatment programs in western societies, advances those psychological approaches to domestic gender based abuse as the approach mostly used when developing domestic gender based abuse programs such as counselling, change in beliefs and attitudes and cognitive behaviour therapy (Neuman, 2016). At the same time, societal approaches like social learning theory are approaches geared towards improving society's behaviour and shift thinking and change in social norms.

Biological theories of domestic gender based abuse seem to focus on alcohol abuse; develop programs based on the perpetrator, assess how alcohol affects the relationship, and stop alcohol abuse. Montlata (2017) criticizes these programs as they do not link the programs to other biological risk factors due to neurobiological, hormonal and genetics, which shows a robust biological link to aggression, more so in cases where substance abuse is not among the risk factors in a domestic gender based abuse case.

Javier (2017) argues that domestic gender based abuse concepts are “multidimensional theories with many variables,” making it difficult and impractical for clinical solutions. Domestic gender based abuse is a multifaceted phenomenon; it is best addressed using integrated programs (Rahman, 2019), which combines the different theories to develop a combined approach to tackling the problem similar to the ecological model. An example is Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT), which can address perpetrators’ behaviour, including anxiety, anger, substance abuse, and post-traumatic stress disorder. Soriano argues improved outcomes are seen when CBT is integrated with other interventions such as Motivational Interviewing. Motivational Interviewing is related to empathetically and non-confrontational communication to aggressors used to change their behaviours.

Any woman experiencing abuse may use various kinds of approaches to deal with the abuse, reduce the seriousness of her injury, get help, or stop the abuse. Some may fight back, leave the relationship, seek help from friends or family, or turn to police, health care professionals, counsellors, social workers, or other assistance services. (Yamawaki et al., 2015). It's highly likely that there are programs or individuals’ women would like to get help from. It was also noticed in the UK that in interviews with 15 volunteers in domestic gender based abuse support programs, there was a tendency to accuse women who do not stay within "appropriate," "traditional norms," behavioural styles, femininity, or dress code (Ndale, 2015).

According to Luis Armstrong (2018), women find it difficult to leave their abusive partners. This is due to the cultural implications and the logistics required doing so, as they may not be allowed to stay in their fathers' houses afterward. The women seem to get trapped between the situation of the fire and the frying pan. When she wants to

remain with the abuser she will be mocked, blamed and even stigmatized for allowing the abuser to continue the act (Hilton, & Radatz, 2018). On the other hand, when she wants to leave, she is seen by the group as uncaring and uncommitted to her husband and children. Therefore, we need to be mindful that the abused women consider several factors before they decide to leave. Such considerations can include social expectations on marriage, children's involvement, commitment to the abuser and financial constraints (Hughes et. al. 2015). In some cases, the religious factors can play a crucial role on whether and how women leave an abusive relationship.

Ultimately, it's hard to grasp the motivation for remaining with an abusive woman and little understanding for the tough situation they face (Issahaku, 2015). Because of the religious inclinations forth, the women preferred staying in an abusive relationship than leave. Sanni Yaya (2019) did a cross-sectional study of 30 mostly Caucasian women who had left abusive relationships. These women ranged from two weeks to twenty-three years out of the relationship. Some of them had been in the relationship for more than five years, and 63 per cent of them reported being harassed on a regular basis (Jenna, 2013). He defined a trapping cycle for women still in the relationship and those recovering from an abusive relationship that consisted of four phases: binding, maintaining, disengaging and healing (Jewkes et. al. 2012).

The binding phase consists of the development of the relationship and the beginnings of abuse (Kaaria, 2016). This is the stage where the women's response is trying to make things work and appease the abuser. In the enduring phase, Females concentrate on maintaining and remaining in a relationship because of their sense of responsibility for sustaining the relationship (Jewkes et. al. 2015). She tolerates the abuse and is also blamed for the abuse. At this point her sense of self shrinks and the woman feels like

she leads two lives, one of abuse and another of stable and normal relationships (Kabiru et. al. 2018).

In the disengaging phase, the woman begins to detach and reclaim her self-identity. Women disengage from the relationship the moment they become aware of the abuse and begin to take a lead in seeking for help (Kanezia, 2017). Now they may communicate with other women who have been victimized and mark their condition as abusive before finally leaving. The actual termination of the relationship takes place in the healing process, where challenges for survival and mourning for the broken relationship are placed (Knaevelsrud, & Maaerke, 2011). Women slowly pass through these stages, and assign meaning to their abusive experience.

Through the viewpoint of the individual, she identified the meanings assigned to the experience of abuse from within the connection sense (McFerran, 2016). She shows how the characteristics of the relationship influence a woman's perceptions and choices. This study was able to bring out both intra-personal and inter-personal processes about the cycle of being in an abusive relationship, getting ready to leave and leaving which could contribute to empowering the woman (Sanni Yaya, 2019). Women empowerment becomes the critical method to alleviate challenges related domestic gender based abuse that women suffer in both developed and developing countries (Republic of Kenya, 2014).

The goal of several programs was to prevent and minimize domestic gender based abuse. The approaches contain elements primary and secondary to each other (McLeod, 2013). Key approaches aim to deter abuse by changing social norms or by educational outreach before it begins (Mushava, 2016). Secondary approaches resolve or "treat" aggression after it happens, often at the individual or situational level. Many

interventions concentrate on possible abusive targets, aiming to help them prevent future abuse (Njunge, 2014). In the sense of gender-based abuse, the design and execution of target-oriented interventions may be problematic since sometimes perpetrators of abuse are blamed for their distress on the basis of their inability to adhere to social norms (Piquero et. al. 2014).

The services offered for domestic gender based abuse victims are important if they will meet the survivors' needs which are unquestionable (Reber, 2015). However, the challenges of domestic gender based abuse versus its continuation have been found to correlate with the services and support systems provision give to domestic gender based abuse. He further states that inadequate security, lack of a safe space and lack of awareness of harassment are some of the factors that exacerbate domestic gender based abuse in the provision of services (Sar, 2010). All these factors partially contribute to the woman leaving her intimate relationship, making her sacrifice her home and other security things to get support. These may lead to disregarding the dangers and problems women face in leaving and create the characteristics, such as a lack of safety for the woman and the abuse not being recognized (Sharma, 2016). The intervention technique that allows a patient to leave, by neglecting their individual decisions, disempowers them and may potentially lead to more women dropping out of care.

Young women are used as substitutes for absent mothers to look after their younger siblings or often forced to leave school and graze to secure their household sustainable livelihood (Johnson et. al. 2014). One of the measurable phenomena in the literature is that interdisciplinary activities and opportunities for social interaction by referrals, advocacy officers, mentor support services, and home-visiting services improved safety habits and mental wellbeing in women experiencing domestic gender based abuse

(Hough, 2016). The researcher's goal was to decide whether any interdisciplinary steps that the policy makers and the community might take to empower the County women. Maslow's (1943) theory of human motivation and needs hierarchy indicates that health and protection are the most important human needs.

A person's physiological health, and protection needs must be met to move on to satisfy certain higher-ordered needs (Schneider, 2012). This reduces loneliness when individuals have social ties and this empowers people to take steps to meet health and security needs. (Brush, 2010). Failure to meet the hierarchy of needs resulted in the woman feeling socially isolated and increased risk for physical and mental harm (Cooper, et al. 2014). Having read and analysed the literature on the occurrence, prevalence and debilitating effects of domestic gender based abuse, it appears wise to pose the following clinical question "In adult females experiencing intimate partner abuse or domestic gender based abuse, how do interdisciplinary actions, compared to traditional primary care, impact the safety and overall well-being of women?" Communities, organizations, and volunteers work relentlessly to make women understand they don't deserve to live in terror (Budd, 2013).

According to Fulu et al. (2015), these groups speak out against domestic gender based abuse and abusive in general whenever they have the opportunity. They intervene by calling helpline numbers when they know that a woman is being abused. They support shelters and outreach services financially and also invest the health and wellbeing of the entire community. Religion and spirituality's position have shown that African American women who were victims of domestic gender based abuse have lower rates of depressive symptoms, more coping mechanisms, and more networks of support (Sharma, 2016).

Sixty-five African American women who had witnessed domestic gender based abuse in the preceding year provided details (Craighead, 2014). The data included demographics, descriptions of abusive incidents, existing social support factors, religious engagement, coping behaviours, depression related symptoms and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Gennari et. al. 2014). The problems created by domestic gender based abuse have produced many different initiatives in the fields of social care, wellness, and law enforcement. Such group initiatives were motivated by the severity of the different forms of family abuse, client needs, and service provider, advocate and community responses (Gill, 2011).

The United Nations (UN), (2016) identifies four main ways in which the community can participate in domestic gender based abuse reduction. Community awareness raising, linking neighbourhood members to resources, shifting social and economic dynamics, and responsiveness of programs and organizations to community needs (Haneef et. al. 2014). In every community mobilization initiative one of the first criteria is to raise awareness of the issue. If people do not recognize that family abuse occurs in their culture, they are unlikely to get involved or express the unacceptableness of abuse because they do not understand the effect or know where to turn for assistance (Graham, 2018).

According to the UN (2016), families may be considered a collaboration by a number of outlets, including housing complex management, community-based organizations such as the Boy Scouts, or by the tenants themselves. When established, Partnership staff work with the family to create a group of individuals and service providers that the family feels will help them build and execute a plan to prevent issues that may lead to family abuse (Henrica, & Jansen, 2011). These "Family Team Meetings" could or not

involve the staff of the child welfare or domestic gender based abuse agency, and might also include neighbours, friends, the faith community, schools, or other social service agencies. Therefore, the most ambitious and potentially the most daunting aim is to involve community leaders in addressing the circumstances that lead to crime, such as poverty, while at the same time encouraging individual families to access resources that meet unique needs (Herman, 2012).

In Angola, public and political focus has been rising in recent years about women's human rights and IPV. For the first time in 2011, the nation passed a law declaring domestic gender based abuse as a criminal offence. (Sanni Yaya, 2019). The healthcare system also undertakes institutional reforms to ensure improved delivery of sexual and reproductive services to tackle the prevalent health problems among women, such as high levels of teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion and inadequate maternal health care. Actually, however, there is no empirical evidence in Angola about IPV and women's health problems that is an obstacle to informed policy taking and successful intervention strategies (Joshi et. al. 2012). Past research focused on the impacts of IPV on the health of women in high-income settings. Shreds of proof are scarce on African countries, however. we have undertaken the present analysis in this regard, based on recent data from the Angola Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS, 2015).

Naismith, I., Ripoll, K. & Pardo, V.M. (2021) In their findings concluded that victims of domestic gender based abuse may benefit from compassion-based interventions, including those women who remains in intimate gender based abuse relationship, those with no formal education and where domestic gender base abuse is accepted culturally within the societies social norm.

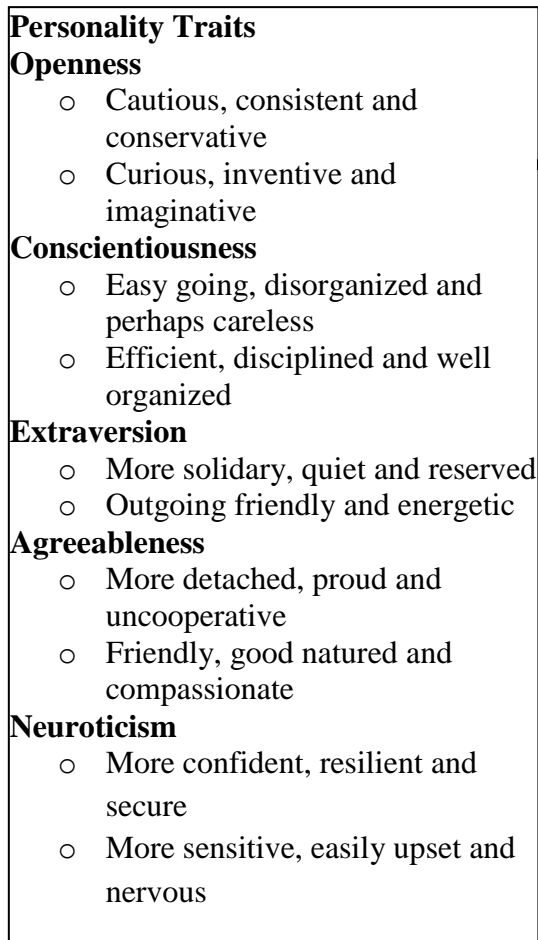
## **2.8 Theoretical Framework**

The study will use the Big Five model, developed by several independent groups of researchers and described from the 1980s onwards (McLeod, 2017). The basic principle of this theory is to understand personality traits pattern of activities, thinking and mood that is persistent in a person's lifetime. Openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, neuroticism, and agreeableness forms the Five Factor Model. FFM is the most widespread personality model used mainly because the assessment scale is a dependable measure of personality (Ackerman, 2020). These five factors contain various personality traits and human characteristics, both on the positive and negative side. The Big Five Model is understood to describe emotional, interpersonal styles, as well as attitudes of humans (Snyder & Deaux, 2018). As shown in the findings of Torres (2017), personality disorder symptoms can significantly impact the perpetration of intimate partner abuse. It acts as a predictor of how people respond to situations hence their likelihood of becoming violent when dealing with their partner.

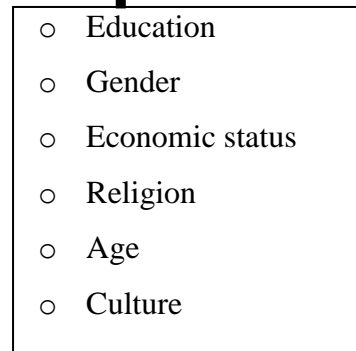
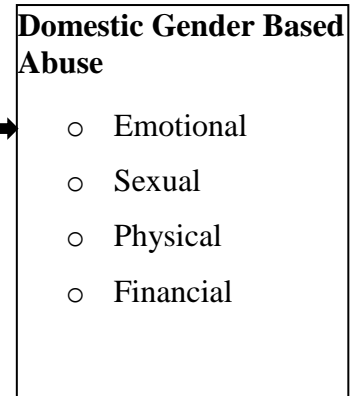
## **2.9 Conceptual Framework**

The variables under consideration for this study were openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, as well as neuroticism and their impact on stimulating domestic gender based abuse as shown in Figure 2.

## Independent variables



## Dependent variables



## Extraneous variables

Source: Researcher (2020)

### Figure 2: Influence of Personality Traits on Domestic gender based abuse

Figure 2 shows the interaction of the independent variables: Openness trait, Conscientiousness trait, Extraversion trait, Agreeableness trait, Neuroticism trait with the dependent variables: Physical and sexual abuse. The relationship involves extraneous variables of education, gender, economic status, religion, age, and culture. The researcher used statistical measures to control the effects of these extraneous variables. The dependent variables were sexual and physical abuse, were measured using the domestic gender based abuse measurement scales, which assessed the scope and level of domestic gender based abuse occurrence among the respondents.

## **2.10 Summary of Literature Review**

The literature review indicated most of the research on domestic gender based abuse focused on the multidimensional nature of the problem and the different factors that contribute to it. For example, the literature showed that domestic gender based abuse is strongly related to psychoticism and witnessing physical, psychological, or sexual abuse as a child. (Briere & Scott, 2016).

This study was aimed at establishing the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. In the process the study envisioned at revealing the achievement of cognitive behavioural therapy techniques among victims of domestic gender based abuse and its undesirable effects. Similarly, multiple approaches are deployed in alleviating the occurrence of anxiety and depression however, the difference in the nature of human behaviour has created gaps in the success of the procedures in managing depression. Previous studies failed to link cognitive behavioural therapy and domestic gender based abuse specifically interventions geared towards helping victims of domestic gender based abuse.

For example, scarcity of resources and the wiliness to carry out the research has resulted in lack of proper knowledge and understanding of domestic gender based abuse coupled with finances and personnel to do research. Commitments is needed in knowledge generation as well as committing resources to execute research. The occurrence of abuse in childhood plays a significant role in promoting intimate partner abuse incidences in adulthood. The character traits of the victims, including economic dependence, are significant factors in predicting the occurrence of intimate partner abuse. The critical gap identified here involves identifying how much the occurrence of

domestic gender based abuse is influenced by personality traits shown in the five factors model.

