FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG MALE AND FEMALE SPOUSES OF KAMPALA DISTRICT: A CASE OF KOSOVO SLUM-RUBAGA DIVISION.

BY

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15/U/9061/PS

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MAKERERE UNIVERSITY
DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my mum Ms. Kisakye Toepista and my dad Mr. Godfrey Sande, my siblings Lillian, Jordan, Joan, and Joel and friends Okwera Stephen, Gideon Kirumira for a big role played in building my solid academic foundation, their unconditional support and encouragement. Throughout this whole project
DECLARATION

I, NABUUMA PAULINE, hereby declare that all information contained in this dissertation originally my work and has not been submitted to any institutions for any academic purpose except where due acknowledgement.

Signature: __________________________
Date: 3.1.01.18

NABUUMA PAULINE

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This dissertation has been submitted with my approval to the School of Social Sciences, Department of Social Work and Social Administration Makerere University.

Name: Dr. Sarah Kanyo

Signature: 

Date: 3/10/78

Supervisor

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Department of Social Work and Social Administration
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
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May the almighty God bless you all.
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFDC</td>
<td>Aid for Families with Dependent Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDOVIP</td>
<td>Center for Domestic Violence Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPV</td>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGLSD</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>UDHS</td>
<td>Uganda Demographic and Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
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ABSTRACT
The study was meant to analyze the factors that influence intimate partner violence in Kosovo slum.

The objectives of the study were; to identify socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence, to examine the levels of education and how they contribute to intimate partner violence, to assess the role of cultural background towards intimate partner violence.

The study was conducted in Kosovo slum, one of the Kampala city suburbs. Kosovo slum area which constitutes of about 350000 people and these people live in zones for example zone A, zone B, and zone C.

The study mainly used qualitative methods of data collection which included the use of a unstructured questionnaires, in-depth interview guides in order to gather in-depth information concerning the problem, and the sample of the study was 70 male and female respondents of Kosovo slum, Rubaga.

The collected data was analyzed using content analysis where a table was used to explore respondents’ socio-demographic characteristics,

Findings were discussed in chapter four detailing on what happened on ground, it was found out that majority of the respondents had experienced intimate partner violence at some point in their lives which is a problem in the society because violence is not the solution to the challenges faced in marriage or relationships.

However, the study also recommended that dialogue among women and men should be vital for solving intimate violence and also understanding and respecting each other is an important aspect in peace building because violence affects the entire families including children so it should be avoided.

The study concluded that people in the society needed more awareness on the effects of intimate partner violence since most people think its okay to abuse or hit a person. People need to be taught the dangers of this kind of violence for example family breakdown, death of people, divorce and separation and also family neglect.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

According to World Health Organisation (2012), intimate partner violence refers to any behavior within an abusive relationship that results in or is likely to result into physical, sexual, mental harm or suffering to women, men and children characterized by threats, deprivation and arbitrary. Tjaden & Thoennes, (2001) also defined intimate violence as rape, physical assault and stalking perpetuated by current and former dates, spouses and cohabitating partners. This can be both same sex and opposite couples WHO, (2012). According to the following authors Tjaden & Thoennes(2000); Mathews, (2004), in their studies, they found out that every year in America, between 1.5 and 3.6 million women are raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner. With multiple assaults per individual, this adds up to approximately 4 to 6 million intimate partner physical and sexual assaults every year and there are many more that go unreported. According to the National Coalition against domestic violence (NCADV), statistics show that on average, nearly 20 people per minute are physically abused by an intimate partner in the United States meaning in one year, 10 million women and men are victims of Intimate Partner Violence. Violence against women and children is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, age, education, income, and ethnicity, WHO(2012).

According to WHO (2012); US Department of State, 2007; Center for Domestic Violence Prevention ,(2007); United Nations Children’s Fund,(2008) reports rank Uganda among the hotspots for Intimate Partner Violence due to community sanctioning of the vice. Global estimates published by the World Health Organization in 2012 indicate that 1 in 3 (35%) women and 1 in 4 men worldwide have experienced violence in their life time. The WHO Multi Country study on women (2005) in mainly the low and middle income countries found that among women aged 15-49, on average 24 people are victims of rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner victim (UAC, 2012a; MGLSD,2011). Rural women do not usually report sexual and mental abuse by their spouses or other men for fear of community stigma (CSF, 2014). Globally, between 15-71 percent of women will experience physical and sexual abuse from an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime. (WHO, 2014). Many times, this preventable form of violence is repetitive in nature, occurring at multiple points across the life span. Intimate
partner violence is a widely spread behavior/ action happening in many countries and societies including both developed and developing countries.

1.2 Statement of the problem

According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics, (2007), the study indicated that 68 percent of ever-married women aged 15 to 49 years had experienced some form of violence inflicted by their spouse or intimate partner and this study indicated data from a 2006 study by the Uganda Law Reform Commission which indicated that 66 percent of both men and women respondents had experienced domestic violence.

