



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



NATIONAL SURVEY ON VIOLENCE IN UGANDA

MODULE 1:

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*



NATIONAL SURVEY ON VIOLENCE IN UGANDA

MODULE I: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

November 2021



The National survey on violence was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The funding for the 2020 VAWG was provided by the UNWOMEN, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Additional information about the 2020 VAWG may be obtained from the Directorate of Demography and Social Statistics, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda; Telephone +256-414-706000; E-mail: ubos@ubos.org; Internet: www.ubos.org

Back Cover photo (CREDIT: Daily Exclusive UG)

Recommended citation:

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). 2021. Uganda Violence Against Women and Girls Survey 2020. Kampala, Uganda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF TABLES	10
ACRONYMS	13
FOREWORD	14
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND	20
1.0 Introduction	20
1.1 Survey Objective	20
1.2 Sample Design	21
1.2.2 Survey on Violence.....	21
1.3 Questionnaires	22
1.4 Pretest	23
1.5 Training of Field Staff	23
1.6 Fieldwork	23
1.7 Data Processing	24
1.8 Ethical And Safety Considerations	24
1.9 Response Rates	25
1.10 Background characteristics of respondents.....	26
1.11 References	26
CHAPTER 2: DEFINITIONS.....	29
2.0 Introduction.....	29
2.1 Definitions.....	29
2.1.2 Acts of Violence among ever partnered women.....	32
2.1.3 Other definitions	32
CHAPTER 3: PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS.....	33
3.0 Introduction	33
3.1 Acts of physical violence	34
3.2 Acts of sexual violence	35
3.3 Overlap between physical and sexual violence	37
3.4 Acts of Emotional Abuse	42
3.5 Controlling behavior	44
3.6 Women’s violence against Men	45
3.7 Women’s attitudes towards violence	45
3.8 Sexual autonomy	48
3.9 Discussion	50
3.10 References.....	50

CHAPTER 4: PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE BY NON PARTNERS SINCE THE AGE OF 15	79
4.0 Introduction	79
4.1 Physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years	79
4.2 Perpetrators of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years	80
4.3 Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years	81
4.4 Perpetrators of Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years	82
4.5 Experience of physical or sexual violence by a Non-partner	84
4.6 Non-partner violence compared with partner violence	85
4.7 Economic Violence	86
4.7.1 Women’s ability to spend their earnings	87
4.7.2: Gave up a paid job because their partner had refused.....	88
4.7.3 Denial of Family support	89
4.7.4 Prevalence of Economic Violence.....	90
4.8 Work Place Violence	91
4.9 Discussion	92
4.10 References.....	92
CHAPTER 5: PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD AND FORCED FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE...	104
5.0 Introduction	104
5.1 Sexual abuse before 15 years	104
5.2 Forced first sex	105
5.3 Perpetrators of childhood sexual violence	107
5.4 Discussion	108
CHAPTER 6: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS AND WOMEN’S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH	112
6.0 Introduction	112
6.1 Women’s self-reported health and physical symptoms	112
6.2 Injuries caused by physical violence by an intimate partner	114
6.3 Mental health	117
6.4 Discussion	119
6.5 References	119
CHAPTER 7: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS AND WOMEN’S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.....	125
7.0 Introduction	125
7.1 Induced abortion and miscarriage	125
7.2 Use of antenatal care services	126
7.3 Violence during pregnancy	127
7.4 Parity	127
7.5 Risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections, including HIV	128
7.6 Discussion	133
7.7 References	135

CHAPTER 8: ELECTORAL VIOLENCE, STALKING AND CYBER HARASSMENT.....	143
8.0 Introduction	143
8.1 Electoral Violence	143
8.1.1 Women’s Perception of safety during elections	144
8.1.2 Experience of electoral violence	146
8.2 Stalking	148
8.3 Cyber Harassment	153
8.4 Discussion	156
8.5 References	157
CHAPTER 9: WOMEN’S RESILIENCE TO PHYSICAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.....	158
9.0 Introduction.....	158
9.1 Telling someone about the experience of violence	158
9.2 Knowledge and Use of services	160
9.3 Help Seeking	161
9.3.1 Help seeking behaviour.....	162
9.3.2 Agencies or authorities for help seeking	163
9.3.3 Reasons for seeking help	164
9.3.4 Preferred Source of help.....	165
9.4 Fighting back	166
9.5 Women who leave home.....	168
9.6 Discussion	170
9.7 References	170
CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSIONS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.....	180
10.0 Introduction	180
10.1 Strengths and limitations of the Study.....	180
10.2 Areas for further analysis	181
10.3 Recommendations	182
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	185
APPENDIX B: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS REPORT	241

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: Prevalence of severity of physical violence	34
Figure 3.2: Payment Dowry/bride price and acts of sexual Violence	36
Figure 3.3: IPV by Ethnicity	37
Figure 3.4 Women who faced IPV by level of Education Attainment (%)	38
Figure 3.5: Prevalence of IPV by Marital status	39
Figure 3.6: Prevalence of IPV by status of payment for dowry	40
Figure 3.7: Prevalence rate of recent experience of physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner	41
Figure 3.8: Frequency distribution of types of violence by an intimate partner among ever-abused women, by region	42
Figure 3.9: Prevalence of Emotional Violence	43
Figure 3.10: Percentage of physically abused women who report they have initiated physical violence against their partner in 12 months	45
Figure 3.11: Acceptance for Wife beating by woman's level of Educational Attainment	46
Figure 3.12: Percentage of women accepting wife beating by their experience of violence	47
Figure 3.13: Percentage of Women who agree to one or more reasons for wife beating by region	48
Source: VAWG Survey -2020	48
Figure 3.14: Percentage of women who agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex for a reason	49
Figure 3.15: Sexual Autonomy by Women's level of educational attainment	50
Figure 4.1 Percentage of women with non-partner violence by number of perpetrators and region	81
Figure 4.2: Perpetuators of non-partner sexual violence	82
Figure 4.3: Sexual violence by a family member	83
Figure 4.4: Perpetuators of Non-Partner sexual violence by Woman's level of educational attainment	83
Figure 4.5: Experience of Non-Partner sexual violence by 2 or more persons	84
Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of partner and non-partner violence among women since the age of 15 years, by residence	85
Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of partner and non-partner violence among women since the age of 15 years, by selected characteristics	86
Figure 4.8 Women's ability to spend their earnings (%)	87
Figure 4.9: Women's ability to spend their earnings by level of education (%)	88
Figure 4.10: Prevalence of Economic Violence by region	90
Figure 4.11: Percentage of women experiencing acts of workplace violence	91
Figure 5.1: Percentage of women who experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 by current age	105
Figure 5.2: Percentage of women by age at forced first sex	106
Figure 5.3: Percentage of women by age at forced first sex	107
Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of women by symptom of ill health and experience of physical or sexual IPV	113
Figure 6.2. Women who suffered injuries from physical Intimate Partner Violence by region (%)	114
Figure 6.3: Women who suffered injuries from physical Intimate Partner Violence by type of injuries (%)	115
Figure 6.4. Frequency and severity of injury from physical Intimate Partner Violence by residence (%)	116
Figure 6.5. Frequency of injury from physical Intimate Partner Violence and health care need by selected background characteristics (%)	117

Figure 6.6. Percentage of women with suicidal thoughts and those who attempted suicide by experience of intimate partner violence	.118
Figure 7.1: Percentage of ever-pregnant women reporting having had an induced abortion or miscarriage, according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by age	.....126
Figure 7.2: Percentage of women by husband's interest in antenatal care and experience of intimate partner violence	.....127
Figure 7.3: Number of live births reported by ever-partnered women according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner	.....128
Figure 7.4: Percentage of ever-married or cohabiting women reporting that their current or most recent partner had been unfaithful according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by that intimate partner	.....129
Figure 7.5: Reported condom use among ever-married and cohabiting women according to their experience of violence by a current or most recent intimate partner, by place of residence and disability	.....130
Figure 7.6: Signs of disapproval to use a condom to prevent disease	.....133
Figure 8.1: Distribution of women who experienced stalking by number of stalkers	.....150
Figure 8.2: Distribution of women who experienced stalking by relationship to stalker	.....150
Figure 8.3: Perception of stalking by women who have ever been stalked	.....152
Figure 8.4: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment (%)	.....154
Figure 8.5: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by online environment used (%)	.....155
Figure 8.6: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by relationship to perpetrator (%)	.....155
Figure 8.7: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by relationship to perpetrator and age of women (%)	.....156
Figure 9.1 Percentage of ever physically abused women who had told no one, someone, or a service or authority about their experience of intimate-partner violence	.....159
Figure 9.2: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had knowledge and use of services	.....160
Figure 9.3: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had knowledge and use of services by region	.....161
Figure 9.4: Percentage of ever physically abused women who sought help from at least one agency or authority by residence	.....163
Figure 9.5: Reasons for seeking help	.....165
Figure 9.6: Physically abused women by preferred source of help (%)	.....166
Figure 9.7: Ever physically abused women who ever fought back by severity of violence (%)	.....167
Figure 9.8: Ever physically abused women who ever fought back by region (%)	.....167
Figure 9.9: Physically abused women who ever left home because of violence by residence (%)	.....169

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Results of women and men interviews according to residence (unweighted)	25
Table 1.2: Background Characteristics of Women Respondents age 15-59	27
Table 3.6: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting various controlling behaviors by their intimate partners, by Sub region	44
Table 3.1b: Severity and timing of physical violence against ever-partnered women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	53
Table 3.2a: Percentage of ever-partnered woman who have experienced different acts of sexual violence by their intimate partners, by selected background characteristics in their life time	55
Table 3.2b: Percentage of ever-partnered woman who have experienced different acts of sexual violence by their intimate partners, by selected background characteristics in their recent experience	57
Table 3.3a: Prevalence of Life time experience of physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	59
Table 3.3b: Prevalence of recent experience (in the last 12 months) physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	61
Table 3.4 Prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner among ever-partnered women, according to when the violence took place, by selected background characteristics	63
Table 3.5a: Percentage of ever partnered women who have experienced different emotional abusive acts by their intimate partners by selected background characteristics (Ever experienced)	65
Table 3.5b: Percentage of ever partnered women who have experienced different emotional abusive acts by their intimate partners by selected background characteristics (Experienced in the last 12 months)	67
Table 3.6a: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting various controlling behaviors by their intimate partners, by background characteristics	69
Table 3.7a: People's attitudes towards intimate-partner violence, by selected background characteristics	71
Table 3.8a: Ever-partnered women's attitudes towards intimate partner violence according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics – Never Experienced	73
Table 3.8b: Ever-partnered women's attitudes towards intimate partner violence according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics – Ever Experienced	75
Table 3.9: Sexual autonomy: women's views on when it might be "acceptable" for a woman to refuse sex with her husband, by selected background characteristics	77
Table 4.2: Perpetrators of physical violence among women reporting physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years, by background characteristics	94
Table 4.3: Perpetrators of sexual violence among women reporting sexual violence by non-partners, since the age of 15 years, by background characteristics	96
Table 4.4: Perpetrators of sexual violence among women reporting sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years, by selected background characteristics	97
Table 4.5: Prevalence of partner and non-partner physical or sexual violence, or both, since age 15 years, by selected background characteristics	99
Table 4.6: Prevalence of economic violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	101
Table 4.7: Percentage of women who have experienced violence at the workplace	103

Table 5.1: Percentage of woman reporting sexual violence before age 15 and whether it was wanted, by selected background characteristics	109
Table 5.2: Percentage of woman reporting forced first experience of sexual intercourse by selected background characteristics	110
Table 6.1: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting selected symptoms of ill-health, according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	120
Table 6.2: Percentage of different types of injuries among women ever been injured by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	122
Table 6.3: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting suicidal thoughts, by selected background characteristics	123
Table 7.5: Percentage of women who experienced violence and had ever asked their current or most recent partner to use a condom and those whose partners refused to use	132
Table 7.1: Use of antenatal care services for most recent live birth, according to experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by Region and level of educational attainment	136
Table 7.2 Number of live births reported by ever-partnered women according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by background characteristics	137
Table 7.3: Percentage of ever-married or cohabiting women reporting that their current or most recent partner had been unfaithful according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by that intimate partner, by background characteristics	139
Table 7.4: Reported condom use and negotiation among ever-married and cohabiting women according to their experience of violence by a current or most recent intimate partner, by selected background characteristics	141
Table 8.1: Percentage of women who feel safe to participate in elections	145
Table 8.2: Percentage of women who experienced electoral violence.....	147
Table 8.3: Percentage of women who experienced stalking.....	149
Table 8.4: Women who experienced stalking by mode of stalking (%).....	151
Table 8.5: Percentage of women who experienced stalking by consequence of stalking.....	152
Table 8.6: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment (%).....	153
Table 9.1 Percentage of ever physically abused women who had told no one, someone, or a service or authority about their experience of intimate-partner violence, by background characteristics	171
*Police, doctor/health worker, Counsellor, local leader	172
Table 9.2: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had ever tried sought help and someone offering help by background characteristics	173
Table 9.3: Percentage of ever physically abused women who sought help from at least one agency or authority by background characteristics	174
Table 9.4: Percentage of physically abused women who sought help by authority and background characteristics	175
Table 9.5: Percentage of ever physically abused women who ever fought back by number of times fought.....	177
Table 9.6: Frequency of leaving home among ever physically abused women by background characteristics	178





ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LCs	Local Councils
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAC	Violence Against Children
WHO	World Health Organization



FOREWORD

Imelda Atai Musana (PhD)
Ag. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey on violence in 2020 encompassing modules on; Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) age 15-59, Violence Against Children (VAC) age 10-14, Violence against men (VAM) age 15-59 and Violence, Abuse and Neglect (VAN) among older women age 60 and above. The qualitative module was also included to provide an in-depth understanding of some of the issues that were investigated in the quantitative modules.

Four reports have been developed, each focusing on the above mentioned modules. To the extent possible, qualitative results have been used to explain some of the quantitative findings. The current report on Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) contains vital information in monitoring progress towards eliminating VAWG. The indicators in this report therefore are among the Gender responsive Statistics under the National priority gender equality indicators (NPGEIs) and SDG 5.

We are grateful to the Uganda Government for supporting statistics production.

We are also indebted to UNWOMEN and UN Resident Coordinators Office for the financial and technical assistance that enabled the survey to take place. We acknowledge the technical backstopping by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development throughout all phases of the survey implementation. Special appreciation is extended to the team of consultants from Makerere University who supported the qualitative module of the study.

Our gratitude is also extended to all the field staff who worked hard to successfully implement the data collection and the survey respondents who willingly provided information on which this report is based. Many thanks also go to the Local Governments for the continuous support rendered during data collection.

The Bureau, appeals to stakeholders to use the information contained in this report to inform policy and decision making.

Imelda Atai Musana (PhD)
Ag. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A total of 2,683 women age 15–59 were interviewed in the VAWG survey. Thirty-four percent of the women were in the 15–24 age group.

VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS

• **Physical Violence:** Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence among ever-partnered women was 45%, the highest being in Acholi Sub region (78%) and the least was in Busoga with 22%.

The prevalence of recent physical violence was 22% i.e in the last 12 months. About 16% of the ever-partnered women reported severe physical violence.

• **Sexual violence:**

Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence was 36% with the highest prevalence recorded in the regions of, Acholi (64%), Bukedi (61%) and Elgon (52%).

The prevalence of recent sexual violence was 28%. The most frequent act of sexual violence was a woman being physically forced to have sexual intercourse (29%).

• **The lifetime prevalence** of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner was 56%.

• **Emotional abuse:** 55% of the ever-partnered women had experienced any act of emotional abuse in their lifetime. The prevalence of recent occurrence of any emotional acts of violence was 36%, while 9% had experienced at least three of the emotional acts.

• **Controlling behavior:**

The most frequent form of controlling behavior was insisting on where the woman was at all times (54%) followed by getting angry if the woman spoke to another man. About 44% of the women agreed to all the reasons that might be acceptable for a woman to refuse sex while 10% agreed to none of the reasons.

Half (51%) of the women agree with at least one of the reasons justifiable for wife beating.

• **Sixty two percent of the ever-partnered women** have initiated physical violence once or twice in the 12 months preceding the survey.

VIOLENCE BY NON PARTNERS SINCE THE AGE OF 15

- Almost all women (95%) had experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, by partners or non-partners, since the age of 15 years.
- **Physical Violence:** the level of non-partner physical violence is generally higher than partner violence. Often one perpetrator was mentioned by 23%. In most regions the perpetrators were mainly family members (22%). The most vulnerable to physical violence by non-partners are women in Acholi and Ankole (both with 64% reporting). The most vulnerable to physical violence by non-partners include: married women whom dowry/bride price was not paid (77%), women who earn money (85%).
- **Sexual Violence:** Reported levels of sexual violence by non-partners was 55%. In most cases only one perpetrator was mentioned, usually a family member (14%).
- **Economic violence:** about half of the women in Uganda (47%) face economic violence. Two in every ten women (23%) are forced to give their earnings to their partners, one in every ten women (10%) gave up paid jobs because their partners refused then to work, one quarter of the women (25%) had their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses.
- **Workplace Violence:** about nine in every ten women in Uganda (86%) had ever experienced an act of violence at the workplace within the 12 months preceding the survey. Verbal abuses was the most frequent form of workplace violence (84%).

SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD AND FORCED FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

- **Childhood sexual abuse:** The prevalence of childhood sexual abuse in Uganda, was 59%. Women who have never attended school (67%) are much more likely compared to those with higher education levels to suffer. In most cases only one perpetrator was mentioned, usually a stranger (12%).
- **First sexual encounter:** One in three girls below the age of 15 (33%) were forced into their first sexual encounter. Nationally, the younger a woman's age at first sex, the greater the likelihood that her sexual initiation was forced.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND WOMEN'S PHYSICAL- MENTAL HEALTH

- **Symptoms of ill health:** In the majority of settings, women who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, were significantly more likely to report symptoms of ill health than were women who had never experienced partner violence. They were also more likely to report pain or discomfort (58%).
- **Injuries:** The prevalence of injury among women who had ever been physically abused by their partner was 41% at the National level. Urban women are more likely (42%) to have ever been injured by their partners than rural women (40%). Half (51%) of ever-injured women reported that they had been injured more than three times and 73% ever needed health care for injuries. Women with disability are more likely to get injured from intimate partner violence.
- **Emotional distress:** In all settings, women who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, reported significantly higher levels of emotional distress and were more likely to have thought of suicide or to have attempted suicide, than were women who had never experienced partner violence.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND WOMEN'S SEXUAL, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- **Induced abortions and miscarriages:** Ever-pregnant teens (age 15-19) who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, were significantly more likely to report induced abortions and miscarriages compared to the other age groups that experienced partner violence.
- **Violence during pregnancy:** The proportion of ever-pregnant women who were physically abused during at least one pregnancy was 9.4%. Across the country 7% of women who were physically abused in pregnancy were punched or kicked in the abdomen.
- **Parity:** Women who experienced violence were significantly more likely to have more children than non-abused women. Five percent had no children and 41% had five or more children.
- **Multiple partners:** On the overall, 42% of women who reported physical or sexual violence, or both, by their current or most recent partner were significantly more likely to report that their partner had multiple sexual partners, and are therefore at a higher risk of HIV or STI infection.
- **Induced abortions and miscarriages:** Overall, women whose current or most recent partner was violent were less likely to have asked their partner to use a condom (6%), and to report that their partner had ever refused to use a condom (63%), than were women in non-violent relationships.
- **Condom use:** Overall, women whose current or most recent partner was violent were less likely to have used a condom (20%), than were women in non-violent relationships (23%).

ELECTORAL VIOLENCE, STALKING AND CYBER HARASSMENT

- **Electoral violence:** Nine in every ten women feel safe to register and vote while eight in every ten felt safe to express her own political opinions or preferences for some candidates. Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of women (38%) who were repeatedly pressured on whom to vote by their husbands while North Buganda and Karamoja had the least at nine and eight percent respectively.
- **Stalking:** On the over all, a quarter of the women (26%) have ever been stalked, 97% were stalked by a man and 51% were stalked by more than one person. while half of the women (50%) do not understand whether stalking is a crime or not. Elgon region recorded the highest percentage of women (62%) that have experienced stalking while Kigezi (8%) and Teso (9%) had the least.
- **Cyber harassment:** About half of the women (49%) reported to have ever been involved in online harassment. Women in the rural areas are more likely to report online harassment (52%) compared to women in urban areas (41%). Nine in every ten women (92%) faced online harassment via social networking sites/apps and six percent were via a text or messaging app.

WOMEN'S RESILIENCE TO PHYSICAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- **Told somebody about the violence:** Three in ten women who had been physically abused by their partner in Uganda had not told anybody about the violence prior to the interview with Teso region having the highest percentage of 58%. In contrast, about 70% of physically abused women in Uganda had told someone, usually family or friends.
- **Sought help:** Four in ten (43%) of the women who had been physically abused by their partner had never sought help from formal services or from individuals in a position of authority (e.g. village leaders). Bunyoro (63%) and Tooro (62%) regions had the highest percentage. Local leaders are the most sought for help in Uganda by 46% of women who had been physically abused by their partner.
- **Left the home:** About half (48%) of women who had been physically abused by their partners had ever left for at least one night. Women who had left home usually stayed with relatives and to a lesser extent with friends or neighbours.
- Women were more likely to have sought help or left home if they had experienced severe physical violence.



PHOTO CREDIT: *Dispatch Uganda's News Monthly*



CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics conducted a fully-fledged survey on violence with detailed modules on; Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) age 15-59, Violence Against Children (VAC) age 10-14, Violence against men (VAM) age 15-59 and Violence, Neglect and Abuse (VAN) among older women age 60 and above. The survey adopted and focused on a 'survivor centred approach' with highest standards of safety, security and confidentiality.

Given the budget constraints to have a standalone survey that follows the entire survey cycle, it was deemed fit to piggyback this survey onto the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20 that was ongoing at the time. Unlike the previous Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS) where violence is linked to welfare ranking of households, this Survey will be the first of its kind in the country where VAWG, VAM and VAC estimates will be linked to Poverty and other household socio-economic empowerment indicators such as ownership of household-based enterprises, and other economic indicators.

1.1 Survey Objective

The primary objective of the survey on Violence against Women and Girls was to provide up to date estimates of indicators on VAWG. The information collected is intended to assist policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for eliminating VAWG in Uganda. Specifically, the survey objectives included:

1 to 9 to obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of different forms of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) including in elections at the national and regional levels in Uganda.

To disaggregate and analyse women's experiences of violence according to selected variables such as geographic location/region, age, income, ethnicity and others as agreed by stakeholders in VAWG and based on relevant SDG indicators

To assess the extent to which Violence Against Women and Girls is associated with a range of health and other outcomes including women and girls' sexual reproductive health rights and harmful practices

To identify factors that may either protect or put women and girls at risk of violence including women and girls' social cultural norms, beliefs, and values.

To assess the extent to which women are aware of and use services for victims and survivors of violence.

To examine men's and women's awareness of and attitudes towards issues of Violence Against Women and Girls, including its causes, consequences and how it can best be prevented.

To establish a research methodology, based on existing best practices, methodologies and ethical considerations for the production of reliable data on Violence Against Women and Girls, which can be replicated and to build the capacities of the National Statistics Office (NSO) and other relevant stakeholders to sustainably produce and use such data regularly.

To update and broaden the knowledge base on the prevalence of including their knowledge, practices and attitudes to VAWG at the national and regional levels in Uganda.

To use the results from the study to inform policy and legislative formulation/revision, preventative interventions as well as to develop existing and/or new services for survivors of violence.

1.2 Sample Design

The sampling design for the survey on violence was based on the sampling design of the 2019/20 UNHS.

1.2.1 2019/20 UNHS

The sample of the 2019/20 UNHS sample was designed to allow for separate estimates at the national level, urban and rural areas and for the 15 sub-regions of Uganda. A two-stage stratified sampling design was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were grouped by districts of similar socio-economic characteristics and by rural-urban location. The EAs were then drawn using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). At the second stage, households which are the ultimate sampling units were drawn using Systematic Random Sampling.

A total of 1,651 EAs were selected from the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 list of EAs which constituted the Sampling Frame. The data collection was carried in two phases. First phase took place in the period of September 2019 to February 2020 while, the second phase was undertaken from July to November 2020 covering a total of 13,732 households.

1.2.2 Survey on Violence

The sample for the survey on violence took place in all households covered during the second phase of the UNHS including a few from the first phase. The survey on violence covered only households that had a complete listing of household members during the UNHS.

Allocation of EAs

A total of 1,033 EAs were selected from the 2019/20 UNHS sample. The EAs were further split into two to ensure that only one sex is interviewed in a given EA. This was done at the district level within each of the 15 sub-region, 710 EAs were systematically assigned for female interviews and

323 EAs were assigned for male interviews. The allocation of EAs was based on the assumption that 70% of the respondents were expected to be female. The survey on violence collected data from 998 EAs spread across all districts in the country making a total of 7,982 households.

Allocation of Households

Within each EA, there was a maximum of 10 households which were assigned to one of the following: women age 15-59, men age 15-59, children age 10-14 and older women age 60 and above to be interviewed. In the EAs for female interviews:

- Women age 15-59 were interviewed in 7 households
- Children age 10-14 were interviewed in 2 households
- Elder women age 60 and above were interviewed in 1 household
- In the EAs for male interviews:
 - Men age 15-59 were interviewed in 8 households
 - Children age 10-14 were interviewed in 2 households

Each field team identified the household using the name of household head. If original household had changed the current household found in the structure would be considered for the survey.

Selection of individuals

Individuals were randomly selected based on a complete listing of household members that field teams carried from office. The field teams had to update the household roster in order to have a complete list of individuals available on the day of visit for the following variables: name, age, sex, relationship to household head. The usual members and members who spent the night in the household were captured.

A kish grid was used to randomly select one eligible person to be interviewed based on the agreed household allocation criteria. If a household assigned to a specific interview type was found without an eligible respondent, no replacement was made.

1.3 Questionnaires

Four questionnaires were used in the survey on violence: the woman questionnaire, Man's questionnaire, older woman's questionnaire and the children's questionnaire.

The basic approach for the questionnaire design was to collect data that are comparable across countries. To achieve this, standard model questionnaires that were developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) formed the basis for the questionnaires that were used. The questionnaires were adapted to the Uganda situation and needs, and additional questions of special interest in were added. The sources of additional questions included: Partners for prevention. Tool for replicating the UN multi-country study on men and violence,

Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and development partners. The questionnaires were

programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes. For this survey, interviewers used tablet computers to record all questionnaire responses during the interviews. The CAPI data collection system employed in the survey on violence was developed by UBOS with the mobile version of survey solutions.

1.4 Pretest

Before the main fieldwork, the data collection modules were pretested to ensure that the questions were clear and could be well understood by the respondents. Thirty-three female interviewers who had some experience with household surveys, either involvement in previous Uganda DHS surveys or involvement in other similar surveys experienced were recruited and trained on how to administer the modules. After the training, fieldworkers were grouped into four teams and deployed to work in four different EAs. The pretest fieldwork was done over a four-day period from 14th to 17th October 2020 and feedback on the flow and ease of administering questions was provided and discussed, modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons learned from the exercise.

1.5 Training of Field Staff

UBOS recruited and trained 33 female field staff to serve as team supervisors and interviewers for the main survey (See Appendix IV for details). The training was conducted from September 29th to 19th October 2020 and lasted for a period of 14 days. The main approach of the training comprised instructions in relation to interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the data collection modules, tests and practice using hand-held Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. To help place the importance of the survey on violence into context for the trainees, the training also included presentations by staff from the Ministry of Gender labour and Social Development, UN Women, and UNICEF on Uganda-specific policies and programmes related to violence. This also included presentations on psychosocial health support, counselling and ethical issues in collection of data on violence.

The training also included classroom mock interviews and field practice in selected EAs outside of the main sample. Team supervisors were further trained in data quality control procedures and coordination of fieldwork activities. from 29th September to 13th October 2020.

Training participants were evaluated through classwork, in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations conducted during field practice. A total of 32 participants were selected to serve as interviewers.

1.6 Fieldwork

Data collection was conducted by 16 field teams, each consisting of one working team leader, one female interviewer, and one driver. Electronic data files were transferred from each interviewer's tablet computer to the central data processing office on the UBOS servers. Senior staff from the Ministry of Gender, and UBOS coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a 3-month period, from 26th October 2020 through February 2021. There was no data collection in January 2021 because of the electoral campaign exercises that were anticipated to affect the response rates.

1.7 Data Processing

To ensure data security, all interviewers for the survey on violence were authenticated using password protection and authorization procedures. All electronic data files for the survey on violence were encrypted from the interviewer tablet and transferred over internet using secure http to the UBOS servers at the central office in Kampala. The data were stored on a secure server enshrined within the UBOS network infrastructure. The data processing operation included registering and checking for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Data editing and cleaning included structure and consistency checks to ensure completeness of work in the field. The central office also conducted secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies. The data were processed by four staff (three programmers and one data editor) who took part in the main fieldwork training. Data editing was accomplished with STATA software. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in November 2020 and completed in March 2021.

1.8 Ethical And Safety Considerations

The survey on violence touched a sensitive subject that could potentially impact the physical safety and psychological well-being of both respondents and interviewers. Therefore, the ethical and safety issues were guided by the WHO (2001) recommendations that provide details on actions needed during the planning, implementation and dissemination of surveys involving women experiencing intimate partner violence. Compliance with the ethical and safety recommendations is essential for the quality and utility of the data generated.

As a safety consideration of both the respondents and field team, the survey was introduced to the household with a different title that does not mention domestic violence. The survey name was “National Survey on women’s health and life experiences” and this was used on all documents related to the survey. Additionally, only one eligible respondent was interviewed per household and only one sex was considered in an EA.

The following principles guided the data collection planning process:

- The safety of respondents and the field team was paramount, and guided all project decisions;
- Methodological soundness that built upon current research experience on how to minimize the under-reporting of violence;
- Protecting confidentiality to ensure both respondent’s safety and data quality;
- Careful selection of field team members who got specialized training and on-going support;
- Designed actions aimed at reducing any possible distress could have been caused to the respondents by the research;
- Trained fieldworkers to refer respondents who request for assistance to available local services and sources of support.
- Ensure that the survey findings are properly interpreted and used to advance policy and intervention development.

Other ethical and safety considerations that were considered included:

All respondents participated at their own free will. Individual consent was provided before proceeding with the interview. The consent statement gave information about the survey, provided an opportunity to ask questions and to decide whether or not to participate.

Respondents were not required to sign the informed consent, as this would breach the promise of confidentiality and reduce disclosure given that the respondent might fear that someone can link the findings with the person, and thus have an impact on data quality. Respondents were free to reschedule the interview for a better or more suitable time or safer/more convenient place to them. Interviews were conducted in a quiet and private place where no other family member could overhear the discussion and the interview was unlikely to be interrupted.