### **2.11 Research Gaps**

Little research focusing on the perpetrator psychology on personality traits of domestic gender based abuse perpetrators that is occasioned by the lack of disclosure and due to insufficient information, has resulted in, creating a research gap on the need to understand some psychological aspects of the domestic gender based abuse perpetrators; particularly in the context of how their personality traits influence their abusive characteristics. The personality traits of the perpetrators may be a key influence in domestic gender based abuse. Thus far, little is known about how personality traits of perpetrators contribute to their abusive behaviour.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The chapter presents the methodological steps that were undertaken in the study. It also discussed the research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, outlining the data collection method, procedure, research instruments, data analysis methods, presentation, and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research Approach**

The study employed a mixed method approach where qualitative and quantitative approaches were adopted concurrently (Kothari, 2014). The aim of using the two methods was to collect complimentary information from the participants in order to make the findings more reliable for generalization (Plano, 2010).

#### **3.3 Research Design**

The study employed a correlational research design that enable the researcher to determine the relationship between the personality traits (independent variables) vis: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse (dependent variable) using questionnaires in collecting quantitative data.

#### **3.4. Location of the Study**

The study was conducted in all the four prisons in Kiambu County, Kenya. The location coordinates are 1.0314° S, 36.8681° E. The location was selected based on the fact that Kamiti Maximum Prison in Kiambu County holds one of the country's highest and most ethnically diverse prison populations in Kenya. The county has four correctional

facilities: Kamiti Maximum Security Prison, Kiambu GK Prison, Thika Main Prison, Ruiru GK Prisons.

### 3.5 Target Population

The study population was 10,334 prisoners convicted of domestic gender based abuse-related crimes serving their sentences in the 4 Prisons in Kiambu County. The target population was presented in Table 1.

**Table 1:**  
Target Population

<b>Prison</b>	<b>Population</b>
Kamiti	4000
Kiambu	1491
Thika	2666
Ruiru	2177
Total	10334

**Source: Prisons Records (2020)**

Table 1 shows the distribution of the target population across the 4 prisons. Kamiti has the greatest number of the target population at 4,000, Kiambu at 1,491, Thika at 2,666 and Ruiru at 2,177. This brings a total of 10,334.

### 3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample size table by Krejcie and Morgan, (1970) was used to arrive at a sample size of 370 based on the target population of 10,334 inmates with a margin of error of 0.05 from each selected prisons 3.58% proportion of the population was randomly sampled to give sample size of 370 shown in Table 2.

**Table 2:**  
Sampling Size

<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
Kamiti Prison	143
Kiambu Prison	53
Thika Prison	96
Ruiru prison	78
Total prisoners	370

Table 2 indicates 143 inmates from Kamiti Prisons, 53 from Kiambu Prison, 96 from Thika Prison and 78 from Ruiru Prison were sampled. The total sample size is 370. In the random samples, gender was not considered, and the sample was not balanced in that respect (Lwanga, & Lemeshow, 2011).

### **3.7 Research Instruments**

This study employed questionnaires and focus group discussion to collect data.

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaire**

The researcher deployed three parts self-administered questionnaires. Part A consist of demographic information that has five items. Part B consists of the big five inventory scale for the convicts. This scale is an adoption from John and Srivastava (1999). The scale has 44 items measured on a 5-point Lickert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Items 1 to 10 provided information on openness trait. The score on openness ranges from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 50. Score ranging from 10 to 30 was interpreted as “*personality been cautious, consistent and conservative*”. Scores ranging between 31 and 50 was interpreted as “*personality been curious, inventive and imaginative*”. Items 11 to 19 provided information for conscientiousness. The scores ranges from minimum of 9 to maximum of 45. Score ranging between 9 to 27 was

interpreted as *“easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless”*. Score ranging between 28 and 45 was interpreted as *“efficient, disciplined and well organized”* Items 20 to 27 provided information on extraversion (MacDonald, & Headlam, 2014). The minimum score 8 and maximum score was 40. Scores ranging between 8 and 24 was interpreted as *“more solidary, quiet and reserved”*. Scores ranging between 25 and 40 were interpreted as *“outgoing, friendly and energetic”*. Items 28 -36 provided information on agreeableness. The minimum score was 8 and the maximum score was 40. Score ranging between 8 and 24 were interpreted as *“more detached, proud and uncooperative”*. Scores ranging between 24 and 30 were interpreted as *“friendly, good natured and compassionate”*. Items 37 to 44 provided information on Neuroticism. The minimum score was 7 and 35. Score ranging from 7 to 21 was interpreted as *“more confident, resilient and secure”*. Scores ranging from 22 to 35 was interpreted as *“more sensitive, easily upset and nervous”*. Part C consist of 9 items which provided information about domestic gender based abuse.

### **3.7.2 Focus Group Discussion Schedule**

The focus group discussion schedule was used to collect data for use in the grounded theory section of the research to collect comprehensive information from the participants on the situation of domestic gender based abuse and factors that influence it (Langkos, 2014). The schedule consisted of 5 questions on the occurrence of domestic gender based abuse and the experiences of these participants. In the four Prisons, one focus group discussion was conducted consisting of 10 members in each group selected randomly from the accessible population.

### **3.8 Piloting of Research Instruments**

Piloting the instruments was conducted on a small group of participants to build and assess the appropriateness of the research tools, clarity of questions, relevance, and in defining the research questions and the issues being considered in the study (Mugenda 2013). Piloting the questionnaires and the focus group discussion schedule was undertaken using a sample of 37 respondents equivalent to 10% of the sample size as recommended by Mugenda & Mugenda (2012). Their feedback was used to improve the instruments and enhanced clarity and made them more effective and accurate in collecting valid and reliable data. The pilot study sample was from prisoners in Nairobi West Prison in Nairobi County. The location for the pilot study was selected based on the similarities with the convicts in Kiambu County.

#### **3.8.1 Validity of Research Instruments**

To ensure that the research instruments were valid, the researcher seek advice from experts in the field of study, especially the department supervisors (Mvumbi, & Ngumbi, 2015). The validity of the instruments was addressed through revisions made based on the outcomes of the pilot study (Ogula, 2015). This approach facilitated the necessary revision and modification of the research instrument, thereby enhancing validity. The validity of the five factors model has been evaluated in different studies and proven effective in measuring personality dimensions.

#### **3.8.2 Reliability of Research Instruments**

A Cronbach reliability coefficient of 0.7 was used as a measure of core reliability that was appropriate for the study. The reliability of the five factor model research instruments was determined by calculating the Cronbach alpha coefficient for the questionnaires. Reliability of the focus group discussion instrument was a qualitative

tool that determined through evaluation of the qualitative data by two experienced analysts who compared their results for more effective identification of the themes (Orodho, 2012).

### **3.9 Data Collection Procedure**

The researcher sought permits from Mount Kenya University (MKU), National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI). The researcher recruited research assistant and train them on the tools and were then administered the questionnaires to the participants with prison authorities' help in each facility. Data was collected using questionnaires and a focus group discussion schedule. The questionnaires were designed to be self-administered and was provided to the respondents. The second part of the data was involved the focus group discussions that was formulated consisting of ten convicts who were selected purposely from each facility. The participants in the focus group discussions were moderated by an experienced facilitator who ensured that the questions are posed neutrally, and the participants are given adequate time to respond to the questions while giving each member a chance to contribute.

### **3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation**

The data obtained from the respondents through questionnaires was extracted, coded, organized, and analysed. The quantitative data obtained by use of the questionnaires was analysed using descriptive statistics such as percentages, means and standard deviations. Inferential statistics namely the Pearson correlation was used to test Null hypothesis at 0.5 level of significance at 368 (270-2) degrees of freedom. The qualitative analysis was done with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Science version 26. The results were presented through tables. The qualitative data were

presented in themes and subthemes that were relevant in explaining how the variables were related and the influence of personality on the respondents' experiences regarding domestic gender based abuse. The data was presented in a narrative format. The data analysis matrix is presented in Table3.

**Table 3:**  
Data Analysis Matrix

Hypothesis	Independent	Dependent	Technique
H <sub>01</sub> There is no statistical significance between openness trait and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya	Openness	Domestic gender based abuse	Pearson correlation
H <sub>02</sub> There is no statistical significance between conscientiousness trait and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya.	Conscientiousness	Domestic gender based abuse	Pearson correlation
H <sub>03</sub> There is no statistical significance between extroversion trait and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya	Extroversion trait	Domestic gender based abuse	Pearson correlation
H <sub>04</sub> There is no statistical significance between agreeableness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya	Agreeableness	Domestic gender based abuse	Pearson correlation
H <sub>05</sub> There is no statistical significance between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya.	Neuroticism	Domestic gender based abuse	Pearson correlation

### **3.11 Ethical Considerations**

Domestic gender based abuse is a sensitive issue and Inmates who have been sentenced owing to their guilt for domestic gender based abuse are vulnerable to stigma and physical molestation by both prison officials and fellow inmates. Therefore, to grantee their safety and protect their right against discrimination, the identity of the participant was not disclosed and the information they gave was treated with confidentiality. The participants were briefed about the purpose of the study and its objectives, and how the information be secured to avoid disclosure to prisons officials as some of them were going through appeal cases. This clarity was to assure the participant that the researcher is a student and purely getting their information for academic purpose only and will not jeopardize their interest.

The information touching on domestic gender based abuse is sensitive and may have negative psychosocial effect on participant such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as the participants were called upon to recall the abuse experiences and therefore, the participants were debriefed after data collection is completed to minimize the trauma of relieving the abuse experience.

The data used in the study was collected through randomization of the records from the prisons in Kiambu County. A formal letter was written to the administrations of the individual facilities requesting their data and the permission to use it. The soft data will be safeguarded using passwords to restrict free access to the information.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the findings on Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. The chapter first analyses the respondent's demographic characteristics and then presents findings based on study objectives.

#### **4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate**

The sample size of this study was 370. The expected participants given questionnaire to fill were 370. However, those who return filled questionnaires were 325 representing 88%. This return rate was adequate for the study. All expected in focus group discussion attended sessions translating in to a 100% attendance.

#### **4.3 Respondents' Demographic Characteristics**

The participant of demographic characteristics included age, gender, marital status, employment status and highest level of education.

##### **4.3.1 Age and Gender**

The participant's age and gender is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4.**  
Age and Gender

			Gender		
			Male	Female	Total
Age in 20-30 years	Count	Age in 20-30 years	94	6	100
		% within Age in 20-30 years	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
31-40	Count	Age in 31-40 years	105	10	115
		% within Age in 31-40 years	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%
41-50	Count	Age in 41-50 years	61	2	63
		% within Age in 41-50 years	96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
51 and above	Count	Age in 51 and above years	29	3	32
		% within Age in 51 and above years	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	Age in 20-30 years	289	21	310
		% within Age in 20-30 years	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%

Table 4 shows that 94% male and 6% female participants were aged between 20 and 30 years. Among the participants, 91.3% male and 8.7% female participants were aged between 31 and 40 years. There were 96.8% male and 3.2% female participants aged between 41 and 50 years. There were 90.6% male and 9.4% female participants who were 51 years and above. In total, 289 (93.2%) were male while 21 (6.8%) were female. These observations demonstrate that there are more male domestic gender based abusers than female serving varying sentences in Prisons in Kiambu County.

#### 4.3.2 Age and Marital Status

The participant's age and marital status is presented in Table 5.

**Table 5.**  
Age and Marital Status

			Marital status					Total
			A	B	C	D	E	
Age in 20-30 years		Count	62	37	0	1	1	101
		% within Age in years	61.4%	36.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	31-40	Count	42	69	2	2	2	117
		% within Age in years	35.9%	59.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
	41-50	Count	8	51	1	5	0	65
		% within Age in years	12.3%	78.5%	1.5%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	51 and above	Count	5	24	0	4	0	33
		% within Age in years	15.2%	72.7%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	117	181	3	12	3	316
		% within Age in years	37.0%	57.3%	0.9%	3.8%	0.9%	100.0%

Key

A – Single

B – Married

C – Widow

D – Widower

E – Other (Specify)

In Table 5 participants who were aged between 20 and 30, 61.4% were single, 36.6% were married, none were widows, 1% were widowers and 1% were others. Among those aged between 31 and 40 years, 35.9% were single, 59% married, 1.7% were widows, 1.7% were widowers and 1.7% were others. Those aged between 41 and 50 years, 12.3% singles, 78.5% married 1.5% widows and 7.7% widowers. Among those aged 50 years and above, 15.2% singles, 72.7% married, none were widows, 12.1% widowers and none were in others. In total 117 (37%) were singles, 181 (57.3%) were married, 3 (0.9%) were widows, 12 (3.8%) were widowers and 3 (0.9%) were others.

### 4.3.3 Age and Employment Status

The participant's age and employment status is presented in Table 6.

**Table 6:**  
Age and Employment Status

			Former employment		Total
			Employed	Not employed	
Age in 20-30 years	Count		22	79	101
	% within Age in 20-30 years		21.8%	78.2%	100.0%
31-40	Count		28	86	114
	% within Age in 31-40 years		24.6%	75.4%	100.0%
41-50	Count		14	50	64
	% within Age in 41-50 years		21.9%	78.1%	100.0%
51 and above	Count		7	26	33
	% within Age in 51 and above years		21.2%	78.8%	100.0%
Total	Count		71	241	312
	% within Age in 20-30 years		22.8%	77.2%	100.0%

From the findings the respondents aged 20-30 years and employed were 21.8% and those not employed were 78.2%. The respondents aged between 31-40 years and employed were 24.6% and those unemployed were 75.4%. Respondents who were aged between 41-50 years and employed were 21.9% and those unemployed were 78.1%. Further the respondents aged 51 years and above and employed were 22.8% and those who were not employed were 77.2%.

### 4.3.4 Age and Highest Level of Education

The participant's age and highest level of education is presented in Table 7.

**Table 7.**  
Age and Highest Level of Education

			Highest level of education								
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Age 20-30 in years	Count		1	0	6	7	46	31	0	5	96
	%		1.0%	0.0%	6.3%	7.3%	47.9%	32.3%	0.0%	5.2%	100.0%
within Age in years											
31-40	Count		2	4	6	13	42	36	5	3	111
	%		1.8%	3.6%	5.4%	11.7%	37.8%	32.4%	4.5%	2.7%	100.0%
within Age in years											
41-50	Count		2	0	7	10	17	28	0	0	64
	%		3.1%	0.0%	10.9%	15.6%	26.6%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
within Age in years											
51 and above	Count		0	0	2	1	9	19	1	2	34
	%		0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	2.9%	26.5%	55.9%	2.9%	5.9%	100.0%
within Age in years											
Total	Count		5	4	21	31	114	114	6	10	305
	%		1.6%	1.3%	6.9%	10.2%	37.4%	37.4%	2.0%	3.3%	100.0%
within Age in years											

Key  
A – PhD  
B – Master’s degree  
C – Bachelor’s Degree  
D – Diplomas  
E – Secondary school education  
F - Primary school education  
G - Others (specify)  
H - Others (specify)

From the findings 1.0% of the respondents aged 20-30 years had PhD, none had master’s degree, 6.3% had bachelor’s degree, 7.3% had diploma, 47.9% had Secondary

school education, 32.3% had primary school education, and 5.2% had other. Among respondents aged 31-40 years 1.8% had PhD, 3.6% had master's degree, 5.4% had bachelor's degree, 11.7% had diploma, 37.8% had Secondary school education, 32.4% had primary school education, and 4.5% and 2.7% had other level of education. Among the respondents aged 41-50 years 3.1% had PhD, 10.9% had bachelor's degree, 15.6% had diploma, 26.6% had Secondary school education, and 43.8% had primary school education. Among the respondents aged 51 years and above, none had PHD and master's degree, 5.9% had bachelor's degree, 2.9% had diploma, 26.5% had Secondary school education, 55.9% had primary school education, and 2.9% and 5.9% had other levels of education.

#### 4.3.5 Gender and Marital Status

**Table 8.**  
Gender and Marital Status

			Marital status					Total
			A	B	C	D	E	
Gender	Male	Count	106	168	3	8	3	288
		% within Gender	36.8	58.3	1.0%	2.8%	1.0%	100.0%
		%	%					
	Female	Count	8	9	0	4	0	21
		% within Gender	38.1	42.9	0.0%	19.0	0.0%	100.0%
		%	%		%			
Total	Count	114	177	3	12	3	309	
	% within Gender	36.9	57.3	1.0%	3.9%	1.0%	100.0%	
	%	%						

Key  
A – Single  
B – Married  
C – Widow  
D – Widower  
E – Other (Specify)

From the findings 36.8% males were single, 58.3% were married, 1.0% were widow, 2.8% were widower, while 1.0% indicated others. Further 38.1% of females were single, 42.9% were married, while 19.0% were widowers.