According to the following authors, Walakira and Ddumba, (2012); Save the Children Sweden, (2011); Ganga and Chinyoka, (2010) Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNICEF, (2004); Jones, (2011), domestic violence is most common in northern Uganda, where it is reported to have occurred in 78 percent of homes and the effects are terrible such as child abuse, neglect and violence occurs in the family.

UNICEF (2008) found out that 60% of men and 70% of women in Uganda condone domestic violence most especially wife beating. 70 percent of women in Uganda are always physically or sexually abused and this leaves out the men who are equally victims of Intimate Partner violence WHO, (2012). In the face of this, anecdotal studies have proved that Intimate Partner violence is a culturally accepted phenomenon and it has gained recognition as a human right and a public health issue in developing countries like Uganda. However there is scanty information about the various factors that give rise to this kind of violence. Drawing from this point therefore, my study clearly assessed the factors leading to intimate partner violence in Kosovo slum in Lubaga Division Kampala district and provided possible recommendations.

1.2 Objectives of the study

This study intended to achieve two sets of objectives. These included; general objective and specific objectives.
1.2.1 General Objective
To assess major factors leading to intimate partner violence in Kosovo slum in Lubaga Division Kampala district.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives.
1) To identify the socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence among men and women in Kosovo slum.
2) To examine the levels of education and how they contribute to intimate partner violence among men and women in Kosovo slum.
3) To assess the role of cultural background towards intimate partner violence in Kosovo slum.

1.3 Research questions
1) What were the socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence among men and women?
2) To what extent has levels of education contributed to intimate violence among men and women?
3) What was the role of cultural background towards intimate partner violence?

1.4 Significance of the study
The study aimed at identifying the socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence among men and women in Kosovo.

The study can be used by law makers to come up with useful rules and guidelines that can be used to prevent intimate violence among men and women.

The study will add on the already existing literature and enhance more understanding on the causes of intimate partner violence.

The research will also help the community as well as a source of information and also create awareness of intimate partner violence whereby victims and the entire community will get sensitized on the effects intimate partner violence has on both the physical and psychological wellbeing of people.
This study will also help future researchers, policy makers and organizations to carry out further studies and improve the standards of victims of intimate partner violence and those staying in abusive relationships.

The study will help both the government and Non-Governmental Organizations to develop strategies to address the impact of intimate partner violence and also by other researchers to carry out further investigations in the related areas of study.

1.5 Scope of the study
The scope of the study included the contextual scope, the geographical scope and the time scope.

1.5.1 Contextual scope
The study focused on the factors that influence intimate violence among men and women in Kosovo slum.

1.5.2 Geographical scope
The study was carried out in Kosovo, one of the suburbs in Kampala district of Uganda. Kosovo slum is situated in the outskirts of Kampala district. It is located in Lubaga division.

1.5.3 Time scope
The study was conducted in the period of one month
1.6 Conceptual framework

**Independent variables**

- Age
- Marital status
- Religion
- Number of children
- Occupation
- Gender

**Mediating variables.**

- Level of education
- Social-Economic status
- Cultural Background

**dependent variable**

Intimate Partner Violence

*Fig 1.* The conceptual framework above showed the level of education, socio-economic status and cultural backgrounds as the factors for intimate partner violence.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
A literature review is a text of a scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and do not report new or original experimental work. This chapter covered a detail and critical review of text books, Articles, journals and other published sources from internet which contain the content of related studies. In this chapter, I reviewed previous scholarly work on the family, marriage, violence and other concepts deemed of interest to provide a better and deeper understanding of Intimate Partner Violence.

2.2 Socio-Economic Status and Intimate Partner Violence.
Socio-economic status is a designation by the government used to classify households by a combination of factors including income, education, family structure and many more. The strata range from “A”. This refers to the highest income group, to “E”. This refers to household at poverty level status Center wall (1995). People’s socio-economic status is based on education, family background, income and occupation. Although IPV occurs across income levels, it is most frequently reported by the poor who more often rely on the police for dispute resolution (Van Dangion, 2003). Victimization surveys indicate that lower income women are, in fact more frequently victims of intimate partner violence than wealthier women.

Women with a family income less than $7,500 are five times more likely to be victims of violence by an intimate partner than women with annual incomes between $50,000 and $74,00 (Bates, 2004). Although the poorest people are the most victimized by domestic violence, one Study also found that people receiving government income support payments through Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) were three times more likely to have experience physical aggression by current or former partner during the previous year than non-AFDC supported women.

Having a low-socio-economic status was highly correlated with intimate partner violence in both unadjusted and adjusted analysis. These findings are consistent with a large body of research suggesting that stressors of poverty may put a significant burden on families and these tensions can erupt into violence. (Koenig, 2006). In a related finding, however, a woman’s employment
contribution to household budgets and access to savings were not found to be protective against intimate partner violence. Being employed actually increased the likelihood of domestic violence.