Interviewers were trained on how to deal with interruptions during the interview such as someone else wanting to know what is going on. In this case, the interviewer would change the topic, for example, by using a decoy questionnaire on health issues. The respondents were forewarned about this. At the end of every interview, information on support services was given to all respondents in a way that is not potentially dangerous for them, in some cases, an actual referral was made. The possibilities of interviewers themselves being deeply disturbed by the moving stories they hear during their work that would in turn influence the quality of data collection. These were discussed fully during the interviewer training. Further, field supervisors were encouraged to hold regular de-briefings and to discuss in a group of interviewers disturbing experiences during the survey and provide guidance and group support to decrease potential emotional stress among the field workers.

1.9 Response Rates

A total of 7,982 households were obtained from the 2019/20 UNHS and 5,125 were found with an eligible respondent constituting 64% coverage. Table 1.1 shows response rates for the survey on VAWG and VAM. A total of 2,711 households were selected for the women's sample, of which 2,683 were successfully interviewed, which yielded a response rate of 99%. For the men, 1,252 households were selected and 1,234 were successfully interviewed giving a response rate of 99%. Response rates were more less the same in both the rural and urban irrespective of sex.

Table 1.1: Results of women and men interviews according to residence (unweighted)

Result	Rural	Urban	Total
Interviews with women age 15-59			
Number of eligible women	2,029	682	2,711
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,011	672	2,683
Eligible women response rate	99.1	98.5	99.0
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	950	302	1,252
Number of eligible men interviewed	937	297	1,234
Eligible men response rate	98.6	98.3	98.6

1.10 Background characteristics of respondents

A total of 2,683 women age 15–59 were interviewed in the VAWG survey. Thirty-four percent of the women are in the 15–24 age group, while 30% of women are in the 25–39 age group (Table 1.2).

The majority of respondents age 15–59 are Catholic (41%) or Anglican (32%). Eleven percent are Muslim, and 14% Pentecostal /born again/evangelical.

Among respondents, 16% had never been married, 71% are either married or living together with a partner, 9% are divorced or separated, and 5% were widowed. About half (46%) of the women were in monogamous marriages.

Approximately three quarters (74%) of women live in rural areas. The distribution of women across the 15 regions was almost equal with slight variation showing the least populous region as Karamoja region (4%).

Slightly more than half of the women (57%) had attained primary school education and 16% had never been to school.

In terms of migration status, 43% of the women had lived all their lives in the same place i.e had never migrated while 35% had moved over five years.

Six in every ten women (61%) earn money from their work i.e had a source of livelihood.

1.11 References

World Health Organization. Claudia García-Moreno ... [et al.] WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. © World Health Organization 2005

World Health Organization (WHO), Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women, WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1, 2001.

Dr Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen. ©UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. Study Protocol Guidance (tool for use with methodology of the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence Questionnaire Version 12) Draft Version 3.4 - 20 March 2018.

Partners for prevention. Tool for replicating the UN multi-country study on men and violence: understanding why some men use violence against women and how we can prevent it. Ethical and safety guidelines for research on gender-based violence.

Table 1.2: Background Characteristics of Women Respondents age 15-59

Background characteristics	Residence			Number of women
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)	
Age group				
15-19	16.0	17.0	16.3	440
20-24	17.6	17.0	17.4	467
25-29	15.9	15.8	15.9	424
30-34	13.5	13.0	13.4	361
35-39	12.1	10.5	11.7	307
40-44	8.7	10.6	9.2	252
44-49	7.2	7.3	7.2	198
50-54	5.4	5.4	5.4	136
55-59	3.6	3.4	3.5	98
Religion				
Anglican	30.6	34.7	31.7	839
Catholic	41.2	39.7	40.8	1,097
Muslim	11.7	7.7	10.7	295
SDA	1.8	0.8	1.5	45
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	12.8	17.0	13.9	369
Others	1.8	0.2	1.4	35
Ethnicity				
Acholi	6.9	4.1	6.2	187
Alur	1.8	3.7	2.3	44
Baganda	11.1	7.6	10.2	261
Bagisu	7.0	1.0	5.4	176
Bakonzo	1.8	0.0	1.3	48
Banyankore	4.3	20.8	8.6	254
Banyoro	4.9	3.9	4.6	87
Basoga	8.7	6.9	8.2	181
Batoro	3.2	0.4	2.4	90
Iteso	5.6	16.5	8.4	211
Lango	7.2	8.4	7.5	198
Lugbara	3.9	0.5	3.0	109
Other	33.7	26.2	31.8	833
Current marital status				
Never married	15.0	17.3	15.6	426
Married Monogamous	33.9	36.0	34.5	941
Married polygamous	14.5	14.3	14.5	377
Living with Man/Regular Partner (Monogamous)	11.4	11.0	11.3	301
Living with Man/Regular Partner (Polygamous)	4.7	4.2	4.6	121
Divorced/Separated	9.2	7.2	8.7	227
Widowed	5.4	4.6	5.2	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	5.8	5.4	5.7	154
Residence				

Background characteristics	Residence			Number of women
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)	
Rural	100.0	0.0	74.0	2,011
Urban	0.0	100.0	26.0	672
Sub-Region				
Kampala	5.8	3.8	5.3	133
Buganda South	5.2	3.5	4.7	141
Buganda North	8.0	11.2	8.9	202
Busoga	11.6	5.0	9.9	224
Bukedi	4.6	8.8	5.7	169
Elgon	9.1	0.0	6.7	222
Teso	4.5	15.7	7.4	185
Karamoja	4.6	2.5	4.1	130
Lango	5.6	7.8	6.2	181
Acholi	8.0	3.2	6.8	184
West Nile	10.0	2.9	8.2	218
Bunyoro	7.3	8.7	7.6	137
Tooro	6.5	0.0	4.8	194
Ankole	0.7	24.3	6.8	207
Kigezi	8.5	2.6	7.0	156
Education Attainment				
Never Attended	17.5	12.6	16.2	455
Primary	56.9	55.7	56.6	1,504
Secondary	20.7	26.6	22.2	590
Tertiary	3.1	3.1	3.1	81
University	1.8	1.9	1.8	50
Disability status				
No disability	90.6	95.3	91.8	2,457
With disability	9.4	4.7	8.2	223
Migration status				
Less than 1 Year	2.6	3.4	2.8	78
1-5 Years	19.0	20.8	19.4	518
Over 5 years	34.1	38.3	35.2	969
Lived all her time	44.3	37.5	42.5	1,115
Earns Money				
Earns money	59.2	66.0	60.9	1,638
Does not earn Money	40.8	34.0	39.1	1,042
Education Attainment				
Never Attended	17.5	12.6	16.2	455
Primary	56.9	55.7	56.6	1,504
Secondary	20.7	26.6	22.2	590
Tertiary	3.1	3.1	3.1	81
University	1.8	1.9	1.8	50
Uganda	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,683

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

CHAPTER 2: DEFINITIONS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on definitions and concepts used in the VAWG survey and throughout the report.

Several policies and frameworks have been developed by the Government of Uganda, to prevent and respond to physical violence, and Gender Based Violence (GBV) as a whole. These include the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), the National Action Plan on Women (2008), the National Referral Pathway for Prevention and Response to GBV Cases in Uganda (2013), the National Guidelines for Establishment and Management of GBV Shelters in Uganda, and the National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, 1820 and Goma Declaration (2008).

2.1 Definitions

The World Health Organization defines violence (2) as: The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.

Types of violence

The VAWG survey had operational definitions of different types of violence and tools for measuring violence that allow for meaningful comparisons with other countries. Violence was classified according to the type of act: for example, physical violence was based on acts such as: slapping, hitting, kicking, and beating, sexual violence was based on acts such as: forced intercourse and other forms of coerced sex, and emotional or psychological violence was based on acts such as: intimidation and humiliation. Violence was also defined by the relationship between the victim and perpetrator; for example, intimate partner violence, incest, sexual assault by a stranger, date rape or acquaintance rape.

The VAWG survey categorized violence in three broad categories, according to those committing the violent act: self-directed violence, interpersonal violence, collective violence. The four natures of violence occur within each of the broad categories described in the Box 1.1 – with the exception of self-directed violence.

For instance, violence against children committed within the home can include physical, sexual, psychological abuse, as well as neglect. Community violence can include physical assaults between young people, sexual violence in the workplace and neglect of older people. Political violence can include such acts as rape during conflicts, physical and psychological warfare.

Box 2.1: Types of violence

Who is affected?		Nature of Violence			
		Physical	Sexual	Psychological or emotional	Deprivation or neglect
Self-directed	Suicidal behaviour				
	Self-abuse				
Interpersonal	Family/partner including children, partner and older persons				
	Community includes acquaintance and stranger				
Collective	Social				
	Political				
	Economic				

2.1.1 Acts of Intimate Partner Violence

Explanations of each of these aspects of violence were operationalized in the study using a series of behaviour-specific questions related to each type of violence. There was no attempt to document an exhaustive list of acts of violence, but as an alternative asked a limited number of questions about specific acts that commonly occur in violent partnerships. The acts used to define each type of violence measured in the Study are summarized in Box 2.2 .

Box 2.2: Operational definition of violence by categorization of acts

<p>Physical violence by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her• Was pushed or shoved• Was hit with fist or something else that could hurt• Was kicked, dragged or beaten up• Was choked or burnt on purpose• Perpetrator threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her <p>Sexual violence by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Was physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to• Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what partner might do• Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating <p>Emotional abuse by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Was insulted or made to feel bad about herself• Was belittled or humiliated in front of other people• Perpetrator had done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose, e.g. by the way he looked at her, by yelling or smashing things• Perpetrator had threatened to hurt someone she cared about	<p>Controlling behaviours by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He tried to keep her from seeing friends• He tried to restrict contact with her family of birth• He insisted on knowing where she was at all times• He ignored her and treated her indifferently• He got angry if she spoke with another man• He was often suspicious that she was unfaithful• He expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself <p>Physical violence in pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Was slapped, hit or beaten while pregnant• Was punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant <p>Physical violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since age 15 years someone other than partner beat or physically mistreated her <p>Sexual violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since age 15 years someone other than partner forced her to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to <p>Childhood sexual abuse (before age 15 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before age 15 years someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to
--	---

The questions on physical partner violence were divided into those related to “moderate” violence, and those considered “severe” violence as shown in Box 2.3. The distinction between moderate and severe violence is based on the likelihood of physical injury.

Box 2.3: Severity scale used for level of violence

<p>“Moderate” violence: respondent answers “yes” to one or more of the following questions regarding her intimate partner (and does not answer “yes” to questions c–f below):</p> <p>(a) [Has he] slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?</p> <p>(b) [Has he] pushed you or shoved you?</p> <p>“Severe” violence: respondent answers “yes” to one or more of the following questions regarding her intimate partner:</p> <p>(c) [Has he] hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?</p> <p>(d) [Has he] kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?</p> <p>(e) [Has he] choked or burnt you on purpose?</p> <p>(f) [Has he] threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</p>

For each act of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse that the respondent reported as having happened to her, she was asked whether it had happened ever or in the past 12 months, and with what frequency (once or twice, a few times, or many times). The answers to these questions made it possible to assess the level of sexual or physical violence by current or former partners. collect information about the timing of the onset of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner and when such violence last occurred. This information allows for analysis of the extent to which different forms of violence occur prior to or during marriage or cohabitation, or after separation. The data can also be used to understand how women’s risk of intimate-partner violence changes over the duration of the relationship.

2.1.2 Acts of Violence among ever partnered women

The definition of “ever-partnered women” is central to the VAWG survey, because it defines the population that could potentially be at risk of partner violence (and hence becomes the denominator for prevalence figures). In general, the definition of “ever-partnered women” included women who were or had ever been married or lived with a man such as cohabitation. Former dating partners were not included. The survey explored the extent to which the women had been sexually abused by others, including before age 15 years (child sexual abuse). As this is a highly sensitive issue, three methods were used to enhance disclosure of different forms of abuse: 1) Respondents were asked whether, since the age of 15 years, any person other than their partner or husband had forced them to have sex or to perform a sexual act when they did not want to. Probing questions were used to explore the different contexts in which this might have occurred. For respondents who reported having experienced this type of abuse, information was collected about the perpetrator and the frequency.

2) Respondents were asked whether, before the age of 15 years, anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do. Follow-on questions asked about the perpetrator, the ages of the respondent and the perpetrator at the time, and the frequency.

3) Respondents were asked how old they were at their first sexual experience, and whether it had been something they had wanted to happen, something they had not wanted but that had happened anyway, or something that they had been forced into.

2.1.3 Other definitions

For purposes of this report, women with disability refer to those women who in the four weeks prior to the survey that had one of the following conditions:

Very few problems, some problems, many problems or completely unable to either walk; or performing usual activities, such as work, study, household, family or social activities; or with memory or concentration.

Slight pain or discomfort, moderate pain or discomfort, severe pain or discomfort, extreme pain or discomfort;

Migration status in this refers women who have moved from their place of origin and have lived elsewhere for more than one year.

CHAPTER 3: PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS

Main Findings

Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence among ever-partnered women was 45%, the highest being in Acholi Sub region (78%) and the least was in Busoga with 22%.

- The prevalence of recent physical violence was 22%. About 16% of the ever-partnered women reported severe physical violence.
- Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence was 36% with the highest being in the regions of, Acholi (64%), Bukedi (61%) and Elgon (52%).
- The prevalence of recent sexual violence was 28%. The most frequent act of sexual violence was a woman being physically forced to have sexual intercourse (29%)
- The lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner was 56%.
- Fifty-five (55%) of the ever-partnered women had experienced any act of emotional abuse in their lifetime.
- The prevalence of recent occurrence of any emotional acts of violence was 36%, while 9% had experienced at least three of the emotional acts.
- The most frequent form of controlling behavior was insisting on where the woman was at all times (54%) followed by getting angry if the women spoke to another man.
- About 44% of the women agreed to all the reasons that might be acceptable for a woman to refuse sex while 10% agreed to none of the reasons.
- Half (51%) of the women agree with at least one of the reasons justifiable for wife beating.

Sixty two percent of the ever-partnered women have initiated physical violence once or twice in the 12 months preceding the survey

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information relating to data on the prevalence of Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women by their current or former male sexual partner. The section reveals the different forms of IPV against the women and a few highlights of IPV against men. All women were asked questions relating to whether a partner had ever physically, sexually or psychologically perpetuated violence against them. Questions on whether the women had experienced these acts of violence within the past 12 months as well as the frequency of occurrence were also asked.

Intimate partner violence also commonly referred to as spousal violence, consists of a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors including physical, sexual, psychological and economic coercion by current or former partner. It has been widely reported especially during this COVID season, therefore Indicators on IPV are important in understanding relationships between men and women.

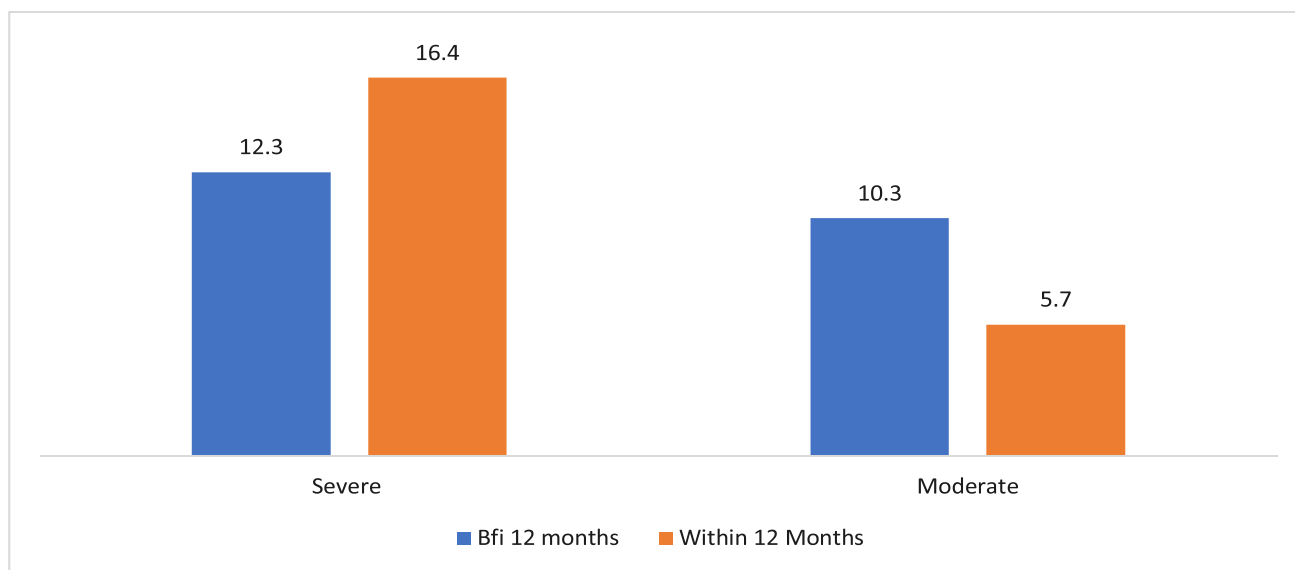
3.1 Acts of physical violence

Acts of physical violence as elaborated in chapter two were asked to each woman that was interviewed, and 3.1b summarizes the different types of physical acts that women experienced during the 12 months prior to the study.

“It was mostly kicking and using a belt and sticks and if I told you my whole story it will not finish even tomorrow. I know it was not my fault because I never went out, I never had affairs.”—In-Depth Interview (Female Survivor), Oyam district.

The most frequent act of physical violence during the past year was a woman being slapped or had something thrown at them by their partners represented by 17%. Generally, women experiencing severe physical violence constituted 16% at the national level and ranged from 49% in Acholi, 28% in Karamoja and 25% in Bukedi to 5% in South Buganda. Women who do not earn any money were more likely (20%) to report severe physical violence than those who earned (15%). Figure 3.1 illustrates that there was a general increase in severe acts of physical violence during the past year from 12% to 16%. A reduction in moderate violence by more than half is also observed.

Figure 3.1: Prevalence of severity of physical violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by Background characteristics

Reporting of acts of physical vary by selected background characteristics as shown below:

Being slapped or something thrown at the woman by her partner varied across the sub regions with Acholi taking lead at 48% and South Buganda had the least percentage of 8%. Education reduces on women’s possibility of experiencing physical violence. Women who are less educated were more like to have been slapped or thrown at something. Women who never attended (19%)

school or attained primary (19%) had higher chances of being slapped or having something thrown at them, than those with university education (1%).

Nine percent of the women reported having been pushed or shoved, with the highest rates ranging from 30% in Acholi subregion followed by Lango (14%) and Elgon (13%) sub regions while south Buganda and Busoga had the least prevalence of 2% and 3% respectively.

Two in every ten women who do not earn any money (21%) reported that they were slapped, while 11% were pushed or shoved and 10% were pushed or dragged.

The different acts of physical violence were most reported by the younger women compared to the older women. For example, the proportions of women being slapped was higher (20%) among those age 15-29, while only 4% of the women age 55-59 had experienced the same.

3.2 Acts of sexual violence

The different forms of sexual abuse by the partner during their lifetime and within the 12 months preceding the study and were explored and presented in table 3.2a and 3.2b. Generally, the proportion of women who reported sexual violence was 36% at the national level. The most common acts of sexual abuse were physical force/coercion to have sexual intercourse (29%), followed by women who had sex because they were afraid of what their partner would do (24%), while about 5 percent were forced to do something that are degrading or humiliating.

There was no significant difference in the proportion of women who had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse in their life time (29%) and those had experienced it in the past one year. This implies that the sexual violence happens to these women throughout the years or that it is not rampant in the recent.

Patterns by Background characteristics

Experience of acts of sexual abuse varies by selected background characteristics as shown below:

Experience of any form of sexual violence reduces with increase in education attainment. Women who attained primary (32%) or no education (28%) were more likely to report being physically forced to have sex.

Performing something degrading or humiliating was highly (11%) reported among women with a disability (serious difficulty in the past one month), compared to those with no serious difficulty (4%)

Women with a regular partner in a polygamous setting were more likely to report any of the three forms of violence in their lifetime (44%), especially being forced to perform sexual intercourse (41%). However, during the year preceding the survey, one in three women who are in purely polygamous relationships reported to have experienced any if the three forms of violence.

Older women were more likely to have experienced one or more acts of sexual violence than their younger counter parts.

Acts of sexual abuse reported by women varied across the sub regions with majority of women

in Acholi (64%), Bukedi (61%) and Elgon (52%) reporting having experienced any of the three forms of sexual abuse in their lifetime.

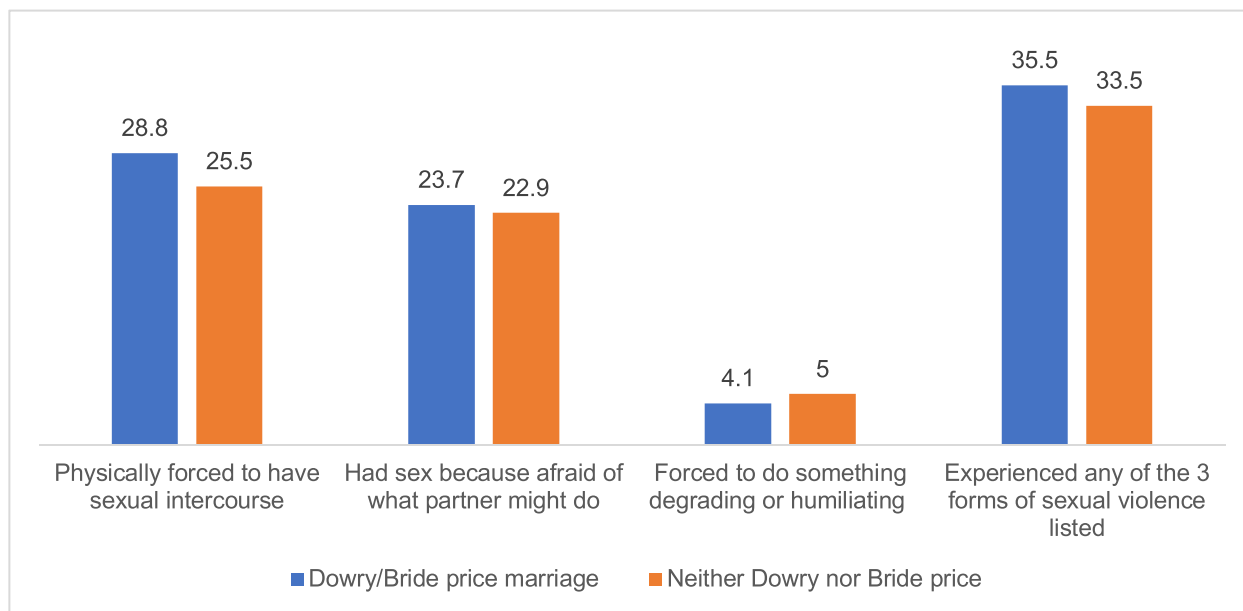
In terms of the specific acts, majority of women in Bukedi (43%) and Kigezi (41%) reported being physically forced to perform sex while the following regions had lower levels of forced sex: Busoga (20%), Tooro (20%), Kampala (19%), South Buganda (18%), Bunyoro (17%) and Karamoja (17%).

Women who reported having sex because they were afraid of what their partner might do was highest in Acholi (61%) and Bukedi (52%).

Women who reported that were forced to do something degrading or humiliating, was most reported in Acholi (14%) and South Buganda (9%) while Kigezi had no case reported.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the relationship between women’s status of marriage (whether or not Dowry/Bride price was paid) and their experience of different acts of sexual abuse. Women whose bride price was paid were slightly more likely (36%) to have experienced any act of sexual abuse, compared to those who didn’t receive payment (34%). Specifically, 29% were physically forced to have sexual intercourse, and 24% had sex because they were afraid of what the partner might do.

Figure 3.2: Payment Dowry/bride price and acts of sexual Violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

3.3 Overlap between physical and sexual violence

Appendix table 3.3a shows that overall, more than half of the women (56%), have experienced both physical and sexual violence or either physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their partners. Physical violence was relatively higher (45%) compared to sexual violence (36%).

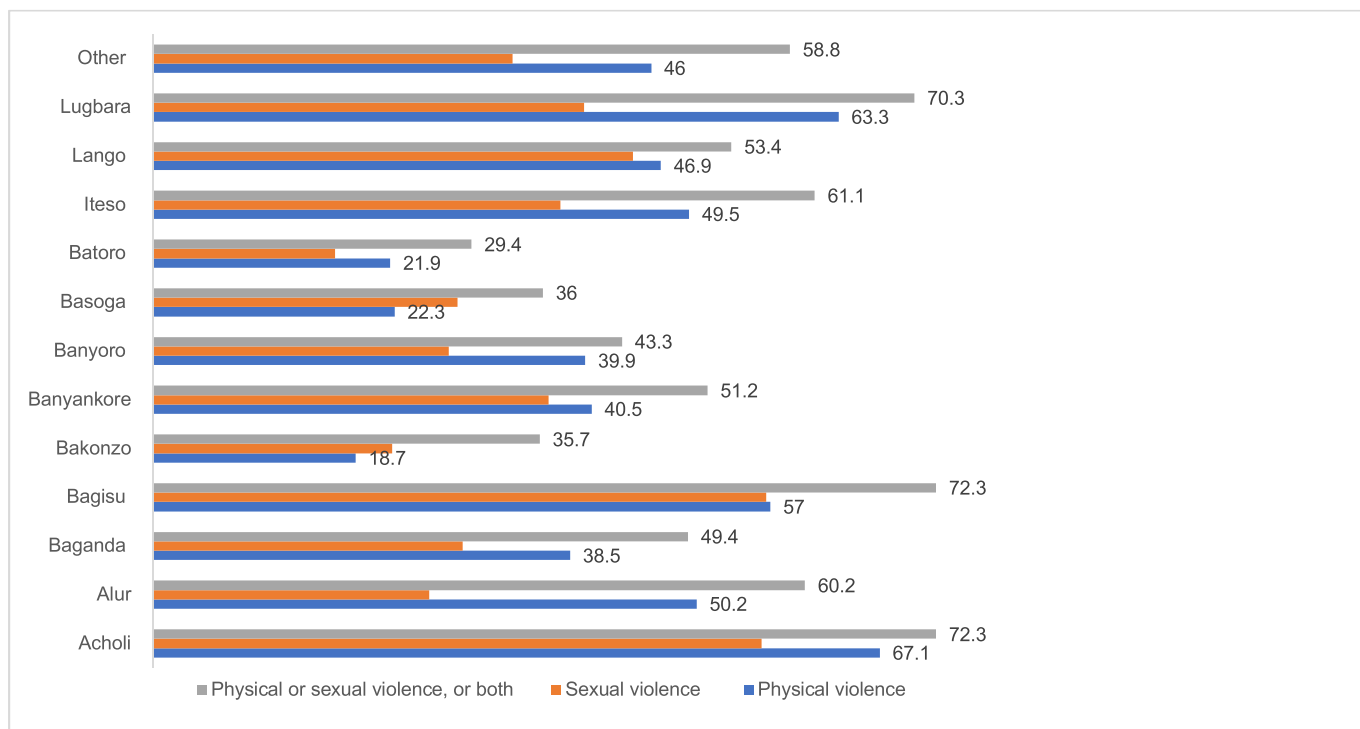
Patterns by selected characteristics

Experience of Intimate Partner Violence varies by selected background characteristics as illustrated below:

Woman's ethnicity and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

Women in Acholi region were more likely to have experienced physical violence from an intimate Partner (78%), followed by those in the Bukedi region (57%) and West Nile (55%). Only 2 in 10 Kampala women had experienced physical violence from their current or former partner. With regard to sexual violence, a similar pattern is observed where more women in Acholi region (64%) reported to have experienced this form of violence from their current or former partner followed by those in Bukedi (61%) and the least was observed in Karamoja region (19%). Interesting to note is the huge difference in the percentage of women who reported to have experienced physical violence (51%) Visa vie sexual violence (19%) in Karamoja region. It can be noted that the above results are systematic with the tribes derived from the regions and presented in figure 3.3 showing a higher proportion of physical or sexual violence is notable among the Acholi (72%), the Bagisu (72%) and the Lugbara (70%). Physical, sexual or both forms of violence are least reported among the Batooro (29%).

Figure 3.3: IPV by Ethnicity



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

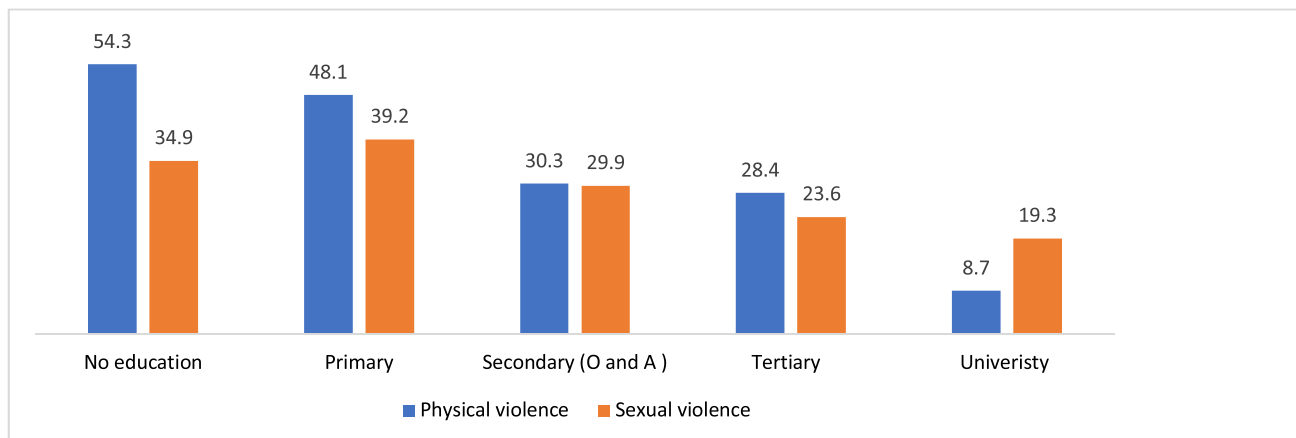
Place of Residence and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

Appendix table 3.3 indicates that more women had experienced physical violence compared to sexual violence across the residential areas. About 40 percent of the women (both rural and Urban) had experienced physical violence compared to one third (33%) who reported to have experienced sexual violence. There are small differences between women who reported having ever experienced any form of violence perpetrated by their partner(s) in rural and urban areas. Almost half of the women, 49 percent and 47 percent in rural and urban respectively had experienced either physical or sexual violence or both forms of violence from a partner. This implies that irrespective of where a woman resides, physical or sexual violence can be perpetrated against them by a partner.