#### 4.3.6 Gender and Employment Status

**Table 9.**  
Gender and Employment Status

			<b>Former employment</b>		<b>Total</b>
			<b>Employed</b>	<b>Not employed</b>	
Gender	Male	Count	69	215	284
		% within Gender	24.3%	75.7%	100.0%
	Female	Count	2	19	21
		% within Gender	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
Total	Count		71	234	305
	% within Gender		23.3%	76.7%	100.0%

From the findings 24.3% of the males were employed while 75.7% were not employed.

Further 9.5% of the females were employed while 90.5% were not employed.

### 4.3.7 Gender and Highest Level of Education

**Table 10.**  
Gender and Highest Level of Education

		Highest level of education									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Gender	Male	Count	5	4	21	28	107	98	6	8	277
		%	1.8	1.4	7.6	10.1	38.6	35.4	2.2	2.9	100.0
		within	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Gender	Female	Count	0	0	0	3	6	10	0	2	21
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	47.6	0.0	9.5	100.0
		within	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	Gender	Count	5	4	21	31	113	108	6	10	298
		%	1.7	1.3	7.0	10.4	37.9	36.2	2.0	3.4	100.0
		within	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

#### Key

- A – PhD
- B – Master’s degree
- C – Degree
- D – Diploma
- E – Secondary school education
- F - Primary school education
- G - Others (specify)
- H - Others (specify)

From the findings 1.8% of the male respondents had PhD, 1.4% had master’s degree, 7.6% had bachelor’s degree, 10.1% had diploma, 38.6% had Secondary school education, 35.4% had primary school education, 2.2% and 2.9% indicated other levels of education. Additionally, 14.3% of the females had diploma level of education, 28.6% had secondary school education, 47.6% had primary school education, while 9.5% indicated other level of education.

### 4.3.8 Marital Status and Employment Status

**Table 11.**  
Marital Status and Employment Status

				Former employment		
				Employed	Not employed	Total
Marital status	Single	Count		21	95	116
		% within status	Marital	18.1%	81.9%	100.0%
	Married	Count		43	135	178
		% within status	Marital	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%
	Widow	Count		1	1	2
		% within status	Marital	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Widower	Count		5	7	12
		% within status	Marital	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	Other (specify)	Count		1	2	3
		% within status	Marital	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Total		Count		71	240	311
		% within status	Marital	22.8%	77.2%	100.0%

From the findings 18.1% of respondents who were singles were employed while 81.9% were not employed. Among the respondents who were married 24.2% were employed while 75.8% were not employed. Among the respondents who were widow 50.0% were employed while 50.0% were not employed. Among the respondents who were widower 41.7% were employed while 58.3% were not employed. The respondents who indicated other status 33.3% were employed while 66.7% were not employed.

### 4.3.9 Marital Status and Highest level of Education

**Table 12.**  
Marital Status and Highest level of Education

			Highest level of education								
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Marital status	Single	Count	2	1	3	9	51	38	1	7	112
		%	1.8	0.9	2.7%	8.0%	45.5	33.9	0.9%	6.3	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%			%	%		%	%
	Married	Count	3	3	16	18	59	70	4	2	175
		%	1.7	1.7	9.1%	10.3	33.7	40.0	2.3%	1.1	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%		%	%	%		%	%
	Widow	Count	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0%		33.3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%			%			%	%
	Widower	Count	0	0	2	2	2	5	0	1	12
		%	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	41.7	0.0%	8.3	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%
	Other (specify)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	50.0	0.0%	50.0	0.0	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%			%		%	%	%
	Total	Count	5	4	21	31	114	113	6	10	304
		%	1.6	1.3	6.9%	10.2	37.5	37.2	2.0%	3.3	100.0
		within Marital status	%	%		%	%	%		%	%

**Key**

- A – PhD
- B – Master’s degree
- C – Degree
- D – Diploma
- E – Secondary school education
- F - Primary school education
- G - Others (specify)
- H - Others (specify)

From the findings 1.8% of the respondents who were single had PhD, 0.9% had master’s degree, 2.7% had bachelor’s degree, 8.0% had diploma, 45.5% had secondary

school education, 33.9% had primary school education while 0.9% and 6.3% had other education levels. Among the respondents who were married 1.7% had PhD, 1.7% had master’s degree, 9.1% had bachelor’s degree, 10.3% had diploma, 33.7% had secondary school education, 40.0% had primary school education while 2.3% and 1.1% had other education levels. Among the respondents who were widows 33.3% had secondary school education. Among the respondents who were widower 16.7% had bachelor’s degree, diploma, and secondary school education respectively, 41.7% had primary school education while 8.3% had other education levels. Among the respondents who indicated other marital status none had PHD, master’s degree, bachelor’s degree, diploma and secondary education, 50.0% had primary school education and other level of education.

#### 4.3.10 Employment Status and Highest Level of Education

**Table 13.**  
Employment Status and Highest Level of Education

			Highest level of education								
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
Former employed	Employed	Count	0	1	13	10	22	16	3	1	66
		% within Former employment	0.0	1.5	19.7	15.2	33.3	24.2	4.5	1.5	100.0
Former employed	Not employed	Count	5	3	8	20	90	96	3	9	234
		% within Former employment	2.1	1.3	3.4%	8.5%	38.5	41.0	1.3	3.8	100.0
Total		Count	5	4	21	30	112	112	6	10	300
		% within Former employment	1.7	1.3	7.0%	10.0	37.3	37.3	2.0	3.3	100.0

Key  
A – PhD

- B – Master’s degree
- C – Degree
- D – Diploma
- E – Secondary school education
- F - Primary school education
- G - Others (specify)
- H - Others (specify)

From the findings 1.5% of employed respondents had master’s level of education, 19.7% had bachelor’s degree level of education, 15.2% had diploma, 33.3% had secondary school education, 24.2% had primary school education, 4.5% and 1.5% had other level of education. Among the unemployed respondents 2.1% had PhD, 1.3% had master’s degree, 3.4% had bachelor’s degree, 8.5% had diploma, 38.5% had secondary school education, 41.0% had primary school education, while 1.3% and 3.8% had other level of education.

#### **4.4 Findings and Discussion**

The study was based on the following objectives:

- i. To determine the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- ii. To determine how openness influences domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- iii. To establish the relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- iv. To investigate the extent to which extroversion affect domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- v. To determine the extent to which agreeableness affects domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.
- vi. To determine the relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya.

- vii. To find out intervention strategies that can minimize domestic gender based abuse in Kenya.

#### 4.4.1 Prevalence of Domestic Gender Based Abuse

The first objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. The finding is presented in Table 14.

**Table 14:**  
Prevalence of Domestic Gender Based Abuse

			I have experienced domestic abuse					
			Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Total
Gender	Male	Count	82	131	27	31	13	284
		% within Gender	28.9%	46.1%	9.5%	10.9%	4.6%	100.0%
	Female	Count	4	14	1	1	1	21
		% within Gender	19.0%	66.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	86	145	28	32	14	305
		% within Gender	28.2%	47.5%	9.2%	10.5%	4.6%	100.0%

Table 14 shows that 28.9% of the male participants strongly agreed to having experienced domestic gender based abuse compared to 19% of female participants. 46.1% of males agreed compared to 66.7% of females. 9.5% of males strongly disagreed compared to 4.8% of females. 10.9% of males disagreed compared to 4.8% of females. 4.6% of males were not sure whether their experiences could be considered as domestic gender based abuse compared to 4.8% of females.

This finding demonstrates that 75.7% of the inmates experienced domestic gender based abuse. This figures become more alarming within gender. For instance, 85.7% of female inmates reported that they experienced domestic gender based abuse compared with male inmates who reported at 75%.

#### 4.4.2 Openness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse

The second objective was to determine how openness influences domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse this objective. Table 15 presents participants' response to the openness personality items.

**Table 15:**  
Participants' Response to the Openness Personality Items

Item	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
I am a quite person	30	9.2	53	16.3	16	4.9	150	46.2	66	20.3	10	3.1	<b>325</b>
I am helpful and unselfish person	14	4.3	14	4.3	11	3.4	191	58.8	84	25.8	11	3.4	<b>325</b>
I am considerate and kind person to all people	14	4.3	17	5.2	19	5.8	180	55.4	87	26.8	8	2.5	<b>325</b>
I am a person that can be relied on	6	1.8	13	4.0	21	6.5	173	53.2	107	32.9	5	1.5	<b>325</b>
I always make plans and work with it	12	3.7	11	3.4	23	7.1	192	59.1	74	22.8	13	4.0	<b>325</b>
I am always worried	44	13.5	128	39.4	43	13.2	58	17.8	27	8.3	25	7.7	<b>325</b>
I am never original in thoughts and therefore I hardly have new ideas	74	22.8	122	37.5	30	9.2	65	20.0	22	6.8	12	3.7	<b>325</b>
I like good things like movies and music	20	6.2	45	13.8	22	6.8	151	46.5	73	22.5	14	4.3	<b>325</b>
I do not like doing work that is repetitive or routine	46	14.2	74	22.8	33	10.2	123	37.8	39	12.0	10	3.1	<b>325</b>
I like going out a lot, reading literatures, music and art	24	7.4	53	16.3	19	5.8	164	50.5	58	17.8	7	2.2	<b>325</b>

Key

A – Strongly disagree

B – Disagree

C – Not sure  
D – Strongly agree  
E - Agree  
F – No response

From the findings regarding I am a quite person, 9.2% strongly disagreed, 16.3% disagreed, 4.9% were not sure, 46.2% strongly agreed, 20.3% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding I am helpful and unselfish person, 4.3% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively, 3.4% were not sure, 58.8% strongly agreed, 25.8% agreed, while 3.4% had no response. Regarding I am considerate and kind person to all people, 4.3% strongly disagreed 5.2% disagreed, 5.8% were not sure, 55.4% strongly agreed, 26.8% agreed, while 2.5% had no response. Regarding I am a person that can be relied on, 1.8% strongly disagreed 4.0% disagreed, 6.5% were not sure, 53.2% strongly agreed, 32.9% agreed, while 1.5% had no response. Regarding I always make plans and work with it, 3.7% strongly disagreed 3.4% disagreed, 7.1% were not sure, 59.1% strongly agreed, 22.8% agreed, while 4.0% had no response. Regarding I am always worried, 13.5% strongly disagreed 39.4% disagreed, 13.2% were not sure, 17.8% strongly agreed, 8.3% agreed, while 7.7% had no response. Regarding I am never original in thoughts and therefore I hardly have new ideas, 22.8% strongly disagreed 37.5% disagreed, 9.2% were not sure, 20.0% strongly agreed, 6.8% agreed, while 3.7% had no response. Regarding I like good things like movies and music, 6.2% strongly disagreed 13.8% disagreed, 6.8% were not sure, 46.5% strongly agreed, 22.5% agreed, while 4.3% had no response. Regarding I do not like doing work that is repetitive or routine, 14.2% strongly disagreed, 22.8% disagreed, 10.2% were not sure, 37.8% strongly agreed, 12.0% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding I like going out a lot of reading literatures, music, and art, 7.4% strongly disagreed, 16.3% disagreed, 50.5% were not sure, 17.8% strongly agreed, 2.2% agreed, while 3.1% had no response.

The inmates were identified as: “Cautious, consistent and conservative” and “Curious, inventive and imaginative” as presented in Table 16.

**Table 16:**  
Inmates with Openness Personality Traits

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Cautious, consistent and conservative	74	22.8	22.8	22.8
Curious, inventive and imaginative	251	77.2	77.2	100.0
Total	325	100.0	100.0	

Table 16 shows that 22.8% of the respondents had a cautious, consistent, and conservative openness personality traits and 77.2% had curious, inventive, and imaginative openness personality traits.

A result on the influence of openness personality on domestic gender based abuse among inmates is presented on Table 17.

**Table 17.**  
Openness Personality and Experience of Domestic gender based abuse among Inmates

			I have experienced domestic gender based abuse					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Openness Cautious, consistent and conservative	Count		24	31	5	8	2	70
	% within Openness		34.3%	44.3%	7.1%	11.4%	2.9%	100.0%
Curious, inventive and imaginative	Count		67	118	25	26	12	248
	% within Openness		27.0%	47.6%	10.1%	10.5%	4.8%	100.0%
Total	Count		91	149	30	34	14	318
	% within Openness		28.6%	46.9%	9.4%	10.7%	4.4%	100.0%

Key

A – Strongly agree

B – Agree

C – Strongly disagree

D – Disagree

E – Not sure

From table 17, the findings regarding openness under the category of being cautious, consistent, and conservative shows that 34.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that they have experienced domestic gender based abuse, 44.3% agreed, 7.1% strongly disagreed, 11.4% disagreed, while 2.9% were not sure. Regarding openness under the category of being curious, inventive, and imaginative, 27.0% of the respondents strongly agreed that they have experienced domestic gender based abuse, 47.6% agreed, 10.1% strongly disagreed, 10.5% disagreed, while 4.8% were not sure.

These findings demonstrate that openness personality trait of Cautious, consistent, and conservative was dominant among the inmates. This insinuate that people who are intelligent by been curious, inventive, and imaginative are more likely to perpetrate domestic gender based abuse than those who are cautious, consistent, and conservative. This finding supports William and Simes (2018) that openness trait drives intellectual matters.

A result on what type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate and the influence of openness personality on type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 18.

**Table 18.**  
Openness Personality on Type of Domestic gender based abuse Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Openness Cautious, consistent and conservative	Count		25	16	12	9	7	69
	% within Openness		36.2%	23.2%	17.4%	13.0%	10.1%	100.0%
Openness Curious, inventive and imaginative	Count		76	60	31	38	31	236
	% within Openness		32.2%	25.4%	13.1%	16.1%	13.1%	100.0%
Total	Count		101	76	43	47	38	305
	% within Openness		33.1%	24.9%	14.1%	15.4%	12.5%	100.0%

Key

A – Physical abuse

B – Sexual abuse

C – Financial abuse

D – Emotional abuse

E - Not sure

From the findings regarding being cautious, consistent, and conservative, 36.2% of the respondents indicated they perpetrated physical abuse, 23.2% indicated sexual abuse, 17.4% indicated financial abuse, 13.0% indicated emotional abuse, while 10.1% were not sure. Regarding being curious, inventive, and imaginative, 32.2% of the respondents indicated they perpetrated physical abuse, 25.4% indicated sexual abuse, 13.1% indicated financial abuse, 16.1% indicated emotional abuse, while 13.1% were not sure. This finding that inmates' openness personality trait influenced the type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated is in line with findings by Monita, Jon, Aliaksandra and Gretchen (2017) that childhood abuse predicted increase openness to experience and concluded that childhood abuse is associated with personality.

A result on the influence of openness personality on type of physical assault perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 19.

**Table 19.**

Openness Personality on Type of Physical Assault Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?								Total
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Openness	Cautious, consistent and conservative	Count	9	10	11	9	2	2	3	3	49
		% within Openness	18.4 %	20.4 %	22.4 %	18.4 %	4.1 %	4.1 %	6.1 %	6.1 %	100.0 %
Openness	Curious, inventive and imaginative	Count	49	21	39	30	11	1	6	16	173
		% within Openness	28.3 %	12.1 %	22.5 %	17.3 %	6.4 %	0.6 %	3.5 %	9.2 %	100.0 %
Total		Count	58	31	50	39	13	3	9	19	222
		% within Openness	26.1 %	14.0 %	22.5 %	17.6 %	5.9 %	1.4 %	4.1 %	8.6 %	100.0 %

**Key**

A – Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury

B – Pushed and shoved and injured someone

C – Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury

D – Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury

E – Kicked

F - Pulled hair

G - Strangled someone

H - Harmed or hit someone with an object

From the findings regarding being cautious, consistent, and conservative, and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 18.4% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 20.4% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 22.4% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 18.4% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 4.1% indicated they kicked and pulled hair respectively while 6.1% indicated they Strangled someone and Harmed or hit someone with an object respectively. Regarding being curious, inventive, and imaginative, and the type of physical assault they

perpetrated, 28.3% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 12.1% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 22.5% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 17.3% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 6.4% indicated they kicked, 0.6% indicated they pulled hair, 3.5% indicated they Strangled someone and 9.2% indicated they harmed or hit someone with an object.

The findings that openness personality trait is directly responsible for perpetrating physical abuse contradicts Jardim et al., (2019) who found that openness was not a mediator for childhood abuse.

A result on whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship and the influence of openness personality on persistence of the physical assault by inmates during the relationship is presented on Table 20.