According to Connell, (1995) the socio-economic resources of a woman exceed those of her male partner or some culturally acceptable level, a typical disadvantage in the male partner’s status may threaten his masculinity identity and motivate into reinstating his dominance with violence. Among current or formerly married women in Kentucky, life threatening violence has been more common among wives whose schooling and occupational attainment exceeded those of the husband (Horning, McCullough and Sugimoto, 1981). In the United States, men have used physical violence more often against female partners with higher social economic levels, but not more schooling (under son, 1997).

2.3 Cultural Backgrounds
Social-cultural factors like child marriages have been cited among the biggest drivers of Intimate Partner Violence (MGLSD, 2015). Due to the limited decision making given to the young wives. Using UDHS data, Rubin et al. (2009) reveals that women who married before the age of 14 years were less likely to make decisions in their households compared to those who married at the age of 15 or older making them more vulnerable to gender based violence(MGLSD,2015). UDHS (2006, 2011) corroborates this assertion by indicating a slightly higher proportion of ever-married women who married before the age of 18 years who had ever experienced physical violence since age 15 years compared to those who married at age 18 or older. Girls who marry young enter into informal unions which deny them basic protection and social status and leads to isolation with limited support structures (Bantebya et al. 2014; Schlecht et al. 2013).

Men are frequently victims of domestic violence-anywhere from 80,000 to 800,000 men report being physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner every year (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; US Census Bureau, 2007). A total of 28.9% of 6790 women and 22.9% of 7122 men had experienced physical, sexual, and psychological IPV in their life time. This includes poor health, depression symptoms, heavy alcohol use, chronic mental illness, injuries and these physical and mental effects of intimate partner violence affects both men and women, (Coker, 2002). Abused men also have a different experience than abused women, they struggle less with being
controlled and being isolated, but more with stigma and discrimination (Mathews, 2004; McCue, 2008).

Sperzer (2006) in her article _intimate partner violence attitudes and experience among women and men in Uganda_ conducted a study that examines intimate partner violence (IPV) attitudes and experience among women and men in Uganda to inform IPV prevention programs in the region. Nationally representative population based data from women aged 15-54 were collected from May to October 2006 as part of Uganda demographic and health survey. The survey included questions on women’s and men’s attitudes towards women beating and more than half of men and nearly 3 quarters of women have attitudes supportive of wife beating in Uganda. More than half of married women report (IPV) victimization and 40% of married who reported witnessing their fathers beating their mothers were more likely to report IPV victimization. From the study in Mbale district alone, the prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence was 54% and physical violence in the past year was 14%. As of 2008, the Daily Monitor newspaper reported that IPV claimed the life of one person in Kayunga district every two months. This data shows how prevalent the intimate partner violence in Ugandan communities that economic projections released by Uganda in 2010 showed that curbing domestic violence and increasing the ability of women to make decisions in households would raise the nation’s GDP growth by a whopping 1.2 % MGLSD, (2011).

Violence is a major challenge whose presence is highly evident in almost every family (Bargen&Bukosec, 2006) and according to Dahlberg&Krug (2002), this has made violence against intimate partners in a family setting to become very normal. Drawing from the Freirean teaching in _Pedagogy of the oppressed_, the violence against the weak gender has become so normalized that the oppressed have indeed sided with the oppressor. This data is buttressed by research findings of the UNICEF (2008), CEDOVIP (2007) and the US department of State (2006) where studies proved that majority of the populations most especially in the developing nations like Uganda condoned wife beating and violence against their partners. Bantebya et al., (2014) agrees with the same notion in their study of cultural factors in the eastern districts of Mbale where they unearthed gendered notions in Islam that seemed to purport supporting and teaching female submissiveness to their husbands.
2.4 Educational backgrounds

Education in simple terms means helping people to learn how to do things and encouraging them think. It is a process of facilitating learning or acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Education is a gradual process which brings positive changes in the human life and behavior. Education takes on different forms including formal education which takes place in the premises of school where a person may learn basic academic or trade skills, informal education where a parent may be teaching a child how to prepare a meal or ride a bicycle and non-formal education which includes adult basic education, adult literacy or school equivalency preparation. However, in this research, the researcher will focus on role played by these education forms towards intimate partner violence. A growing body of empirical literature from different fields has tried to explain how education affects people. (Heise, 2012; Vyas and Watts, 2009).

