

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DEPRESSION
AMONGST STUDENTS IN SELECTED PUBLIC MIXED-DAY SECONDARY
SCHOOLS IN JUJA SUB-COUNTY, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA

by

Winfred Mule

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APPROVAL

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by

Winfred Mule
21-0856

In accordance with Daystar University policies, this thesis is accepted in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Arts degree.

Date:

Ann Mwiti, PhD,
1st Supervisor

Jared Menecha, PhD,
2nd Supervisor

Jared Menecha, PhD,
HoD, Counselling Psychology Department

Kennedy Ongaro, PhD,
Dean, School of Applied Human Sciences

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DECLARATION

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DEPRESSION AMONGST
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COUNTY, KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college or university for academic credit.

Signed: _____
Winfred Mule
21-0856

Date: _____

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I thank Almighty God for His providence for me to pursue my graduate degree and carry out this research project.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDI	Beck Depression Inventory
DV	Domestic Violence
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISERC:	Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee
KCSE:	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation
PTSD:	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO:	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to establish the association between domestic violence (DV) and depression among students in selected public mixed-day secondary schools in Juja Sub-county, Kiambu County, Kenya. The study's objectives were to determine the forms of DV experienced by students; establish the prevalence of depression amongst students; determine the association between DV and depression among students; and evaluate the coping mechanisms adopted by students affected by DV. The family systems theory and the social learning theory anchored the study. The target population consisted of all students in public mixed-day secondary schools in Juja Sub-county. Five public mixed-day secondary schools were sampled out of the total eight schools, and 95 students were selected. The study found that all four forms of DV (physical abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, and economic abuse) under study were experienced by the respondents. The most prevalent form of DV was emotional abuse at 38.2 percent, followed by physical abuse at 26.7 percent. It also established a strong association between DV and depression among the study population. Respondents who experienced emotional violence "often" and "almost always" had a higher score on the BDI scale ($P < 0.05$). The correlation coefficient between the BDI scores and DV was 0.93. A relatively strong correlation was found since the significance of the correlation was also observed in the ANOVA with a p -value of 0.01. The study showed that various coping strategies adopted by respondents contributed immensely to handling the negative effects of DV. It (study) concludes that depression among students in public mixed-day secondary schools in Juja Sub- County is significantly associated with DV. The study recommends psychological support programs, facilitated by various shareholders such as the government, school management, and social workers, for students who have experienced DV.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my immediate family who with immense love and effort have accompanied me in the entire journey of my studies without hesitating at any moment to see my dreams come true.

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