**Table 20:**  
Openness Personality on Persistence of the Physical Assault by Inmates during the Relationship

			Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Openness	Cautious, consistent and conservative	Count	14	7	14	25	6	66
		% within Openness	21.2%	10.6%	21.2%	37.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	Curious, inventive and imaginative	Count	44	30	60	65	34	233
		% within Openness	18.9%	12.9%	25.8%	27.9%	14.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		58	37	74	90	40	299
	% within Openness		19.4%	12.4%	24.7%	30.1%	13.4%	100.0%

Key  
A – Increased  
B – Stayed the same  
C – Decreased  
D – Only happened once  
E – Not sure

From the findings regarding being cautious, consistent, and conservative, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 21.2% of the respondents indicated it increased, 10.6% indicated it stayed the same, 21.2% indicated it decreased, 37.9% indicated it only happened once, while 9.1% indicated they were not sure. Regarding being curious, inventive, and imaginative, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 18.9% of the respondents indicated it increased, 12.9% indicated it stayed the same, 25.8% indicated it decreased, 27.9% indicated it only happened once, while 14.6% indicated they were not sure.

The first null hypothesis stating that there is no statistically significant influence between openness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County Kenya was tested at 0.05 significance level using the Pearson correlation and the test results are presented on Table 21.

**Table 21.**  
Correlation between Openness Personality and Domestic gender based abuse

		A	B	C	D	E
Openness	Pearson	1	.054	.044	-.027	.011
	Correlation					
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.334	.441	.691	.853
	N	325	318	305	222	299

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

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

Key

A – Openness

B – I have experienced domestic gender based abuse

C – What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

D – What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

E - Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

Table 21 shows that there is a weak positive correlation (0.054) between openness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.334 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is not enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the positive correlation (0.044) between openness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.441 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also subject to chance and not as a result of openness personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.027) between openness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.691 which is greater than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.011) between openness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.853 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant influence of openness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the openness personality type.

Although this result is insignificant in explaining how openness personality trait predispose one to abuse, it at least espouses the trend that openness increases as couples experience more time together as found out by Harun et al, (2018) that openness personality trait increases with increased experience in interaction. The type of assault one perpetrates is not necessarily influenced by the openness trait but by other circumstantial factors such as alcohol and associated drug use. However, this finding contradicts Haviv (2020) who found a significant influence of openness on attitudes toward honor killings despite honor killings being culturally defined.

Results from a study by Ahmad & Poespowidjojo (2017) showed that individuals with high level of openness to experience conscientiousness, extraversion and agreeableness demonstrate high level of customer- oriented behaviour whereas individuals who possess high level of neuroticism demonstrate no or low level of customer-oriented behaviour.'

Karugahe (2019) agreed that understanding the personality traits of both victims and perpetrators of IPV is imperative in assisting professionals in predicting behaviour and knowing how to respond. To better understand the study of personality, it is important to understand the history of personality research and the development of the Big Five model.

Jankovic et al, (2021) found that lower levels of openness were associated with experiencing more physical violence. This study found Inmates with lower levels of openness were curious, inventive, and imaginative and reported higher experiences of domestic gender based abuse, perpetrated more physical abuse and sexual abuse than those with higher levels of openness were cautious, consistent, and conservative. Therefore, the findings of this study are contrary to what Jankovic et al., (2021) found out. This discrepancy is probably caused by circumstantial factors such as age, occupation and residential statuses as the former study's population was largely urban than in the current study.

Findings from a related study revealed that personality traits can be attributed to behaviours that are either violent or non-violent. Results from a study among Muslims in Europe and Middle East, found that abuse intentions were related to openness personality (Obaidi, et al 2020) associated with Curious, inventive, and imaginative personality traits. This finding contradicts with finding in the current study.

#### 4.4.3 Conscientiousness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse

The third objective was to establish the relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse this objective. Table 22 presents the participants' response to the conscientiousness personality items.

**Table 22:**  
Participants' Response to the Conscientiousness Personality Items

Item	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
I am full of energy	10	3.1	27	8.3	16	4.9	180	55.4	82	25.2	10	3.1	325
I do not like socializing with people, and I don't like going out	86	26.5	125	38.5	16	4.9	62	19.1	19	5.8	17	5.2	325
I am a trustworthy person	10	3.1	13	4.0	20	6.2	176	54.2	96	29.5	10	3.1	325
I find it difficult completing my tasks	62	19.1	139	42.8	28	8.6	51	15.7	24	7.4	21	6.5	325
I am always in patient	33	10.2	71	21.8	30	9.2	130	40.0	50	15.4	11	3.4	325
I am always stress free	31	9.5	86	26.5	41	12.6	109	33.5	51	15.7	7	2.2	325
I am always calm in tense situations	28	8.6	50	15.4	32	9.8	152	46.8	54	16.6	9	2.8	325
I have an active imagination	20	6.2	32	9.8	27	8.3	169	52.0	65	20.0	12	3.7	325
I do not like listening to music and watching movies	103	31.7	126	38.8	22	6.8	49	15.1	11	3.4	14	4.3	325

Key  
A – Strongly disagree  
B – Disagree

C – Not sure  
D – Strongly agree  
E - Agree  
F – No response

From the findings regarding I am full of energy, 3.1% strongly disagreed, 8.3% disagreed, 4.9% were not sure, 55.4% strongly agreed, 25.2% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding I do not like socializing with people, and I don't like going out, 26.5% strongly disagreed, 38.5% disagreed, 4.9% were not sure, 19.1% strongly agreed, 5.8% agreed, while 5.2% had no response. Regarding I am a trustworthy person, 3.1% strongly disagreed 4.0% disagreed, 6.2% were not sure, 55.2% strongly agreed, 29.5% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding I find difficult completing my tasks, 19.1% strongly disagreed 42.8% disagreed, 8.6% were not sure, 15.7% strongly agreed, 7.4% agreed, while 6.5% had no response. Regarding I am always in patient, 10.2% strongly disagreed 21.8% disagreed, 9.2% were not sure, 40.0% strongly agreed, 15.4% agreed, while 3.4% had no response. Regarding I am always stress free, 9.5% strongly disagreed 26.5% disagreed, 12.6% were not sure, 33.5% strongly agreed, 15.7% agreed, while 2.2% had no response. Regarding I am always calm in tense situations, 8.6% strongly disagreed, 15.4% disagreed, 9.8% were not sure, 46.8% strongly agreed, 16.6% agreed, while 2.8% had no response. Regarding I have an active imagination, 6.2% strongly disagreed 9.8% disagreed, 8.3% were not sure, 52.0% strongly agreed, 20.0% agreed, while 3.7% had no response. Regarding I do not like listening to music and watching movies, 31.7% strongly disagreed, 38.8% disagreed, 6.8% were not sure, 15.1% strongly agreed, 3.4% agreed, while 4.3% had no response.

The inmates were identified as either “efficient, disciplined and well organized” or “easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless” as presented in Table 23.

**Table 23:**  
Inmates with Conscientiousness Personality Traits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless	136	41.8	42.0	42.0
	Efficient, disciplined and well organized	188	57.8	58.0	100.0
	Total	324	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.3		
Total		325	100.0		

From the findings 41.8% of the respondents were Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, while 57.8% of the respondents were Efficient, disciplined and well organized. A result on the influence of conscientiousness personality on domestic gender based abuse among inmates is presented on Table 24.

**Table 24.**  
Conscientiousness Personality and Experience of Domestic gender based abuse among Inmates

			I have experienced domestic gender based abuse					Total
			A	B	C	D	E	
Conscientiousness	Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless	Count	39	55	16	15	7	132
		% within	29.5	41.7	12.1	11.4	5.3	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Efficient, disciplined and well organized	Count	52	94	14	19	7	186
		% within	28.0	50.5	7.5%	10.2	3.8	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%		%	%	%
Total		Count	91	149	30	34	14	318
		% within	28.6	46.9	9.4%	10.7	4.4	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%		%	%	%

Key  
A – Strongly agree

- B – Agree
- C – Strongly disagree
- D – Disagree
- E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, 29.5% strongly agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 41.7% agreed, 12.1% strongly disagreed, 11.4% disagreed, while 5.3% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Efficient, disciplined and well organized, 28.0% strongly agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 50.5% agreed, 7.5% strongly disagreed, 10.2% disagreed, while 3.8% were not sure.

A result on the influence of conscientiousness personality on type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 25.

**Table 25.**  
Conscientiousness Personality on Type of Domestic gender based abuse Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Conscientiousness	Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless	Count	40	32	16	19	20	127
		% within	31.5	25.2	12.6	15.0	15.7	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Efficient, disciplined and well organized		Count	61	44	27	28	18	178
		% within	34.3	24.7	15.2	15.7	10.1	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total		Count	101	76	43	47	38	305
		% within	33.1	24.9	14.1	15.4	12.5	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%

- Key
- A – Physical abuse
  - B – Sexual abuse
  - C – Financial abuse

D – Emotional abuse  
 E - Not sure

From the findings the respondents who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless and the type of abuse they perpetrated, 31.5% indicated physical abuse, 25.2% indicated sexual abuse, 12.6% indicated financial abuse, 15.0% indicated emotional abuse while 15.7% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Efficient, disciplined and well organized and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 34.3% indicated physical abuse, 24.7% indicated sexual abuse, 15.2% indicated financial abuse, 15.7% indicated emotional abuse while 10.1% were not sure.

A result on the influence of conscientiousness personality on type of physical assault perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 26.

**Table 26.**  
 Conscientiousness Personality on Type of Physical Assault Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?								Total
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Conscientiousness	Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless	Count	21	13	23	15	6	1	3	9	91
		% within	23.1	14.3	25.3	16.5	6.6	1.1	3.3	9.9	100.
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0%
Efficient, disciplined and well organized		Count	37	18	27	24	7	2	6	10	131
		% within	28.2	13.7	20.6	18.3	5.3	1.5	4.6	7.6	100.
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0%
Total		Count	58	31	50	39	13	3	9	19	222
		% within	26.1	14.0	22.5	17.6	5.9	1.4	4.1	8.6	100.
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0%

Key

- A – Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury
- B – Pushed and shoved and injured someone
- C – Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury
- D – Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury
- E – Kicked
- F - Pulled hair
- G - Strangled someone
- H - Harmed or hit someone with an object

From the findings regarding respondents who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 23.1% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 14.3% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 25.3% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 16.5% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 6.6% indicated they kicked, 1.1% pulled hair, 3.3% indicated they Strangled someone, while 9.9% Harmed or hit someone with an object. Regarding respondents who were Efficient, disciplined and well organized and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 28.2% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 13.7% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 20.6% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 18.3% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 5.3% indicated they kicked, 1.5% indicated they pulled hair, 4.6% indicated they Strangled someone and 7.6% indicated they Harmed or hit someone with an object.

A result on the influence of conscientiousness personality on persistence of the physical assault by inmates during the relationship is presented on Table 27.

**Table 27.**

Conscientiousness Personality on Persistence of the Physical Assault by Inmates during the Relationship

			Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Conscientiousness	Easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless	Count	22	17	30	37	16	122
		% within	18.0	13.9	24.6	30.3	13.1	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Efficient, disciplined and well organized		Count	36	20	44	53	24	177
		% within	20.3	11.3	24.9	29.9	13.6	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total		Count	58	37	74	90	40	299
		% within	19.4	12.4	24.7	30.1	13.4	100.0
		Conscientiousness	%	%	%	%	%	%

Key

A – Increased

B – Stayed the same

C – Decreased

D – Only happened once

E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 18.0% of the respondents indicated it increased, 13.9% indicated it stayed the same, 24.6% indicated it decreased, 30.3% indicated it only happened once, while 13.1% indicated they were not sure. Regarding being Efficient, disciplined and well organized, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 20.3% of the respondents indicated it increased, 11.3% indicated it stayed the same, 24.98% indicated it

decreased, 29.9% indicated it only happened once, while 13.6% indicated they were not sure.

The second null hypothesis stating that there is no statistically significant relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya was tested at 0.05 significance level using the Pearson correlation and the test results are presented on Table 28.

**Table 28.**  
Correlation between Conscientiousness Personality and Domestic gender based abuse

		A	B	C	D	E
Conscientiousness	Pearson Correlation	1	-.045	-.055	-.036	-.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.424	.341	.596	.925
	N	324	318	305	222	299

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

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

**Key**

A – Conscientiousness

B – I have experienced domestic gender based abuse

C – What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

D – What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

E - Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

Table 28 shows that there is a weak negative correlation (-0.045) between conscientiousness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.424 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is not enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (-0.055) between conscientiousness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.341 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also subject to chance and not as a result of conscientiousness personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-

0.036) between conscientiousness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.591 which is greater than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the negative correlation (-0.005) between conscientiousness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.925 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the conscientiousness personality type.

Conscientious people are of two types: either easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless; and efficient, disciplined and well organized. This finding is that neither of these two conscientious personality traits can influence domestic gender based abuse. As other factors other than conscientiousness may be responsible for fueling domestic gender based abuse, the most likely one may be use of abusive substances such as marijuana and alcohol as demonstrated by Abadi et al (2018) in a study that found association between conscientiousness and substance abuse. Conscientiousness traits are therefore indirectly associated with domestic gender based abuse since people who abuse substances are likely to commit domestic violence.

People who abuse drugs are in most cases disorganized and careless. Furthermore, findings of this study contradict Leto, Petrenko and Slobodskaya (2019) who found that domestic violence, and corporal punishment associated with conscientiousness. The study finding also contradicts findings by Li, Kong, Chao and Dong (2020) where

people with disorganized and careless traits (lower conscientiousness) have a higher risk of abusing elders under their care.

#### 4.4.4 Extroversion and Domestic Gender Based Abuse

The fourth objective was to investigate the extent to which extroversion affect domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse this objective. Table 29 presents the participants' response to the extroversion personality items.

**Table 29.**  
Participants' Response to the Extroversion Personality Items

Item	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
I am a talkative person	26	8.0	88	27.1	25	7.7	125	38.5	52	16.0	9	2.8	325
Sometimes I say yes when I mean no	69	21.2	106	32.6	34	10.5	81	24.9	16	4.9	19	5.8	325
I am easily quarrelsome with other people	105	32.3	139	42.8	139	42.8	39	12.0	7	2.2	10	3.1	325
Sometimes I am rude to others	84	25.8	129	39.7	19	5.8	64	19.7	15	4.6	14	4.3	325
I am well organized person	11	3.4	26	8.0	19	5.8	169	52.0	89	27.4	11	3.4	325
I am easily distracted	62	19.1	117	36.0	50	15.4	62	19.1	12	3.7	22	6.8	325
Sometimes I am emotional and can easily get upset	33	10.2	68	20.9	34	10.5	140	43.1	36	11.1	14	4.3	325
I am a very curious person	29	8.9	37	11.4	50	15.4	136	41.8	45	13.8	28	8.6	325

Key

A – Strongly disagree  
B – Disagree  
C – Not sure  
D – Strongly agree  
E - Agree  
F – No response

From the findings regarding I am a talkative person, 8.0% strongly disagreed, 27.1% disagreed, 7.7% were not sure, 38.5% strongly agreed, 16.0% agreed, while 2.8% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I say yes when I mean no, 21.2% strongly disagreed, 32.6% disagreed, 10.5% were not sure, 24.9% strongly agreed, 4.9% agreed, while 5.8% had no response. Regarding I am easily quarrelsome with other people, 32.3% strongly disagreed 42.8% disagreed, 42.8% were not sure, 12.0% strongly agreed, 2.2% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am rude to others, 25.8% strongly disagreed 39.7% disagreed, 5.8% were not sure, 19.7% strongly agreed, 4.6% agreed, while 4.3% had no response. Regarding I am well organized person, 3.4% strongly disagreed 8.0% disagreed, 5.8% were not sure, 52.0% strongly agreed, 27.4% agreed, while 3.4% had no response. Regarding I am easily distracted, 19.1% strongly disagreed, 36.0% disagreed, 15.4% were not sure, 19.1% strongly agreed, 3.7% agreed, while 6.8% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am emotional and can easily get upset, 10.2% strongly disagreed, 20.9% disagreed, 10.5% were not sure, 43.1% strongly agreed, 11.1% agreed, while 4.3% had no response. Regarding I am a very curious person, 8.9% strongly disagreed 11.4% disagreed, 15.4% were not sure, 41.8% strongly agreed, 13.8% agreed, while 8.6% had no response.

The inmates were identified as either “More solidary, quiet and reserved” or “Outgoing, friendly and energetic” as presented in Table 30.