Previous literature suggests that education is an important socio-economic variable correlated negatively to IPV (bates et al, 2000). Generally, empirical results show that when women’s educational attainment increases for women with low education and first decreases after a certain threshold of education is obtained (cools and Kotsadam, 2015; Eswaran and Malhotra, 2011). Some scholars suggest that that when women’s education increases compared to their male’s status as head of the household and therefore experience a greater risk of IPV (Atkinson et al, 2005; Flake, 2005). Attitudes justifying IPV has showed to be positively correlated with the experience of actual abuse (Cools and Kotsadam, 2015) but generally, previous research has paid little attention to how education affects attitudes towards IPV. Married couples often belong to the same socio-economic group and have similar educational levels (Borjas, 2016). In addition, women and men who experienced violence as a child are more likely to enter a violent relationship as adults (Heise, 2012). Consequently, cross sectional studies may overestimate the negative or inverse relationship between education and IPV. In this paper, the aim is to empirically explore the education level and intimate partner violence.
2.5 Emerging gap

The literature review missed out on providing a comparison on the factors leading to intimate partner violence among men and women in Kosovo but also most of the literature is focusing on women as the only victims of IPV yet to some extent, the men too have been victims of this kind of violence. There is little information known on the cultural, socio-economic and educational factors that contribute to intimate partner violence among men and women in Kosovo slum.
CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This chapter dealt with how, where and when the research was carried out and the way the collected data was handled and processed from its raw form. For a good research study, a methodology was adopted. Collins & hussy (2003) defines methodology as the overall approaches and perspectives to the research process as a whole and is concerned with the main issues such as: why you collected certain data, what data you collected, where you collected it from and how you collected it and analyzed it. It dealt with the research design, area of study and population, sample size and selection procedure, measurements, methods and tools of data collection, data processing and analysis as well as the ethical issues that arose during the process of data collection and challenges and limitations of the study.

3.1 Study Design
The researcher used an exploratory and qualitative study design. The researcher adopted an exploratory study design because it was used to gain more detailed understanding of the factors leading to intimate violence while having in depth conversations with them. This helped to gather information that is rich. The study was mainly qualitative because it helped to gather data while describing the socio-economic factors, cultural background factors and education background factors leading to intimate violence among men and women. The qualitative technique was also flexible, employed in depth analysis and with qualitative method. Qualitative approach was also subjective because of the level of awareness and knowledge the study purposed to investigate and the information that was gathered was documented in statement form.

3.2 Area of study.
The study was carried out in Kosovo, Lubaga division Kampala district of Uganda. Kampala is located in the central region of Uganda and is one of the major business districts attracting a population of more than three million residents.
Kosovo slum is situated in the outskirts of Kampala district. It is located in Lungujja and Lubaga division. It consists of households characterized by poor health, poor roads and poor drainage systems.

3.3 Population of the study.
According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), a population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic. The target populations for the study were men and women who were married or were in relationships. The study population consisted of community members of Kosovo slum in Kampala district.

The criterion for selection was based on the following aspects:
- Staying in the households located within the selected area
- When one voluntarily accepts to participate in the study.

3.4 Sample size
The sample size of the population was 70 married men and women or who are in relationship which was selected from the population total of 100 respondents from the sample size.

3.4.1 Snowball sampling.
This was a non-probability sampling technique where research participants recruit other participants for the study. Snow ball sampling was used by the research because it helped identify participants so easily since one participant will lead to another who had similar characteristics needed for the study.

3.4.2 Purposive sampling
This was also a non-probability sample that was selected based on the characteristics of the population. This was used because it helped focus on the characteristics of the population that are of interest and could give the data needed for the study.

These were used to select men and women who are married or in a relationship. The study also included 5 key informants which included community development workers and police officers in the child and family protection unit in the area where I hoped was in better position to give informed opinions on the subject under investigation.
3.5 Methods of Data Collection.

3.5.1 In-depth interviews
The researcher employed the use of individual face to face interviews using un-structured questionnaires to get in-depth information on all the key issues under investigation. The questionnaires had both open and close-ended questions asking specific questions aimed at gathering the required data. These methods were backed up with strict observation of participant’s behavior and then document analysis from accredited sources to give credibility to the collected data.

3.5.2 Key informant Interviews
The study involved key informant interviews. The key informants for the study included the Local Council1 chairman of Kosovo, the child and family protection unit officer at Lungujsja police station, the Officer in Charge Lungujsja police station and the programs coordinator of cornerstone Development Africa who helped in giving peculiar information about the topic of study and also highlighting the major themes of the study.

3.6 Data Processing
To come up with a good research, it was necessary to process and analyze data for accuracy and consistency. Data processing was done to ensure accuracy, consistency and completeness of data in relation to the study objective and research questions. It involved the following;

3.6.1 Editing
Data that was collected was checked for errors and omission using the research instruments that were used for collecting data so as to ensure accuracy, completeness and uniformity of the information that was generated and to the questions and responses that were given. Editing was done immediately after data collection session to ensure that errors are corrected to make data analysis easier.

3.6.2 Coding
Data was organized according to the responses given by respondents in order to draw similar responses together. Data was coded in order to make clear answers in response with questions so as to point out relevant and understandable category of answers. For open ended questions, the study showed responses given to each question and was classified in to respective categories.
3.6.3 Use of Verbatim
The study being a qualitative study employed the use of verbatim. A verbatim is a direct quote from respondents related to the themes of the study. Verbatim was adopted from which implications and lessons was drawn from the intimate violence among men and women. Quotations of what the men and women have said verbally was included and discussed in chapter four.