Woman's level of education and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

A higher proportion of older women reported to have experienced violence from a partner compared to younger ones. A gradual increase in the percentage of women who had experienced physical and sexual violence or both from a partner increased gradually from women age 15-19 to those aged 50-54 years. Upto 60 percent of women age 50-54 reported that they had experienced physical violence, while about 46 percent of the same age group reported having experienced sexual violence from a partner. Education contributes to a woman's overall reasoning, confidence and empowerment. The results reveal a pattern of a reduction in the proportion of women who reported to have experienced violence as their education increased. Figure 3.4 shows that physical violence was highest among women who had not attended any formal education represented by 51 percent and least among those with secondary education (13%). Interesting to note are the increases in the percentages of women who had experienced physical violence among those who had attained tertiary (21%) and University (27%) education. Figure 3.4 further shows that the proportions of women who experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner follow a similar trend with the less educated women being more likely to report. About four in every 10 women who had no formal education had experienced sexual violence perpetrated by a partner, followed by those who had attained tertiary education (35%) and the least were those who had attained A level (17%).

Figure 3.4 Women who faced IPV by level of Education Attainment (%)

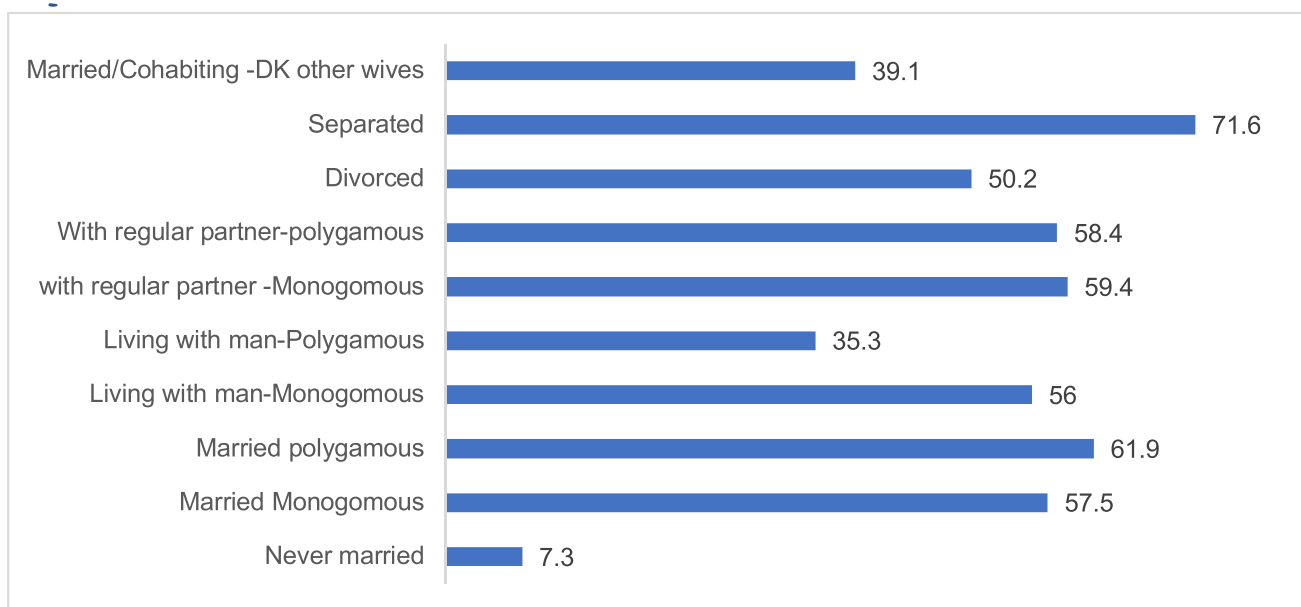


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Marital Status and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

Figure 3.5 shows that seven in 10 separated women reported physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their life time. This is followed by those in polygamous marriages (62%) and the least were the never married women (7%).

Figure 3.5: Prevalence of IPV by Marital status



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

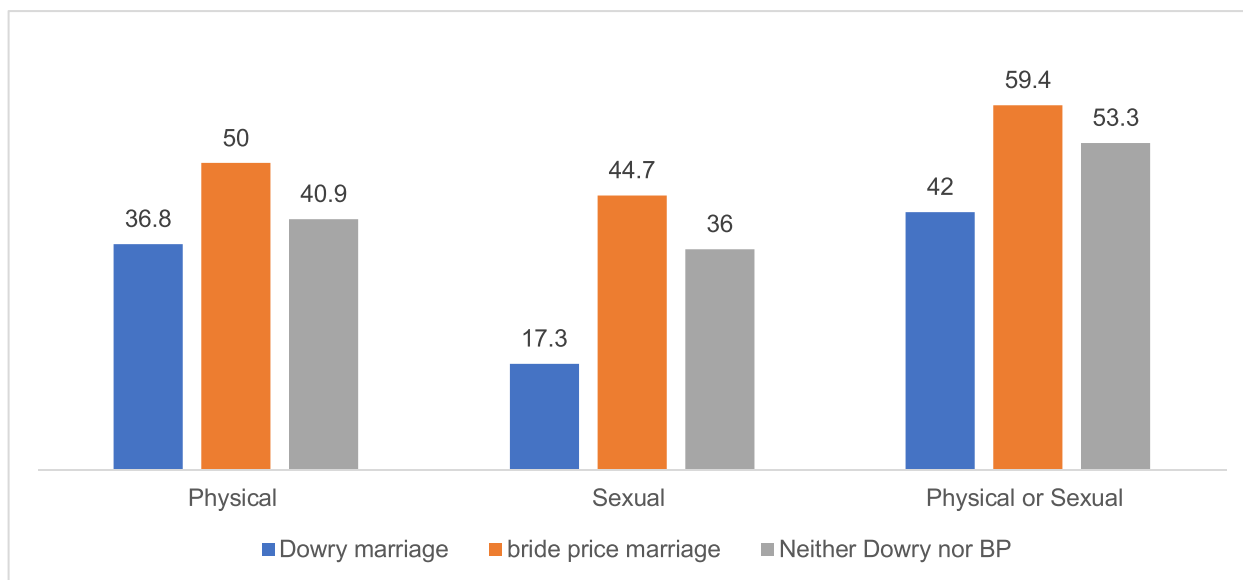
Payment for Marriage and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence

Culture is a major driver of intimate partner violence as it dictates certain practices that promote the vice. Certain cultures in Uganda demand payments during marriage in form of dowry or bride price as part of the requirements to finalize the marriage process. Respondents were asked if their marriage involved any payments inform of dowry or bride price.

Figure 3.6 shows that half (50%) of the women who received dowry experienced physical violence, while 45 percent experienced sexual violence while six in every ten experienced either physical or sexual violence or both forms of violence from a partner.

On the other hand, among the women who did not receive any payment during marriage, 40 percent experienced physical violence compared to 36% who experienced sexual violence and more than half (53%) experienced either physical or sexual or both forms of violence.

Figure 3.6: Prevalence of IPV by status of payment for dowry



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Disability and Intimate Partner Violence

Disability was classified as women who had serious walking, performing activities, pain and memory issues for the past one month. Table 3.3a shows that women with serious difficulty were more likely (61%) to have experienced physical violence than those without serious difficulty (43%).

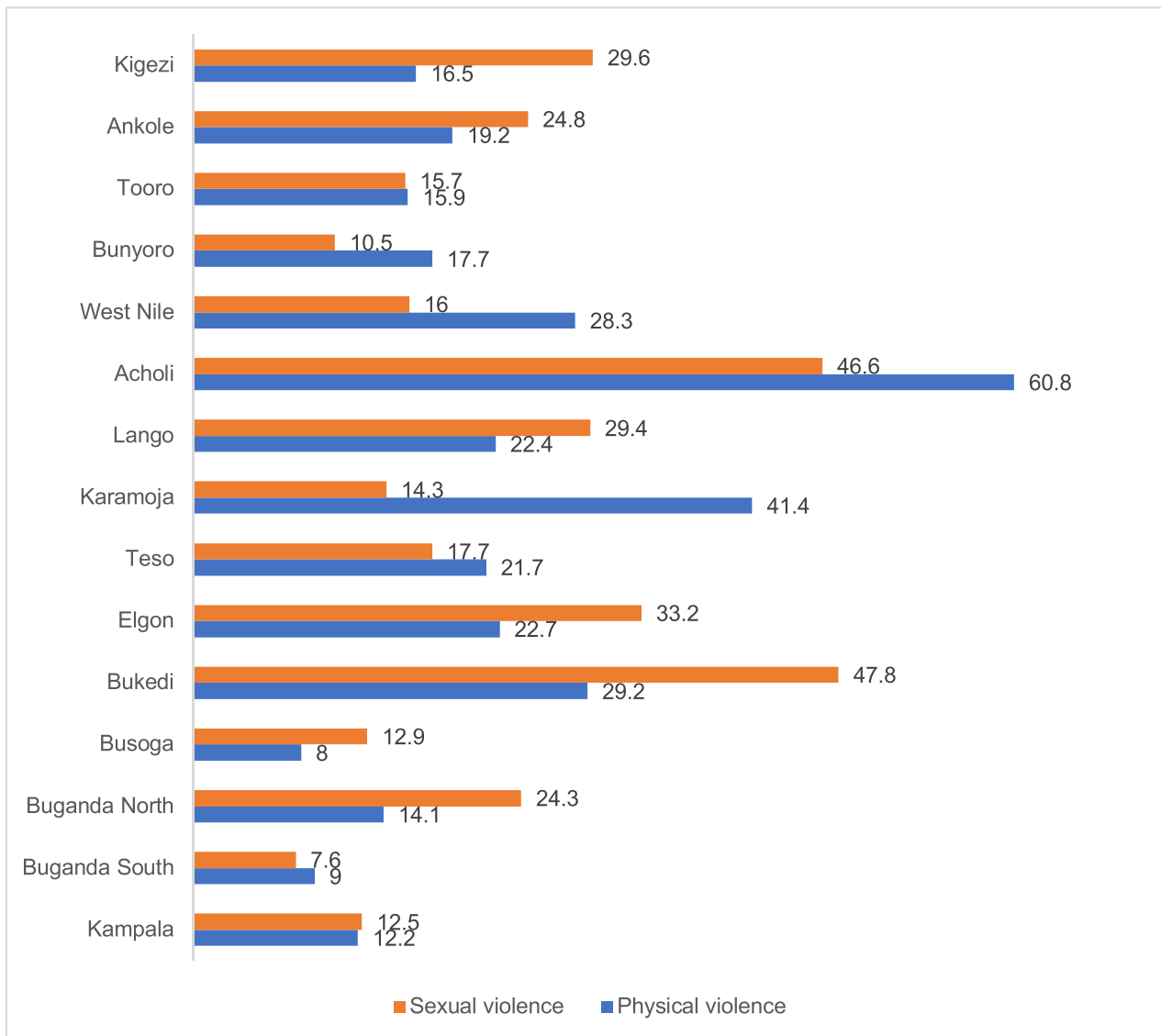
The proportion of women who experienced sexual violence was the same among those with difficulty and those without (36%).

However, the women with serious difficulty were more likely (68%) to have experienced either physical, sexual or both forms of violence compared to those without a serious difficulty (Table 3.3a)

Recent experience of Physical and Sexual violence

Information was collected on women's lifetime experiences and their experience during the 12 months preceding the survey. Just as it is for lifetime experience of IPV, Acholi region registered the highest prevalence of physical violence (61%) and sexual violence (47%) by their partner during the 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 3.7). Variation by other background characteristics is shown in table 3.3b.

Figure 3.7: Prevalence rate of recent experience of physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner

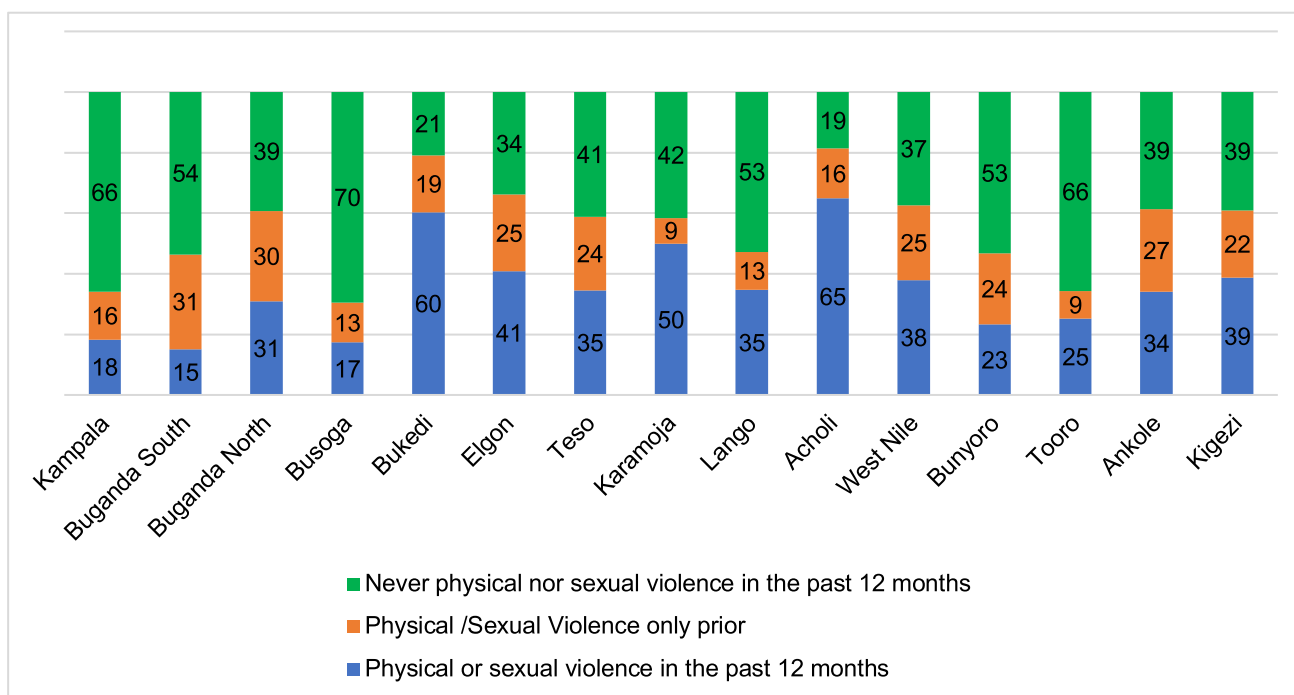


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 3.8 shows that in some regions, more women have recently experienced physical or sexual violence compared to others. The regions of Acholi (65%), Bukedi (60%), Karamoja (50%) had more than half of the women reporting recent experience of physical or sexual violence.

Figure 3.8 also shows that recent experience of physical or sexual violence is higher than those who have experienced in the past across all regions except for South Buganda where current experience is twice more likely compared to experience in the past. Table 3.4 shows detailed variations by selected background characteristics.

Figure 3.8: Frequency distribution of types of violence by an intimate partner among ever-abused women, by region



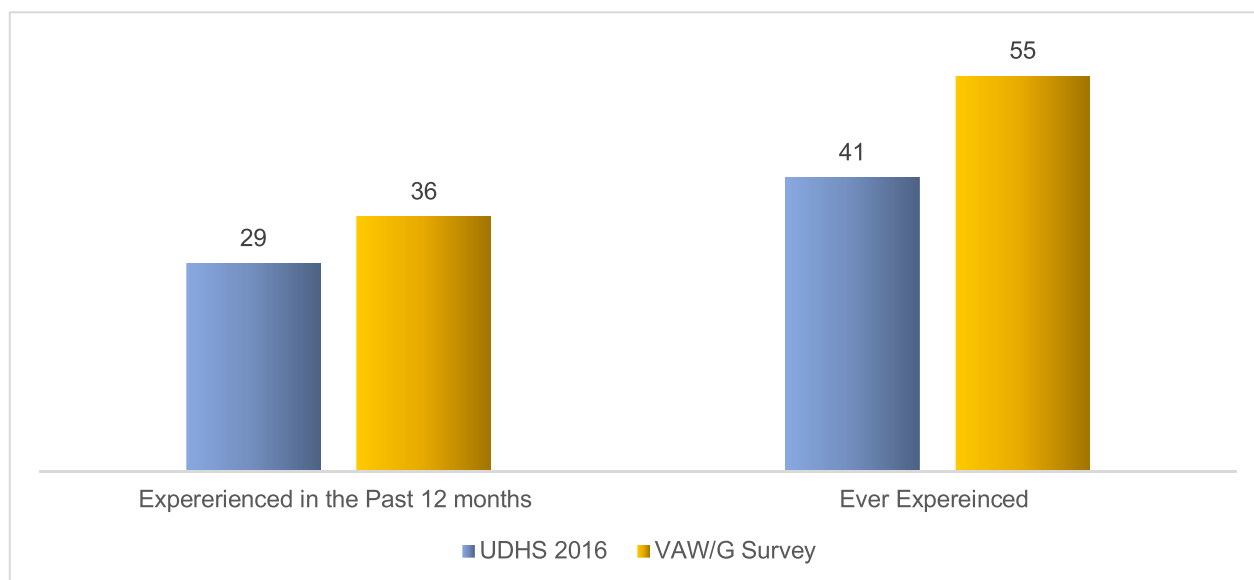
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

3.4 Acts of Emotional Abuse

In addition to asking about physical and sexual abuse by a partner, information on emotional and abusive acts experienced by women was collected. Questions were asked on whether a woman's husband/partner; insulted or made her to feel bad about oneself; humiliated or belittled her in front of others; intimidated or scared her on purpose (for example, by a partner yelling and smashing things); and threatened her with harm (either directly or in the form of a threat to hurt someone the respondent cared about).

Table 3.5a and Figure 3.9 shows the percentage of women who have experienced emotional abuse by their partner in the past 12 months preceding the survey as well as their lifetime. More than half of the respondents who had experienced violence in their lifetime, also experienced violence within the past one year. The 2016 UDHS, showed that about 41% of the ever-married women have experienced emotional violence in their life time while one in every three (29%) experienced emotional violence in the past year. The VAWG survey shows a notable increase in reported emotional violence to 55% in their lifetime and 36% during the year preceding the study.

Figure 3.9: Prevalence of Emotional Violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The most frequent acts of emotional abuse reported by women is insults, 48% of the women had ever been insulted by their partner throughout their lifetime and 28% during the past year. This was followed by intimidation and scaring at 26% in their lifetime and 16% during the past 12 months.

Almost two in ten (17%) women had experienced at least all the three acts of emotional violence during their lifetime (table 3.5a).

Patterns by background characteristics

Occurrence of violence for both life time and the past 12 months varies by selected back ground characteristics:

Women in Acholi were most likely (76%) to have experienced emotional violence in their lifetime followed by those in Bukedi (74%) and Elgon (70%) will fewer proportions are observed in Teso (34%). Similar trends were observed for women reporting at least three acts of emotional abuse, ranging from 37% in Acholi to only 2% in Karamoja.

There are no large differences in patterns of lifetime emotional violence and violence in the 12 months preceding the survey across the regions. Just as above, women in Bukedi (56%), Acholi (53%) were more likely to have experienced emotional abuse in the past year.

Rural women were slightly more likely (56%) to have experienced any emotional violence than those in Urban (54%), however an equal proportion (17%) reported to have experienced at least three forms of abuse.

Experience of emotional violence increases with age, women aged 55-59 years were more likely (64%) to have experienced any form of violence.

Divorced (97%), Separated (70%) and women living with a man in a polygamous nature were more likely to have experienced emotional violence compared to others.

Having a serious difficulty is associated with higher chances (67%) of experiencing acts of emotional abuse than those without (54%). These women mostly receive insult (54%) and intimidation (34%) from their partners.

Women who earn are somewhat more likely (56%) to have experienced any act of emotional violence from their partners than one who does not earn (54%).

3.5 Controlling behavior

There were proportions of women reporting the different forms of controlling behavior varied across the sub regions. For example, women in Acholi were more likely (84%) to have been asked where they were at all times, followed by those in Bukedi (75%), while only 25% reported the same for Tooro. Another example observed was, in Elgon 63% of the women reported that their husband/partner gets angry when they speak with another man, 60% in West Nile and Bukedi, and the least was Karamoja (19%).

Table 3.6: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting various controlling behaviors by their intimate partners, by Sub region

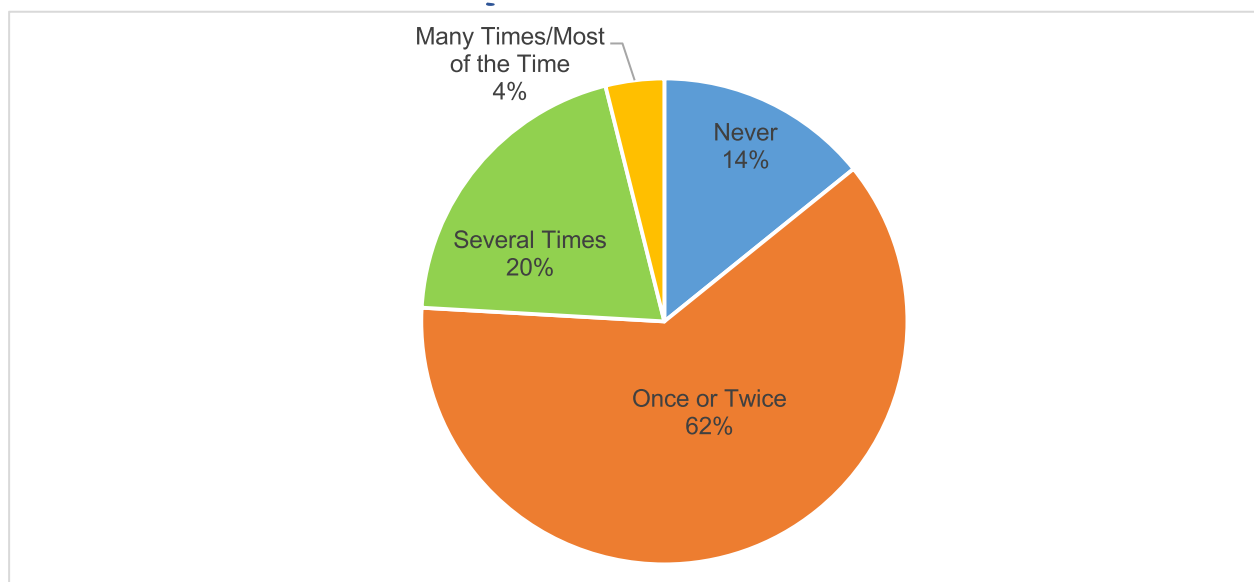
	PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN REPORTING THAT HER PARTNER								Ever partnered Women
	Keeps her from seeing friend	Restricts her contact with family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	ignores her, treats her indifferent	Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	Gets angry if she speaks with others	Controls her access to health care	Controls how she spends her money	
Kampala	17.0	10.6	53.2	18.5	43.7	22.2	23.3	23.7	93
Buganda South	18.1	12.4	58.1	23.6	48.0	17.9	24.1	11.3	114
Buganda North	24.4	16.2	55.1	29.9	52.3	29.6	32.2	43.2	157
Busoga	12.3	9.3	48.3	18.6	35.9	6.6	9.3	7.1	185
Bukedi	35.0	24.2	74.8	24.5	59.8	37.8	27.5	38.8	127
Elgon	31.7	16.0	65.5	34.3	63.2	23.2	35.4	49.2	206
Teso	31.0	8.9	46.3	14.5	52.9	21.2	18.9	34.8	137
Karamoja	7.0	1.7	48.3	15.9	18.7	2.6	7.7	21.5	101
Lango	25.9	15.9	50.9	23.2	54.2	18.4	28.7	3.8	160
Acholi	44.5	32.6	84.3	44.2	59.0	35.5	39.1	54.8	159
West Nile	29.9	17.5	73.3	17.7	60.3	17.0	33.0	19.5	195
Bunyoro	13.2	16.2	35.9	25.7	24.5	9.0	23.1	22.5	122
Tooro	10.9	5.3	24.8	6.6	19.4	11.5	5.8	14.0	160
Ankole	31.1	26.0	51.2	12.8	44.2	21.4	18.9	37.9	180
Kigezi	22.9	17.1	40.3	10.3	40.1	17.1	14.8	42.2	128
Total	24.2	15.9	54.3	21.8	46.1	19.3	23.5	28.7	2,224

Source: VAWG Survey 2020

3.6 Women's violence against Men

Sometimes husbands/partners perpetrate violence as a response/coping strategy to their wives' behavior. In the VAWG survey, women were themselves asked if they ever initiated physical violence against their husbands/ partners under any circumstances within the 12 months preceding the survey. Figure 3.10 indicates that of the women who had reported violence in the past one year only 14% had never initiated physical violence against their partners, while 62% had done so once or twice, 20% had initiated several times and four percent initiated most of the time.

Figure 3.10: Percentage of physically abused women who report they have initiated physical violence against their partner in 12 months



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

3.7 Women's attitudes towards violence

Women were asked if they agree to a set of people's attitudes towards intimate partner violence including sexual autonomy. The women were asked if they agree that it is justifiable for a husband/partner to beat a wife/partner or physically mistreat his wife under certain conditions such as if; she does not complete housework, she disobeys her husband, she refuses sex, she asks about other women, her husband suspect's infidelity, or she is unfaithful.

Table 3.6a shows that the percentage of women who agreed that a man has a right to beat his wife for any given circumstance by the different respondent characteristics. The VAWG survey results show large differences in women who agree with the various reasons for wife beating across the various background characteristics. Overall, slightly more than half (51%) of the women agree with one or more justifications of wife beating. About four in every ten women (43%) believe that wife beating is justifiable if the wife is unfaithful, followed by if she disobeys her husband (27%), while only 6% when the wife asks about other women.

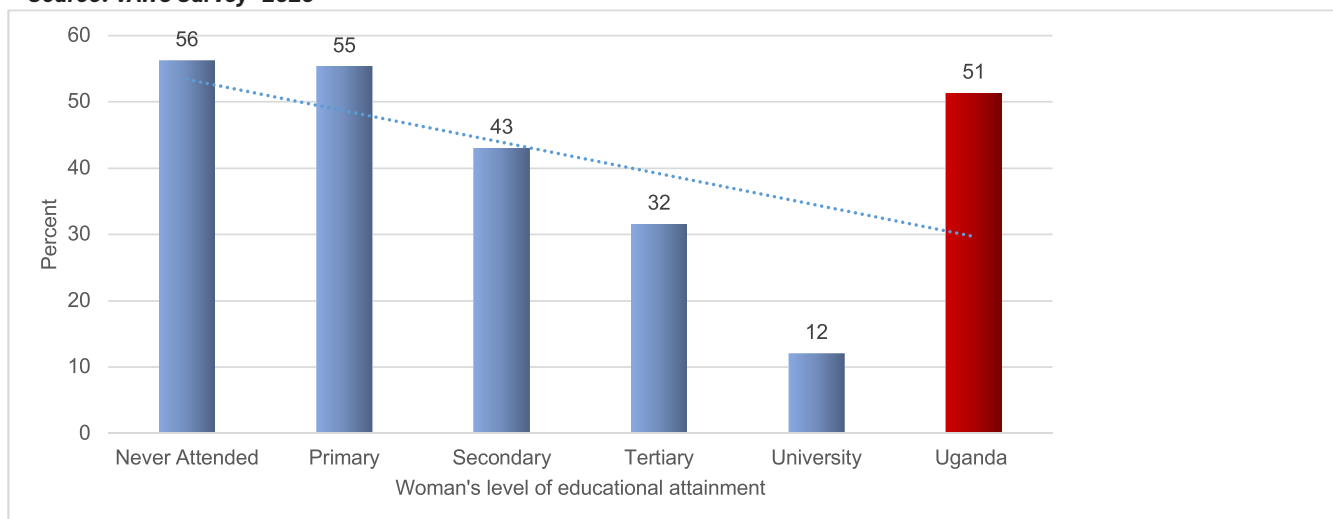
Patterns by selected background characteristics

Differences in women's attitudes towards wife beating occurred based on selected background characteristics as illustrated below in reference to table 3.6a:

- The proportion of women who agree to one or more reasons that are justifiable for wife beating vary greatly across sub regions from 22% in Kampala, 24% in Busoga to 87% in Elgon and 85% in Bukedi sub regions standing much higher than the total (51%). Similar trends are observed for individual reasons/attitudes within the sub regions, for example, 78% of the women in Elgon agreed that wife beating was justified if the wife is unfaithful, followed by 72% in Lango and 13% in Busoga sub region.
- Surprisingly, the rate of acceptance of one or more justifications for wife beating was higher among urban women (54%) compared to those in rural areas (50%).
- Similarly, working women that earn income were more likely (54%) to agree to one or more justifications for wife beating than those who didn't earn (48%).
- The proportion of women agreeing to one or more reasons for wife beating did not vary across the age groups implying that age does not affect one's attitude towards wife beating.
- Disability makes a woman more vulnerable to violence perpetrated by their partner. The proportion of those who had disability (serious difficulty) and agreed to one or more justifications for violence was higher (60%) than those without disability (no serious difficulty) at 51%.
- The VAWG survey results suggest that education affects behavior change/attitude towards violence. Women who have never attended school (56%) or attained primary education (55%) were more likely to agree to one or more justifications for wife beating than those who have attained secondary (43%), tertiary (32%) or University (12%) education as illustrated in figure 3.11.