**Table 30:**  
Inmates with Extroversion Personality Traits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More solidary, quiet and reserved	215	66.2	66.4	66.4
	Outgoing, friendly and energetic	109	33.5	33.6	100.0
	Total	324	99.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.3		
Total		325	100.0		

From the findings 66.2% of the respondents were more solidary, quiet and reserved while 33.5% were Outgoing, friendly and energetic.

A result on the influence of extroversion personality on domestic gender based abuse among inmates is presented on Table 31.

**Table 31.**  
Extroversion Personality and Experience of Domestic gender based abuse among

		I have experienced domestic gender based abuse					Total	
		A	B	C	D	E		
Extraversion	More solidary, quiet and reserved	Count	58	94	19	29	11	211
		% within Extraversion	27.5%	44.5%	9.0%	13.7%	5.2%	100.0%
Extraversion	Outgoing, friendly and energetic	Count	33	55	11	5	3	107
		% within Extraversion	30.8%	51.4%	10.3%	4.7%	2.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	91	149	30	34	14	318
		% within Extraversion	28.6%	46.9%	9.4%	10.7%	4.4%	100.0%

**Key**

- A – Strongly agree
- B – Agree
- C – Strongly disagree
- D – Disagree
- E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were more solidary, quiet and reserved, 27.5% strongly agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 44.5% agreed, 9.0% strongly disagreed, 13.7% disagreed, while 5.2% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Outgoing, friendly, and energetic, 30.8% strongly agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 51.4% agreed, 10.3% strongly disagreed, 4.7% disagreed, while 2.8% were not sure.

A result on the influence of extroversion personality on type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 32.

**Table 32.**  
Extroversion Personality on Type of Domestic gender based abuse Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Extraversion More solidary, quiet and reserved	Count		60	53	32	30	30	205
	% within Extraversion		29.3%	25.9%	15.6%	14.6%	14.6%	100.0%
Extraversion Outgoing, friendly and energetic	Count		41	23	11	17	8	100
	% within Extraversion		41.0%	23.0%	11.0%	17.0%	8.0%	100.0%
Total	Count		101	76	43	47	38	305
	% within Extraversion		33.1%	24.9%	14.1%	15.4%	12.5%	100.0%

**Key**

- A – Physical abuse
- B – Sexual abuse
- C – Financial abuse
- D – Emotional abuse
- E - Not sure

From the findings the respondents who were More solidary, quiet and reserved and the type of abuse they perpetrated, 29.3% indicated physical abuse, 25.9% indicated sexual abuse, 15.6% indicated financial abuse, 14.6% indicated emotional abuse while 14.6%

were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Outgoing, friendly and energetic and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 41.0% indicated physical abuse, 23.0% indicated sexual abuse, 11.0% indicated financial abuse, 17.0% indicated emotional abuse while 8.0% were not sure.

A result on the influence of extroversion personality on type of physical assault perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 33.

**Table 33.**  
Extroversion Personality on Type of Physical Assault Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?								Total
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Extraversi on	More solidary , quiet and reserve d	Count	41	20	34	23	9	0	4	7	138
		% within	29.7	14.5	24.6	16.7	6.5	0.0	2.9	5.1	100.0
		Extraversi on	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Outgoi ng, friendly and energeti c		Count	17	11	16	16	4	3	5	12	84
		% within	20.2	13.1	19.0	19.0	4.8	3.6	6.0	14.3	100.0
		Extraversi on	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total		Count	58	31	50	39	13	3	9	19	222
		% within	26.1	14.0	22.5	17.6	5.9	1.4	4.1	8.6	100.0
		Extraversi on	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

**Key**

- A – Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury
- B – Pushed and shoved and injured someone
- C – Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury
- D – Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury
- E – Kicked
- F - Pulled hair
- G - Strangled someone
- H - Harmed or hit someone with an object

From the findings regarding respondents who were More solidary, quiet and reserved and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 29.7% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 14.5% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 24.6% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 16.7% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 6.5% indicated they kicked, 2.9% indicated they Strangled someone, while 5.1% Harmed or hit someone with an object. Regarding respondents who were Outgoing, friendly and energetic and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 20.2% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 13.1% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 19.0% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 19.0% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury 4.8% indicated they kicked, 3.6% indicated they pulled hair, 6.0% indicated they Strangled someone and 14.3% indicated they Harmed or hit someone with an object.

A result on the influence of extroversion personality on persistence of the physical assault by inmates during the relationship is presented on Table 34.

**Table 34.**

Extroversion Personality on Persistence of the Physical Assault by Inmates during the Relationship

			Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?					
			Increase	Staye	Decrease	Only	Not	Total
			d	d the	d	happene	sure	
A		Count		same		d once		
Extraversi on	More solidary, quiet and reserved	Count	33	23	47	61	33	197
	% within Extraversi on		16.8%	11.7 %	23.9%	31.0%	16.8 %	100.0 %
Outgoin g, friendly and energeti c	Count	Count	25	14	27	29	7	102
	% within Extraversi on		24.5%	13.7 %	26.5%	28.4%	6.9%	100.0 %
Total	Count	Count	58	37	74	90	40	299
	% within Extraversi on		19.4%	12.4 %	24.7%	30.1%	13.4 %	100.0 %

From the findings regarding the respondents who were More solidary, quiet and reserved, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 16.8% of the respondents indicated it increased, 11.7% indicated it stayed the same, 23.9% indicated it decreased, 31.0% indicated it only happened once, while 16.8% indicated they were not sure. Regarding the respondents being Outgoing, friendly, and energetic, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 24.5% of the respondents indicated it increased, 13.7% indicated it stayed the same, 26.5% indicated it decreased, 28.4% indicated it only happened once, while 6.9% indicated they were not sure.

The third null hypothesis stating that there is no statistically significant relationship between extroversion and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya was tested at 0.05 significance level using the Pearson correlation and the test results are presented on Table 35.

**Table 35.**

Correlation between Extroversion Personality and Domestic gender based abuse

		A	B	C	D	E
Extraversion	Pearson Correlation	1	-.119*	-.105	.203**	-.144*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.033	.066	.002	.013
	N	324	318	305	222	299

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

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

Key

A – Extroversion

B – I have experienced domestic gender based abuse

C – What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

D – What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

E - Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

Table 35 shows that there is a weak negative correlation (0.119) between extroversion personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.033 which is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is statistically significant as there is enough evidence to support the correlation. However, the negative correlation (-0.105) between extroversion and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.066 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is not significant and is a result of chance. In addition, there is a positive correlation (0.203) between extroversion personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.002 which is lesser than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is significant and is solely as a result of the extroversion personality. Also, the negative correlation (0.144) between

extroversion and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is at a significance of 0.013 which is lesser than 0.05. This relationship is also significant. Therefore, null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between extroversion and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is rejected. The existing relationship is due to traits of the extroversion personality type.

Extroverted people have two distinct traits. There are those who are more solidary, quiet, and reserved. The others are outgoing, friendly, and energetic. Ideally, people who live a solidary lifestyle and are quiet and reserved are thought to have pent up emotions which can easily result in violent behaviour at one time. Those who are outgoing, friendly, and energetic are expected to be socially interactive with less violent behaviour (Lebowitz, 2016a).

According to this finding, extroversion is directly related to domestic violence. Inmates with solidary, quiet, and reserved traits experienced less domestic gender based abuse acts than those with outgoing, friendly, and energetic traits. This finding is contrary to what Lebowitz (2016a) found that outgoing, friendly, and energetic people have less likely to be violent. However, this finding collaborates Jones, et al (2020) that outgoing, friendly and energetic people are violent and abuse alcohol notwithstanding differences across gender.

#### **4.4.5 Agreeableness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The fifth objective was to determine the extent to which agreeableness affects domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse this objective. Table 36 presents the participants’ response to the extroversion personality items.

**Table 36.**  
Participants' Response to the Agreeableness Personality Items

Item	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
I am social person	10	3.1	33	10.2	15	4.6	168	51.7	90	27.7	9	2.8	325
Sometimes I am shy	48	14.8	98	30.2	37	11.4	102	31.4	28	8.6	12	3.7	325
I do not forgive other people easily	97	29.8	115	35.4	27	8.3	52	16.0	13	4.0	21	6.5	325
I am very cooperative person	9	2.8	19	5.8	16	4.9	182	56.0	88	27.1	11	3.4	325
Sometimes I am lazy	90	27.7	121	37.2	33	10.2	55	16.9	7	2.2	19	5.8	325
I rarely feel depressed	44	13.5	83	25.5	43	13.2	123	37.8	16	4.9	16	4.9	325
Sometimes I am moody	32	9.8	57	17.5	29	8.9	161	49.5	36	11.1	10	3.1	325
I am not a deep thinker	62	19.1	120	36.9	33	10.2	71	21.8	19	5.8	20	6.2	325
Sometimes I have many ideas	11	3.4	19	5.8	25	7.7	186	57.2	73	22.5	11	3.4	325

**Key**

A – Strongly disagree

B – Disagree

C – Not sure

D – Strongly agree

E - Agree

F – No response

From the findings regarding I am social person, 3.1% strongly disagreed, 10.2% disagreed, 4.6% were not sure, 51.7% strongly agreed, 27.7% agreed, while 2.8% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am shy, 14.8% strongly disagreed, 30.2% disagreed, 11.4% were not sure, 31.4% strongly agreed, 8.6% agreed, while 3.7% had no response. Regarding I do not forgive other people easily, 29.8% strongly disagreed 35.4% disagreed, 8.3% were not sure, 16.0% strongly agreed, 4.0% agreed, while 6.5% had no response. Regarding I am very cooperative person, 2.8% strongly disagreed 5.8% disagreed, 4.9% were not sure, 56.0% strongly agreed, 27.1% agreed, while 3.4%

had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am lazy, 27.7% strongly disagreed 37.2% disagreed, 10.2% were not sure, 16.9% strongly agreed, 2.2% agreed, while 5.8% had no response. Regarding I rarely feel depressed, 13.5% strongly disagreed, 25.5% disagreed, 13.2% were not sure, 37.8% strongly agreed, 4.9% agreed, while 4.9% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am moody, 9.8% strongly disagreed, 17.5% disagreed, 8.9% were not sure, 49.5% strongly agreed, 11.1% agreed, while 3.1% had no response. Regarding I am not a deep thinker, 19.1% strongly disagreed 36.9% disagreed, 10.2% were not sure, 21.8% strongly agreed, 5.8% agreed, while 6.2% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I have many ideas, 3.4% strongly disagreed 5.8% disagreed, 7.7% were not sure, 57.2% strongly agreed, 22.5% agreed, while 3.4% had no response.

The inmates were identified as either “More detached, proud and uncooperative” or “Friendly, good natured and compassionate” as presented in Table 37.

**Table 37.**  
Inmates with Agreeableness Personality Traits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More detached, proud and uncooperative	161	49.5	49.8	49.8
	Friendly, good natured and compassionate	162	49.8	50.2	100.0
	Total	323	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.6		
Total		325	100.0		

From the findings 49.5% of the respondents were More detached, proud and uncooperative while 49.8% were Friendly, good natured and compassionate.

A result on the influence of agreeableness personality on domestic gender based abuse among inmates is presented on Table 38.

**Table 38.**

Agreeableness Personality and Experience of Domestic gender based abuse among Inmates

			I have experienced domestic gender based abuse					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Agreeableness	More detached, proud and uncooperatives	Count	46	68	16	21	6	157
		% within Agreeableness	29.3%	43.3%	10.2%	13.4%	3.8%	100.0%
			%	%	%	%	%	%
	Friendly, good natured and compassionate	Count	45	81	14	13	8	161
		% within Agreeableness	28.0%	50.3%	8.7%	8.1%	5.0%	100.0%
			%	%			%	%
Total	Count	91	149	30	34	14	318	
	% within Agreeableness	28.6%	46.9%	9.4%	10.7%	4.4%	100.0%	
		%	%		%	%	%	

**Key**

A – Strongly agree

B – Agree

C – Strongly disagree

D – Disagree

E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were More detached, proud and uncooperative, 29.3% strongly agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 43.3% agreed, 10.2% strongly disagreed, 13.4% disagreed, while 3.8% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Friendly, good natured and compassionate, 28.0% strongly agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 50.3% agreed, 8.7% strongly disagreed, 8.1% disagreed, while 5.0% were not sure.

A result on the influence of agreeableness personality on type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 39.

**Table 39.**

Agreeableness Personality on Type of Domestic gender based abuse Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Agreeableness	More detached, proud and uncooperative	Count	48	33	26	25	21	153
		% within	31.4	21.6	17.0	16.3	13.7	100.0
		Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Friendly, good natured and compassionate	Count	53	43	17	22	17	152
		% within	34.9	28.3	11.2	14.5	11.2	100.0
		Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	Count	101	76	43	47	38	305	
	% within	33.1	24.9	14.1	15.4	12.5	100.0	
	Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%	

**Key**

A – Physical abuse

B – Sexual abuse

C – Financial abuse

D – Emotional abuse

E - Not sure

From the findings the respondents who were More detached, proud and uncooperative and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 31.4% indicated physical abuse, 21.6% indicated sexual abuse, 17.0% indicated financial abuse, 16.3% indicated emotional abuse while 13.7% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were Friendly, good natured and compassionate and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 34.9% indicated physical abuse, 28.3% indicated sexual abuse, 11.2% indicated financial abuse, 14.5% indicated emotional abuse while 11.2% were not sure.

A result on the influence of agreeableness personality on type of physical assault perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 40.

**Table 40.**  
Agreeableness Personality on Type of Physical Assault Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?								Total
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Agreeable ness	More detached, proud and uncooperat ive	Count	21	19	24	14	5	1	7	10	101
		% within Agreeable ness	20.8 %	18.8 %	23.8 %	13.9 %	5.0 %	1.0 %	6.9 %	9.9 %	100.0 %
	Friendly, good natured and compassio nate	Count	37	12	26	25	8	2	2	9	121
		% within Agreeable ness	30.6 %	9.9 %	21.5 %	20.7 %	6.6 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	7.4 %	100.0 %
		Count	58	31	50	39	13	3	9	19	222
		% within Agreeable ness	26.1 %	14.0 %	22.5 %	17.6 %	5.9 %	1.4 %	4.1 %	8.6 %	100.0 %

**Key**

- A – Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury
- B – Pushed and shoved and injured someone
- C – Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury
- D – Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury
- E – Kicked
- F - Pulled hair
- G - Strangled someone
- H - Harmed or hit someone with an object

From the findings regarding respondents who were More detached, proud and uncooperative and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 20.8% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 18.8% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 23.8% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 13.9% indicated they Hit, slapped,

or punched someone causing injury, 5.0% indicated they kicked, 1.0% indicated they pulled hair, 6.9 indicated they Strangled someone, while 9.9% Harmed or hit someone with an object. Regarding respondents who were Friendly, good natured and compassionate and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 30.6% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 9.9% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 21.5% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 20.7% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 6.6% indicated they kicked, 1.7% indicated they pulled hair, 1.7% indicated they Strangled someone and 7.4% indicated they Harmed or hit someone with an object.

A result on the influence of agreeableness personality on persistence of the physical assault by inmates during the relationship is presented on Table 41.

**Table 41**

Agreeableness Personality on Persistence of the Physical Assault by Inmates during the Relationship

			Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Agreeableness	More detached, proud and uncooperative	Count	29	17	42	41	17	146
		% within	19.9	11.6	28.8	28.1	11.6	100.0
		Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Friendly, good natured and compassionate	Count	29	20	32	49	23	153
		% within	19.0	13.1	20.9	32.0	15.0	100.0
		Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	Count	58	37	74	90	40	299	
	% within	19.4	12.4	24.7	30.1	13.4	100.0	
	Agreeableness	%	%	%	%	%	%	

Key

A – Increased

B – Stayed the same

C – Decreased

D – Only happened once

E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were More detached, proud and uncooperative whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 19.9% of the respondents indicated it increased, 11.6% indicated it stayed the same, 28.8% indicated it decreased, 28.1% indicated it only happened once, while 11.6% indicated they were not sure. Regarding the respondents being Friendly, good natured and compassionate, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 19.0% of the

respondents indicated it increased, 13.1% indicated it stayed the same, 20.9% indicated it decreased, 32.0% indicated it only happened once, while 15.0% indicated they were not sure.

The fourth null hypothesis stating that there is no statistically significant relationship between agreeableness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya was tested at 0.05 significance level using the Pearson correlation and the test results are presented on Table 42.