3.7 Data Analysis
3.7.1 Qualitative data
In analyzing, qualitative data was coded, interpreted and thematically guided by the study objectives of the topic. It involved summarizing the major themes and clarifying answers to the questions in meaningful categories in accordance to the research questions. The data was recorded in non-numeric form and presented in themes under the study using content analysis and quotation which was identified and used in the report.

3.8 Ethical considerations
Ethical considerations are very important in promoting the aims of the research such as knowledge, truth and avoidance of error like fabricating, misrepresenting data. They also promote values that are important to collaborative work since research needs cooperation among various people and institutions.

Approval was obtained from the research supervisor by the acceptance of research proposal and a research introductory letter was given to the researcher as a sign of academic authorization. The researcher sought for permission in the area in which the research was conducted.

All those who had agreed and participated in the study, did it voluntarily and willingly with their consent. The researcher comprehensively explained the objectives of the study to all those who were involved and gave them an opportunity to ask questions; Respondents were informed that information given shall be kept confidential and their names or images will not appear on research documents.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction
In this chapter, the researcher endeavors to assess the data collected in respect to factors that influence Intimate Partner Violence among male and female spouses of Kosovo slum-Lungujja. Respondents were interviewed to seek their opinions on the subject of study. The purpose of this study was to assess factors that influence intimate partner violence among male and female spouses of Kosovo slum-Lungujja.

The objectives of the study were to

- Identify socio-economic factors contributing to Intimate Partner Violence among male and female.
- Examine the levels of education and how they contribute to intimate partner violence.
- Assess the role of cultural background towards intimate partner violence.

4.2 Background information of the respondents
The researcher sought to obtain data on selected socio-economic characteristics of the respondents which included sex, age, and marital status highest level of education and occupation of respondents.
Table 4.2.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Male (n=33)</th>
<th>Female (n=37)</th>
<th>Total (n=70)</th>
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<td>Primary</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary/ university</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentecostal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCCUPATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peasant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business person</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self- employed</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-employed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF CHILDREN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source; Primary Data, 2018
The respondents were grouped in class limit of 8 and most of the respondents that were between 18 and 25 covered (70 percent), between 26 and 35 covered (26 percent) and the minority were between 36 and 45 covered (4 percent) which indicated that most respondents were between the age of 18-25,

The respondents were categorized into male and female however, 37 females responded and 33 males responded. Table 4.2.1 presented a summary of the findings regarding this variable. The table still showed that the percentage of female was (53 percent) and male was (47 percent) meaning the female were more than the male.

The respondents were classified among those that were single, married, divorced, widowed, and in a steady relationship. Among the Males, 33 were married, and among females, 36 were married, 1 was a widowed. This indicated that most of the respondents were married. Table above presented a summary of the findings.

The respondents were categorized according to their level of education at the time of conducting research. 8 of the respondents had attained non-formal education, 2 had attained primary education, 38 had attained secondary education, 14 had attained Tertiary/University education and 8 had attained vocational training. This indicated that most of the respondents had attained secondary education in both males and female and were able to respond to the questions.

The respondents were classified among those that were Pentecostal, Catholic, Muslim, SDA, Anglican and those who do not belong to any religion. Among the Male 11 were Pentecostal, 21 were catholic, 1 was a Muslim. Among the female, 3 were Pentecostal, 26 were Catholics and 5 were Anglican. In conclusion this indicated that most respondents were Catholics with the highest percentage of 67%. Table 4.2.1 presented a summary of the findings regarding these variables.

Respondents were organized according to their occupation, among the female, 22 were business persons, and 15 were self-employ. Among male, 3 were business persons, 27 were self-employed and 3 were unemployed. This indicated that majority of the respondents were self-employed.
The respondents were organized according to the number of children they had at the time of conducting the study. Among the females, 33 had children number ranging from (1-5) and 4 had children ranging from (5-10). The results indicated that, females who had number of children ranging from (1-5) were more than those who had number of children ranging from (5-10). And males who had number of children ranging from (1-5) were more than those who had children ranging from (5-10). In over all, the results indicated that most of the respondents had number of children ranging from (1-5) at the time of conducting the study.

4.3 Socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence

Majority of the women in Kosovo slum said that at one point in their life, they were once a victim of intimate partner violence at home. These women reported that they were always beaten, insulted and sometimes disowned by their husbands. They said that this violence was normally caused by blame for the misuse of resources at home such as money, or sometimes failure to cook food on time yet their partners would come back hungry expecting to find something to eat at home, alcoholism and drug abuse, denial of sex and poverty all caused misunderstandings at home.