Figure 3.11: Acceptance for Wife beating by woman's level of Educational Attainment

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

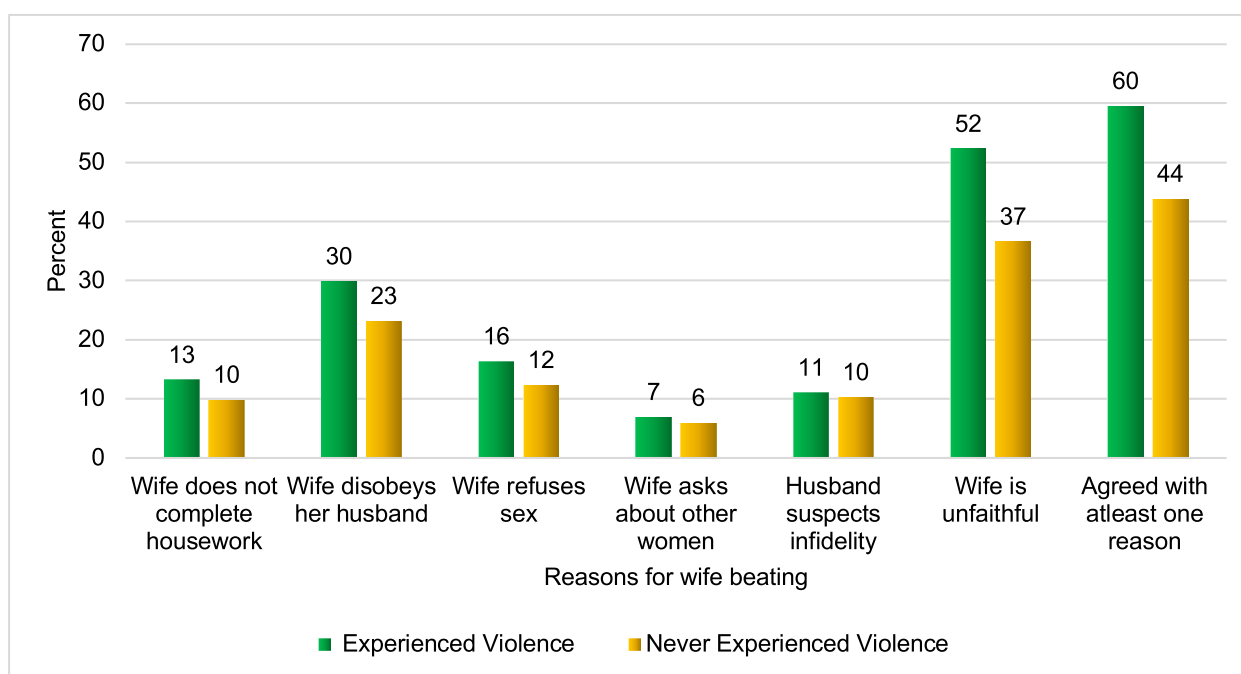


Women's attitudes towards Intimate Partner Violence according to their experience of physical or sexual violence,

Experience of violence contributes to women's attitudes and perception towards intimate partner violence, specifically wife beating. The VAWG survey compared the rate of acceptance between women who have and women who have not experienced physical or sexual or both forms of violence by an intimate partner.

Figure 3.12 shows that women who have ever experienced violence were more likely (60%) to agree with at least one of the reasons for intimate partner violence than those who hadn't experienced (44%). Half the women (52%) who had experienced violence agreed that a man has a good reason to beat his wife if she is unfaithful. Similarly, the highest percentage of women who have never experienced violence (37%) agree that a man is justified to beat his wife if she is unfaithful.

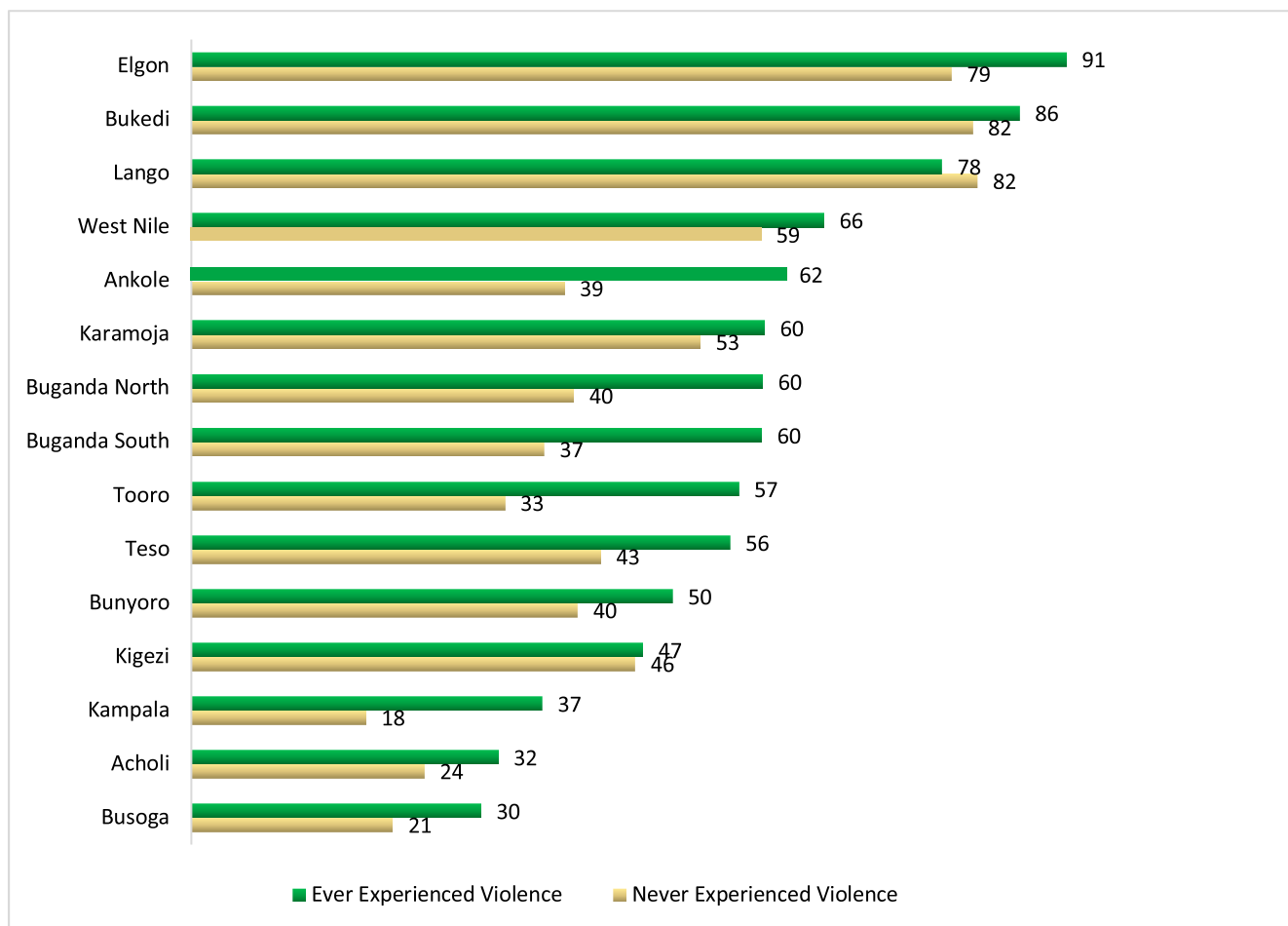
Figure 3.12: Percentage of women accepting wife beating by their experience of violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 3.13 shows the proportions of women who agree that wife beating is justified under any conditions by region and by whether they have ever experience physical, sexual or both forms of violence. With the exception of Lango region, cross all regions, more women who had experienced violence agree to wife beating compared to those who had ever experienced violence. The WHO Multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women suggests that such results could be as a result of women learning to accept violence in certain circumstances even when they are victims.

Figure 3.13: Percentage of Women who agree to one or more reasons for wife beating by region



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

3.8 Sexual autonomy

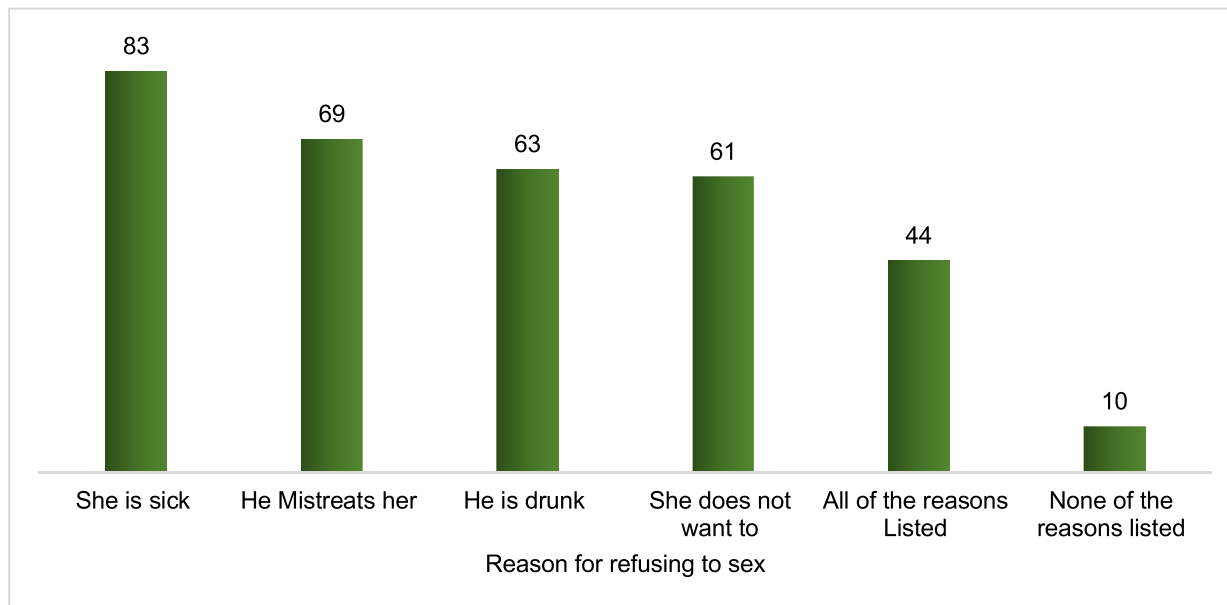
Communities, cultures and religions pose beliefs regarding the circumstances under which wives have the right to refuse sex with their husband. In order to measure sexual autonomy, women were asked whether they believed it is acceptable for a woman to refuse to have sex with her husband in a number of situations, such as, if she is sick, if she does not want to, if he is drunk, or if he mistreats her. As with wife-beating, women appear to make distinctions between what are acceptable reasons for refusing unwanted sexual demands from their husbands and what are not.

Sometimes when a woman has a medical condition that does not permit her to have sex say for three to six months, it may result in quarrels and fighting with the man in the house because he may not be patient enough with the woman. People may not understand why the man always quarrels with his wife but it may be because of that.”– Focus group discussion (Female), Kumi district.

Figure 3.14 shows that 83% of the women agree that it is their right to refuse sex when the wife is sick, 69% agree that it is justified if he mistreats her, 63% agree that it is acceptable if he is

drunk, 61% agree that it is acceptable if she doesn't want to and 10% did not agree to any of the reasons specified. While four in every ten women (44%) have higher sexual autonomy - agreed with all of the justifications for not having sex with their husbands/ partners.

Figure 3.14: Percentage of women who agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex for a reason.



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected background characteristics

The detailed percentages across the different background characteristics are shown in table 3.9:

Agreeing to all the various reasons that might be acceptable for a woman to deny sex varies across the sub regions. Women in the West Nile region are observed to be less likely (24%) to agree with the reasons that might be acceptable to refuse sex; followed by those in Bukedi (27%). Higher proportions are observed in the regions of Tooro (67%) and North Buganda (63%).

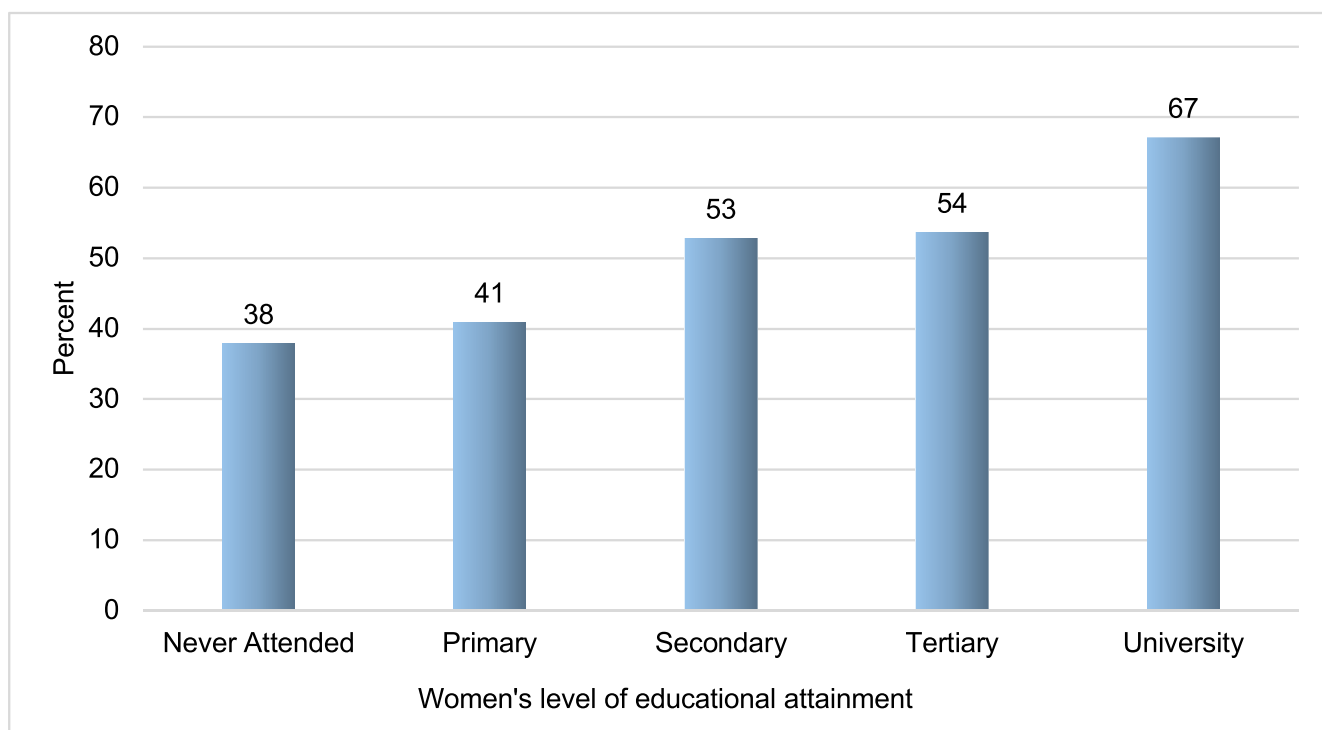
Overall, in most of the sub regions, fewer women felt that it was acceptable for a woman to refuse to have sex with her husband because she does not want to. There is no clear pattern of variation of sexual autonomy by age. The proportion of women who agreed that it might be acceptable to deny a husband sex due to all of the reasons did not vary by age.

There is slight variation in sexual autonomy among the rural women (46%) and urban women (42%).

Similarly, the proportion of women who felt none of the reasons listed were acceptable for a woman to refuse sex varied from 26% in the West Nile, 20% in Busoga and 19% in Kampala to about one percent in Elgon and Ankole sub regions. Sexual autonomy is lower among women with disability (i.e., with serious difficulty) at 38% compared to those without (44%).

Figure 3.15 shows that sexual autonomy increases with increasing level of educational attainment. Ranging from 38% among women with no education to 67% among those with university education. Being more educated empowers a woman and enhances her esteem to choose whether to agree to have sex given certain circumstances.

Figure 3.15: Sexual Autonomy by Women's level of educational attainment



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

3.9 Discussion

Although the percentage of women who faced physical violence are higher among the women who had received payments during their marriage, it is noted that the occurrence of violence is still relatively high even among those who didn't receive payment. It is also observed that women who did not receive any form of payment were more likely to suffer from physical violence than sexual violence.

The widespread acceptability of circumstances where wife-beating is justified highlights the extent to which, in many settings, women are comfortable with physical violence.

3.10 References

Alkan Ö, Özar Ş, Ünver Ş (2021) Economic violence against women: A case in Turkey. PLoS ONE 16(3): e0248630. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0248630>

Table 3.1a: Prevalence of recent experience (last 12 months) of different acts of physical violence by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

	Slapped or threw something	Pushed or shoved	Hit with fit or something else	wrist your arm or pull your hair	Kicked or dragged	Choked or burnt	Threatened with or used weapon	Moderate Physical violence	Severe Physical violence	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Sub-Region										
Kampala	9.6	4	7.2	3.8	4.7	0.9	0	1.1	11.1	93
Buganda South	7.9	2.1	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	4.0	5.0	116
Buganda North	10	7.5	3.7	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	4.7	9.4	158
Busoga	4.9	3.3	2.5	1.5	4.8	0.5	0	1.8	6.2	188
Bukedi	21.6	10.2	13.7	6.4	12.4	3.5	1.2	4.7	24.5	133
Elgon	15.7	13.3	5.1	7.5	5.7	5.1	0.7	6	16.7	207
Teso	18	7.2	6.5	1.9	4.6	4.2	0	8	13.7	138
Karamoja	22.2	6.3	12.4	4	10.6	3	1.2	13	28.3	106
Lango	17.5	13.5	11.4	5.6	10.5	3.6	1.8	3.3	19.2	160
Acholi	48.2	29.6	15.6	8.5	39.6	4	0.7	11.8	49.0	161
West Nile	24.3	6.2	7.3	3.4	7.4	2.3	1.2	10.7	17.6	198
Bunyoro	12.9	6.3	8.4	3.9	4	1.7	1	2.8	14.9	126
Tooro	13.9	7.5	4.5	1.4	3.8	0	0	7.5	8.5	160
Ankole	13.9	9.7	7.7	2.6	2.6	5.2	3.8	3.4	15.7	181
Kigezi	10.6	10.5	8.7	3.6	3.6	0.5	0.5	5.7	10.8	129
Residence										
Rural	17.2	9.7	7.5	3.9	8.6	2	0.8	6	16.6	1,705
Urban	14.5	7.9	7.7	3.4	5.2	4.4	2.1	5	15.8	549
Age group										
15-19	20.4	10	5.6	2.5	8.7	3.3	0.8	10	14	134
20-24	20	10.7	7.1	6	8.1	1.2	0	7.7	17.3	388
25-29	19.5	9.6	7.6	2.7	6.9	3.7	1.3	8.2	16.7	402
30-34	18.4	10.8	10.9	5.4	10.3	4.5	1.5	5.4	20.8	355
35-39	15.7	10.8	8.3	3.4	10.8	2.1	2	4.4	19.6	301
40-44	15.5	10.3	7.5	4.1	8.8	2.7	0.7	4.6	16.1	245
44-49	8	4.2	4.5	1.7	0.5	1	0.9	3.2	9.8	200
50-54	14	7	7.9	2.6	7.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	13.8	136
55-59	3.6	1	2.4	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	4.9	93
Not 15-45	3.6	1	2.4	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	4.9	93
15-49	17.1	9.6	7.8	3.9	8	2.6	1.1	6	16.8	2,161
Youth Age										
Not Youth	14	7.9	7.5	3.2	7.2	2.4	1.3	4.1	15.4	1,259
Youth (18-30)	19.8	11	7.6	4.5	8.4	2.8	0.8	7.8	17.6	995
Education Attainment - Women										
Never Attended	19.4	11.1	9.4	4.4	12.6	1.7	1.3	4.5	23.6	428
Primary	18.5	9.9	7.8	4.5	7.5	3.2	1.4	6.8	17.1	1,298
Secondary	9.8	6.7	5.6	1.3	4.6	2.2	0.3	3.7	9.8	420
Tertiary	9.6	6.6	1.3	2.7	3.1	0	0	8.9	4.4	68
University	1.1	2.9	2.9	0	0	0	0	1.1	2.9	39
Disability status										
No Disability	16.1	9.1	7.3	3.5	7.5	2.3	1	5.7	15.5	2,048
With Disability	21.1	11.2	10.1	6.6	10.3	5.6	1.8	5.5	25.2	205

	Slapped or threw something	Pushed or shoved	Hit with fit or something else	wrist your arm or pull your hair	Kicked or dragged	Choked or burnt	Threatened with or used weapon	Moderate Physical violence	Severe Physical violence	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Ethnicity										
Acholi	39.8	24.7	11.1	5	34	4.5	0.8	6.5	41.7	161
Alur	26.3	2.8	9.8	2.7	11.7	3.5	2.7	7.5	21.5	44
Baganda	11.4	5	5	2	3.5	2.4	2.4	4.1	9.6	194
Bagisu	18.4	16.4	4.9	5.9	4.1	4.5	0.9	9.5	18.7	165
Bakonzo	13.9	2.8	0	2.8	4.1	0	0	7.3	7.1	42
Banyankore	9.6	7	5.6	3.1	2.9	3.9	2.7	1.4	12.5	224
Banyoro	14.5	8	4.7	5.5	4.3	1.1	1.7	4.7	11.2	78
Basoga	5.6	3.4	2.2	0.9	2.9	0.7	0	2.3	5.7	158
Batoro	6.9	6.8	4.5	1.2	3	0	0	3.9	5.3	74
Iteso	18.2	8.7	10.1	4.8	7.3	5.8	0.8	5.3	17	162
Lango	23.7	15.7	12.2	5.9	14.7	3	1.5	8	24.4	173
Lugbara	30	9.9	9.1	5.6	8.1	3.7	1.1	12.4	22.8	96
Religion										
Anglican	14.1	7.9	8	3.2	6	2.3	1	4	14.2	685
Catholic	20	10.5	8	4.1	9.2	2.9	1.1	7.7	19.4	942
Muslim	13.3	8.5	5.5	3	6	2.1	1.1	5.5	11.2	253
SDA	15	7.5	7.1	7.1	5	2.5	0	2.9	12.1	40
Pentecostal	12.8	9.4	5.1	4.6	8.6	2.9	1.7	4.3	15.7	298
Marital status										
Married Monogamous	17.9	10.2	8.8	4.7	8.7	3.3	1	6.2	18.3	950
Married polygamous	21.5	11.2	11.4	4.3	12.3	2.7	1.4	5.9	23.1	375
Living with man-Monogamous	17.3	10.3	5.8	3.5	5.6	2.2	1.7	7.9	12.5	275
Living with man-Polygamous	15.7	8.7	8.1	2.4	9.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	20.2	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	10.5	5.5	2.8	0	7.6	0	0	1.5	11.5	29
With regular partner-polygamous	19.7	7.3	3.7	7.3	0	7.4	3.7	12.7	14.3	31
Divorced	10.3	2.5	5.8	4.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	10.3	20
Separated	15.1	7.9	5	3.8	6	2.3	0.8	5.6	12.7	205
Widowed	2.5	3	2.5	0	0	0	0	0.6	2.6	128
Married/ Cohabiting -DK other wives	10.7	6.6	2.8	1.5	4.7	2	1.1	5	11.2	151
Dowry/Bride price payment										
Dowry/Bride price paid	15.8	8.2	7.2	2.6	6.6	3.1	1.1	6.1	15.8	968
Dowry/Bride price not paid	17.2	10.5	7.8	4.7	9.4	1.1	0.7	5.3	17	930
Migration status										
Less than 1 Year	12.6	6.9	5.5	2.6	5	4.1	4.1	2.5	14.9	55
1-5 Years	13.3	6	3.2	3.1	5.5	1.4	0.3	7.2	10.5	468
Over 5 years	16	9.8	9.7	3.6	7.9	3.5	1.6	4.2	17.9	948
Lived all her time	19.3	10.7	7.7	4.4	9.1	2.1	0.8	6.9	18.1	783
Income Earning status										
Earns money	14.5	8.5	6.3	3.4	6.5	2.4	1.2	5.2	14.6	1,542
Does not earn Money	20.8	10.8	10.2	4.5	10.3	3	0.9	6.9	20.1	708
Uganda	16.5	9.2	7.5	3.7	7.7	2.6	1.1	5.7	16.4	2,250

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.1b: Severity and timing of physical violence against ever-partnered women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Current Violence		Former Violence		Ever Partnered Women
	Severe violence - 12 months	Moderate violence -12 months	Severe violence - Beyond 12 months	Moderate violence beyond 12 months	
Sub-Region					
Kampala	11.1	1.1	6.5	7.0	93
Buganda South	5.0	4.0	20.7	6.4	116
Buganda North	9.4	4.7	12.4	15.8	158
Busoga	6.2	1.8	6.7	6.8	188
Bukedi	24.5	4.7	19.0	8.7	133
Elgon	16.7	6.0	16.2	13.1	207
Teso	13.7	8.0	13.1	15.5	138
Karamoja	28.3	13.0	2.5	7.5	106
Lango	19.2	3.3	14.2	2.9	160
Acholi	49.0	11.8	13.2	4.0	161
West Nile	17.6	10.7	13.9	12.8	198
Bunyoro	14.9	2.8	18.7	7.7	126
Tooro	8.5	7.5	3.2	5.8	160
Ankole	15.7	3.4	13.8	15.9	181
Kigezi	10.8	5.7	5.3	18.1	129
Residence					
Rural	16.6	6.0	12.0	9.2	1,705
Urban	15.8	5.0	13.0	13.3	549
Age group					
15-19	14.0	10.0	2.4	3.3	134
20-24	17.3	7.7	2.7	6.8	388
25-29	16.7	8.2	5.6	11.6	402
30-34	20.8	5.4	10.4	10.9	355
35-39	19.6	4.4	14.5	11.2	301
40-44	16.1	4.6	16.9	12.1	245
44-49	9.8	3.2	26.4	10.3	200
50-54	13.8	2.2	27.1	12.7	136
55-59	4.9	0.0	31.3	15.4	93
Not 15-45	4.9	0.0	31.3	15.4	93
15-49	16.8	6.0	11.5	10.0	2,161
Youth Age					
Not Youth	15.4	4.1	18.3	11.2	1,259
Youth (18-30)	17.6	7.8	4.5	9.1	995
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	23.6	4.5	16.7	9.5	428
Primary	17.1	6.8	12.9	11.3	1,298
Secondary	9.8	3.7	7.5	9.3	420
Tertiary	4.4	8.9	8.5	6.6	68
University	2.9	1.1	4.6	0.0	39
Disability Status					
No Disability	15.5	5.7	11.7	10.1	2,048
With Disability	25.2	5.5	18.4	12.3	205

Background Characteristics	Current Violence		Former Violence		Ever Partnered Women
	Severe violence - 12 months	Moderate violence -12 months	Severe violence - Beyond 12 months	Moderate violence beyond 12 months	
Ethnicity					
Acholi	41.7	6.5	14.2	4.8	161
Alur	21.5	7.5	0.8	20.4	44
Baganda	9.6	4.1	13.6	11.2	194
Bagisu	18.7	9.5	16.7	12.1	165
Bakonzo	7.1	7.3	4.3	0.0	42
Banyankore	12.5	1.4	12.2	14.3	224
Banyoro	11.2	4.7	15.6	8.4	78
Basoga	5.7	2.3	5.9	8.5	158
Batoro	5.3	3.9	9.3	3.4	74
Iteso	17.0	5.3	13.9	13.3	162
Lango	24.4	8.0	12.1	2.4	173
Lugbara	22.8	12.4	14.3	13.8	96
Other	15.3	6.6	12.8	11.3	681
Religion					
Anglican	14.2	4.0	9.5	9.8	685
Catholic	19.4	7.7	14.8	9.9	942
Muslim	11.2	5.5	11.7	10.5	253
SDA	12.1	2.9	2.5	15.5	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	15.7	4.3	11.3	11.3	298
Others	16.4	4.2	23.2	8.2	31
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	18.3	6.2	9.9	9.4	950
Married polygamous	23.1	5.9	14.2	14.2	375
Living with man-Monogamous	12.5	7.9	7.2	8.4	275
Living with man-Polygamous	20.2	3.3	3.5	6.9	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	11.5	1.5	19.4	2.7	29
With regular partner-polygamous	14.3	12.7	9.6	7.3	31
Divorced	10.3	0.0	31.7	5.6	20
Separated	12.7	5.6	31.4	9.9	205
Widowed	2.6	0.6	15.9	17.5	128
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	11.2	5.0	3.7	7.9	151
Dowry/Bride payment					
Dowry/Bride price paid	15.8	6.1	13.2	10.4	968
Dowry/Bride price not paid	17.0	5.3	9.1	9.6	930
Migration status					
Less than 1 Year	14.9	2.5	0.0	1.9	55
1-5 Years	10.5	7.2	7.4	8.8	468
Over 5 years	17.9	4.2	15.5	13.0	948
Lived all her time	18.1	6.9	12.3	8.6	783
Income earning status					
Earns money	14.6	5.2	14.7	11.7	1,542
Does not earn Money	20.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	708
Uganda	16.4	5.7	12.3	10.3	2,250

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.2a: Percentage of ever-partnered woman who have experienced different acts of sexual violence by their intimate partners, by selected background characteristics in their life time

Background characteristics	Physically forced to have sexual intercourse	Had sex because afraid of what partner might do	Forced to do something degrading or humiliating	Experienced any of the 3 forms of sexual violence	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Sub-Region					
Kampala	19.3	12.7	6.1	23.8	93
Buganda South	18.2	15.0	8.9	24.1	118
Buganda North	34.9	26.1	4.7	42.1	158
Busoga	20.1	9.5	1.9	21.3	188
Bukedi	42.6	52.4	13.7	60.9	139
Elgon	37.7	40.9	8.1	51.6	208
Teso	32.5	17.8	0.7	31.4	145
Karamoja	16.9	14.7	0.7	18.6	106
Lango	33.1	39.0	4.4	39.7	160
Acholi	21.6	60.8	8.8	64.4	161
West Nile	27.1	14.5	5.9	30.6	200
Bunyoro	17.0	13.5	5.7	19.5	127
Tooro	19.9	10.1	1.1	20.5	162
Ankole	38.6	20.3	1.5	40.1	182
Kigezi	40.9	14.3	0.0	41.3	133
Residence					
Rural	27.5	24.2	5.1	35.5	1,719
Urban	31.3	23.2	3.6	36.5	561
Age group					
15-19	21.6	19.6	3.3	29.3	138
20-24	22.7	22.7	5.2	31.6	391
25-29	26.7	23.3	3.5	34.7	405
30-34	33.1	27.3	7.2	40.2	359
35-39	31.6	23.3	2.4	38.5	305
40-44	36.2	23.2	5.2	40.4	248
44-49	28.6	25.8	6.6	35.1	200
50-54	29.3	27.3	5.3	38.6	137
55-59	21.4	20.5	2.0	25.7	97
Not 15-45	21.4	20.5	2.0	25.7	97
15-49	28.8	24.1	4.8	36.2	2,183
Youth Age					
Not Youth	30.9	24.5	4.8	37.2	1,277
Youth (18-30)	25.5	23.2	4.6	34.0	1,003
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	28.4	25.6	4.2	34.9	435
Primary	31.5	26.5	5.1	39.2	1,311
Secondary	22.6	17.9	4.7	29.9	425
Tertiary	16.8	15.8	2.5	23.6	68
University	17.2	6.5	0.0	19.3	40
Disability status					
No Disability	28.3	24	4.1	35.7	2,070
With Disability	30.8	23.4	10.5	36.3	209
Ethnicity					
Acholi	19.9	50.5	7.3	56.2	161
Alur	23.9	12.7	0.0	25.5	44
Baganda	24.7	16.4	5.5	28.6	195