**Table 42.**  
Correlation between Agreeableness Personality and Domestic gender based abuse

		A	B	C	D	E
Agreeableness	Pearson Correlation	1	-.034	-.074	-.076	.042
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.550	.200	.262	.467
	N	323	318	305	222	299

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

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

**Key**

A – Agreeableness

B – I have experienced domestic gender based abuse

C – What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

D – What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

E - Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

Table 42 shows that there is a weak negative correlation (-0.034) between agreeableness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.550 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is no enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (-0.074) between agreeableness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.200 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also

subject to chance and not as a result of agreeableness personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.076) between agreeableness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.262 which is greater than 0.05.

This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.042) between agreeableness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.467 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between agreeableness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the agreeableness personality type.

This study finds that agreeableness (whether one is detached, proud and uncooperative or friendly, good natured and compassionate) does not influence perpetration of domestic gender based abuse. The study expected to find a positive correlation between agreeableness personality traits with domestic gender based abuse in consistency with earlier studies. This outcome contradicts an earlier study by Weichen, et al (2020) that people with the agreeableness personality traits are likely to abuse the elderly placed in care homes.

#### **4.4.6 Neuroticism and domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The sixth objective was to determine the relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse this objective. Table 43 presents the participants’ response to the neuroticism personality items.

**Table 43.**  
Participants' Response to the Neuroticism Personality Items

Item	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	F	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
I am enthusiastic person	17	5.2	32	9.8	49	15.1	143	44.0	65	20.0	19	5.8	325
I do not like finding fault in others	36	11.1	56	17.2	27	8.3	147	45.2	46	14.2	13	4.0	325
I am cold and aloof to some people	37	11.4	91	28.0	48	14.8	109	33.5	25	7.7	15	4.6	325
I am a careless person	125	38.5	124	38.2	26	8.0	20	6.2	10	3.1	20	6.2	325
Sometimes I am inefficient	50	15.4	109	33.5	52	16.0	84	25.8	16	4.9	14	4.3	325
Sometimes I become tense	35	10.8	67	20.6	41	12.6	145	44.6	21	6.5	16	4.9	325
I never become nervous easily	25	7.7	76	23.4	44	13.5	136	41.8	25	7.7	19	5.8	325
I am an inventive person	16	4.9	36	11.1	42	12.9	145	44.6	69	21.2	17	5.2	325

Key

A – Strongly disagree

B – Disagree

C – Not sure

D – Strongly agree

E - Agree

F – No response

From the findings regarding I am enthusiastic person, 5.2% strongly disagreed, 9.8% disagreed, 15.1% were not sure, 44.0% strongly agreed, 20.0% agreed, while 5.8% had no response. Regarding I do not like finding fault in others, 11.1% strongly disagreed, 17.2% disagreed, 8.3% were not sure, 45.2% strongly agreed, 14.2% agreed, while 4.0% had no response. Regarding I am cold and aloof to some people, 11.4% strongly disagreed 28.0% disagreed, 14.8% were not sure, 33.5% strongly agreed, 7.7% agreed, while 4.6% had no response. Regarding I am a careless person, 38.5% strongly disagreed 38.2% disagreed, 8.0% were not sure, 6.2% strongly agreed, 3.1% agreed, while 6.2% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I am inefficient, 15.4% strongly

disagreed 33.5% disagreed, 16.0% were not sure, 25.8% strongly agreed, 4.9% agreed, while 4.3% had no response. Regarding Sometimes I become tense, 10.8% strongly disagreed, 20.6% disagreed, 12.6% were not sure, 44.6% strongly agreed, 6.5% agreed, while 4.9% had no response. Regarding I never become nervous easily, 7.7% strongly disagreed, 23.4% disagreed, 13.5% were not sure, 41.8% strongly agreed, 7.7% agreed, while 5.8% had no response. Regarding I am an inventive person, 4.9% strongly disagreed 11.1% disagreed, 12.9% were not sure, 44.6% strongly agreed, 21.2% agreed, while 5.2% had no response.

The inmates were identified as either “More confident, resilient and secure” or “More sensitive, easily upset and nervous” as presented in Table 44.

**Table 44.**  
Inmates with Neuroticism Personality Traits

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More confident, resilient and secure	165	50.8	51.9	51.9
	More sensitive, easily upset and nervous	153	47.1	48.1	100.0
	Total	318	97.8	100.0	
Missing	System	7	2.2		
Total		325	100.0		

From the findings 5.8% of the respondents were More confident, resilient, and secure while 47.1% of the respondents were More sensitive, easily upset and nervous.

A result on the influence of neuroticism personality on domestic gender based abuse among inmates is presented on Table 45.

**Table 45.**

Neuroticism Personality and Experience of Domestic gender based abuse among Inmates

			I have experienced domestic gender based abuse					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Neuroticism More confident, resilient and secure	Count		44	77	10	18	11	160
	% within Neuroticism		27.5%	48.1%	6.3%	11.3%	6.9%	100.0%
Neuroticism More sensitive, easily upset and nervous	Count		47	70	19	14	3	153
	% within Neuroticism		30.7%	45.8%	12.4%	9.2%	2.0%	100.0%
Total	Count		91	147	29	32	14	313
	% within Neuroticism		29.1%	47.0%	9.3%	10.2%	4.5%	100.0%

**Key**

A – Strongly agree

B – Agree

C – Strongly disagree

D – Disagree

E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were More confident, resilient, and secure, 27.5% strongly agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 48.1% agreed, 6.3% strongly disagreed, 11.3% disagreed, while 6.9% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were More sensitive, easily upset, and nervous, 30.7% strongly agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 45.8% agreed, 12.4% strongly disagreed, 9.2% disagreed, while 2.0% were not sure.

A result on the influence of neuroticism personality on type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 46.

**Table 46.**

Neuroticism Personality on Type of Domestic gender based abuse Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Neuroticism More confident, resilient and secure	Count		45	33	25	28	25	156
	% within Neuroticism		28.8%	21.2%	16.0%	17.9%	16.0%	100.0%
Neuroticism More sensitive, easily upset and nervous	Count		55	41	17	18	13	144
	% within Neuroticism		38.2%	28.5%	11.8%	12.5%	9.0%	100.0%
Total	Count		100	74	42	46	38	300
	% within Neuroticism		33.3%	24.7%	14.0%	15.3%	12.7%	100.0%

**Key**

A – Physical abuse

B – Sexual abuse

C – Financial abuse

D – Emotional abuse

E - Not sure

From the findings the respondents who were More confident, resilient, and secure and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 28.8% indicated physical abuse, 21.2% indicated sexual abuse, 16.0% indicated financial abuse, 17.9% indicated emotional abuse while 16.0% were not sure. Regarding respondents who were More sensitive, easily upset, and nervous and the type of physical abuse they perpetrated, 38.2% indicated physical abuse, 28.5% indicated sexual abuse, 11.8% indicated financial abuse, 12.5% indicated emotional abuse while 9.0% were not sure.

A result on the influence of neuroticism personality on type of physical assault perpetrated by inmates is presented on Table 47.

**Table 47.**

Neuroticism Personality on Type of Physical Assault Perpetrated by Inmates

			What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?								Total
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
Neuroticism	More confident, resilient and secure	Count	19	18	30	20	6	1	4	7	105
		% within Neuroticism	18.1%	17.1%	28.6%	19.0%	5.7%	1.0%	3.8%	6.7%	100.0%
Neuroticism	More sensitive, easily upset and nervous	Count	39	13	19	19	6	2	5	12	115
		% within Neuroticism	33.9%	11.3%	16.5%	16.5%	5.2%	1.7%	4.3%	10.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	58	31	49	39	12	3	9	19	220
		% within Neuroticism	26.4%	14.1%	22.3%	17.7%	5.5%	1.4%	4.1%	8.6%	100.0%

**Key**

A – Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury

B – Pushed and shoved and injured someone

C – Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury

D – Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury

E – Kicked

F - Pulled hair

G - Strangled someone

H - Harmed or hit someone with an object

From the findings regarding respondents who were More confident, resilient and secure

and the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 18.1% of the respondents indicated

they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 17.1% indicated they Pushed

and shoved and injured someone, 28.6% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched

someone without causing injury, 19.0% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched

someone causing injury, 5.7% indicated they kicked, 1.0% indicated they pulled hair,

3.8% indicated they Strangled someone, while 6.7% Harmed or hit someone with an

object. Regarding respondents who were More sensitive, easily upset and nervous and

the type of physical assault they perpetrated, 33.9% of the respondents indicated they Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury, 11.3% indicated they Pushed and shoved and injured someone, 16.5% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone without causing injury, 16.5% indicated they Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury, 5.2% indicated they kicked, 1.7% indicated they pulled hair, 4.3% indicated they Strangled someone and 10.4% indicated they Harmed or hit someone with an object.

A result on the influence of neuroticism personality on persistence of the physical assault by inmates during the relationship is presented on Table 48.

**Table 48.**  
Neuroticism Personality on Persistence of the Physical Assault by Inmates during the Relationship

			Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?					
			A	B	C	D	E	Total
Neuroticism	More confident, resilient and secure	Count	31	16	40	48	18	153
		% within Neuroticism	20.3%	10.5%	26.1%	31.4%	11.8%	100.0%
Neuroticism	More sensitive, easily upset and nervous	Count	27	21	33	41	22	144
		% within Neuroticism	18.8%	14.6%	22.9%	28.5%	15.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	58	37	73	89	40	297
		% within Neuroticism	19.5%	12.5%	24.6%	30.0%	13.5%	100.0%

**Key**

- A – Increased
- B – Stayed the same
- C – Decreased
- D – Only happened once
- E – Not sure

From the findings regarding the respondents who were More confident, resilient, and secure whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 20.3% of the respondents indicated it increased, 10.5% indicated it stayed the same, 26.1% indicated it decreased, 31.4% indicated it only happened once, while

11.8% indicated they were not sure. Regarding the respondents being More sensitive, easily upset, and nervous, and whether the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during the relationship, 18.8% of the respondents indicated it increased, 14.6% indicated it stayed the same, 22.9% indicated it decreased, 28.5% indicated it only happened once, while 15.3% indicated they were not sure. The fifth null hypotheses stating that there is no statistically significant relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County Kenya was tested at 0.05 significance level using the Pearson correlation and the test results are presented on Table 49.

**Table 49.**  
Correlation between Neuroticism Personality and Domestic gender based abuse

	A	B	C	D	E
Neuroticism	1	-.074	-	-.014	.011
Pearson Correlation			.161**		
Sig. (2-tailed)		.193	.005	.835	.844
N	318	313	300	220	297

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

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

**Key**

A – Neuroticism

B – I have experienced domestic gender based abuse

C – What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

D – What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

E - Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

Table 49 shows that there is a weak negative correlation (0.074) between neuroticism personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.193 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is no enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (0.044) between

neuroticism and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.005 which is lesser than 0.05. This relationship is significant as a result of neuroticism personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.014) between neuroticism personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.835 which is greater than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.011) between neuroticism and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.844 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Based on the significant relationship between neuroticism and type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya is rejected. The existing relationship is due to traits of the neuroticism personality type.

Neurotic personality traits are directly related to acts of domestic gender based abuse. The findings further show that there are no differences within the two dominant neurotic traits in perpetrating domestic gender based abuse. This finding concurs with Li, Kong, Chao, and Dong (2020) that sensitive, easily upset and nervous (higher neurotic personality traits) are likely to abuse the elderly physically and emotionally. Furthermore, this finding upholds abuse among drivers found to have neuroticism (Soori & Yousefinezhadi, 2020). In a related study with similar findings with the current study, Gitonga, Chege and Karuku (2021) found that aggression is common among adolescent girls with neurotic trait sub-types.

In other studies, it has been found that abuse can lead to increased neurotic traits such as sensitivity, nervousness, and upsets. For instance, Li et al (2021) found that victims experienced increased neurotic levels after experiencing violence. Also, some perpetrators of abuse experience increased neuroticism after physically and psychologically abusing their victims (Fang B, Yan, Yang, & Pei, 2021). In a similar study, Dye (2020) found that neurotic victims reported being emotionally abused. In another study, Soheila and Gholamreza (2017) children and women who had experienced abuse more sensitive, easily upset, and nervous. These studies highlighted the importance of neuroticism personality traits in predisposing victims to abuse. According to Issahaku (2015), the effects of domestic gender based abuse range from the loss of family, injuries, psychological and emotional torture, poverty and several challenges of staying in abusive marriages. What causes domestic gender based abuse in specific settings will determine what the policymakers may consider in responding to alleviate the incidence of domestic gender based abuse. In cases where expressive motives dominate, processes aiming at changing men's attitudes may be appropriate. To attain this goal, it is important to come up with Programmes such as education to alter men's attitudes and norms about gender inequality, or through engaging groups of them in training and discussion sessions.

According to Soto (2016), these individuals experience negative emotions, suffer from depression, and are emotionally volatile. Individuals who are low on neuroticism can manage their emotions and remain calm and optimistic (Soto, 2016). They are confident, have high self-esteem, brave and are not overcome by worry (Ackerman, 2020). In a study by Karugahe (2019) in Uganda, the personality traits of domestic gender based abuse perpetrators were evaluated. They were found to have higher neuroticism scores than victims and displayed high anxiety, depression and reacted

slowly to aversive stimuli. The perpetrators scored highly on neuroticism, which involved being moody, emotional, and having low self-esteem. The perpetrators also had relatively high psychoticism levels: un-empathetic, anti-social, impulsive, impersonal, and tough-minded.

#### **4.4.7: Interventions in Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The seventh objective was to find out intervention strategies that can minimize domestic gender based abuse in Kenya. From the focus group discussion, the responses are presented based on various questions. The respondents were requested to identify things they would like from the accuser regardless of whether they are in relationships or not. According to the respondents their views were that they liked forgiveness from the accuser and have reconciliation, compassion from the accuser despite the nature of the case, humbleness from the accuser, the accuser to embrace alternative dispute resolution which will help him to avoid further regrets especially when the matter was falsely before the court. They should avoid rushing the matters to the court. The FGDs further indicated that they should be God fearing and have mercy on the accused, acknowledge rehabilitation and appreciate that the accused is a changed person, there should be acceptance back to the community as transformed people.

The FGDs also stated that the accuser should be given a chance in court even after incarceration to beg for the release of the accused given that there has been reconciliation. The accuser should be honest when it comes to reconciliation and avoid double standard. They claim that they have forgiven but they make comments that the law should take its course. The FGDs also stated that the accuser should be willing to go to court and not through coercion from the investigative agencies, parent to forgive their children unconditionally as the accused have learned a lesson while in the prison to

be a responsible father, and that compensation should be administered for the damage caused. Forgiveness is best achieved in counselling sessions as advocated by Montlata (2017) that psychological approaches can be used to resolve domestic gender based abuse disputes. Advances those psychological approaches to domestic gender based abuse as the approach mostly used when developing domestic gender based abuse programs such as counselling, change in beliefs and attitudes and cognitive behaviour therapy. At the same time, societal approaches like social learning theory are approaches geared towards improving society's behaviour and shift thinking and change in social norms.

The respondents were asked to state whether it was important to involve men in helping hand domestic gender based abuse. The FGDs who stated that men should be involved gave various reason which include men should be included because of empathy, two head are better than one, men are better placed than women because they understand what being a man is, women are emotional when it comes to deal with matter of sexual offenses, men are better counsellors when it comes to matters of drug abuse, men have a natural position in the society, men are realistic and they are ready to offer help especially on matters with crosscutting natural characteristics, and that men have a liberal mind-set. Javier (2017) argues that domestic gender based abuse is a multifaceted phenomenon that will encompass all theoretical counselling skills such as empathy. Domestic gender based abuse is a multifaceted phenomenon; it is best addressed using integrated programs which combines the different theories to develop a combined approach to tackling the problem similar to the ecological model. An example is Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT), which can address perpetrators' behaviour, including anxiety, anger, substance abuse, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Empathy is central in forgiveness. In addition, the respondents indicated that men should be involved because they are regarded as the head of the family unit and they are the symbol of power that get respect by all, and that men are traditionally the majority who are involved in hearing and solving domestic cases. For the respondents who were against men being involved had various reason which include men biasness where they favour women truth notwithstanding, and that men could be willing to get sexual favours when they rule in favour of women. Men involvement is crucial since at some instance they are victims too who needs to be heard, and that they should be involved to avoid the aspect of gender in equality in matters to do with domestic gender based abuse.