One of the female respondents reported that;

"Omwami wange luumu yankuba emppi bweyalaba mesegi eva ewomusajja omulala naloowoza nti nali nyenda nga’te tekyaali kituffu." Which can be translated as my husband slapped and hit me hard in the face because he saw a text of another man in my phone and thought that I was cheating on him yet I wasn’t.

The women also reported that one of the causes of the violence in their home particularly and the community of Kosovo slum is alcoholism. They explained that their husbands spent much time drinking and when they returned home, they were so abusive which annoyed them and forced them to spark off a fight.

Another female respondent also reported that,

"omusajja wange talina mulimu gwakola okujjako okunwa omwenge natamila, nakomawo ekilo nayomba, olusi no kukuba abaana." Which can be translated as my man has no job apart from
drinking and coming back home late at night to start quarreling and sometimes beating the children.

Most of the men in Kosovo slum said that, they have ever experienced violence and some had ever done violence to their partners in their relationships. They said that sometimes the reasons why they beat their partners is because they fail to show them respect.

One of the male respondents said that; “Woman emancipation is one of the causes of violence. If my wife wants to behave like a man then there’s no reason why I shouldn’t beat her up for disrespecting me. Some women deserve to be beaten if they cannot behave the way a woman is supposed to behave.”

Some men also said that women are too rigid that they are always suspicious of them whenever they go hanging out with their friends, they said such life of suspicions sometimes annoy them so much and they also end up retaliating.

An interview with one of the key informants reported as follows,

“Majority of men here lack responsibility on meeting family obligations, they leave home at 7am and come back late at night when drunk, they come back expecting to find something to eat at home yet in the first place they themselves as the head of the family did not leave anything, this sometime annoy women and they end up quarrelling which sometimes leads to a fight “ (female key informant), this is in line with what most of the female respondents reported

The above results indicate that both men and women face problems when it comes to intimate partner violence because according to the study, men are the main perpetrators and women appear to be the main victims of violence in the family although at times things are vice versa. Women mostly experience physical violence while men experience emotional violence more. It implies that, financial differences between a man and a woman, alcoholism, failed responsibility, denial of food, and denial of sex at home are the socio-economic factors contributing to intimate partner violence.
4.4 The role of Cultural factors towards intimate partner violence

Most of the women in Kosovo slum said that they had ever been beaten; insulted by their husbands because of something they do believe it’s a tradition and must be carried on. Among the cultural factors they gave were, adultery and polygamy, submissiveness, giving sex to the husband whenever he needs, and not talking back to a man in a disrespectful way.

In an interview with a munyankole female respondent, she said that;

“Omusajja wange yankubbanga bwe namuwanga emeere nga sifukamidde ate ye nga muganda. Ffe ewaffe e bushenyi, abanyankole tetufukamira naye ye yagamba nga nti simuwa kitibwakye ngo musajja” which can be translated as my husband would beat me every time I served him food when not kneeling yet he is a Muganda man. In our home in Bushenyi, the people from western Uganda do not kneel down but he would say that I do not respect him as a man.

Most of these women said that there are some cultural factors that a woman must obey such as, a woman should obey her husband and respond to whatever he says. In a few interviews, some of the respondents reported that there are some women they know who think that beating a woman is okay and if your husband does not beat you, it means he does not love you.

They also said that also said that believing in culture is okay but violence should not be part of it, therefore understanding and respecting each other is more important because we are all humans with flesh and blood.

Some of the men in Kosovo slum said that, sometimes they beat their partners because there are some rules which are based on culture and a woman must follow, they gave examples of, obedience, and also stated that women should be submissive to their husbands because when they do not, it shows a sign of disrespect to them and they should be punished for that.

Most of the men reported that a woman has no right to deny her husband sex and that if a man forces his wife to have sex, its not rape because traditionally in many cultures there’s a saying; “omushijja tayangwa” in Tooro, “omusajja takubwa mugoongo” in Buganda meaning a man is not supposed to be denied sex.

There is also the aspect of some men being adulterous and marrying so many women because traditionally that’s what proves that you’re a man.
For this particular aspect, one of the male respondents bravely and confidently said;

“Nze ndi musajja, nina okusajjalata ate tebambalira baana.” Meaning, I am a man, I have to marry anyone I want and they don’t count for me children

During an interview with the LC1 of Kosovo slum,

“Men here beat their women as a form of disciplining them, not to kill them, most of these beatings are cause by disrespect by women to their husbands, they believe that according to tradition, a woman should be obedience and holds respect for her husband whenever the case may be but some women are stubborn and big headed in that they want to feel equal to men which is not culturally accepted.” (LC1 Kosovo)

The above results indicate that, intimate partner violence was caused by some cultural beliefs by men and women such as a woman should be submissive to her husbands, a woman should be obedience and always show respect to her husbands and failure to observe these sparked off violence in the family.