Background characteristics	Physically forced to have sexual intercourse	Had sex because afraid of what partner might do	Forced to do something degrading or humiliating	Experienced any of the 3 forms of sexual violence	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Bagisu	42.5	43.9	7.0	56.6	166
Bakonzo	21.5	10.2	0.0	22.1	43
Banyankore	33.4	19.7	3.2	36.5	225
Banyoro	22.1	18.9	10.8	27.3	78
Basoga	24.8	13.6	3.7	28.1	158
Batoro	16.0	7.9	6.3	16.8	75
Iteso	34.8	25.2	2.6	37.6	169
Lango	30.3	43.7	3.7	44.3	173
Lugbara	34	21.7	8.4	39.8	97
Religion					
Anglican	29.8	20.6	4.0	34.3	696
Catholic	29.5	27.2	5.2	38.8	949
Muslim	30.7	22.7	4.2	36.9	255
SDA	12.7	17.8	0.0	17.8	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	22.8	22.9	6.2	31.9	304
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	27.5	23.5	3.4	36.5	958
Married polygamous	34.9	30.4	6.8	42	379
Living with man-Monogamous	27	22.7	6	34.8	275
Living with man-Polygamous	29.4	21.6	8.7	35.9	90
with regular partner-Monogamous	16.4	17.2	2.7	22.2	30
With regular partner-polygamous	41.1	32.7	9.6	44.0	31
Divorced	34.2	17.2	3.7	34.2	20
Separated	38.1	29.4	7	41.6	208
Widowed	15.9	15.6	0	21.2	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	17.6	14.5	3.2	23.7	155
Dowry/Bride Payment					
Dowry/Bride paid	28.8	23.7	4.1	35.5	983
Dowry not paid	25.5	22.9	5.0	33.5	937
Migration status					
Less than 1 Year	23.7	17.5	5.9	28.7	57
1-5 Years	26	21.8	4.8	33.6	471
Over 5 years	33.7	25.7	5.0	39.6	956
Lived all her time	24.4	23.6	4.2	33.2	796
Income earning status					
Earns money	30.3	22.6	4.4	36	1,561
Does not earn Money	24.7	27.0	5.3	35.3	715
Uganda	28.5	24	4.7	35.8	2,276

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.2b: Percentage of ever-partnered woman who have experienced different acts of sexual violence by their intimate partners, by selected background characteristics in their recent experience

Background characteristics	Physically forced to have sexual intercourse-last 12 months	Had sex because afraid of what partner might do-last 12	Forced to do something degrading or humiliating -last 12	Experienced any of the 3 forms of sexual violence listed (In the past 12 months)	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Sub-Region					
Kampala	19.3	5.6	3.8	12.5	93
Buganda South	18	4	3.7	7.6	118
Buganda North	34.9	16.8	1.5	24.3	158
Busoga	20.1	6.2	1.4	12.9	188
Bukedi	40.8	41.4	10.2	47.8	139
Elgon	37.5	25	4.1	33.2	208
Teso	30.9	8.1	0.7	17.7	145
Karamoja	16.9	7.8	0.7	14.3	106
Lango	33.1	28.7	2.9	29.4	160
Acholi	21.6	43.2	6.3	46.6	161
West Nile	26.9	7.4	2.3	16	200
Bunyoro	16.9	7.4	2.2	10.5	127
Tooro	19.6	8.1	1.1	15.7	162
Ankole	38.3	13.1	0.5	24.8	182
Kigezi	40.2	11.2	0	29.6	133
Residence					
Rural	27.4	15.5	2.8	22.9	1,719
Urban	30.7	15.7	2	23	561
Age group					
15-19	21.1	15.3	1.9	25.3	138
20-24	22.6	17.6	3.6	25.4	391
25-29	26.5	17.6	2.2	26.4	405
30-34	32.7	16.3	3.8	24.3	359
35-39	31.3	17.4	1.9	26.2	305
40-44	35.6	13.8	2.8	22.3	248
44-49	28.6	12.4	2	15.8	200
50-54	29.1	13	1.4	16.9	137
55-59	20.6	4.3	1.9	4.3	97
15-49	28.5	16	2.6	23.8	2,183
Youth (18-30)	25.3	17.5	3.1	26.2	1,003
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	28	15.6	2.1	20.4	435
Primary	31.2	17.1	3	25.4	1,311
Secondary	22.4	12.7	2.3	19.8	425
Tertiary	16.8	13.7	2.5	19.3	68
University	17.2	0	0	9.3	40
Disability status					
No Disability	28	15.8	2.5	23.3	2,070
With Disability	30.3	13.1	3.8	20	209
Ethnicity					
Acholi	19.9	36.6	4.5	41	161
Alur	23.9	7.8	0	15.7	44
Baganda	24.6	6.3	3.3	14.2	195
Bagisu	42.3	27.6	3.2	37.9	166

Background characteristics	Physically forced to have sexual intercourse-last 12 months	Had sex because afraid of what partner might do-last 12	Forced to do something degrading or humiliating -last 12	Experienced any of the 3 forms of sexual violence listed (In the past 12 months)	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Bakozzo	20.8	8.5	0	20.8	43
Banyankore	33.3	12.7	0.9	21.2	225
Banyoro	22.1	10.3	5.6	12.8	78
Basoga	24.8	10.6	1.8	17	158
Batoro	15.8	6.3	2.2	10	75
Iteso	33.4	15.4	2.5	22.9	169
Lango	30.3	30.5	2.4	31.1	173
Lugbara	33.7	10.1	2.4	22.4	97
Religion					
Anglican	29.3	14.4	2.4	23	696
Catholic	29.3	17.6	2.7	23.9	949
Muslim	30.5	12.6	1.1	21.9	255
SDA	12.7	12.3	0	17.8	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	22.4	15	4.4	22.4	304
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	27.3	17.7	2.7	27.1	958
Married polygamous	34.5	22.4	3.9	29.6	379
Living with man- Monogamous	27	14.9	2.4	23.6	275
Living with man- Polygamous	29.4	18.8	7	28.2	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	16	13.8	2.7	16.6	30
With regular partner- polygamous	41.1	14.4	0	14.4	31
Divorced	34.2	3.4	0	3.4	20
Separated	37.5	6.7	1.6	11	208
Widowed	15.2	2.5	0	3.3	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	17.2	10.7	0.8	15.8	155
Status of Dowry/bride price Payment					
Dowry/Bride price paid	28.4	16	2.4	23.2	983
Dowry/Bride price not paid	25.4	14.8	2.7	22.1	937
Migration status					
Less than 1 Year	22.8	10.5	2	21.4	57
1-5 Years	25.9	14.9	2.4	22.9	471
Over 5 years	33.4	17.7	3.1	25.6	956
Lived all her time	24	13.8	2.3	20.2	796
Income Earning status					
Earns money	29.9	14.1	2.2	22	1,561
Does not earn Money	24.5	18.6	3.4	25.1	715
Uganda	28.2	15.5	2.6	23	2,276

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.3a: Prevalence of Life time experience of physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Region				
Kampala	25.7	23.8	34.0	93
Buganda South	36.1	24.1	46.4	116
Buganda North	42.2	42.1	60.7	158
Busoga	21.5	21.3	30.5	188
Bukedi	57.0	60.9	79.0	133
Elgon	51.9	51.6	66.2	207
Teso	50.3	31.4	58.8	138
Karamoja	51.4	18.6	58.4	106
Lango	39.5	39.7	47.2	160
Acholi	78.0	64.4	81.3	161
West Nile	55.0	30.6	62.7	198
Bunyoro	44.1	19.5	46.7	126
Tooro	24.9	20.5	34.2	160
Ankole	48.9	40.1	61.5	181
Kigezi	39.9	41.3	61.0	129
Residence				
Rural	43.8	35.5	54.5	1,705
Urban	47.1	36.5	58.4	549
Age group				
15-19	29.8	29.3	44.2	134
20-24	34.4	31.6	47.2	388
25-29	42.1	34.7	55.5	402
30-34	47.6	40.2	60.3	355
35-39	49.7	38.5	59.5	301
40-44	49.8	40.4	59.4	245
45-49	49.6	35.1	56.2	200
50-54	55.7	38.6	60.0	136
55-59	51.7	25.7	56.3	93
15-59 (15+)				
18-30 (youth)	39.0	34.0	52.2	995
15-49 (15+)	44.3	36.2	55.4	
Educational Attainment				2161
No education	54.3	34.9	62.4	428
Primary	48.1	39.2	58.5	1,298
Secondary (O and A)	30.3	29.9	44.7	420
Tertiary	28.4	23.6	38.5	68
University	8.7	19.3	24.6	39
Disability status				
No Disability	43.0	35.7	54.2	2,070
With Disability	61.3	36.3	68.2	209
Ethnicity				
Acholi	67.1	56.2	72.3	161
Alur	50.2	25.5	60.2	44
Baganda	38.5	28.6	49.4	195
Bagisu	57.0	56.6	72.3	166
Bakonzo	18.7	22.1	35.7	43

Background characteristics	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Ever Partnered Women (n)
Banyankore	40.5	36.5	51.2	225
Banyoro	39.9	27.3	43.3	78
Basoga	22.3	28.1	36.0	158
Batoro	21.9	16.8	29.4	75
Iteso	49.5	37.6	61.1	169
Lango	46.9	44.3	53.4	173
Lugbara	63.3	39.8	70.3	97
Religion				
Anglican	37.5	34.3	50.9	685
Catholic	51.8	38.8	61.2	942
Muslim	38.9	36.9	52.4	253
SDA	33.0	17.8	33.0	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	42.6	31.9	52.2	298
Marital status (polygambride price)				
Never married	43.8	36.5	56.0	958
Married Monogamous	57.4	42.0	65.2	379
Married polygamous	36.0	34.8	52.0	275
Living with man- Monogamous	33.9	35.9	51.3	90
Living with man- Polygamous	35.1	22.2	43.5	30
with regular partner - Monogamous Monogamous	44.0	44.0	59.8	31
With regular partner- polygamous	47.6	34.2	51.0	20
Divorced	59.7	41.6	65.7	208
Separated	36.5	21.2	42.0	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	27.8	23.7	36.0	155
Status of income earning				
Earns money	46.2	36.0	56.5	1,561
Does not earn Money	41.2	35.3	53.2	715
Status of Dowry payment				
Dowry/bride price paid	45.5	35.5	55.9	983
No dowry/Bride price paidmarriage	40.9	33.5	52.3	937
Migration status				
Less than 1 Year	19.4	28.7	39.3	57
1-5 Years	33.9	33.6	48.3	471
Over 5 years	50.6	39.6	61.2	956
Lived all her time	45.9	33.2	54.2	796
Uganda	44.6	35.8	55.5	2280*

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.3b: Prevalence of recent experience (in the last 12 months) physical and sexual violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Physical violence in last 12 months	Sexual violence in last 12 months	With Physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	Ever Partnered Women
Sub-Region				
Kampala	12.2	12.5	18.3	93
Buganda South	9	7.6	15	118
Buganda North	14.1	24.3	30.9	158
Busoga	8	12.9	17.3	188
Bukedi	29.2	47.8	60.3	139
Elgon	22.7	33.2	40.9	208
Teso	21.7	17.7	34.6	145
Karamoja	41.4	14.3	49.9	106
Lango	22.4	29.4	34.7	160
Acholi	60.8	46.6	64.9	161
West Nile	28.3	16	37.8	200
Bunyoro	17.7	10.5	23.2	127
Tooro	15.9	15.7	25.1	162
Ankole	19.2	24.8	34	182
Kigezi	16.5	29.6	38.8	133
Residence				
Rural	22.6	22.9	34.5	1,719
Urban	20.8	23	35	561
Age group				
15-19	24.1	25.3	41.3	138
20-24	25	25.4	38.9	391
25-29	24.9	26.4	40.2	405
30-34	26.3	24.3	38	359
35-39	24	26.2	37	305
40-44	20.7	22.3	31.1	248
44-49	13	15.8	23.8	200
50-54	16	16.9	23.3	137
55-59	4.9	4.3	11.3	97
Not 15-45	4.9	4.3	11.3	97
15-49	22.8	23.8	35.6	2,183
Youth (18-30)	25.4	26.2	40.4	1,003
Education Attainment				
Never Attended	28.1	20.4	38.3	435
Primary	23.9	25.4	36.8	1,311
Secondary	13.5	19.8	28	425
Tertiary	13.3	19.3	22.4	68
University	4.1	9.3	14.6	40
Disability status				
No Disability	21.2	23.3	33.9	2,070
With Disability	30.7	20	42.3	209
Ethnicity				
Acholi	48.1	41	53	161
Alur	29	15.7	44.7	44
Baganda	13.7	14.2	21.6	195
Bagisu	28.1	37.9	47.8	166
Bakozzo	14.4	20.8	31.5	43
Banyankore	14	21.2	27.4	225
Banyoro	16	12.8	21.4	78
Basoga	7.9	17	20	158
Batoro	9.2	10	16.1	75
Iteso	22.3	22.9	37.7	169
Lango	32.4	31.1	42.4	173
Lugbara	35.2	22.4	43.4	97

Background characteristics	Physical violence in last 12 months	Sexual violence in last 12 months	With Physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	Ever Partnered Women
Religion				
Anglican	18.3	23	32.8	696
Catholic	27.1	23.9	38.1	949
Muslim	16.7	21.9	31.6	255
SDA	15	17.8	25.7	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	20	22.4	32.3	304
Marital status				
Married Monogamous	24.5	27.1	39.8	958
Married polygamous	29	29.6	42.2	379
Living with man-Monogamous	20.4	23.6	34.5	275
Living with man-Polygamous	23.5	28.2	41	90
with regular partner-Monogamous	13	16.6	21.9	30
With regular partner-polygamous	27.1	14.4	30.8	31
Divorced	10.3	3.4	13.7	20
Separated	18.3	11	23.7	208
Widowed	3.2	3.3	7.9	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	16.2	15.8	25.5	155
Status of Dowry/Bride price				
Dowry/Bride price marriage	21.8	23.2	35.0	983
Neither Dowry nor Bride price	22.3	22.1	33.7	937
Migration status				
Less than 1 Year	17.4	21.4	30.2	57
1-5 Years	17.7	22.9	33.9	471
Over 5 years	22.1	25.6	35.8	956
Lived all her time	25	20.2	34.1	796
Status of income earning				
Earns money	19.8	22.0	32.1	1,561
Does not earn Money	27.0	25.1	40.1	715
Uganda	22.1	23	34.6	2,276

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.4 Prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner among ever-partnered women, according to when the violence took place, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Overlap between physical and sexual violence				Ever Partnered Women
	Physical or sexual violence -12 months	Physical /sexual violence -only prior	Never physical nor sexual violence	Total	
Sub-Region					
Kampala	18.3	15.7	66	100	93
Buganda South	15	31.4	53.6	100	118
Buganda North	30.9	29.8	39.3	100	158
Busoga	17.3	13.2	69.5	100	188
Bukedi	60.3	18.7	21	100	139
Elgon	40.9	25.2	33.8	100	208
Teso	34.6	24.2	41.2	100	145
Karamoja	49.9	8.5	41.6	100	106
Lango	34.7	12.5	52.8	100	160
Acholi	64.9	16.4	18.7	100	161
West Nile	37.8	24.9	37.3	100	200
Bunyoro	23.2	23.5	53.3	100	127
Tooro	25.1	9.1	65.8	100	162
Ankole	34	27.4	38.5	100	182
Kigezi	38.8	22.1	39	100	133
Residence					
Rural	34.5	19.9	45.5	100	1,719
Urban	35	23.4	41.6	100	561
Age group					
15-19	41.3	2.9	55.8	100	138
20-24	38.9	8.3	52.8	100	391
25-29	40.2	15.3	44.5	100	405
30-34	38	22.3	39.7	100	359
35-39	37	22.5	40.5	100	305
40-44	31.1	28.3	40.6	100	248
44-49	23.8	32.4	43.8	100	200
50-54	23.3	36.6	40	100	137
55-59	11.3	45	43.7	100	97
Not 15-45	11.3	45	43.7	100	97
15-49	35.6	19.8	44.6	100	2,183
Youth Age					
Not Youth	30.2	27.8	42	100	1,277
Youth (18-30)	40.4	11.8	47.8	100	1,003
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	38.3	24	37.6	100	435
Primary	36.8	21.8	41.5	100	1,311
Secondary	28	16.7	55.3	100	425
Tertiary	22.4	16.1	61.5	100	68
University	14.6	10	75.4	100	40
Disability status					
No disability	33.9	20.3	45.8	100	2,070
With disability	42.3	25.9	31.8	100	209
Ethnicity					

Background characteristics	Overlap between physical and sexual violence				Ever Partnered Women
	Physical or sexual violence -12 months	Physical /sexual violence -only prior	Never physical nor sexual violence	Total	
Acholi	53	19.3	27.7	100	161
Alur	44.7	15.5	39.8	100	44
Baganda	21.6	27.9	50.6	100	195
Bagisu	47.8	24.5	27.7	100	166
Bakonzo	31.5	4.2	64.3	100	43
Banyankore	27.4	23.8	48.8	100	225
Banyoro	21.4	21.9	56.7	100	78
Basoga	20	16.1	64	100	158
Batoro	16.1	13.3	70.6	100	75
Iteso	37.7	23.4	38.9	100	169
Lango	42.4	11	46.6	100	173
Lugbara	43.4	26.9	29.7	100	97
Religion					
Anglican	32.8	18.2	49.1	100	696
Catholic	38.1	23.1	38.8	100	949
Muslim	31.6	20.9	47.6	100	255
SDA	25.7	7.3	67	100	40
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	32.3	19.9	47.8	100	304
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	39.8	16.3	44	100	958
Married polygamous	42.2	23	34.8	100	379
Living with man-Monogamous	34.5	17.5	48	100	275
Living with man-Polygamous	41	10.3	48.7	100	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	21.9	21.6	56.5	100	30
With regular partner-polygamous	30.8	28.9	40.2	100	31
Divorced	13.7	37.3	49	100	20
Separated	23.7	42	34.3	100	208
Widowed	7.9	34.1	58	100	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	25.5	10.5	64	100	155
Dowry/Bride price payment					
Dowry/Bride price paid	35	21	44.1	100	983
Dowry/Bride price not paid	33.7	18.5	47.7	100	937
Migration status					
Less than 1 Year	30.2	9.1	60.7	100	57
1-5 Years	33.9	14.5	51.7	100	471
Over 5 years	35.8	25.4	38.8	100	956
Lived all her time	34.1	20.1	45.8	100	796
Earns Money					
Earns money	32.1	24.4	43.5	100	1,561
Does not earn Money	40.1	13.1	46.8	100	715
Uganda	34.6	20.8	44.5	100	2,276

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.5a: Percentage of ever partnered women who have experienced different emotional abusive acts by their intimate partners by selected background characteristics (Ever experienced)

Background characteristics	Occurrence of any emotional violence	Insults	Belittlement / Humiliation	Intimidation/ scaring	Threats of Harm	At least 3 emotional acts	Ever partnered women
Sub region							
Kampala	47.5	39	22.1	21	17.1	16.8	93
Buganda South	62.7	61.6	18.8	34.9	18.1	22.8	118
Buganda North	61.1	56.2	24.6	33.3	20.2	25.7	158
Busoga	40.9	36.3	31	13.8	5.9	10.9	188
Bukedi	73.9	60.4	34	42.3	23.1	25.3	139
Elgon	70.1	58.6	21.2	35.8	31.4	23.8	208
Teso	34	29.4	7	19.5	7.5	6.9	145
Karamoja	47.7	33.6	6.1	8.7	14.6	1.9	106
Lango	47.3	42.4	22.4	25.5	22.5	19.2	160
Acholi	76.3	71.2	56	43.6	16.4	36.6	161
West Nile	56.1	37.9	23	30	19.7	16.7	200
Bunyoro	48.2	44.1	12.2	14	4	7	127
Tooro	60.3	48.2	21	50.3	6.2	20.4	162
Ankole	62.3	60.5	20.8	23.6	17.5	17.7	182
Kigezi	46.1	43.8	13.8	6.7	6	5.2	133
Residence							
Rural	55.6	47.8	23.5	26.7	14.9	17.2	1,719
Urban	54	48.8	20.9	24.7	15.5	16.6	561
Age group							
15-19	43	35.9	19.4	22.2	8.2	13	138
20-24	50.9	42.3	17.5	22.9	13.9	14.2	391
25-29	54.6	46.7	19.1	23.7	13.7	12.7	405
30-34	60.1	52.2	24.3	30.2	18	20.1	359
35-39	56.3	50.4	26.7	27.2	15.4	18.5	305
40-44	59.9	52.4	29	31.4	17.9	21.7	248
44-49	56.2	50.5	23.5	25.6	17	18.4	200
50-54	51.5	47.7	23.8	23.9	16.5	18.2	137
55-59	64	56.2	30.1	29.6	10.9	20.3	97
Women 15-49							
Not 15-45	64	56.2	30.1	29.6	10.9	20.3	97
15-49	54.9	47.7	22.6	26	15.3	16.9	2,183
Youth Age -Women							
Not Youth	56.9	50.3	25.5	27.7	15.8	18.9	1,277
Youth (18-30)	53.1	45.1	19.5	24.3	14.1	14.6	1,003
Education Attainment							
Never Attended	55.9	45.8	28.5	24.7	17.1	17.6	435
Primary	57.9	51.1	24.2	29.4	16.6	19.1	1,311
Secondary	49.7	43.5	15.5	21.9	10.8	12.8	425
Tertiary	49.6	42.8	14	5.6	8.8	1.7	68
University	26	21.4	9.4	10.6	5.3	7.8	40
Disability status							
No disability	54.1	47.4	22.2	25.4	14.2	16.7	2,070
With disability	66.6	54.3	29.2	34	24.1	20.9	209
Ethnicity							
Acholi	76	70.2	52.7	38.1	15.2	31.6	161
Alur	47.8	45.5	19.6	24.1	6.2	14.6	44
Baganda	59.8	55.7	24.8	29.3	15.7	23.1	195
Bagisu	74.8	63.9	19.8	39.4	31.1	24.2	166

Background characteristics	Occurrence of any emotional violence	Insults	Belittlement / Humiliation	Intimidation/ scaring	Threats of Harm	At least 3 emotional acts	Ever partnered women
Bakonzo	63.5	52.9	38	60.1	4.3	34	43
Banyankore	56	53.5	15.7	24.9	16.2	15.8	225
Banyoro	48.1	44.1	8.1	20.9	9.2	9.8	78
Basoga	46.1	41.2	34.6	15.8	8.5	14	158
Batoro	48.9	38.5	14.9	36.5	6.7	14.3	75
Iteso	42.6	36.2	13.2	24.4	10.5	10.7	169
Lango	48.3	42.3	26.1	28.1	19.8	21.3	173
Lugbara	59.4	28.3	18.3	40.2	25.8	15.5	97
Religion							
Anglican	50.2	44	20.6	23.2	11.7	13.6	696
Catholic	60.7	53	25.5	29.5	17.4	19.6	949
Muslim	50.9	43.3	20.8	22.8	15.8	16.1	255
SDA	59.7	56.2	32.3	31.1	9.7	22.7	40
Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical	52.4	43.9	20.6	24.9	17.3	17.3	304
Marital status -							
Married Monogamous	50.8	44	18.9	23.8	12.2	13.2	958
Married polygamous	59.8	51.1	30.4	28.1	19.6	20.8	379
Living with man- Monogamous	58.5	50.9	16.8	30.9	13.2	17.3	275
Living with man- Polygamous	64.5	53.5	22.8	31	26.3	22.4	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	49.8	49.8	9.1	13.5	3.4	7.9	30
With regular partner- polygamous	60.6	50.5	27.1	19.6	18.6	15.8	31
Divorced	96.6	88.3	83.6	42.4	9.3	35.1	20
Separated	69.7	64.6	38.2	39.9	27.5	34.9	208
Widowed	43.3	38	15.9	18.3	7.3	10.7	134
Married/ Cohabiting -DK other wives	44.3	36.2	19	14.2	10	8.2	155
Dowry/Bride payment							
Dowry/Bride price Paid	50.4	44	17.4	24.6	13.4	13.8	983
Dowry/Bride price not paid	58.4	51.9	26.3	24.6	13.4	16.9	937
Migration status							
Less than 1 Year	39.3	32.1	7.7	18.8	12.6	11.4	57
1-5 Years	49.9	41.2	17.3	23.8	13	14.6	471
Over 5 years	58.1	51	24	29.2	18.6	19.7	956
Lived all her time	56.1	49.7	25.8	24.7	12.6	15.8	796
Earns Money							
Earns money	56	49.4	21.8	27.1	15.2	17.7	1,561
Does not earn Money	53.5	44.9	25.1	24.2	14.9	15.6	715
Uganda	55.2	48	22.8	26.2	15.1	17	2,276

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.5b: Percentage of ever partnered women who have experienced different emotional abusive acts by their intimate partners by selected background characteristics (Experienced in the last 12 months)

Background characteristics	Occurrence of any emotional violence -12 Months	Insults	Belittlement /Humiliation -12 Months	Intimidation/ scaring -12 Months	Threats of Harm	At least 3 emotional acts -12 Month	Ever partnered women	
Sub-Region								
Kampala	26.7	22.1	9.6	13.5	9.4	8.5	93	
Buganda South	40.2	35.2	8.7	21.6	11	12	116	
Buganda North	39.3	33.3	15.7	19.5	10.8	12.3	158	
Busoga	23.3	17.3	18.2	7.2	3.8	5.9	188	
Bukedi	56.3	39.2	22.3	26	14.6	11.5	133	
Elgon	44	36.2	11.3	22.2	12.4	11.5	207	
Teso	20.5	15.6	5.4	13.4	3.1	3.6	136	
Karamoja	34.1	23.7	2.4	5.4	5.3	0	106	
Lango	32.9	29	15.5	15.2	16	13.6	160	
Acholi	52.9	42.8	40.1	32.5	11.6	24.3	161	
West Nile	33.6	18.3	13.3	14.5	7.3	4.1	198	
Bunyoro	23.4	19	7.9	7.7	2.3	4.4	126	
Tooro	46.3	32.4	15.2	38.7	2.5	13.1	160	
Ankole	43.4	39.5	11.9	13.3	11.3	8.5	181	
Kigezi	29.4	26.9	6.4	5.7	3.2	3	130	
Residence								
Rural	35.1	27	14.3	16.4	7.7	8.9	1,705	
Urban	37.1	31.1	13.2	16.3	9.4	8.9	548	
Age group								
15-19	34.2	28.4	13	17.3	5	11.5	134	
20-24	39.5	29.5	13.1	18.1	9.4	8.8	389	
25-29	39.4	33.1	12.9	16.7	8.9	9	401	
30-34	39.5	32	15.7	18.7	9.4	10	354	
35-39	39.4	31.8	17.7	19	6.3	10.9	301	
40-44	33.8	24.7	17.8	16.7	10.7	9.6	245	
44-49	23.9	21.2	10.7	10.9	5.7	6	200	
50-54	29.2	16.2	12	13.3	8.5	6.5	136	
55-59	16	13.8	5.6	3.3	3.4	2.5	93	
15-49	36.4	28.7	14.4	16.9	8.3	9.2	2,160	
Youth Age								
Not Youth	32.5	25	14.4	15.1	7.3	8.1	1,258	
Youth (18-30)	39.6	32	13.5	18	9.2	9.9	995	
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	34.3	24.9	17	14.7	7.4	8.6	428	
Primary	37.9	30.2	15.5	18.8	9.2	10.4	1,297	
Secondary	32	26.2	8	12.6	6.3	5.6	420	
Tertiary	28.2	20.4	9.7	4.1	6.6	1.7	67	
University	18.9	18.9	0	8.2	5.3	2.9	40	
Disability status								
No disability	35.4	28	13.6	16.1	7.8	8.7	2,047	
With disability	37.1	28.7	18.5	19.1	11.6	11.3	205	
Ethnicity								
Acholi	47.2	37.2	34.3	26	9.8	18.7	161	

Background characteristics	Occurrence of any emotional violence -12 Months	Insults	Belittlement /Humiliation -12 Months	Intimidation/ scaring -12 Months	Threats of Harm	At least 3 emotional acts -12 Month	Ever partnered women	
Alur	33.4	31.7	11.8	12.3	2.8	6.9	44	
Baganda	37.4	33.6	14	19.1	8.1	12.2	194	
Bagisu	49.9	39.3	11.6	25.4	14.2	12.9	165	
Bakonzo	57.7	40.7	25.5	50.8	0	19.9	42	
Banyankore	38.4	33	9.6	14.8	10.5	8.1	224	
Banyoro	20.9	16.4	4.7	9.9	6.9	4.8	78	
Basoga	26	19.6	18.9	9.3	4.3	6.8	158	
Batoro	30.5	21.1	6.7	23.6	3.4	6.6	74	
Iteso	27.2	21	9.6	16.1	7	6.6	161	
Lango	36.2	30.9	19.6	19.1	14.6	15.7	173	
Lugbara	39.8	13.2	12.3	27.7	12.1	5.2	96	
Religion								
Anglican	31.6	26.1	12.5	14	6.8	7.6	684	
Catholic	40	30.8	15.8	18.8	9.7	10	943	
Muslim	33.3	25.5	12	12.5	7.4	7	252	
SDA	42.1	35.9	23.5	24.1	9.7	17.4	40	
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	34.6	26.5	12.8	16.9	7.6	8.6	298	
Marital status								
Married Monogamous	38.4	31.4	14.6	17.4	8.1	9.2	950	
Married polygamous	41.4	30.7	19.8	18	12.1	11.2	375	
Living with man-Monogamous	41.9	31.6	11.5	24.9	8	11.2	275	
Living with man-Polygamous	56.4	42.4	20.3	23.5	15.3	12.3	90	
with regular partner -Monogamous	19.2	16.4	5.9	8.7	1.3	5.8	29	
With regular partner-polygamous	35.1	23.1	16.5	13.1	9.8	10.6	31	
Divorced	12.5	4.7	10.3	12.5	2.5	2.5	20	
Separated	22.9	19.9	12.9	12	7.1	9.7	204	
Widowed	3	1.9	1.1	1.1	0	0	128	
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	31.1	26	10.9	7.9	4	3.4	151	
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	33.8	26	10.6	15.9	7.4	6.4	967	
Dowry/Bride price not paid	36.7	30.1	16.4	16	7.7	10.2	931	
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	30.7	25.5	7.7	15.7	8.8	10.5	55	
1-5 Years	34.1	26.9	8.4	15.4	5.6	6.7	468	
Over 5 years	38.9	30.4	16.6	18	10.5	10.6	947	
Lived all her time	33	26.2	14.8	15.2	6.8	8.2	783	
Earns Money								
Earns money	34.9	27.5	12.7	16.2	7.7	8.5	1,541	
Does not earn Money	37.1	29.2	16.9	16.8	8.9	9.9	708	
Uganda	35.6	28.0	14.0	16.3	8.1	8.9	2,249	