The respondents were requested to indicate what should have been the best solution to the case that got them in prison. According to the FGDs some of the solution is that they should have been given time for negotiation, there should have been proper and impartial investigation, forgiveness, the accuser should have been enlightened on the various roles and limits, the accuser should have been honest and truthful, out of court settlement, as well as reasonable fine terms. According to Luis Armstrong (2018), women find it difficult to leave their violent partners. This is due to the cultural implications and the logistics required doing so, as they may not be allowed to stay in their fathers' houses afterward. The women seem to get trapped between the situation of the fire and the frying pan. When she wants to remain with the abuser she will be mocked, blamed and even stigmatized for allowing the abuser to continue the act. On the other hand, when she wants to leave, she is seen by the group as uncaring and uncommitted to her husband and children. Therefore, we need to be mindful that the abused women consider several factors before they decide to leave. Such considerations can include social expectations on marriage, children's involvement, commitment to the

abuser and financial constraints. The FGDs further indicated that other solution should have included extension of fines as an option to sentences that are capital, there should be transparency in the judiciary as there was a feeling that the judiciary was political and corrupt especially if the accuser has a relationship with the political person in the society. Another solution was the promptness in securing the crime scene as this would have aided in the collection of proper evidence.

In addition, the FGDs further indicated that the best solution should be that the police should have done proper investigation before the case was taken to court, there should be home based agreement with the accuser, and that the chief and elders should have solved the cases instead of taking the matter to the court. The respondents were requested to indicate upon completing the jail term how would they intend to reconcile with the accuser. According to the FGDs they would prefer sincere apologies, reconciliation through the church and religious leaders, visiting counsellor together with the accuser and her mother, changing the location, personal forgiveness as the first step to reconciliation, reconciliation through the local authority such as the chief and village headmen, constituting family meeting for forgiveness and showing compassion and remorse to the daughter and seeking for forgiveness.

Other reasons that were given were that they should forgive and forget, they should lower their expectation from other human being, they should relocate to avoid committing similar offence, the prison authority should assist the convicts to reintegrate back to the society through parole, they should first accept themselves with the situation that brought them to jail, and there should be conduction of counselling to the accused to provide level ground for proper understanding. The respondents were asked to indicate whether family member can be part of the dispute resolution for the accused

case and whether it was important to teach boys how to respect girls. For the respondents who agreed that family members should be include in dispute resolution for the accused case gave various reason that family members know the accused better, they are the accusers, they have first-hand information regarding the accused being in prison, and that the accused believe that charity begins at home meaning that the family may take the problem as their own. The United Nations (UN), (2016) identifies four main ways in which the community can participate in domestic gender based abuse reduction. Community awareness raising, linking neighbourhood members to resources, shifting social and economic dynamics, and responsiveness of programs and organizations to community needs. In every community mobilization initiative one of the first criteria is to raise awareness of the issue. If people do not recognize that family abuse occurs in their culture, they are unlikely to get involved or express the unacceptableness of abuse because they do not understand the effect or know where to turn for assistance.

Other reasons given was that when the accused leave prison it is the family members he will go back to them, he believes that the family see him as their own even though he had wronged them, that it is important in that the accused will resume the role in the family responsively, and that the accuser belongs to the family and the family may be negatively affected. The FGDs further indicated that family members should be allowed for mediation on both sides first upon the start of the disputes, family elders are better placed to handle conflicts of a domestic nature because they can easily identify the root cause of such conflicts, and that the individual elders in the family set can deal with the domestic conflicts authoritatively without necessarily instituting punitive measures but through dialogue.

For those respondents who indicated that boys should be taught how to respect girls, various reasons were given which included to enlighten the boy on damages that can come when they deal with the girls negatively, to help them understand their roles in the family, to avoid domestic gender based abuses, know the girl's responsibilities for self-respect, it is important for peace and cohesion in the family, to boost their moral values and make them responsible members in the society, respect is biblical, and to understand their roles as protector of girls. Other reasons were that the boys should be educated on the importance of respecting the girls and regard them as fellow humans and not as objects and recipients of violence, boys should be taught to love and protect the girls and not humiliate them, and that the boys should be educated so that they can understand and teach the girls and vice versa. Teaching the boys to respect girls is important as it will help them understand and appreciate their gender too irrespective of the numerous campaigns which tend to lean on the other sides and that teaching will make them uphold the girl's dignity.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The purpose of the study was to establish the Influence of personality traits on domestic gender based abuse among Prisoners in Kiambu County, Kenya. This chapter will present summary of the research findings, conclusions of the study, recommendations of the study and suggestions for further studies.

#### **5.2 Summary of Research Findings**

##### **5.2.1 Prevalence of Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The study found that there is widespread domestic gender based abuse among inmates at 75.7%. Women inmates experience more abuse at 85.7% compared to male inmates who reported at 75%.

##### **5.2.2 Openness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The study findings based on the openness personality trait found that 22.8% of the inmates who participated in the study were cautious, consistent, and conservative while 77.2% were curious, inventive, and imaginative.

78.6% of participating inmates who were cautious, consistent, and conservative agreed that they have experienced domestic gender based abuse, 18.5% disagreed, while 2.9% were not sure. Among those who were curious, inventive, and imaginative, 74.6% agreed that they have experienced domestic gender based abuse, 20.6% disagreed, and 4.8% were not sure.

36.2% of the inmates, who were cautious, consistent, and conservative, indicated they perpetrated physical abuse, 23.2% perpetrated sexual abuse, 17.4% perpetrated financial abuse, 13% perpetrated emotional abuse, while 10.1% were not sure. 32.2% of those

who were curious, inventive, and imaginative, perpetrated physical abuse, 25.4% perpetrated sexual abuse, 13.1% perpetrated financial abuse, 16.1% perpetrated emotional abuse, and 13.1% were not sure.

There is a weak positive correlation (0.054) between openness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.334 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is not enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the positive correlation (0.044) between openness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.441 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also subject to chance and not as a result of openness personality type.

In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.027) between openness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.691 which is greater than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.011) between openness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.853 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant influence of openness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the openness personality type.

### **5.2.3 Conscientiousness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

Based on the findings on conscientiousness personality, 41.8% of the inmates participating in the study were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, while

57.8% were efficient, disciplined and well organized. 71.2% of participating inmates who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless, 29.5% agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 23.5% disagreed, and 5.3% were not sure. Among those who were efficient, disciplined and well organized, 78.5% agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 17.7% disagreed, and 3.8% were not sure. 31.5% of the inmates who were easy going, disorganized and perhaps careless perpetrated physical abuse, 25.2% perpetrated sexual abuse, 12.6% perpetrated financial abuse, 15.0% perpetrated emotional abuse and 15.7% were not sure. 34.3% of those who were efficient, disciplined and well organized perpetrated physical abuse, 24.7% perpetrated sexual abuse, 15.2% perpetrated financial abuse, 15.7% perpetrated emotional abuse and 10.1% were not sure.

There is a weak negative correlation (-0.045) between conscientiousness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.424 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is not enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (-0.055) between conscientiousness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.341 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also subject to chance and not as a result of conscientiousness personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.036) between conscientiousness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.591 which is greater than 0.05.

This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the negative correlation (-0.005) between conscientiousness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the

same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.925 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between conscientiousness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the conscientiousness personality type.

### **5.2.3 Extroversion and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

66.2% of inmates who participated in the study with extroversion personality had a more solidary, quiet, and reserved trait while 33.5% had an outgoing, friendly, and energetic trait. 72% of the inmates who participated in the study who were more solidary, quiet, and reserved, agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 22.7% disagreed, while 5.2% were not sure. Among respondents who were outgoing, friendly, and energetic, 82.2% agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 15% disagreed, and 2.8% were not sure. 29.3% of the inmates, who were more solidary, quiet, and reserved perpetrated physical abuse, 25.9% perpetrated sexual abuse, 15.6% perpetrated financial abuse, 14.6% perpetrated emotional abuse while 14.6% were not sure. 41% of respondents who were outgoing, friendly perpetrated physical abuse, 23% perpetrated sexual abuse, 11.0% perpetrated financial abuse, 17.0% perpetrated emotional abuse and 8.0% were not sure.

There is a weak negative correlation (0.119) between extroversion personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.033 which is lesser than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is statistically significant as there is enough evidence to support the correlation. However, the negative correlation (-0.105) between extroversion and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is

weak at a significance of 0.066 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is not significant and is a result of chance.

In addition, there is a positive correlation (0.203) between extroversion personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.002 which is lesser than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is significant and is solely as a result of the extroversion personality. Also, the negative correlation (0.144) between extroversion and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is at a significance of 0.013 which is lesser than 0.05. This relationship is also significant. Therefore, null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between extroversion and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is rejected. The existing relationship is due to traits of the extroversion personality type.

#### **5.2.4 Agreeableness and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

Based on agreeableness personality type, 49.5% of the inmates who participated in the study had a more detached, proud, and uncooperative trait while 49.8% had a friendly, good natured and compassionate trait. 72.6% of inmates who participated in the study and had a more detached, proud, and uncooperative trait, agreed that they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 23.6% disagreed, and 3.8% were not sure. Among inmates who had a friendly, good natured and compassionate trait, 78.3% agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 16.8% disagreed, and 5.0% were not sure. 31.4% of the inmates in the study with a more detached, proud, and uncooperative trait perpetrated physical abuse, 21.6% perpetrated sexual abuse, 17.0% perpetrated financial abuse, 16.3% perpetrated emotional abuse and 13.7% were not sure. 34.9% of the participants with a friendly, good natured and compassionate trait

perpetrated physical abuse, 28.3% perpetrated sexual abuse, 11.2% perpetrated financial abuse, 14.5% perpetrated emotional abuse and 11.2% were not sure.

There is a weak negative correlation (-0.034) between agreeableness personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.550 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is no enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (-0.074) between agreeableness and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.200 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also subject to chance and not as a result of agreeableness personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.076) between agreeableness personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.262 which is greater than 0.05. This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.042) between agreeableness and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.467 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between agreeableness and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County, Kenya is not rejected. The existing relationship is due to other factors outside the agreeableness personality type.

#### **5.2.5 Neuroticism and Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

On neuroticism personality, 5.8% of the inmates who participated in the study had a more confident, resilient, and secure personality trait and 47.1% had a more sensitive, easily upset, and nervous personality trait. 75.6% of the inmates who participated in the study with a more confident, resilient, and secure personality trait agreed that they had

experienced domestic gender based abuse, 17.6% disagreed, and 6.9% were not sure. Among participating inmates with a more sensitive, easily upset, and nervous personality trait, 76.5% agreed they had experienced domestic gender based abuse, 21.6% disagreed, and 2.0% were not sure. 28.8% of the participating inmates with a more confident, resilient, and secure personality trait perpetrated physical abuse, 21.2% perpetrated sexual abuse, 16.0% perpetrated financial abuse, 17.9% perpetrated emotional abuse and 16.0% were not sure. Regarding respondents who had a more sensitive, easily upset, and nervous personality trait, 38.2% perpetrated physical abuse, 28.5% perpetrated sexual abuse, 11.8% perpetrated financial abuse, 12.5% perpetrated emotional abuse and 9.0% were not sure.

There is a weak negative correlation (0.074) between neuroticism personality type and “I have experienced domestic gender based abuse” with a significance of 0.193 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, this relationship is not statistically significant, and the relation is as a result of chance as there is no enough evidence to support the correlation. Likewise, the negative correlation (0.044) between neuroticism and “What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?” is weak at a significance of 0.005 which is lesser than 0.05. This relationship is significant is as a result of neuroticism personality type. In addition, there is a weak negative correlation (-0.014) between neuroticism personality type and “What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?” with a significance of 0.835 which is greater than 0.05.

This implies that the relationship is also by chance. Also, the positive correlation (0.011) between neuroticism and “Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?” is weak at a significance of 0.844 which is greater than 0.05. This relationship is also by chance. Based on the significant

relationship between neuroticism and type of domestic gender based abuse perpetrated, the null hypothesis that there is no statistically significant relationship between neuroticism and domestic gender based abuse among inmates in Kiambu County Kenya is rejected. The existing relationship is due to traits of the neuroticism personality type.

### **5.2.6 Intervention Strategies to minimize Domestic Gender Based Abuse**

The study identified the following strategies to minimize domestic gender based abuse in Kenya:

- i. Forgiveness and reconciliation. Embracing alternative dispute resolution notably forgiveness and reconciliation instead of rushing disputes to court will minimize occurrence of a repeat of domestic gender based abuse incidences.
- ii. Involvement of men relatives in resolving domestic issues. Men occupy a natural position in the society, have a liberal mind-set and they are realistic. Men are the head of the family unit and as such, they are the symbol of power involved in hearing and solving domestic cases.
- iii. Negotiation. Negotiation is a win-win lose-lose strategy which enables the issues that result in domestic gender based abuse to be resolved. Both the perpetrator and victim agree to forgo certain goals in their disagreements, and this will stall the likelihood of domestic gender based abuse occurring.
- iv. Seeking family counselling. Getting counselling help from religious leaders and counsellors. A family counselling set-up creates a conducive situation for seeking forgiveness and initiating reconciliation
- v. Educating boys on respecting girls. Boys learn the roles girls play in a family and society and learn to appreciate them when still young. When they grow

up, they end up having a sense of respect to women and this will minimize cases of domestic gender based abuse.

### **5.3 Conclusions of the Study**

This study concludes that openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness personality traits exhibited by prisoners did not influence them in perpetrating domestic gender based abuse. The existing relationship is due to the extroversion and neuroticism personality traits.

The study also concludes that forgiveness and reconciliation, integration of relatives, negotiation, family counselling and education of boys to appreciate women responsibilities in the family and society are strategies that can be adopted to minimize incidences of domestic gender based abuse in society.

The Big Five Model demonstrates the importance of understanding emotions and attitudes that motivate abuse instincts. This understanding underscores the need for personality tests among family members in order to engage relevant abuse reduction strategies to forestall intermittent cases of domestic gender based abuse.

### **5.4 Recommendations of the Study**

Based on the findings, this study recommends the following:

- i. Prisoners are highly recommended to undergo personality test to determine those with extroversion and neuroticism personality traits associated with abuse. The identified inmates should then be trained on anger management strategies as they are vulnerable to perpetrating domestic gender based abuse.

- ii. As much as imprisonment terms ensure that perpetrators of domestic gender based abuse are kept away from their victims, it does not guarantee safety to victims once the perpetrators are released from prison. Therefore, it is recommended that family counsellors and religious leaders should play an active role in reconciliation and mediation of family members in conflict resolution.
- iii. Gender role appreciation results in less conflict among couples. However, appreciation of the role played by each gender in society takes time to understand as it is a part of the socialization process. This study is recommending that the Kenya's new competency-based curriculum should have more content on gender and domestic gender based abuse in order for the young children to understand and appreciate each other's gender role performance in society.
- iv. When an offender is released from prison, it is vital that release agents in the community and case managers in the prison work together in order to help protect the victim. Victim centred release planning by prison staff and release agents will help to create a safety plan for the victim of domestic violence. Often times offenders will try to get revenge on their victims by contacting them once released, and potentially harassing the victim to take the offender back into the home. Prison staff and release agents can help relieve some of this by providing boundaries for the offender once he/she is released, not allowing contact with the victim of the domestic violence.
- v. Another way to help victims is wrap-around safety planning with high-risk victims so that a safety plan is in place for when an offender is released into the community. Before an offender is released from prison, it is important

for high-risk victims to get specialized safety planning in order to protect themselves from the offenders. With a safety plan in place, victims of domestic gender based abuse can have a plan for worst-case scenarios.