4.5 Level of Education towards intimate partner violence

According to the study, most of the women in Kosovo slum are not so much educated although a few men are un-educated, therefore with these differences in education level, some women are married to educated husbands yet they themselves are un-educated which caused a lot of trouble at home, they are insulted and abused. Whenever they make any mistake, what comes like a song is their level of education. These women feel so disrespected and minimized; these feelings psychologically affected them and their attitudes towards their husbands which caused violence.

One of the respondents reported that her husband always the following statements to abuse her. "Kino ekikaazi ekitasoma tekilina mageezi oba nakiwasiza ki? kubanga toyina kyonyamba okujjako okusiliwala kyoka.” Which means that this un-educated stupid woman why did I marry you? Because there is nothing you can help me with apart from being stupid.

When men were also interviewed, they also said that, sometime the women they have are too dense that they cannot even perform a simple task.

One of the male respondents said;
“I married a beautiful wife at home but she did not go to school, can you imagine she cannot even write her name? Cannot read a text or a message on whatsapp, which king of development will she add on me if we cannot even sit together to discuss our own development.”

But also, not all men in Kosovo are educated, some men who are not educated are abused and insulted by their wives that they are irresponsible and not worth yet they are the family heads, they are supposed to be educated and get good jobs to sustain the families. Some men who married educated women are facing problems, because they are not being respected by their wives, they are undermined because their women feel they are useless to them and cannot be compared to them because they cannot be at the same level with the women and they cannot reason with the women quite very well.

The above indicated that education back grounds such as differences in education level, low job profile and low reasoning capacity or low IQ are some of the factors that contributed to intimate partner violence in Kosovo slum. However according to my study, it’s important to respect one another if families are to survive and if we are to stop violence. Men do not want to be disrespected and since education does not make or guarantee a good marriage, it’s important to focus on understanding each other and trying to create peace with each other than comparing education levels because this makes a person to feel bad and can easily spark off violence.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction
This chapter includes discussions on the topic under study; the study draws conclusions based on the findings and recommendations based on the analysis of the factors that influences intimate partner violence in Kosovo slums, Lubaga.

5.2 Summary
The research was a comparative study between men and women in respect to the factors that influence intimate violence.

The results show that a sample of 70 respondents was carried out of which 33 were males and 37 were females.

The research findings showed that socio-economic factors like extreme poverty, differences in level of finance, differences in job profile, denial of sex by women to their husbands, denial of food, alcoholism and drug abuse, disrespect of men by women and failure to being obedience to their husbands can spark off violence in a relationship this is in agreement with koenig’s (2006) findings.

The study findings indicated that cultural backgrounds are vital in causing intimate partner violence, according to the findings, cultural is one of the major issues apprehended by society and most people uphold their culture as one of their most precious things. People are bound to have problems in relationships or face violence if they do not believe in the same things. This was in agreement with the study findings of the MGLSD (2015). Therefore according to my study findings, cultural backgrounds like belief in the same customs and norms, respect for husbands, submissiveness, polygamy and many others if not observed properly can lead to intimate partner violence.

According to the research findings, education levels can also lead to intimate partner violence. This is because it can cause depression and stigmatization. It can also lead to low self-esteem and loss of confidence. The fact that partners who are more educated seemed to under look their fellow partners who are less educated caused frustration and later led to intimate partner violence.
violence. Educational aspects like low-job profile, unemployment due to low education level, poor reasoning capacity and low IQ can easily lead to violence in relationship.

The research findings indicated that more women suffer from intimate partner violence. Even though my study was a comparative analysis, it clearly shows that women mostly suffer from physical and sexual forms of violence while men suffer from emotional violence since women are good at abusing verbally and saying words that brings psychological torture yet men will only want to hit, beat and slap their women in case of any disagreement.

5.3 Conclusions

From the research findings presented in chapter four and the above discussions, the study concludes intimate violence is caused by, socio-economic factors, education backgrounds and cultural beliefs.

Intimate partner violence is a deadly behavior that needs to be mitigated as soon as possible; this is because it has diverse effects on families and can lead to family breakdown. Many people have left their marriages and relationships because of this abusive behavior. However it’s not justifiable for a person to continue staying in an abusive relationship. In the recent research by social media showed that a lot of people are victims of intimate partner violence and worst of all, the perpetrators are not punished for their crimes hence they are also not facilitated for rehabilitation. The victims of this kind of violence don’t get help from the government and those who get from non-government organizations, they help is not sufficient.

Most of the respondents said that, intimate partner violence can be avoided as long as a man and man understand each other and try to respect one another.

5.4 Recommendations

To both male and female partners

From the findings, the study recommends that dialogue between a man and woman is the best for solving intimate partner violence, because violence affects the entire family including children so they should avoid it.
The study further recommends that for those partner who consider educational background as more important in a relationship, accept the status of your partner as they are, you may not have an idea why some people are like the way you see them.

People should look for work and get busy instead of drinking and abusing drugs. Men ought to be responsible and provide the resources at home in order to stop the socio-economic factors that cause violence.