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.6a: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting various controlling behaviors by their intimate partners, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Keeps her from seeing friend	Restricts her contact with family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Ignores her, treats her indifferent	Gets angry if you speak with another man	Does not permit you to meet your female friends	Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	Controls her access to health care
Sub regions	17.0	10.6	53.2	18.5	43.7	22.2	23.3	23.7
Kampala								
Buganda South	18.1	12.4	58.1	23.6	48.0	17.9	24.1	11.3
Buganda North	24.4	16.2	55.1	29.9	52.3	29.6	32.2	43.2
Busoga	12.3	9.3	48.3	18.6	35.9	6.6	9.3	7.1
Bukedi	35.0	24.2	74.8	24.5	59.8	37.8	27.5	38.8
Elgon	31.7	16.0	65.5	34.3	63.2	23.2	35.4	49.2
Teso	31.0	8.9	46.3	14.5	52.9	21.2	18.9	34.8
Karamoja	7.0	1.7	48.3	15.9	18.7	2.6	7.7	21.5
Lango	25.9	15.9	50.9	23.2	54.2	18.4	28.7	3.8
Acholi	44.5	32.6	84.3	44.2	59.0	35.5	39.1	54.8
West Nile	29.9	17.5	73.3	17.7	60.3	17.0	33.0	19.5
Bunyoro	13.2	16.2	35.9	25.7	24.5	9.0	23.1	22.5
Tooro	10.9	5.3	24.8	6.6	19.4	11.5	5.8	14.0
Ankole	31.1	26.0	51.2	12.8	44.2	21.4	18.9	37.9
Kigezi	22.9	17.1	40.3	10.3	40.1	17.1	14.8	42.2
Residence								
Rural	23.1	15.5	55.2	22.6	45.6	18.8	23.8	27.9
Urban	27.4	17.4	51.4	19.5	47.4	20.9	22.5	31.0
Age group								
15-19	31.0	17.1	60.4	18.6	48.8	26.5	25.1	29.1
20-24	29.2	16.8	62.0	19.0	53.5	22.7	26.3	31.1
25-29	22.4	13.1	54.6	20.7	47.2	18.5	20.2	31.9
30-34	26.4	20.3	58.2	25.5	52.9	22.4	26.5	34.5
35-39	24.3	16.3	51.1	26.1	44.1	19.7	25.7	24.3
40-44	21.2	16.5	50.6	23.2	40.7	17.3	21.0	27.5
44-49	18.0	12.2	44.1	18.3	35.7	10.3	21.6	19.7
50-54	22.0	15.5	49.6	21.3	38.3	14.0	20.4	27.0
55-59	16.0	12.0	44.4	19.3	33.3	16.0	19.2	19.8
Not 15-45	16.0	12.0	44.4	19.3	33.3	16.0	19.2	19.8
15-49	24.5	16.1	54.7	21.9	46.6	19.5	23.7	29.0
Youth Age								
Not Youth	22.4	16.1	51.2	22.7	42.3	17.5	23.0	26.1
Youth (18-30)	26.4	15.7	58.2	20.7	51.0	21.7	24.1	31.9
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	20.1	16.6	50.1	26.4	39.0	16.4	24.5	22.9
Primary	26.4	17.2	55.6	22.6	48.6	20.4	25.3	31.5
Secondary	23.9	13.1	53.7	17.1	46.8	19.3	20.3	26.8
Tertiary	13.9	11.0	57.9	14.8	48.4	17.6	11.9	26.9
University	7.5	0.0	48.3	8.2	25.5	9.9	10.5	16.3
Disability status								
No disability	23.8	15.7	54.2	21.1	45.5	19.0	22.8	28.6
With disability	27.6	17.8	54.6	28.5	51.2	22.3	30.9	29.2
Ethnicity								
Acholi	42.6	33.3	75.8	41.8	59.9	35.3	37.5	46.6
Alur	25.7	8.9	58.9	15.4	60.5	10.3	33.1	11.7

Background characteristics	Keeps her from seeing friend	Restricts her contact with family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Ignores her, treats her indifferent	Gets angry if you speak with another man	Does not permit you to meet your female friends	Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	Controls her access to health care
Baganda	15.1	11.4	56.8	21.6	47.4	21.0	25.3	23
Bagisu	36.8	18.0	68.9	32.5	68.6	26.7	40.6	45.6
Bakonzo	19.1	8.3	28.1	9.8	12.8	8.3	3.5	15.1
Banyankore	26.3	21.3	51.6	13.8	44.4	21.4	18.4	30.1
Banyoro	7.8	10.5	40.2	24.7	32.5	11.8	26.0	27.5
Basoga	16.2	10	51.9	24.0	41.8	11.3	15.0	14.0
Batoro	10.8	4.2	31.1	12.4	33.3	11.6	12.4	16.4
Iteso	29.2	10.9	52.1	18.6	49.9	26.0	18.5	29.2
Lango	26.3	15.3	57.2	25.0	50.9	17.8	29.5	14.4
Lugbara	35.0	19.0	70.5	13.3	62.2	21.0	37.0	11.1
Religion								
Anglican	21.6	14.9	51.1	17.3	46.5	17.9	19.1	28.9
Catholic	24.2	16.1	55.7	23.3	44.9	18.6	25.9	29.6
Muslim	25.7	14.9	63.3	22.5	52.2	20.5	22.4	28.9
SDA	20.3	14.8	36.6	23.4	38	18.1	16.1	26.5
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	27.7	17.4	53	22.9	44.8	23.5	26.5	26.1
Marital status								
Married Monogamous	22.6	14.6	52.8	15.2	41.2	16.1	18.1	29.6
Married polygamous	28.2	19.8	59.4	29.9	49.0	21.2	25.4	32.8
Living with man-Monogamous	19.7	10.6	56.2	16.8	47.6	19.7	21.8	29.8
Living with man-Polygamous	27.1	17.7	65.7	31.5	54.1	24.1	30.9	25.3
with regular partner-Monogamous	19.1	8.8	55.4	29	46.1	8.6	33	13.7
With regular partner-polygamous	24.5	10.3	70.9	34.1	54.3	17.7	30.9	23.4
Divorced	41.9	41.9	62.8	70.2	68.4	37.6	33.3	17.0
Separated	37.9	28.1	61.4	43.4	63.4	36.5	44.7	31.8
Widowed	13.7	13.7	30.3	9.1	36.7	13.2	18.4	22.5
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	18.6	7.6	45.7	16.9	41.2	12.3	21.1	18.4
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	22.3	11.9	51.4	17.2	40.4	16.2	19.0	27.2
Dowry/Bride price no paid	24.3	18.0	55.5	24.6	48.5	20.0	26.1	28.4
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	31.1	19.6	71.4	22.6	59.3	29.8	25.3	34.9
1-5 Years	23.4	16.2	53.2	17.4	51.2	21.6	23.1	28.7
Over 5 years	25.3	16.7	51.5	21.6	42.2	19.4	22.7	28.7
Lived all her time	22.9	14.7	56.9	24.7	46.5	17.1	24.4	28.1
Earns Money								
Earns money	24.2	15.6	52.8	21.6	45.8	19.1	23.8	28.1
Does not earn Money	23.9	16.4	57.2	22.2	46.5	19.6	22.8	29.8
Uganda	24.1	15.9	54.2	21.8	46.0	19.3	23.4	28.6

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.7a: People's attitudes towards intimate-partner violence, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful	One or more of the reasons	None of the reasons	Total Number of Women
Sub-Region									
Kampala	3.6	10.5	1.3	1.6	4.2	20.1	21.6	78.4	133
Buganda South	5.4	17.1	6.8	6.1	8.9	44	47.9	52.1	143
Buganda North	10.3	22.4	9	8.6	10.6	40.6	46.3	53.7	202
Busoga	5.6	14.2	4.3	4	4.1	13.3	24.4	75.6	224
Bukedi	28.9	63.5	31.3	10.8	17.2	69	84.8	15.2	175
Elgon	28.3	55.2	23.1	9.9	15.5	78.3	86.9	13.1	225
Teso	3.4	9.8	6.1	5.3	18.5	44.9	53.2	46.8	182
Karamoja	5.2	32.2	9.8	2.5	19	47.6	58.4	41.6	130
Lango	40.6	64.9	34.8	22.7	33.6	72.7	77.1	22.9	185
Acholi	4.7	10.6	9.1	2.3	3.3	23.1	29.1	70.9	183
West Nile	12	32.3	17.1	7.8	12.9	53.8	63.9	36.1	219
Bunyoro	12.6	16.8	11.7	2.8	3.6	25.8	46.2	53.8	137
Tooro	6.6	22.6	6.8	0.9	10.4	39.1	40.7	59.3	195
Ankole	3.7	22.4	16.3	4.5	4.9	47.9	49.8	50.2	211
Kigezi	4.0	15.8	17.6	1.7	1.3	40.5	45.4	54.6	156
Residence									
Rural	12.2	26.4	13.4	5.6	9.9	41.9	50.4	49.6	2,019
Urban	10.1	27.5	14.2	7.9	13.1	46.3	53.6	46.4	681
Age group									
15-19	12.3	29.8	11.5	4.8	13	38.6	52.4	47.6	438
20-24	13.6	28.4	14.7	8.5	12.4	44.8	51.1	48.9	469
25-29	9.9	25.5	11	5.2	9.5	42.8	50.6	49.4	428
30-34	12.9	24.7	14	6.1	9.6	41.5	49.2	50.8	365
35-39	9.0	22.6	14.6	4.3	8.2	47.2	52.9	47.1	312
40-44	10.1	26.8	15.2	4.4	9	41.4	51.3	48.7	253
44-49	16.5	31.8	21.5	11.6	10.8	43.7	53.4	46.6	197
50-54	8.0	19.8	5.9	6.8	10.2	42.7	46.6	53.4	140
55-59	10.5	30.3	17.3	6.1	15.3	51.4	54.2	45.8	98
Not 15-45	10.5	30.3	17.3	6.1	15.3	51.4	54.2	45.8	98
15-49	11.7	26.5	13.5	6.2	10.6	42.7	51.1	48.9	2,602
Youth Age									
Not Youth	11.0	25.9	13.6	5.9	10.1	42.8	51.4	48.6	1,529
Youth (18-30)	12.5	27.7	13.6	6.6	11.5	43.4	50.9	49.1	1,171
Education Attainment									
Never Attended	12.5	29.1	17.1	7.5	15.3	47.8	56.2	43.8	459
Primary	13.3	29.3	15.7	7	11.3	47	55.3	44.7	1,514
Secondary	8.2	21.5	7.9	3.7	7	34.6	43.0	57.0	594
Tertiary	8.7	17.1	6.9	7.6	8.8	27.6	31.5	68.5	81
University	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.1	12.0	88	51
Disability status									
No disability	11.3	26.6	13.6	6.0	10.7	42.5	50.5	49.5	2,477
With disability	15.8	27.0	14.2	8.9	10.8	49.0	59.6	40.4	223
Ethnicity									
Acholi	4.2	10.9	7.4	3.2	5.5	22.8	28.0	72.0	186

Background characteristics	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful	One or more of the reasons	None of the reasons	Total Number of Women
Alur	6.3	29.9	18.0	7.3	20.8	69.8	72.8	27.2	44
Baganda	5.4	15.6	4.0	3.9	6.2	29.2	34.4	65.6	261
Bagisu	27.9	56.5	22.9	10.1	15.3	80.0	85.6	14.4	179
Bakonzo	3.7	36.5	8.3	1.7	7.5	50.8	52.7	47.3	48
Banyankore	6.6	22.5	15.2	5.3	8.2	45.9	49.5	50.5	261
Banyoro	8.7	17.0	6.6	1.0	4.3	28.1	41.2	58.8	87
Basoga	4.3	13.6	3.6	3.4	5.5	17.5	27.7	72.3	181
Batoro	10.0	17.9	3.9	1.0	11.2	32.5	35.8	64.2	90
Iteso	7.3	19.4	10.6	5.7	18.6	47.4	58.3	41.7	212
Lango	35.0	55.5	30.6	18.7	27.3	65.8	70.5	29.5	202
Lugbara	15.1	34.4	18.4	4.7	8.5	52.8	63.6	36.4	109
Religion									
Anglican	12.8	26.5	15.0	6.7	10.5	44.1	50.7	49.3	844
Catholic	10.9	26.0	13.6	5.8	11.7	44.2	52.3	47.7	1,107
Muslim	10.2	26.1	11.5	4.4	6.8	38.4	48.9	51.1	297
SDA	13.8	22.4	3.4	0.9	8	35.2	42.6	57.4	45
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	12.2	30.1	14.2	8.9	12.5	42.6	51.7	48.3	371
Marital status									
Never married	11.1	25.7	8.4	5	10.8	30.7	43.6	56.4	427
Married Monogamous	11.8	25.6	14.8	6.6	11.3	46.2	52.5	47.5	955
Married polygamous	12.6	25.3	16.7	6.2	8.5	43.8	55.4	44.6	378
Living with man-Monogamous	16.3	37.2	14	8.0	14.7	52.1	59.2	40.8	274
Living with man-Polygamous	9.1	27.0	9.2	5.6	5.3	50.8	52.9	47.1	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	11.2	32.6	13.6	6.2	9.9	32.9	53.5	46.5	30
With regular partner-polygamous	7.7	33.4	21	11.2	17.3	55.5	60.0	40.0	31
Divorced	13.9	18.6	21.6	0.0	5.6	37.2	43.5	56.5	20
Separated	7.8	20.8	11.7	5.7	8.4	37.4	41.5	58.5	206
Widowed	10.5	22.1	16	6.3	8.9	40.4	45.8	54.2	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	9.3	30.9	12.6	5.3	13.2	45.3	54.6	45.4	155
Dowry/Bride price payment									
Dowry/Bride price paid	13.1	27.6	17.2	7.2	12.4	48.2	54.7	45.3	979
Dowry/Bride price not paid	11.1	26.9	12.3	6.1	9.6	42.1	49.9	50.1	935
Migration status									
Less than 1 Year	13.2	32.4	8.7	6.1	15.3	57.3	64.7	35.3	78
1-5 Years	13.5	29.2	13.9	5.5	12.1	45.1	51.2	48.8	524
Over 5 years	13.2	27.1	15.8	6.8	10.3	47.0	54.8	45.2	980
Lived all her time	9.4	24.7	12.0	6.1	10.2	37.9	47.3	52.7	1,117
Earns Money									
Earns money	11.0	26.6	14.2	6.8	11.1	46.7	53.6	46.4	1,649
Does not earn Money	12.7	26.7	12.6	5.3	10.1	37.3	47.5	52.5	1,049

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.8a: Ever-partnered women's attitudes towards intimate partner violence according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics – Never Experienced

Background characteristics	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful	Any of the reasons mentioned	Total Number of Women
Sub-Region								
Kampala	1.6	8.6	2.9	1.4	4.5	16.8	18.2	60
Buganda South	1.5	13.4	4.1	1.5	3.5	33.4	36.8	64
Buganda North	12.5	29.2	10.3	8.9	8.9	33.6	39.9	63
Busoga	5.7	11.4	4.4	3.4	2.6	12.0	21.0	129
Bukedi	18.5	53.5	19.9	7.7	5.3	65.1	81.5	30
Elgon	21.3	44.0	22.5	5.1	7.2	68.9	79.3	70
Teso	2.9	10.1	2.8	2.8	16.7	36.9	42.7	59
Karamoja	0.0	27.3	9.5	2.9	15.7	44.1	53.1	42
Lango	44.6	70.5	43.9	36.1	51.3	78.0	82.0	83
Acholi	2.5	12.4	15.4	0.0	5.2	23.1	24.3	35
West Nile	8.3	29.0	11.7	4.9	16.1	50.4	59.4	71
Bunyoro	11.7	13.0	11.7	2.6	4.2	23.1	40.3	66
Tooro	1.5	15.4	6.2	1.5	8.2	30.6	32.7	108
Ankole	4.4	17.7	10.7	1.2	4.7	37.1	38.9	73
Kigezi	5.0	16.9	19.0	2.5	0.0	44.3	46.3	59
Residence								
Rural	10.0	23.2	12.5	5.7	10.0	36.4	44.1	774
Urban	9.3	22.8	11.5	6.4	11.3	37.4	42.9	238
Age group								
15-19	13.9	34.9	11.2	5.4	17.1	54.2	64.9	73
20-24	12.4	27.8	13.7	8.1	15.2	40.9	47.0	207
25-29	6.6	18.7	6.6	3.7	5.5	32.9	40.4	177
30-34	9.3	22.0	13.9	6.4	9.6	32.6	42.9	140
35-39	6.5	15.8	9.9	3.7	5.9	32.6	37.3	122
40-44	11.7	25.8	15	2.8	9.0	36.8	44.0	106
44-49	13.6	23.4	24.5	13.3	11.6	34.1	42.6	86
50-54	8.1	16.1	5.5	4.3	7.5	31.5	36.7	56
55-59	5.3	25.4	12.6	4.4	13.5	35.6	37.3	45
Not 15-45	5.3	25.4	12.6	4.4	13.5	35.6	37.3	45
15-49	10.0	23.0	12.3	5.9	10.1	36.6	44.1	967
Youth Age								
Not Youth	8.4	21.1	13.5	5.4	8.5	34.8	42.1	540
Youth (18-30)	11.4	25.4	10.9	6.4	12.3	38.7	45.7	472
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	14.2	27.9	19.2	8.9	15.1	41.9	50.5	164
Primary	10.2	24.5	13.2	7	11.8	40.5	47.5	543
Secondary	8.0	20.3	8.3	1.6	5.7	28.9	37.0	233
Tertiary	6.2	17.6	7.5	8.4	3.9	29.4	31.2	42
University	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	8.7	10.0	30
Disability status								
No disability	9.9	23.8	12.8	6.1	10.7	37.5	44.6	949
With disability	8.6	13.5	5	1.7	4.7	24	30.8	63
Ethnicity								
Acholi	4.8	12.4	14.4	2.7	12.2	28.5	29.4	46

Background characteristics	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful	Any of the reasons mentioned	Total Number of Women
Baganda	0.8	11.1	2.5	1.8	0.8	22.1	24.4	101
Bagisu	20.2	45.2	22.4	7.7	5.4	68.4	73.3	46
Bakonzo	2.1	29.1	7.9	2.1	3.0	44.6	47.7	30
Banyankore	4.9	18.2	13	4.0	9.3	33.9	40.1	111
Banyoro	10.5	16.1	6.9	0.8	4.2	18.9	31.5	40
Basoga	4.4	10.0	3.5	4.3	3.5	14.1	22.8	99
Batoro	7.3	17.5	5.2	1.6	12.4	24.1	29.8	53
Iteso	6.3	14.1	6.3	2.6	16.2	33.7	44.2	65
Lango	43.1	67.8	43.4	34.4	48.0	74.9	81.5	86
Lugbara	13.8	23.8	13.6	0.0	3.2	39.1	59.2	29
Religion								
Anglican	9.1	21.0	13.7	5.7	9.4	37.1	42.3	341
Catholic	10.0	23.8	11.8	6.4	12.5	40.1	47.8	364
Muslim	5.8	17.9	9.1	2.1	4.6	27.2	35.5	123
SDA	19.7	25.9	5.7	1.5	5.7	35.2	43.6	30
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	10.9	30.3	14.8	8.5	12.0	37.0	44.8	140
Marital status								
Married Monogamous	11.4	26.0	14.0	6.8	12.3	40.2	47.1	426
Married polygamous	12.9	17.2	10.1	4.6	7.4	33.2	43.3	129
Living with man-Monogamous	13.1	27.6	10.5	8.7	15.4	40.9	44.8	129
Living with man-Polygamous	6.2	25.3	7.0	2.2	2.2	36.8	41.1	45
Separated	1.5	9.5	5.8	6.8	4.2	21.4	25.3	72
Widowed	7.5	18.4	17.4	4.5	8.8	34.7	40.6	76
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	6.8	25.5	11.6	4.5	8.7	34.1	45.4	97
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	13.6	24.8	16.1	8.4	13.9	39.5	46.3	436
Dowry/Bride price not paid	7.7	22.4	9.8	4.8	8.4	35.5	42.7	447
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	14.5	29.9	1.8	0.0	15.3	61.0	67.3	34
1-5 Years	12.1	24.1	11.2	5.9	11.8	35.4	41.6	243
Over 5 years	10.6	21.4	12.5	6.1	8.1	33.4	40.8	382
Lived all her time	7.1	23.4	13.8	6.2	10.9	38.2	45.9	353
Earns Money								
Earns money	9.5	23.8	12.7	6.4	11.7	39.3	45.4	682
Does not earn Money	10.4	21.7	11.6	4.9	7.4	31.3	40.8	329
Uganda	9.8	23.1	12.3	5.9	10.3	36.6	43.8	1,011

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.8b: Ever-partnered women's attitudes towards intimate partner violence according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics – Ever Experienced

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who agree that a man has good reason to beat his wife if:							Total Number of Women
	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful	Any of the reasons mentioned	
Sub region								
Kampala	2.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	36.6	33
Buganda South	6.6	13.1	10.1	8.0	10.3	55.0	59.5	54
Buganda North	10.5	21.4	10.5	10.2	14.5	54.2	59.6	93
Busoga	3.0	15.2	3.7	4.7	6.3	19.8	30.2	56
Bukedi	29.5	65.0	34.5	11.9	15.1	76.4	86.4	107
Elgon	32.5	60.4	24.9	11.0	19.1	86.9	91.3	137
Teso	5.3	6.8	6.6	9.4	22.5	50.9	56.2	79
Karamoja	8.9	29.8	12.8	3.4	27.8	52.3	59.8	64
Lango	41.7	64.1	29.0	6.9	15.5	73.7	78.3	77
Acholi	6.2	12.2	8.9	3.4	3.5	24.6	32.0	124
West Nile	14.8	34.7	20.8	10.4	12.0	56.0	66.0	129
Bunyoro	10.8	20.2	12.4	3.5	2.2	30.3	50.2	59
Tooro	12.8	35.4	9.3	0.5	13.7	57.1	57.1	54
Ankole	3.7	28.6	23.6	7.7	3.5	59.4	61.8	109
Kigezi	1.6	15.2	17.4	1.6	2.4	42.5	47.1	73
Residence								
Rural	14.1	29.3	15.4	5.6	9.5	50.6	58.1	928
Urban	11.1	31.2	18.9	10.7	15.4	56.9	63.3	320
Age group								
15-19	13.6	30.6	20.3	4.0	16.6	48.6	54.4	61
20-24	16.8	34.0	20.4	10.7	10.7	57.9	63.4	181
25-29	12.0	32.0	15.1	5.9	11.8	53.4	61.9	224
30-34	15.4	25.6	14.2	5.8	9.6	47.0	53.1	218
35-39	11.0	27.0	17.2	4.9	10.0	57.0	63.4	182
40-44	9.4	27.7	15.8	5.6	9.2	45.2	57.1	141
44-49	18.7	38.3	19.2	10.3	10.2	51.1	61.4	111
50-54	7.5	21.5	6.3	8.7	12.4	49.8	52.8	79
55-59	14.7	34.6	21.3	7.5	16.9	64.4	68.6	51
Not 15-45	14.7	34.6	21.3	7.5	16.9	64.4	68.6	51
15-49	13.2	29.6	16.2	6.9	10.8	51.8	59.1	1,197
Youth Age								
Not Youth	12.6	28.5	15.6	6.7	11.0	52.0	59.4	725
Youth (18-30)	14.2	31.8	17.6	7.3	11.2	52.7	59.7	523
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	12.3	30.7	16.8	7.4	16.5	53.4	62.1	271
Primary	15.3	31.6	18.4	7.0	9.9	54.4	61.3	750
Secondary	8.2	25.8	10.0	6.8	9.1	47.8	55.6	190
Tertiary	9.5	13.4	9.4	5.4	13.5	30.9	35.0	26
Disability status								
No disability	12.6	29.8	16.1	6.3	10.7	51.4	58.0	1,104
With disability	19.0	29.9	18.9	12.4	14.3	59.9	71.9	144

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who agree that a man has good reason to beat his wife if:						Any of the reasons mentioned	Total Number of Women
	Wife does not complete housework	Wife disobeys her husband	Wife refuses sex	Wife asks about other women	Husband suspects infidelity	Wife is unfaithful		
Ethnicity								
Acholi	5.2	11.8	5.9	4.3	4.4	24.1	30.7	113
Alur	10.5	32.8	22.6	12.1	20.1	72.7	75.3	26
Baganda	7.9	18.7	7.1	5.7	8.7	45.2	53.0	92
Bagisu	31.5	59.1	22.8	10.7	17.7	85.7	89.2	119
Banyankore	7.0	26.5	20.0	7.3	5.6	59.0	61.2	114
Banyoro	4.5	18.5	6.3	0.0	4.1	44.1	57.0	36
Basoga	2.2	14.9	3.4	3.0	9.7	27.5	34.8	56
Batoro	11.0	25.9	3.5	0.0	11	62.3	62.3	22
Iteso	8.5	23.7	13.6	8.4	21.9	57.9	64.9	98
Lango	33.7	51.4	24.4	5.1	11.5	64.4	67.7	87
Lugbara	18.5	38.9	21.1	7.6	11.3	58.8	67.7	68
Religion								
Anglican	14.8	33.0	18.4	8.5	11.1	56.6	62.3	350
Catholic	12.7	28.7	16.6	6.0	11.8	50.4	57.9	578
Muslim	14.1	32.0	14.8	5.5	8.4	54.0	64.5	129
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	13.2	27.5	15.4	9.4	12.6	51.8	57.8	159
Marital status								
Married Monogamous	12.2	25.2	15.5	6.4	10.6	51.0	56.6	524
Married polygamous	12.4	29.6	20.3	7.1	9.1	49.5	61.9	248
Living with man-Monogamous	19.3	46.2	17.3	7.3	14.0	62.4	72.6	142
Living with man-Polygamous	11.9	28.7	11.2	8.9	8.2	64.1	64.1	45
Separated	11.0	26.4	14.7	5.2	10.6	45.5	49.3	132
Widowed	14.6	27.3	14.1	8.8	9.0	48.3	53.1	57
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	13.8	40.3	14.4	6.9	21.1	65.2	71.0	57
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	12.7	29.8	18.1	6.3	11.3	55.0	61.3	540
Dowry/Bride price not paid	14.2	31.1	14.6	7.3	10.6	48.0	56.5	481
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	22.9	42.1	20.4	8.8	14.3	67.1	67.1	23
1-5 Years	15.0	33.7	18.9	6.5	12.6	56.8	61.3	222
Over 5 years	15.2	30.8	18.3	7.4	11.4	56.5	64.5	567
Lived all her time	9.5	26.0	12.4	6.5	9.7	43.9	51.9	436
Earns Money								
Earns money	12.4	28.7	15.8	7.1	10.9	53.8	61.2	865
Does not earn Money	15.2	32.2	17.5	6.4	11.3	48.8	55.6	382
Uganda	13.2	29.8	16.3	6.9	11.0	52.3	59.5	1,247

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 3.9: Sexual autonomy: women's views on when it might be "acceptable" for a woman to refuse sex with her husband, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex if:				Percentage of women who agree with		No of women
	She does not want to	He is drunk	She is sick	He Mistreats her	All of the reasons	None of the reasons	
Sub-Region							
Kampala	68.4	64.0	75.0	68.5	50.2	19.4	133
Buganda South	77.0	73.6	93.3	80.1	62.6	2.0	143
Buganda North	71.7	73.8	90.8	78.6	59.7	5.6	202
Busoga	60.3	49.6	73.7	61.1	40.3	20.4	224
Bukedi	41.9	64.5	79.4	63.3	27.2	6.9	175
Elgon	57.3	71.5	84.9	79.0	39.0	1.0	225
Teso	66.1	59.7	87.6	57.6	42.5	6.9	182
Karamoja	69.1	65.7	73.2	72.4	58.0	15.0	130
Lango	55.3	46.8	75.6	63.4	31.1	10.6	185
Acholi	60.8	85.0	90.8	88.3	57.9	7.1	183
West Nile	47.8	43.7	58.4	42.4	24.1	25.6	219
Bunyoro	61.4	51.0	83.0	54.3	32.1	8.7	137
Tooro	79.4	83.2	91.5	86.1	66.9	3.3	195
Ankole	54.8	61.5	97.7	69.5	37.1	0.9	211
Kigezi	57.3	66.1	96.2	87.4	48.2	2.4	156
Residence							
Rural	61.8	63.3	82.1	70.0	44.5	10.0	2,019
Urban	59.1	61.3	85.8	66.3	42.1	8.0	681
Age group							
15-19	62.0	67.4	84.2	70.0	46.3	8.9	438
20-24	59.8	62.0	81.5	69.7	43.0	11.2	469
25-29	63.7	66.0	84.8	72.9	46.9	7.6	428
30-34	65.0	58.3	82.1	69.9	41.7	8.8	365
35-39	60.0	63.6	82.5	66.0	43.6	10.9	312
40-44	60.0	66.0	84.6	70.2	46.6	8.0	253
44-49	62.0	54.8	80.0	64.5	42.0	11.9	197
50-54	55.3	56.9	84.6	64.3	38.0	7.4	140
55-59	51.4	61.7	83.5	62.9	38.3	11.9	98
Not 15-45	51.4	61.7	83.5	62.9	38.3	11.9	98
15-49	61.5	62.8	83.1	69.2	44.1	9.4	2,602
Youth Age							
Not Youth	60.4	61.5	83.0	67.3	43.0	9.6	1,529
Youth (18-30)	62.0	64.4	83.2	71.2	45.0	9.3	1,171
Education Attainment							
Never Attended	53.5	55.8	74.7	60.5	37.9	15.8	459
Primary	59.4	61.4	84.4	68.6	40.9	7.7	1,514
Secondary	68.0	68.5	85.7	75.3	52.8	9.5	594
Tertiary	69.1	67.8	80.4	69.5	53.7	13.3	81
University	80.9	85.3	87.7	83.9	67.1	4.2	51
Disability status							
No disability	61.3	63.4	83.4	69.4	44.4	9.1	2,477
With disability	58.9	55.3	79.3	64.4	38.0	13.9	223
Ethnicity							
Acholi	65.6	80.4	86.5	83.3	61.8	10.5	186

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who agree that a woman has a right to refuse sex if:				Percentage of women who agree with		No of women
	She does not want to	He is drunk	She is sick	He Mistreats her	All of the reasons	None of the reasons	
Alur	45.7	33.9	66.6	43.7	15.3	14.0	44
Baganda	77.4	75.8	88.0	78.4	62.6	8.2	261
Bagisu	59.1	67.7	84.3	72.4	38.9	3.2	179
Bakonzo	72.0	70.9	92.0	89.0	60.5	6.3	48
Banyankore	58.0	57.2	95.0	67.3	37.8	2.4	261
Banyoro	64.3	58.2	85.6	68.2	43.7	7.9	87
Basoga	63.1	55.7	78.8	62.0	43.1	16.6	181
Batoro	76.6	79.3	85.5	83.0	62.0	7.3	90
Iteso	59.7	60.9	82.7	58.7	38.5	6.9	212
Lango	54.0	55.1	79.9	69.2	33.7	8.8	202
Lugbara	60.6	48.4	60.5	49.4	34.2	26	109
Religion							
Anglican	60.6	64.5	86.0	70.3	44.0	7.5	844
Catholic	60.1	59.7	83.7	70.1	43.8	9.4	1,107
Muslim	64.1	63.0	76.9	63.6	43.2	13.7	297
SDA	62.1	60.2	77.8	68.4	51.3	15.0	45
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	62.8	68.6	81.9	68.9	44.8	9.3	371
Others	60.7	53.1	62.6	52.6	33.3	21.7	31
Marital status							
Married Monogamous	58.9	61.4	81.9	67.7	41.0	10.1	955
Married polygamous	59.4	54.0	81.2	66.9	38.3	10.1	378
Living with man-Monogamous	62.9	64.5	89.2	73.9	45.5	5.1	274
Living with man-Polygamous	62.0	75.9	86.9	70.3	49.3	8.9	94
with regular partner -Monogamous	70.3	63.7	83.1	84.5	54.8	0.0	30
With regular partner-polygamous	62.5	65.0	86.2	67.9	48.3	6.7	31
Divorced	69.9	60.0	84.7	70.2	51.4	0.0	20
Separated	67.7	69.4	87.5	77.3	47.5	6.8	206
Widowed	56.4	61.1	84.8	61.6	43.7	9.9	134
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	61.2	62.1	77.1	61.6	45.6	16.3	155
Dowry/Bride price payment							
Dowry/Bride price paid	58.5	59.7	82.1	68.0	40.1	10.1	979
Dowry/Bride price not paid	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	0.0	935
Migration status							
Less than 1 Year	77.2	78.9	90.8	78.6	59.7	2.5	78
1-5 Years	60.8	63.2	86.8	71.8	43.3	8.3	524
Over 5 years	59.8	60.8	85.0	67.5	40.2	7.3	980
Lived all her time	61.3	63.1	79.2	68.3	46.1	12.3	1,117
Earns Money							
Earns money	61.4	61.9	85.1	69.5	43.5	8.4	1,649
Does not earn Money	60.8	64.1	80.0	68.3	44.5	11.2	1,049
Uganda	61.2	62.8	83.1	69.0	43.9	9.5	2700

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

CHAPTER 4: PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE BY NON PARTNERS SINCE THE AGE OF 15

Main Findings

- Women's experience of physical violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 years varied widely. By far the level of non-partner violence is generally higher than partner violence. Often one perpetrator was mentioned by 23%. In most regions the perpetrators were mainly family members (22%). The most vulnerable to physical violence by non-partners were women in Acholi and Ankole (both 64%)
- Reported levels of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years was 55%. In most cases only one perpetrator was mentioned, usually a family member (14%).
- 95% of all women had experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, by partners or non-partners, since the age of 15 years. In almost all settings, the majority of violence against women had been perpetrated by their non-partners. The most vulnerable to physical violence by non-partners include: married women whom dowry/bride price was not paid (77%), women who earn money (85%).
- In Uganda, about half of the women face economic violence (47%). Two in every ten women (23%) are forced to give their earnings to their partners, one in every ten women (10%) gave up paid jobs because their partners refused then to work, one quarter of the women (25%) had their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses.
- On the overall, about nine in every ten women (86%) had ever experienced an act of violence at the workplace within the 12 months preceding the survey. Verbal abuses was the most frequent form of workplace violence (84%).