- vi. Training should be provided to health care professionals and the criminal justice system in order to fully understand the extent of domestic violence. Health care professionals can better identify a woman coming to the doctor's office due to domestic gender based abuse related injuries. Services and safety planning can then be provided to the victim so that the victim has the resources needed if she decides to leave her abusive partner.
- vii. As well as providing resources for victims of domestic gender based abuse, resources should be offered to inmates as they reintegrate into the community. Some suggestions include, community programming to continually address the core issue of the domestic violence, therapy and/or programming to help teach better coping skills, and resources to help the inmate find housing, education, and employment. Even though these resources are a necessity in order for successful reintegration into the community, many inmates are not put into contact with the correct resources, or there are not enough resources available for the inmate upon release. This barrier is severe, as it can greatly impact the future of the inmate.
- viii. This study also recommends family members to seek counselling when they are in conflict to reduce domestic gender based abuse.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies**

This study did analyse the prevalence of domestic gender based abuse by gender in order to examine whether there was a significant difference between men and women,

but further research could complete a comprehensive examination into the gender differences, and look at the relationship of the inmate to their victim. This would provide insight into who is the victim of the domestic gender based abuse related offenses. From these findings, the following further studies should be carried out to determine psychosocial factors that predispose potential perpetrators to domestic gender based abuse:

- i. Self-concept and its influence on domestic gender based abuse among inmates in prisons and other correctional centres
- ii. Situational factors that premeditate domestic gender based abuse among couples
- iii. Factors that impact the effectiveness of domestic conflict resolutions

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Consent Form for Participant

Dear Participant

I am a student at Mount Kenya University studying PHD in Counselling Psychology. Currently I am carrying out research on *“Influence of personality trait on domestic gender based abuse among prisoners convicted for domestic gender based abuse in prisons in Kiambu County Kenya”*. This study is part of the academic requirements for completing the program and the finding therefore will not be used for any other purpose other than for academic purposes. I am requesting you to participate in this study since it has been approved by Mount Kenya University, the national commission for Science and Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) and the Kenya Prison Services.

The information you give will be confidentially treated and you will not be required to identify yourself in the questionnaires and in the recorded interviews. Some of the information you will give may be sensitive and may affect you emotionally, however, after giving the information, you will go through counselling which will be free of charge. Participation will be voluntary and as such there will be no reward and you are free to withdraw from the study at any time. For more information regarding your participation in the study or in case of any complaint, you are free to contact the **Chairman, Mount Kenya University IERC, P.O. Box 342 – 01000 Thika.**

I confirm reading and understanding the information and I therefore agree to take part in this research without any coercion.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix II: Questionnaire for the Convicts

### Part A: Demographic Information

#### 1. Age in years

- |        |     |              |     |
|--------|-----|--------------|-----|
| 20- 30 | [ ] | 51 and above | [ ] |
| 31- 40 | [ ] |              |     |
| 41- 50 | [ ] |              |     |

#### 2. Gender

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Male   | [ ] |
| Female | [ ] |

#### 3. Marital Status

- |         |     |               |     |
|---------|-----|---------------|-----|
| Single  | [ ] | Widower       | [ ] |
| Married | [ ] | Other specify | [ ] |
| Window  | [ ] |               |     |

#### 4. Employment Status

- |              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Employed     | [ ] |
| Not employed | [ ] |

#### 5. Highest Level of Education

- |                        |     |                            |     |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| PhD.                   | [ ] | Secondary school education | [ ] |
| Master degree          | [ ] | Primary school education   | [ ] |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree | [ ] | others specify             | [ ] |
| Diploma                | [ ] | Not educated               | [ ] |

**Part B: Big Five Inventory Scale for the Convicts**

Read the following statements. To each statement tick the response that you feel best describes you.

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	Agree	Strongly agree
	<b>Openness</b>	1	2	3	4	5
1.	I am a quite person					
2.	I am helpful and unselfish person					
3.	I am considerate and kind person to all people					
4.	I am a person that can be relied on					
5.	I always make plans and work with it					
6.	I am always worried					
7.	I am never original in thoughts and therefore I hardly have new ideas					
8.	I like good things like movies and music					
9.	I do not like doing work that is repetitive or routine					
10.	I like going out a lot, reading literatures, music and art					
	<b>Conscientiousness</b>	1	2	3	4	5
11.	I am full of energy					
12.	I do not like socializing with people, and I don't like going out					
13.	I am a trustworthy person					
14.	I find difficult completing my tasks					
15.	I am always impatient					

16.	I am always stress free					
17.	I am always calm in tense situations					
18.	I have an active imagination					
19.	I do not like listening to music and watching movies					
	Extraversion	1	2	3	4	5
20.	I am a talkative person					
21.	Sometimes I say yes when I mean no					
22.	I am easily quarrelsome with other people					
23.	Sometimes I am rude to others					
24.	I am well organized person					
25.	I am easily distracted					
26.	Sometimes I am emotional and can easily get upset					
27.	I am a very curious person					
	Agreeableness	1	2	3	4	5
28.	I am social person					
29.	Sometimes I am shy					
30.	I do not forgive other people easily					
31.	I am very cooperative person					
32.	Sometimes I am lazy					
33.	I rarely feel depressed					
34.	Sometimes I am moody					
35.	I am not a deep thinker					
36.	Sometimes I have many ideas					

	Neuroticism	1	2	3	4	5
37.	I am enthusiastic person					
38.	I do not like finding fault in others					
39.	I am cold and aloof to some people					
40.	I am a careless person					
41.	Sometimes I am inefficient					
42.	Sometimes I become tense					
43.	I never become nervous easily					
44.	I am an inventive person					

Source: John and Srivastava (1999)

### Part C: Domestic gender based abuse Questionnaire for the Convicts

1. I have experienced domestic gender based abuse (tick 1 response appropriate to you)

Strongly agree [ ]  
Agree [ ]  
Strongly disagree [ ]  
Disagree [ ]  
Not sure [ ]

2. What type of domestic gender based abuse did you perpetrate?

Physical abuse [ ]  
Sexual abuse [ ]  
Financial abuse [ ]  
Emotional [ ]  
Not sure [ ]

3. What type of physical assault did you perpetrate?

Pushed and shoved someone without causing injury [ ]  
Pushed and shoved and injured someone [ ]  
Hit, slapped, or punched Someone without causing injury [ ]  
Hit, slapped, or punched someone causing injury [ ]  
Kicked [ ]  
Pulled hair [ ]  
Strangled someone [ ]  
Harmed or hit someone with an object [ ]

4. What was your relationship with the victim?

- Boyfriend/ girlfriend [ ] Living with them [ ]  
Husband/ wife [ ] Other [ ]  
Family member [ ]

5. Did the physical assaults increased, stayed the same or decreased during your relationship?

- Increased [ ]  
Stayed the same [ ]  
Decreased [ ]  
Only happened once [ ]  
Not sure [ ]

6. Are you still in close contact with your victim, Does he or she visit you in prison?

- Yes [ ]  
No [ ]  
Sometimes [ ]

7. Do you have children with the victim?

- Yes [ ]  
No [ ]

8. Is the victim the biological parent of the child/children?

- Yes [ ]  
No [ ]

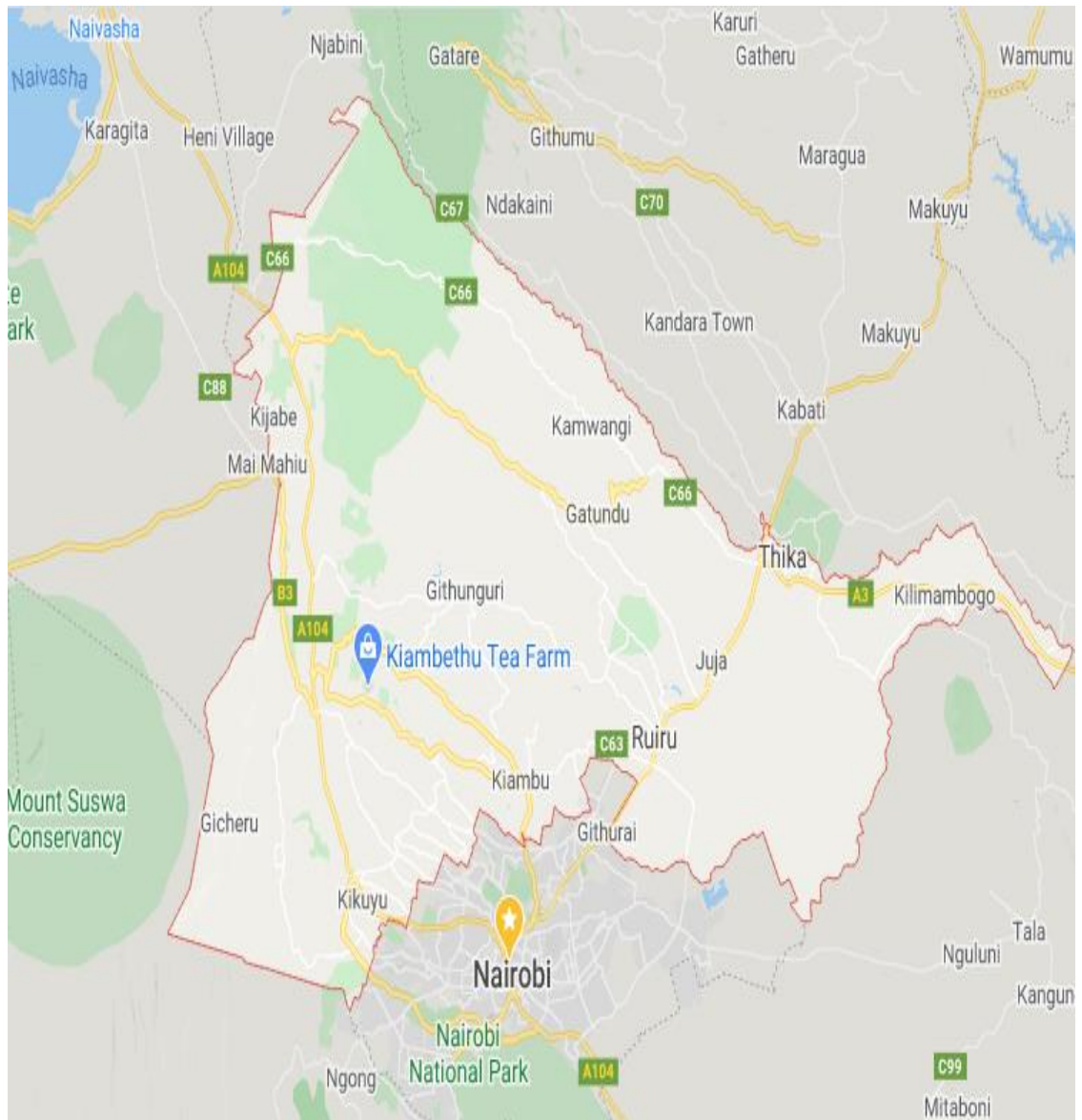
9. How many children did you have with the victim? [ ]

#### **Part D: Focus Group Discussions Schedule for the Convicts**

1. Identify things you will like from accuser regardless of whether you are in a relationship or not.
2. Is it important to involve men in helping hand domestic gender based abuse?
3. In your opinion, what should have been the best solution to the case which got you in prisons?
4. Upon completing your jail term, how do you intend to reconcile with your accuser?
5. Can family members be part of dispute resolution to your case? Do you think it is important to teach boy how to respect girls?

Thank you for your participation.

### Appendix III: Map of Kiambu County



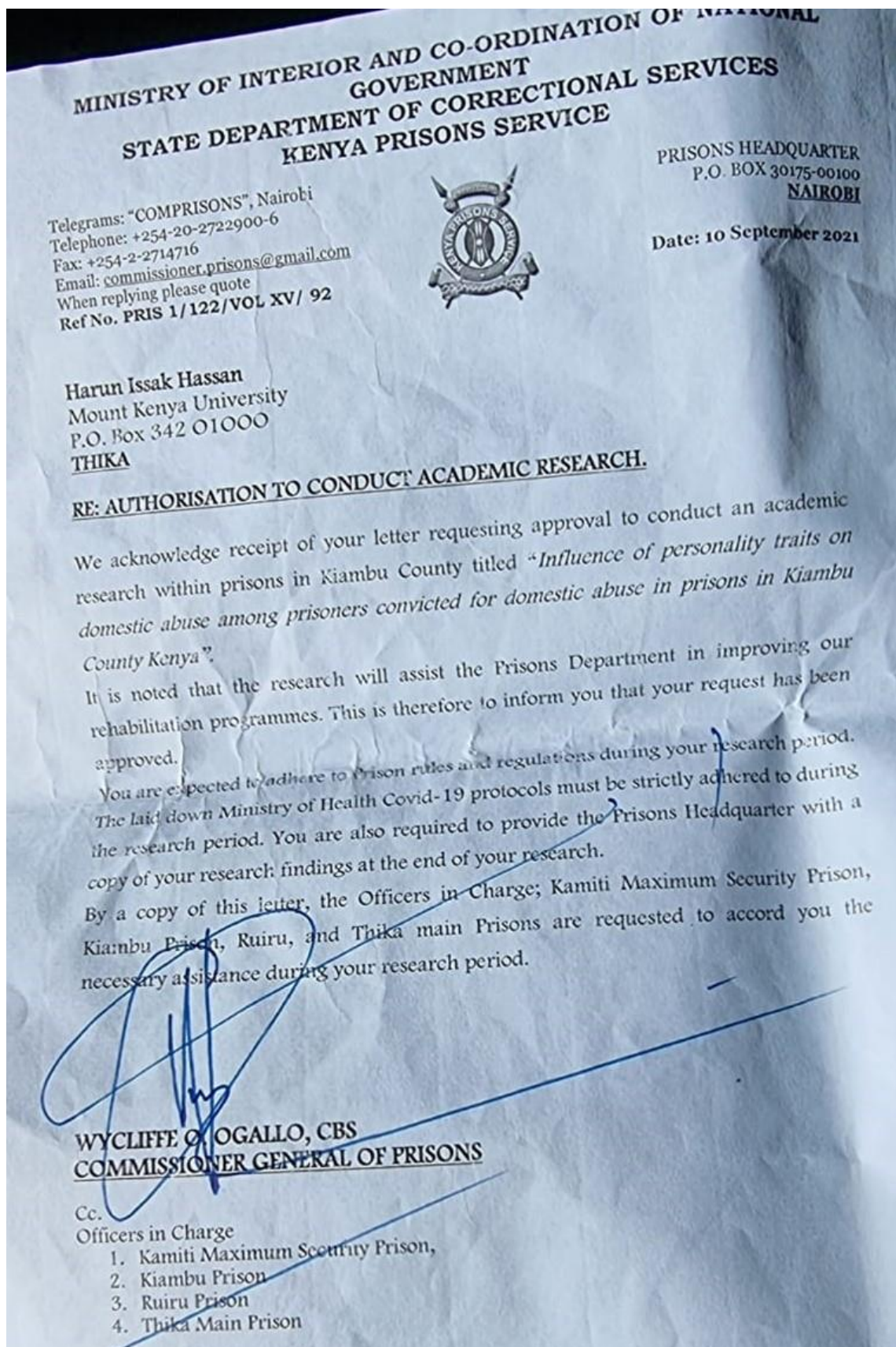
### Appendix IV: Krejcie and Morgan (1970) Sample Size

Table for Determining Sample Size from a Given population at 95% confidence level.

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size.  
*S* is sample size.

**Appendix V: Letter of Data Collection**



Appendix VI: Data Collection Letter from University



**DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

PhDCP/2018/39689

30<sup>th</sup> August, 2021

*The Director, Research Coordination Division  
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation  
Utalii House, 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
P.O Box 30623- 00100  
NAIROBI*

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: HARUN ISSACK HASSAN - REGISTRATION NO. PhDCP/2018/39689**

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing Doctor of Philosophy in Counselling Psychology in the Department of Psychology in the School of Social Sciences.


The title of his research is *"Influence of Personality Traits on Domestic Abuse Among Prisoners Convicted for Domestic Abuse in Prisons in Kiambu County, Kenya."*

He has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data for his research between September and February, 2022.

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Mount Kenya University  
P. O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA  
Office of the Director  
- Graduate Studies

  
Dr. Samuel M. Kafenga, Ph.D  
Director, Graduate Studies  
Enc.

## Appendix VII: ERC Approval Letter



REF: MKU/ERC/1872  
TO: HARUN ISSACK HASSAN

Date: 18 August 2021

REG: PhDCP/2018/39689

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DOMESTIC ABUSE AMONG PRISONERS CONVICTED FOR DOMESTIC ABUSE IN PRISONS IN KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA**

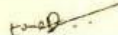
This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **945**. The approval period is **18/08/2021 - 17/08/2022**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,



**The Chairman**  
**Mount Kenya University**  
**Ethics Review Committee**  
**P. O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika**

**Dr. Peter G. Kirira**  
**Chairman, Mount Kenya University IERC.**



## Appendix IX: Similarity Index

### INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DOMESTIC GENDER BASED ABUSE AMONG PRISONERS IN KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA

#### ORIGINALITY REPORT

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<b>125</b>	<b>K. Blake, J. Portingale, S. Giles, S. Griffiths, Isabel Krug. "Dating App Usage and Motivations for Dating App Usage are Associated with Increased Disordered Eating", Research Square Platform LLC, 2022</b> Publication	<b>&lt;1%</b>

Exclude quotes  Off  
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