**To the government**

The government of Uganda should raise more awareness on the negative effects of intimate partner violence and also provide enough shelters for the victims of intimate partner violence.

The government should also ensure to promote justice and human rights. The perpetrators of violence should be dealt with in accordance with the law and those people should be rehabilitated to mitigate the vice.

More research needs to be carried out on the assessment of the available service for the victims of intimate partner violence and on how these have been utilized by people.

**To non-governmental organizations**

NGOs dealing with violence for example CEDOVIP, FIDA should improve on the quality of services they provide to the victims. They should be more intentional on preventing intimate partner violence in the community and should work with community leaders in order to intervene in case of this violence.

**Areas for further research**

To find the possible solutions to the problem of Intimate Partner Violence.

To evaluate the quality of services the government and other NGOs provide to stop the problem of intimate partner violence in Uganda.
REFERENCES


Grady, A. (2002). Female domestic abuse, uncommon or ignored? *dissertation on services for male victims.*


Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Am Nabuuma Pauline, a third year student at Makerere University Kampala offering Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration, I am conducting a research on the factors that influence intimate partner violence. You have been selected as one of the respondent in this study due to the knowledge you may be having about the particular subject under the study. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Instructions

Read through the answers before you tick the most appropriate. Refer to the family you have lived in at least for a year or beyond.

SECTION A

Socio-demographic characteristics

1. How old are you?
   (a) 18-25
   (b) 26-35
   (c) 36-45
   Above 45 years

2. Gender
   (a) Male
   (b) Female

3. What is your marital status?
   (a) Single
   (b) Married
   (c) Divorced
   (d) Widowed
4. What is your level of education?
(a) No formal education
(b) Primary
(c) Secondary
(d) Tertiary/ university
(e) Vocational training

5. What is your religion?
(a) Pentecostal
(b) Catholic
(c) Muslim
(d) Seventh day Adventist
(e) Anglican
(f) None.

6. What is your occupation?
(a) Peasant
(b) Business person
(c) Employed
(d) Self-employed
(e) Unemployed.

6. How many children are in your household?
(a) 1-5
(b) 5-10
(c) Others specify
SECTION B
Socio-economic factors

7. Have you ever insulted your partner or deliberately made him/her feel bad about him/herself?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. If yes in item (8), what have made you insulted your partner or deliberately made him/her feel bad about him/herself?

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……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Has your wife/husband ever forced you to have sex with him when you didn’t want?

Yes ☐ No ☐

10. If yes in item (10) what did you do after when your husband/wife forced, you to have sex when you did not want?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

11. Did your partner ever threaten to hurt you in the past 1 year?

Yes ☐ No ☐

12. How often do you leave/ don’t sleep home and your partner does not care?

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SECTION C
Cultural factors

13. Has your wife or husband ever insulted you or beat you because he/she wanted you to do something that he or she believes it the tradition to be done basing on cultural background?

Yes ☐   No ☐

14. If yes in item (14) what is this cultural norm which her or she believes in? mention

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

15. Do you believe that men are supposed to control their women as it was traditionally?

Yes ☐   No ☐

16. Have you ever experienced violence in your home with your wife caused by cultural believe in norms and traditions?

Yes ☐   No ☐

17. If yes in item (17), what was that cultural norms and believes which sparked the violence?

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18. What advice can you give for people who still believe in norms and traditional ways of family control as far as violence within the family is concerned?

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SECTION E
Educational factors

19. Have you ever experience violence in your family either from your husband or wife due to the differences in education background?

   Yes [ ]   No [ ]

20. If yes in item (20) what did your wife/husband did to you as a form of violence due to education background differences?

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   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

21. What was the main cause of the violence mention in item (21) above?

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   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

22. Has your wife/husband ever abuse or intimidated you because of the differences in your level of education?

   Yes [ ]   No [ ]

23. If yes in item (23) above what was that education differences that made him/her abused/intimidated, you?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

24. What advice can you give to those men/women who always focused on education backgrounds of their wife/husband?

THAK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR TIME
Appendix 2: Interview guide

Key informant guide

Am Nabuuma Pauline a third year student at Makerere University Kampala offering Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration, am conducting a research study on the factors that influences intimate violence among men and women. you have been selected as one of the key informant in this study due to the position and knowledge you may be having about the particular subject under the study. Your cooperation is highly appreciated.

Name……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Title……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Date……………………………………………………………………………………………………
Contact………………………………………………………………………………………………
Signature……………………………………………………………………………………………

Questions

1. Basing on your experiences, what are the main forms of violence being faced by men and women who are married or who are in a relationship?
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2. What are the socio-economic factors that influences intimate violence among men and women in this area?
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3. What are the cultural based examples of the cause of intimate violence among men and women in this area

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5. According to, what are the main factors which causes intimate violence among men and women in this area

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6. What are the educational background differences related factors that causes intimate violence among men and women in this area?

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7. What advice can you give to women and men about the intimate violence?

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Thank you so much.