4.0 Introduction

The previous chapter dwelt on violence caused by an intimate partner. Chapter four focuses on all forms of violence faced by the ever-partnered women which is perpetuated by persons other than their partners. This section provides an insight for comparison of the different forms of violence including childhood sexual violence faced by women from persons other than their partners.

4.1 Physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years

Respondents were asked if they had ever experienced violence perpetuated by any person other than their spouse. About one third of the women (31%) had faced physical violence perpetuated by non-partners.

Patterns by selected background characteristics

Physical violence perpetrated by non-partners varies by selected background characteristics as explained below and shown in table 4.1:

- Over sixty percent of the women in Acholi (64%) and Ankole (64%) sub regions were more likely to have experienced physical violence by a non-partner. Lower proportions were observed among the women in Busoga (12%), Lango (13), and Tooro (18%) sub regions.
- Experience of non-partner violence varies widely by woman's ethnicity from about six in every ten (60%) Acholi women to about two in every ten Basoga women (17%).
- Women residing in urban areas (39%) were more likely to experience physical violence from a non-partner compared to those in rural areas (29%).
- Younger women age 15 to 19 were less likely to report experience of violence by non-partners compared to those above 20 years of age.
- Women in marriages where bride price was not paid are more likely to experience non partner physical violence (33%) compared to those where bride price was paid (25%)
- Furthermore, a third (34%) of the women that earn money reported to have experienced physical violence by non-partners and were slightly more than those who do not earn an income (26%).

4.2 Perpetrators of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years

The VAWG survey sought to establish the persons (perpetrators) involved in non-partner violence against the women. The women were asked if their family members, friends, teachers, strangers, police or employers at work perpetuated any physical violence since the age of 15 years. The respondents were also asked if it had happened by one or more perpetrators.

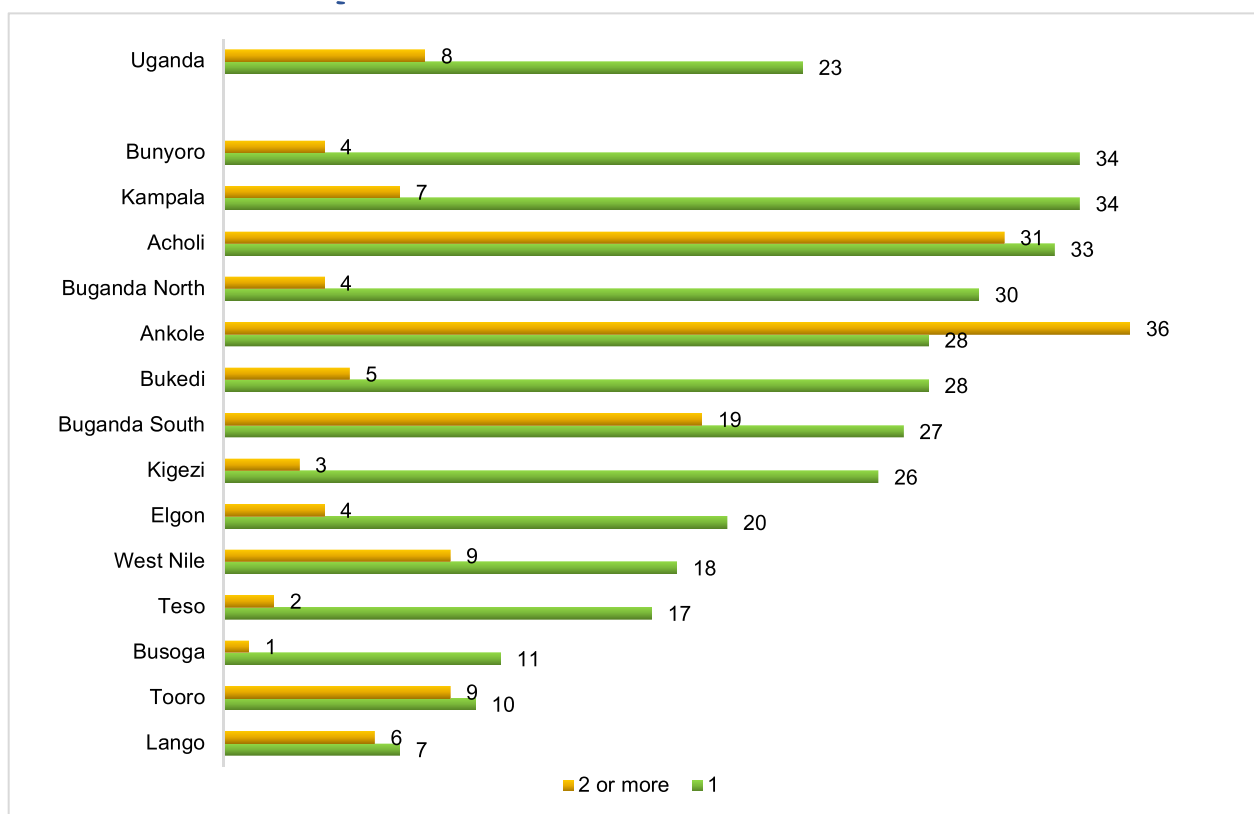
About 22% of the women reported that they had experienced physical violence perpetrated by a family member, 10% by a teacher and one percent by a friend or acquaintance. Physical violence perpetrated by a stranger or employer was reported by less than one percent of the women (Table 4.2). Urban women were more likely (14%) to have experienced physical violence from the teachers compared to those in rural (9%). This could be so because urban women are more informed/aware about violence perpetrated by teachers compared to the rural women. There were no women that reported the police as perpetrators of physical violence.

Number of perpetrators

Often times, survivors face one or more perpetrators of violence in their lifetime. Figure 4.1 shows that on the overall, 23% of the women had experienced physical violence by one perpetrator and eight percent by two or more perpetrators.

Regional variations exist with Ankole having the highest percentage of women (36%) reporting to have suffered from two or more non-partner physical violence followed by Acholi region (34%).

Figure 4.1 Percentage of women with non-partner violence by number of perpetrators and region



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.3 Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years

Respondents were asked if they had ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by any person other than their spouse. Compared to the prevalence of physical non-partner violence (31%), sexual non-partner violence was much higher at 55%.

“There is an incident where a native girl was raped by a refugee man. It happened on the road to Twajji.” – Focus Group Discussion (Female), Yumbe District.

Patterns by selected background characteristics

Sexual violence perpetrated by non-partners varies by selected background characteristics as explained below and shown in table 4.1:

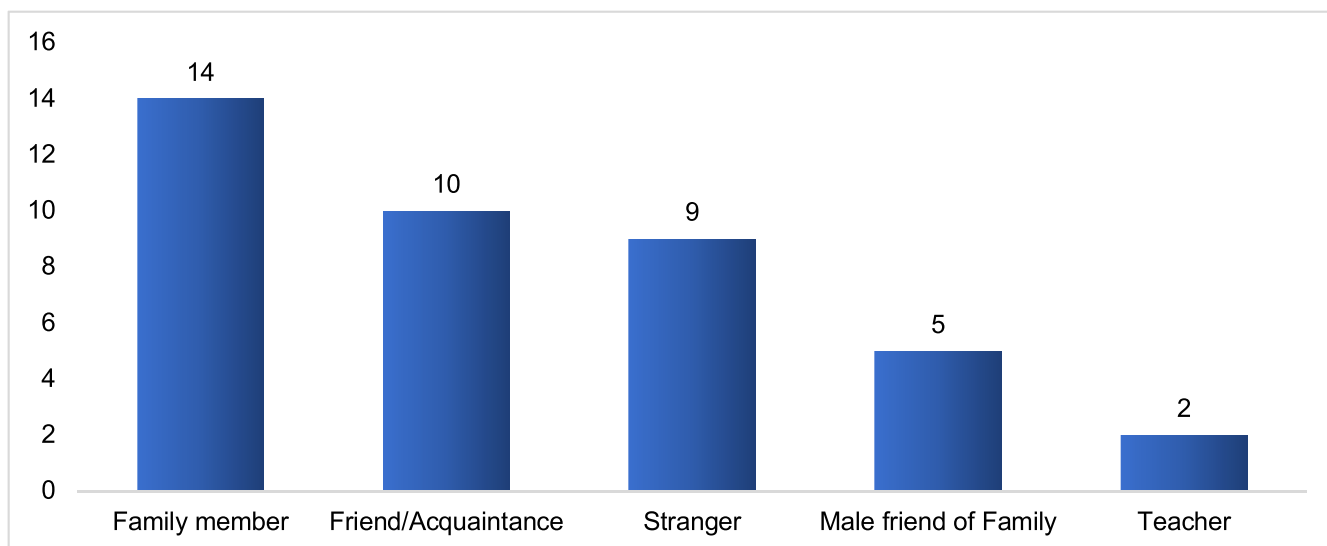
- With regard to place of residence, rural women are more likely (57%) to have ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by non-partners compared to their urban counterparts (49%).
- Women with disability were more likely to experience non partner sexual violence (59%) compared to those without disability (54%).
- Slightly more than six in ten women who are either Muslim or Pentecostal religious affiliation reported non partner sexual violence while the Anglicans reported least with four in ten (43%).
- Women in marriages where bride price was not paid are more likely to experience non partner sexual violence (52%) compared to those where bride price was paid (40%).
- Migrant women are more likely to report non partner sexual violence (six in ten) compared to the non-migrants (47%).
- Furthermore, 65% of the women that earn money reported to have experienced non-partner sexual violence compared to 41% of those who do not earn an income.

4.4 Perpetrators of Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years

Fifty three percent of the women indicated that they had experienced sexual violence by one perpetrator and only two percent by two or more perpetrators.

Figure 4.2 shows that the greatest perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence was by family members (14%) and friends/acquaintance (10%).

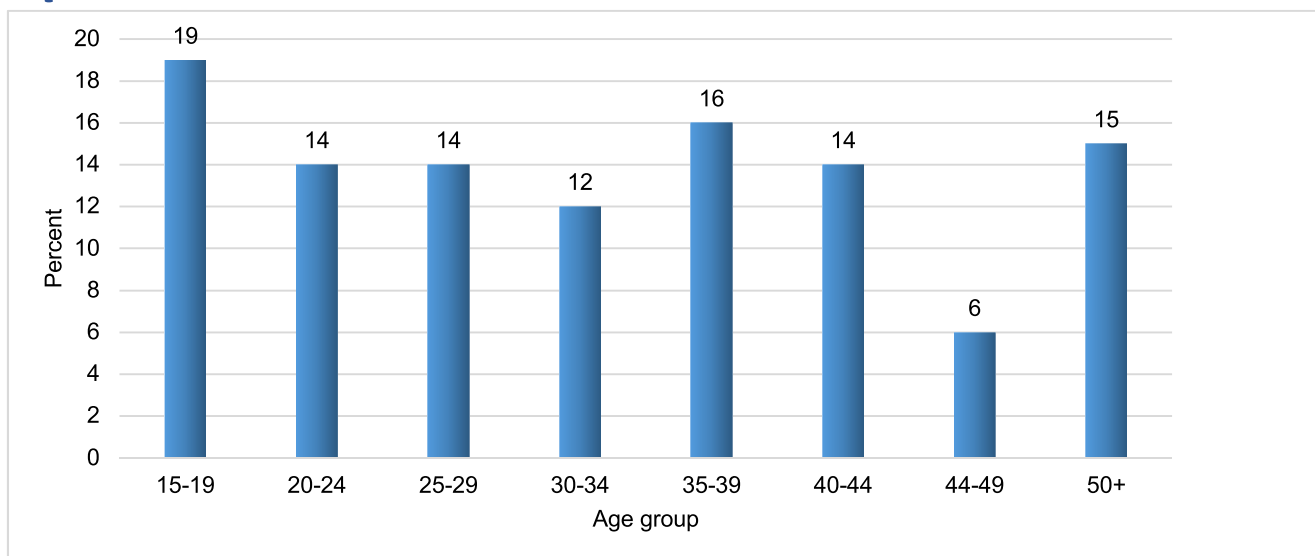
Figure 4.2: Perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 4.3 shows that younger women age 15-19 years (19%) were more likely to experience sexual violence by a family member compared to older women, but it is relatively higher among those age 50 and above.

Figure 4.3: Sexual violence by a family member

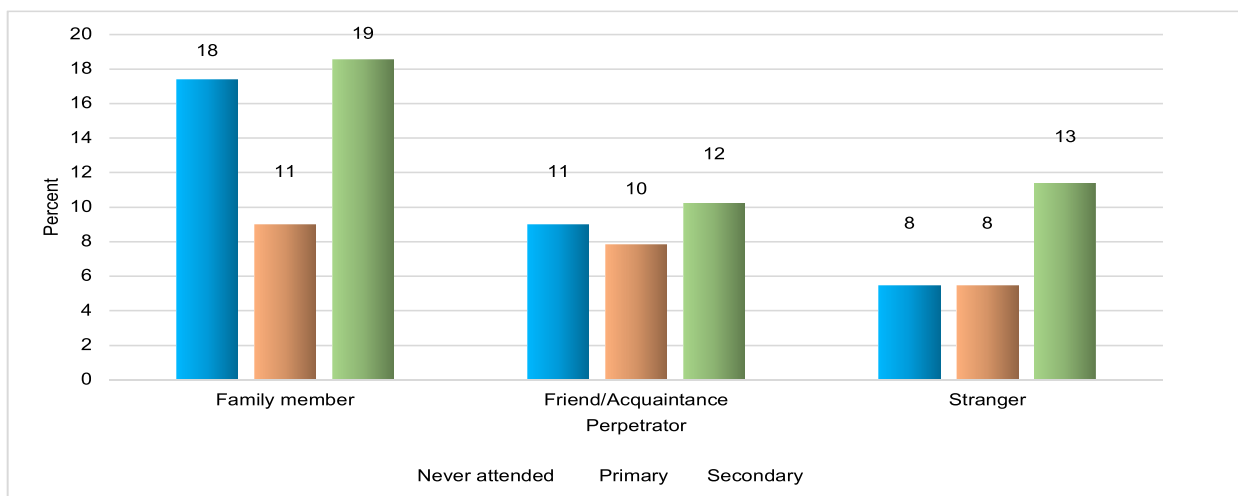


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The VAWG survey also revealed that sexual non partner violence perpetuated by a family member was higher among women who earn money (16%) compared to those that do not earn (12%).

Figure 4.4 shows that women who never attended school (18%) and those who attained secondary education (19%) were more likely to have experienced sexual violence perpetrated by a family member. Violence perpetrated by strangers is highest among women who attained secondary education (13%)

Figure 4.4: Perpetrators of Non-Partner sexual violence by Woman's level of educational attainment



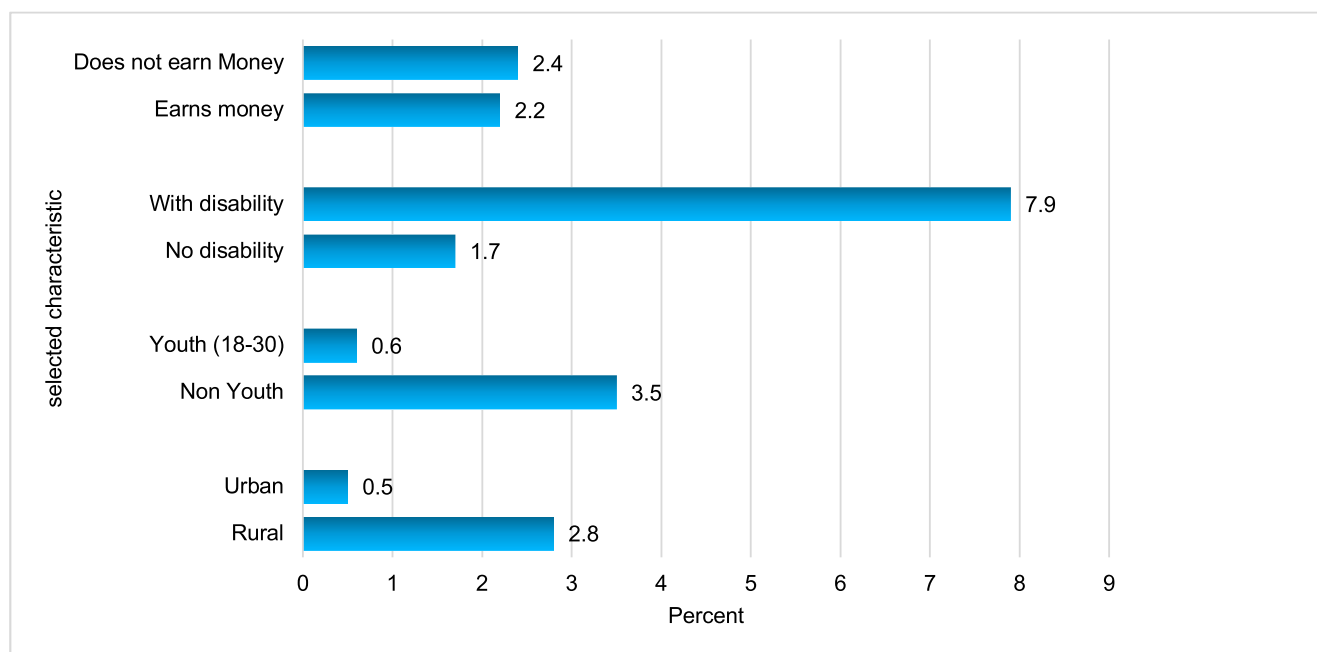
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Number of perpetrators

On the overall, half of the women who have ever experienced non partner sexual violence were perpetrated by one person (52%) compared to only two percent that had two or more persons.

Figure 4.5 shows that experience of non-partner sexual violence by two or more persons may not be connected to whether a woman earns money. However, may be associated with having a disability, not being a youth and living in the rural areas.

Figure 4.5: Experience of Non-Partner sexual violence by 2 or more persons



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.5 Experience of physical or sexual violence by a Non-partner

The overall prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, by a non-partner since the age of 15 years was obtained by combining reports of physical and sexual violence. Experience of physical and sexual violence by non-partners varies by selected background characteristics as explained below and shown in table 4.1:

- Eight in ten women (82%) who are of the Pentecostal religious affiliation reported non partner violence more than the Anglicans who reported least with 69%.

- Women in marriages where bride price was not paid are more likely to experience non partner violence (77%) compared to those where bride price was paid (63%).
- Migrant women are more likely to report non partner violence upto 85 among those who have moved in the last one to five years compared to the non-migrants (71%).
- Furthermore, 85% of the women that earn money reported to have experienced non-partner violence compared to 61% of those who do not earn an income.

4.6 Non-partner violence compared with partner violence

Comparing partner and non-partner perpetrators provides insights in understanding the dynamics on violence against women. A common perception is that women are most at risk of violence from people they hardly know or do not know at all, rather than from people they know well, in particular their intimate partners. To explore this issue further, a measure of the overall prevalence of physical or sexual violence, or both, since the age of 15 years, regardless of the perpetrator, was compiled for all respondents in the survey, whether they had ever been partnered or not.

Overall, the proportion of women who experienced non-partner violence was generally higher than those who experienced violence perpetrated by their partners as seen in figure 4.6.

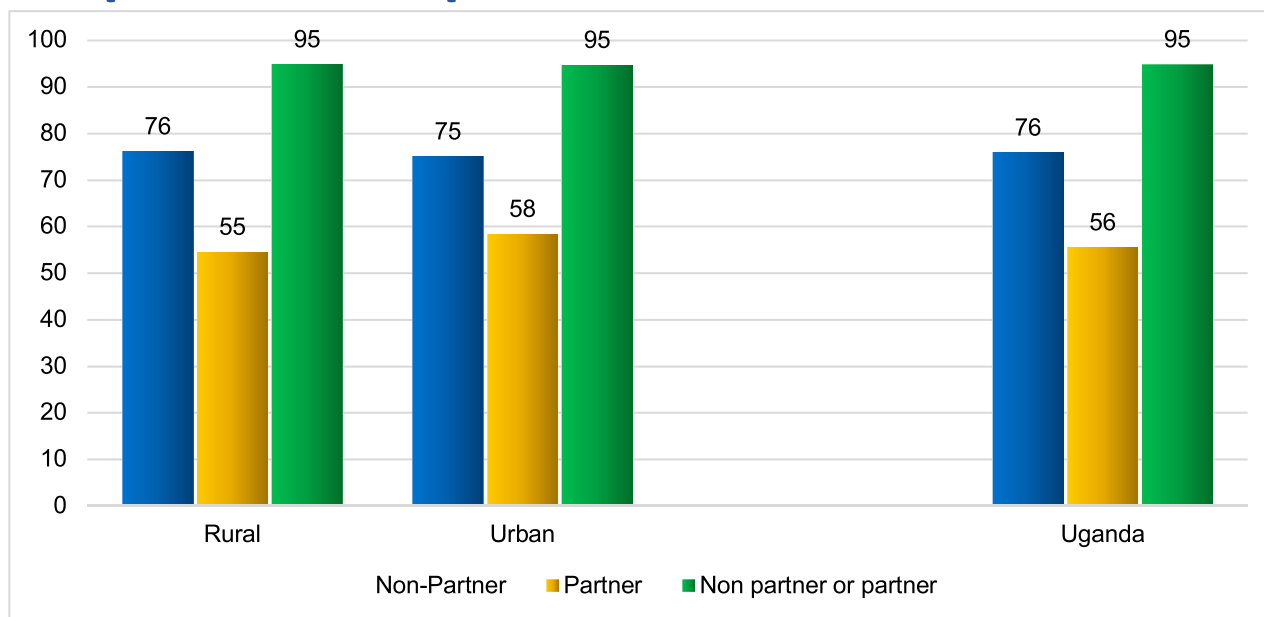
Patterns by selected background characteristics

Comparison of the occurrence of partner and non-partner violence varies by selected background characteristics as shown in table 4.5 and explained below:

Almost all women (95%) reported to have experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, since the age of 15 years by a partner or non-partner violence irrespective of the place of residence and there is no significant difference between partner and non-partner violence by residence (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of partner and non-partner violence among women since the age of 15 years, by residence

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

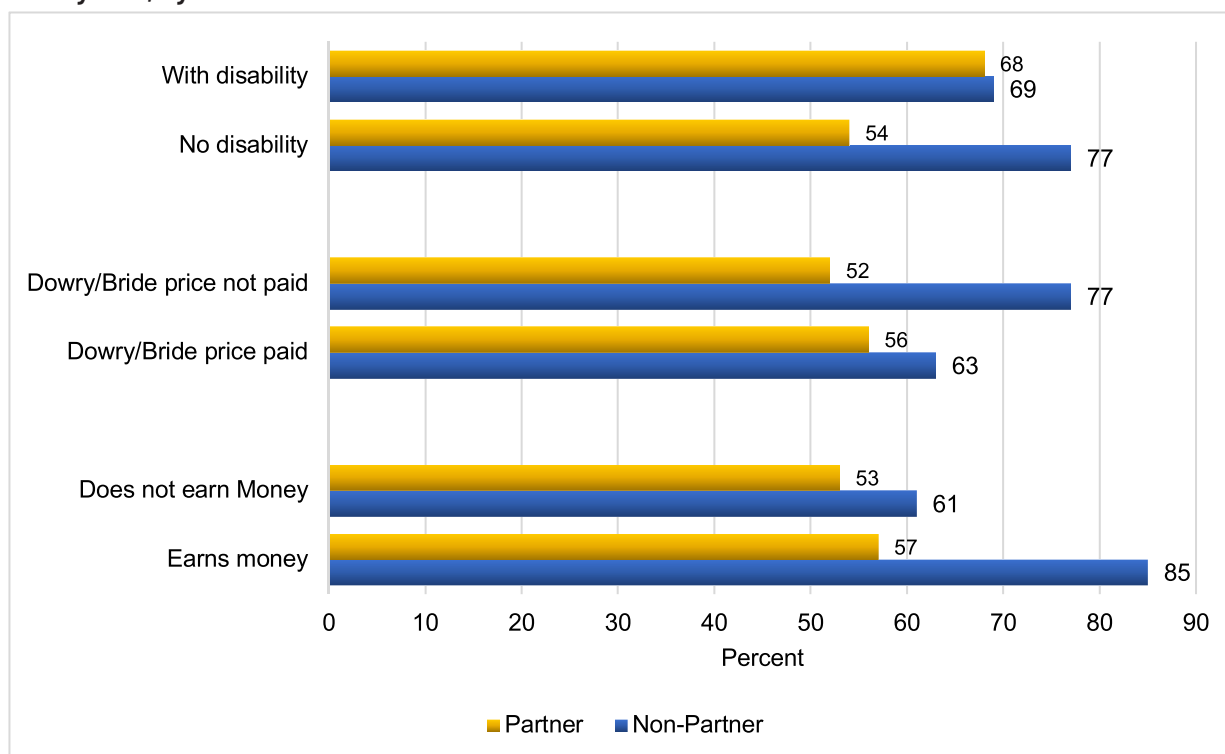


Women with disability were more likely (68%) to have experienced partner violence compared to those without disability (54%) while non partner violence is higher among those without disability (Figure 4.7).

Non partner violence is higher among married women whom dowry/bride price was not paid at 77% compare to 63% among those whom dowry/bride price was paid. This implies dowry/bride price may have an effect on increasing partner violence (Figure 4.7)..

Women who earn money are more likely to face non partner violence (85%) compared to those who do not earn (61%) but they are also more likely to face partner violence (57%) compared to those who do not earn (53%)(Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of partner and non-partner violence among women since the age of 15 years, by selected characteristics



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.7 Economic Violence

Economic Violence is viewed as any act or behavior which causes economic harm to an individual. Economic violence can take the form of, for example, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labor market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as support.

A series of questions were asked in order to establish whether a woman had ever experienced any form of economic violence including: 1) their ability to spend their earnings. 2) Whether they had ever given up a paid job because their partner had refused. 3) Whether their partner/husband had ever refused to provide money for household expenses. Behaviors such as taking gifts given to woman at the wedding ceremony and asking for bride price and dowry are also considered as economic violence.

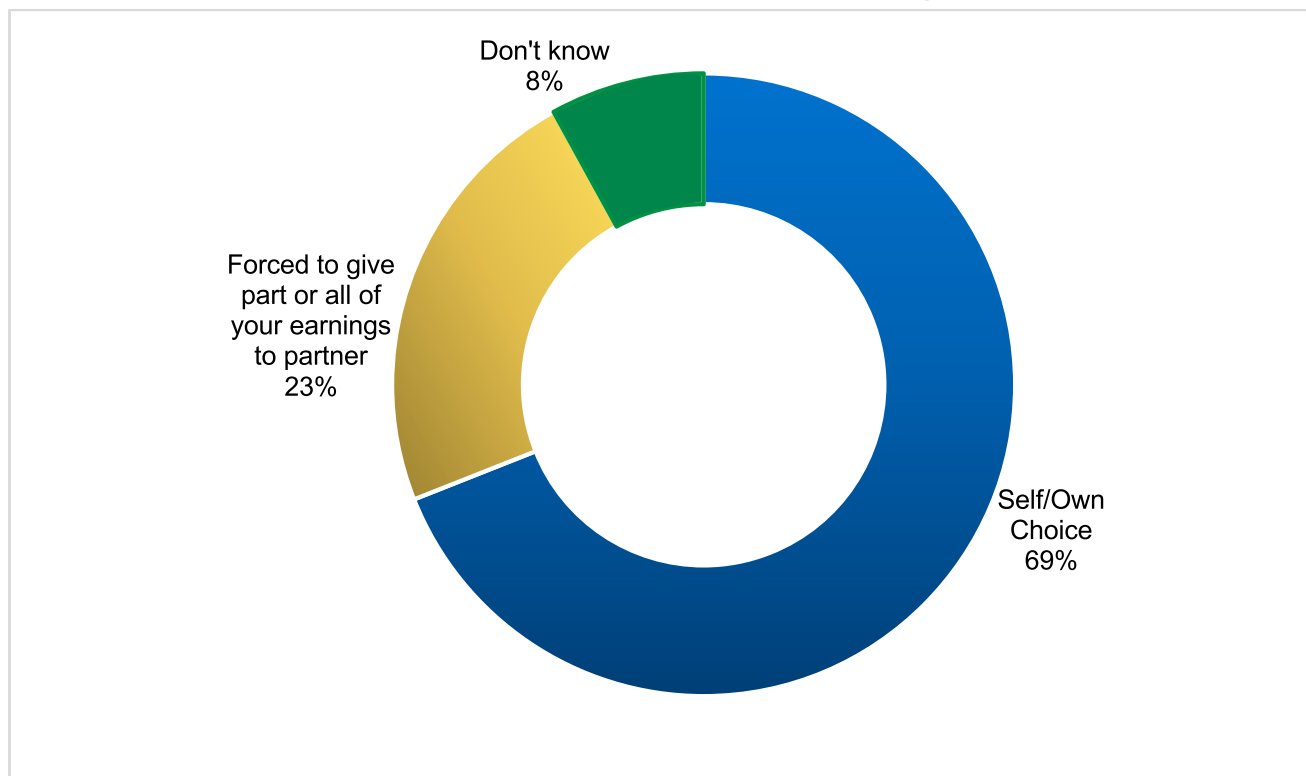
4.7.1 Women's ability to spend their earnings

A women's ability to spend her earnings is a form of empowerment however if she is forced to give up her earnings to the partner that constitutes economic violence.

"I was breastfeeding about 5 years ago, my husband sold off the dry coffee without my notice and it so happened that I needed to sell one bucket of coffee to get sugar. He found me picking them from the field...he severely beat me and I was admitted as though I had just given birth... The coffee plantation I picked from was at my very home and I used to cultivate it." – Focus group discussion (Female), Lwengo district

Figure 4.8: shows that in Uganda, two in every ten women (23%) are forced to give their earnings to their partners implying that they have no control over their earnings.

Figure 4.8 Women's ability to spend their earnings (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

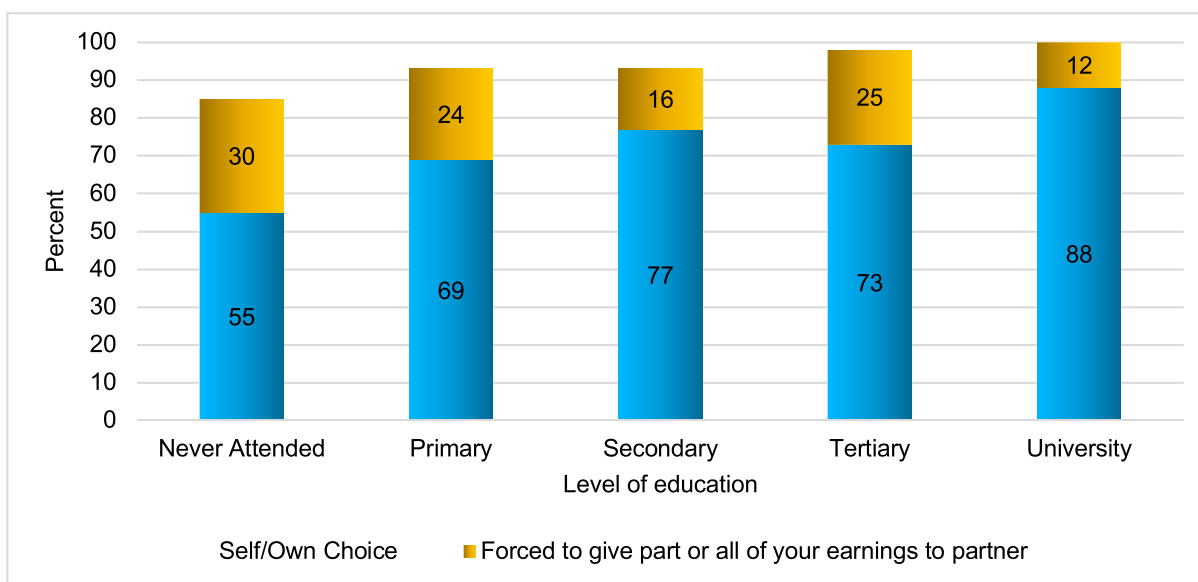
Patterns by selected background characteristics

Table 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of women's ability to spend their earnings by selected background characteristics.

- Women in Lango (70%), Bunyoro (59%) and Karamoja (42%) sub regions were more likely to be forced to give part or all of their earnings to their partners while South Buganda and Kigezi had the least at 6%. Only one in ten women (11%) in Karamoja make a choice to give part or all of their earnings to their partners.

- Figure 4.9 shows that more educated women were more likely to spend their earnings without interference from their partners/husbands. There is a noticeable increase in ability to make own choice of expenditure from 55% among those that never attended school to 88% among those that attained university education. Clearly women who have never attended formal education or with lower education are more likely to be forced to give part or all of their earnings to their partners compared to those with university and secondary education.

Figure 4.9: Women's ability to spend their earnings by level of education (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.7.2: Gave up a paid job because their partner had refused

Being forced to give up a paid job by a partner is an act of economic violence, because the women will then have to depend on the partner for everything and this can cause misery. Table 4.6 shows that in Uganda, one in every ten women (10%) gave up paid jobs because their partners refused them to work. However, this proportion varies by selected background characteristics:

- Women in North Buganda (24%) were most likely to be refuse to work by their partner husband, while Teso, Karamoja and Acholi had the least percentage (1%).
- Women in urban areas (13%) were more likely to give up a paid job because of their partners compared to 9% in the rural areas.
- The proportion of ever partnered women who have ever refused a job declines with increasing age, with 11% among those age 15-34 years to 5% among older women.
- Across the religion, Muslim women (15%) were the most vulnerable to giving up their paid jobs because of their partners. Previous studies have related controlling behavior to culture and religion.

4.7.3 Denial of Family support

Denial of family support which was measured by the percentage of women whose Partner refused to give money for household expenses is an act of economic violence.

“My husband said he wanted to leave me and my son. When I asked him why he said his mother did not like me. It was as simple as that. Now I realized why he started abusing me. He would not pay attention to whatever I said. He stayed away from home for a long time. He stopped supporting me and my son financially. He never explained what wrong I did and, in the end, it was just because his mother did not like me.” – In-Depth Interview (Female Survivor), Buikwe district.

Table 4.6 shows that in Uganda, one quarter of the women (25%) reported that their partner refused to give money for household expenses. However, this proportion varies by selected background characteristics:

- Women in West Nile (39%), North Buganda (37%) and Ankole (35%) were most likely to report that their partners did not provide money for household expenses and this was least reported in Acholi (10%).
 - By tribe, Bakonjo (46%) and Lugbara (44%) were most likely to have their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses.
 - Being in a polygamous marriage is associated with neglect by partner i.e refusal to provide financial support for the household. Women living with a man in a polygamous setting (47%) and women in polygamous marriage (32%) were more likely to be denied money or upkeep for household use.
 - Women with a disability were twice more likely to have their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses (40%) compared to 23% of those with disability.
 - As expected, women who earn money are more likely to have their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses (28%) compared to 18% of those with who do not earn money.
- “To me, in my home, we always start our fight with my Mr. especially when am asking for money to buy the food for the household but he becomes so arch to me and even time abuses me slap me.” – Focus group discussion (Female), Lwengo district.

4.7.4 Prevalence of Economic Violence

Women who experienced at least of the above three acts was considered to have suffered economic violence.

Table 4.6 shows that in Uganda about half of the women face economic violence (47%). However, this proportion varies by selected background characteristics:

Women in the urban areas (53%) are more likely to face economic violence compared to those in the rural areas (45%).

Economic violence by level of education showed a clear pattern that woman with no education (52%) are twice as likely to suffer economic violence compared to those with university education (25%). This is mainly because they are forced to give part or all of their earnings to their partners.

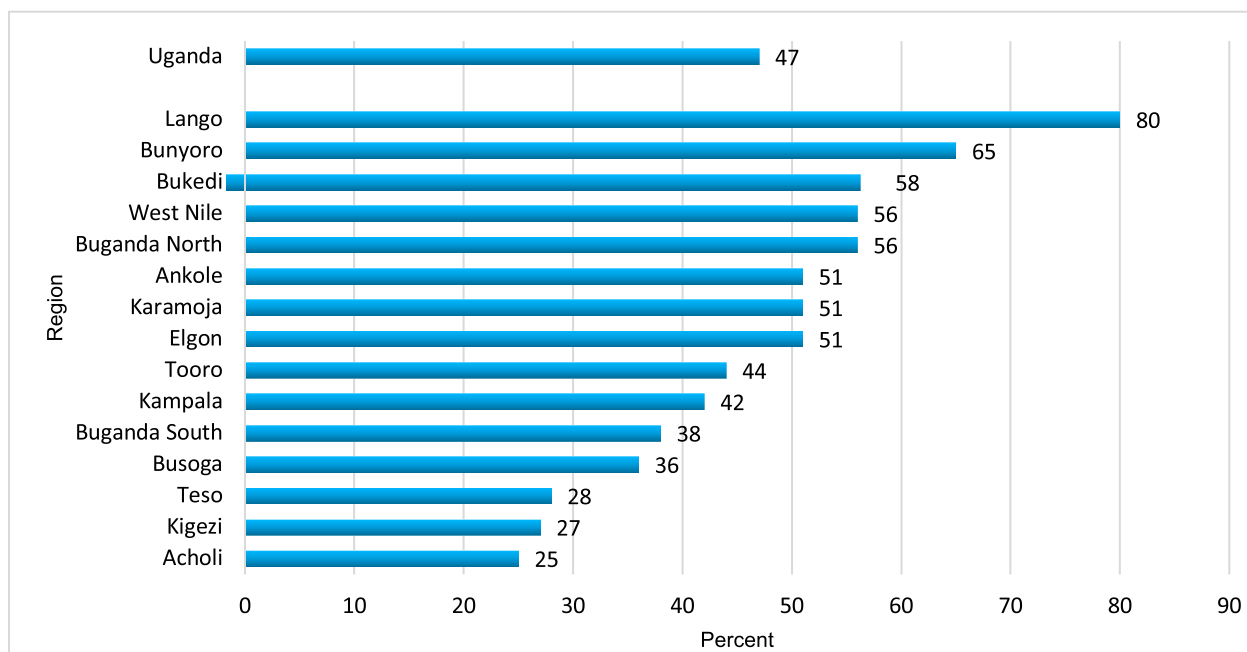
Women with disability (54%) are more likely to suffer economic violence compared to those without disability (47%) mainly as a result of their partners not giving money for household expenses.

As regards marital status, it was observed that slightly more than half of the women living with a man and do not consider themselves as married were more likely to face economic violence.

Similarly, women in marriages where dowry/bride price was paid (48%) are more likely to face economic violence compared to those whom it was not paid (44%).

By region, economic violence is highest in Lango region (80%) and least in Acholi subregion (25%). Similarly, the Langi women (69%) are the most likely to face economic violence followed by the Banyoro (66%). See figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10: Prevalence of Economic Violence by region



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.8 Work Place Violence

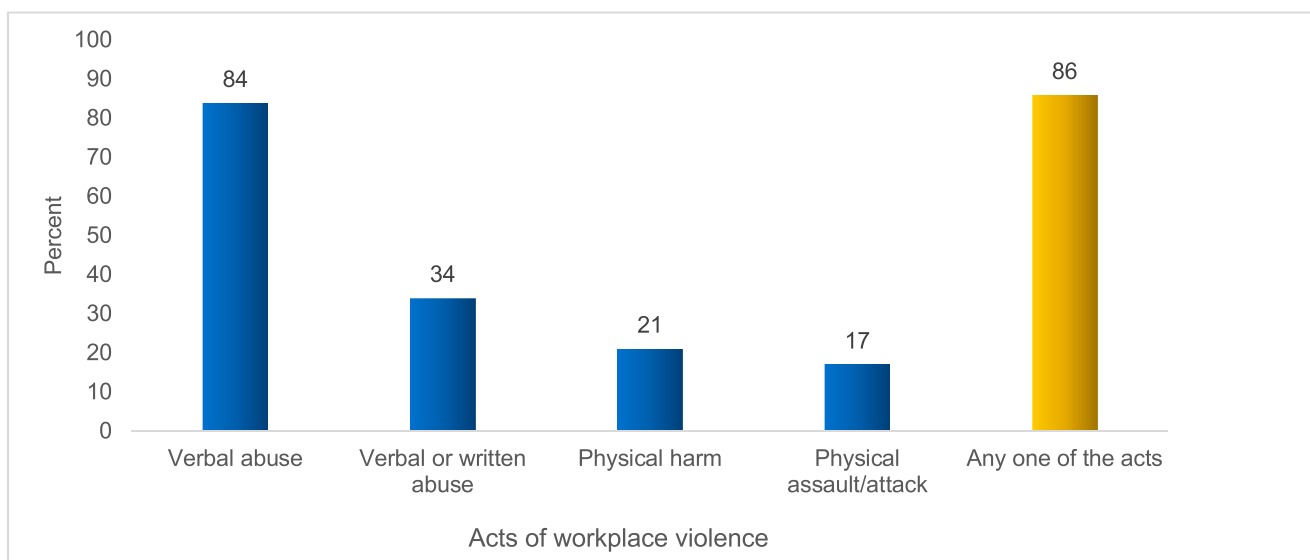
Under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Workplace violence is defined as any act or threat of physical violence, harassment, intimidation, bullying or other threatening disruptive behavior that occurs at the work site. It ranges from threats and verbal abuse to physical assaults and also includes homicide. This form of Violence can affect and involve employees, clients, customers and visitors. This can occur at the workplace, on official travel, at field locations, and at client's homes or workplaces. All Women were asked if they have faced any form of work place violence in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Women were asked a direct question about work place violence i.e without asking for the specific acts of violence and the results showed that one in every ten women (8%) had experienced workplace violence. Based on this definition, variations were observed by selected background characteristics (see table 4.7):

- Women in rural areas were twice as likely to have experienced work place violence compared to those in urban (9% in rural vis a vie 5% in Urban).
- Recent migrant women (who had lived in the area for one to five years) were more likely to report work place violence (10%) compared to those who had either lived for over five years (8%) or lived in the area for all their lives (7%).

Women who reported to have experienced workplace violence in the last 12 months. Were asked if they experienced any of the four common acts of violence at the workplace. Figure 4.11 shows that on the overall, about nine in every ten women (86%) reported that they had ever experienced one of the four acts of violence at the workplace within the 12 months preceding the survey. In Uganda, verbal abuses e.g., swearing, insults, teasing, or bullying is the most frequent form of workplace violence (84%).

Figure 4.11: Percentage of women experiencing acts of workplace violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

4.9 Discussion

The VAWG survey also revealed that sexual non partner violence perpetrated by a family member was higher among women who earn money (16%) compared to those that do not earn (12%). This is a potential area for further research to understand the causes of family sexual harassment.

Persons with disability (PWD) were more likely to experience partner violence compared to those without disability while those without disability are more likely to experience non partner violence. This implies that to address violence among PWD, the concern should on focus on managing with partners.

Women who earn money are more likely to face non partner violence compared to those who do not earn but they are also more likely to face partner violence compared to those who do not earn. They are also more likely to have their partner refuse to give them money for household expenses. These women in society also need attention.

Given that about nine in every ten women (86%) reported that they had ever experienced an act of violence at the workplace within the 12 months preceding the survey. This especially in Kampala and Elgon region and among the most educated women.

4.10 References

Alkan Ö, Özar Ş, Ünver Ş (2021) Economic violence against women: A case in Turkey. PLoS ONE 16(3): e0248630. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0248630>

Table 4.1: Prevalence of non-partner physical and sexual violence since the age of 15 years among all respondents, by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Physical		Sexual		Sexual or Physical	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sub-Region						
Kampala	52	40.8	25	64.8	35	75.4
Buganda South	80	45.7	13	76.2	42	94.5
Buganda North	104	33.9	34	100	58	100
Busoga	64	12.1	64	32	64	38.7
Bukedi	58	32.6	9	*	24	98.8
Elgon	84	24.1	24	52.3	35	78.3
Teso	45	19.6	9	*	14	*
Karamoja	17	*	14	*	16	*
Lango	39	12.7	21	39.7	21	52.7
Acholi	38	64.2	38	37.3	38	71.9
West Nile	59	27.5	31	91.4	36	100
Bunyoro	59	37.5	24	18.9	38	69.8
Tooro	95	18.1	10	*	27	81
Ankole	34	63.9	5	*	22	100
Kigezi	23	28.6	10	66.4	13	*
Residence						
Rural	666	29.1	262	56.5	366	76.2
Urban	185	38.7	69	48.9	117	75.1
Age group						
15-19	71	20.4	26	53.6	34	79.7
20-24	166	33.4	49	51.2	83	76.6
25-29	146	29.9	59	63.2	84	79.4
30-34	116	35.6	46	58.6	69	83.2
35-39	101	32.6	45	58.1	68	76.2
40-44	72	34.3	36	48.6	49	63.1
44-49	73	32.9	30	48.7	39	71.7
50-54	56	29.6	22	48.3	32	68.6
55-59	50	28.1	18	55.6	25	79.7
15-49	801	31.6	313	54.7	458	75.7
Youth Age						
Not Youth	455	31.3	192	54.9	273	73.9
Youth (18-30)	396	31.5	139	54.6	210	78.4
Education Attainment						
Never Attended	132	29	76	58.4	84	71.3
Primary	486	29.7	181	53.8	270	76.3
Secondary	197	34.7	62	59.1	106	79.8
Disability status						
No disability	784	31.8	293	54.3	439	76.5
With disability	67	25.8	38	58.8	44	69.2
Ethnicity						
Acholi	41	59.6	39	33	40	69.1
Baganda	122	33.9	37	77.9	68	89.1
Bagisu	73	31.2	21	68.8	35	86.4
Banyankore	74	43.5	14	86.5	40	98.1
Banyoro	47	48.5	21	25.5	35	74.2
Basoga	65	17.3	50	38.6	54	44.7
Lango	41	18.1	22	48.5	22	59.6
Religion						
Anglican	266	31.1	89	42.8	143	68.9
Catholic	338	30.7	145	57.3	197	78.1
Muslim	98	28	48	62.5	60	78.3
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	117	36.6	43	67.4	70	82.2
Marital status						
Living with man-Monogamous	272	32.9	91	61.9	137	83.5
Living with man-Polygamous	90	36.4	32	69.7	58	86.6
Separated	204	31.5	88	63.6	124	81.2
Widowed	130	25.9	61	35.2	75	56.6
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	76	29.6	24	40.6	39	64.8
Dowry/Bride price payment						
Dowry/Bride price paid	149	25.2	70	40.1	85	63.0
Dowry/Bride price not paid	529	32.7	189	52	296	76.9
Migration status						
1-5 Years	201	34.3	68	62.4	107	84.9
Over 5 years	257	26.6	87	60.2	136	75.4
Lived all her time	357	32.9	165	47.3	222	70.6
Woman Earns Money						
Earns money	552	34.4	193	64.9	304	84.8
Does not earn Money	299	25.7	138	40.8	179	60.9
Uganda	851	31.4	331	54.8	483	75.9

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.2: Perpetrators of physical violence among women reporting physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Category of Perpetuator					Number of perpetrators		Ever partnered women
	Family Member	Friend/ Acquaintance	Teacher	Stranger	Employer/ Someone at Work	1	2 or more	
Sub-Region								
Kampala	23.9	3.9	9.6	0	1.8	33.8	7	52
Buganda South	30.3	0	22.2	0	0	26.8	18.8	80
Buganda North	23.1	0	8.3	0.9	0	29.6	4.2	104
Busoga	10.3	0	0	1.8	0	11	1.1	64
Bukedi	24.3	0	9.7	0	0	27.5	5.1	58
Elgon	20.9	0	5.1	0.4	0	19.8	4.3	84
Teso	12.2	0	9.6	0	0	17.3	2.3	45
Karamoja	[22.4]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[15.4]	[7]	17
Lango	8.9	0	1	0	0	6.6	6.2	39
Acholi	58.1	12.6	23.3	2.3	0	32.5	31.7	38
West Nile	26.6	1.2	0	0	0	18.2	9.3	59
Bunyoro	14.7	0	21	0	0	34	3.5	59
Tooro	10.4	1.2	12.6	1.4	0	9.5	8.5	95
Ankole	50.1	6.6	22.3	5.8	0	28.3	35.6	34
Kigezi	16.5	0	2.1	0	0	25.6	2.9	23
Residence								
Rural	20.8	1.2	9	0.6	0.1	21.2	7.9	666
Urban	24.8	0.9	14.2	0.9	0	29.6	9	185
Age group								
15-19	12.2	0	10.4	0	0	18.2	2.3	71
20-24	19.9	1.8	13.1	0	0	29.4	4	166
25-29	17.5	0.4	14.3	0.8	0	23.3	6.6	146
30-34	25.4	0.6	14.3	0.7	0	24.7	10.9	116
35-39	23.5	0	4.9	1.5	0	26.2	6.3	101
40-44	25.4	1.4	5.6	0	0	22.7	11.6	72
44-49	26.9	2.3	8.7	1.2	1.3	20.6	12.2	73
50-54	25.6	4.2	6.5	0	0	16.1	13.5	56
55-59	25.1	0	4.2	3.5	0	11.1	17	50
15-49	21.5	1.2	10.6	0.5	0.1	23.9	7.7	801
Not Youth	24.3	1.3	6.6	1.1	0.2	21	10.3	455
Youth (18-30)	18.8	0.9	14.4	0.3	0	25.8	5.7	396
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	25.7	3.3	4.2	1.3	0	16.1	12.9	132
Primary	21	1.1	8.1	0.7	0.2	22	7.8	486
Secondary	18.5	0	18.5	0.5	0	29.3	5.4	197
Tertiary	35.2	0	12.5	0	0	30	12.7	22
Disability Status								
No disability	21.8	1.2	10.7	0.8	0.1	23.5	8.3	784
With disability	20.7	0	4.1	0	0	19	6.7	67
Ethnicity								
Acholi	52.5	4.7	19	2.3	0	33.4	26.2	41
Baganda	24.1	0	12.3	0	0.7	25.5	8.4	122
Bagisu	23.7	1.8	7.6	0.5	0	26.4	4.8	73

Background characteristics	Category of Perpetuator					Number of perpetrators		Ever partnered women
	Family Member	Friend/ Acquaintance	Teacher	Stranger	Employer/ Someone at Work	1	2 or more	
Bakonzo	13.1	0	7.9	0	0	5.2	7.9	23
Banyankore	31.5	2.6	14.3	3.6	0	26.6	16.9	74
Banyoro	20.1	0	25.1	0	0	45.1	3.4	47
Basoga	9.3	0	3.5	1.8	0	16	1.3	65
Batoro	20.2	1.8	15.7	0	0	12.1	17.1	46
Iteso	18.1	0	9.8	0	0	21.9	3.7	46
Lango	14.6	6.5	7.3	0	0	6	12.1	41
Lugbara	30.2	4.6	0	0	0	21	13.7	23
Other	18.8	0.5	6.1	0.5	0	20.8	5.2	233
Religion								
Anglican	22.9	0.5	9.3	0.4	0	22.2	8.9	266
Catholic	21.5	1.9	12.2	0.5	0.3	21	9.7	338
Muslim	20.2	1.9	5.3	1.9	0	22.3	5.8	98
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	22.8	0	10.8	1.2	0	32	4.5	117
Current marital status								
Living with man-Monogamous	20.2	0.6	14.4	0.5	0	28	4.9	272
Living with man-Polygamous	22.3	1.3	10.4	0	1	29.4	6.9	90
with regular partner -Monogamous	22.2	0	14.6	0	0	22.3	7.2	30
With regular partner-polygamous	25.1	3	7.4	0	0	15.8	15.1	31
Divorced	[33.6]	[5.1]	[13]	0	0	11.9	21.7	18
Separated	21.7	2.1	8.5	0.8	0	21.3	10.2	204
Widowed	23.4	0.6	3.1	2.3	0	15.2	10.7	130
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	19.9	0	11.2	0	0	23.1	6.4	76
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	22.2	0.6	5.3	0.6	0	15.5	9.7	149
Dowry/Bride price not paid	21	1.6	12.6	0.5	0.2	24.3	8.4	529
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	18.7	0	7.9	0	0	32	0.5	36
1-5 Years	22.3	0.5	12.4	0.4	0	29.8	4.5	201
Over 5 years	19.7	0.3	9.3	0.8	0.4	17.9	8.7	257
Lived all her time	23	2.1	9.9	0.9	0	22.3	10.6	357
Earns Money								
Earns money	23.1	0.7	11.1	0.7	0.2	25.7	8.7	552
Does not earn Money	19.2	1.9	8.6	0.8	0	18.5	7.2	299
Uganda	21.7	1.1	10.2	0.7	0.1	23.2	8.2	851

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.3: Perpetrators of sexual violence among women reporting sexual violence by non-partners, since the age of 15 years, by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Category of perpetrators					Number of perpetrators		Ever partnered women
	Family Member	Friend/ Acquaintance	Stranger	Police	Employer/ Someone at Work	1	2 or more	
Residence								
Rural	13.2	9.7	10.1	0.2	0.2	53.7	2.8	262
Urban	17.0	12.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	48.5	0.5	69
Age group - Women								
15-19	18.8	11.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0	26
20-24	14.3	4.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	49.6	1.5	49
25-29	14.0	5.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	59
30-34	12.0	20.5	4.7	1.2	0.0	58.6	0.0	46
35-39	16.2	7.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	56.4	1.8	45
40-44	14.0	7.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	36
44-49	6.4	7.3	7.5	0.0	1.8	48.7	0.0	30
50-54	18.0	17.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	33.0	15.3	22
15-49	14.2	9.4	9.0	0.2	0.2	52.8	1.9	313
Not Youth	14.3	13.5	8.2	0.3	0.3	51.4	3.5	192
Youth (18-30)	13.7	5.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.6	139
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	17.6	10.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	51.6	6.8	76
Primary	11.2	9.9	8.4	0.3	0.3	53.3	0.5	181
Secondary	19.3	11.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	56.0	3.1	62
Disability status								
No disability	13.4	10.3	9.5	0.0	0.2	52.7	1.7	293
With disability	19.5	10.2	4.5	1.5	0.0	50.8	7.9	38
Ethnicity								
Acholi	2.6	7.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	39
Baganda	18.3	16.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	71.0	6.9	37
Bagisu	20.2	21.1	19.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	0.0	21
Banyoro	3.9	3.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	25.5	0.0	21
Basoga	5.1	5.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	50
Lango	32.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	14.5	22
Religion								
Anglican	11.9	7.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	41.5	1.3	89
Catholic	14.3	12.1	6.9	0.3	0.3	52.8	4.5	145
Muslim	16.0	15.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	48
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	15.0	5.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	0.0	43
Marital status								
Living with man-Monogamous	14.4	10.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.9	91
Living with man-Polygamous	17.6	14.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.0	32
Separated	15.0	14.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	57.5	6.1	88
Widowed	10.1	9.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.6	61
Dowry/Bride price payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	10.7	6.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	39.5	0.6	70
Dowry/Bride price not paid	15.0	7.5	9.2	0.3	0.3	49.0	3.1	189
Migration status								
1-5 Years	15.6	14.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	58.0	4.4	68
Over 5 years	9.5	13.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	1.1	87
Lived all her time	14.5	7.1	5.1	0.3	0.3	45.7	1.6	165
Earns Money								
Earns money	15.8	12.0	8.8	0.3	0.3	62.7	2.2	193
Does not earn Money	11.7	8.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	38.4	2.4	138
Uganda	14.1	10.3	9.0	0.1	0.1	52.5	2.3	331

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.4: Perpetrators of sexual violence among women reporting sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 years, by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Categories										Ever partnered women
	Father	Sibling	Teacher	Police/Soldier	Male Friend of family	Stranger	Friend/Acquaintance	Employer/someone at work	Priest/Religious Leader	Other	
Sub-Region											
Kampala	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	18	5.3	0.0	0.0	35.2	25
Buganda North	3.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	4.1	10.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Busoga	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.7	13.6	5	0.0	0.0	68.0	64
Elgon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	17.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	47.7	24
Lango	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	21
Acholi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	67.2	38
West Nile	4.1	5	3.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	5.0	11.6	31
Bunyoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.7	0.0	81.1	24
Residence											
Rural	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	4.1	10.1	9.7	0.2	0.7	44.6	262
Urban	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.7	5.3	12.5	0	0	52.6	69
Age group											
15-19	3.3	7.1	5.3	0.0	5.2	3.8	11	0.0	0.0	46.4	26
20-24	5.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.1	11.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	48.8	49
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	10.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	39	59
30-34	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.2	3.1	4.7	20.5	0.0	0.0	41.4	46
35-39	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.7	14.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	45.9	45
40-44	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	7.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	51.4	36
44-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.5	7.3	1.8	0.0	54.9	30
50-54	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	8.9	7.3	17.1	0.0	6.5	51.7	22
15-49	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	4.9	9	9.4	0.2	0.6	46.6	313
Youth (18-30)	2.7	1.3	2.3	0.0	5.4	10	5.9	0.0	0.0	46.2	139
Education Attainment											
Never Attended	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.8	7.9	10.8	0.0	2.6	45.3	76
Primary	2.8	1	0.7	0.3	2.4	8.4	9.9	0.3	0.0	47.1	181
Secondary	2.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	10.1	13.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	40.9	62
Disability Status											
No disability	2.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	5.2	9.5	10.3	0.2	0.0	47	293
With disability	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.5	4.7	4.5	10.2	0.0	5.4	41.2	38
Ethnicity											
Acholi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	71.6	39

Background Characteristics	Categories										Ever partnered women
	Father	Sibling	Teacher	Police/Soldier	Male Friend of family	Stranger	Friend/Acquaintance	Employer/someone at work	Priest/Religious Leader	Other	
Baganda	9.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.2	15.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	22.1	37
Bagisu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	19	21.1	0.0	0.0	31.2	21
Banyoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.9	0.0	3.2	2.1	0.0	74.5	21
Basoga	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	12.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	61.4	50
Lango	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	53.7	22
Other	3.8	2.4	3.9	0.0	2.6	7.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	48.7	79
Religion											
Anglican	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	9.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	57.2	89
Catholic	2.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	4.9	6.9	12.1	0.3	1.3	43.5	145
Muslim	0.0	3.7	2.3	0.0	7.9	12.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	39.9	48
Pentecostal	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	9.0	13.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	36.8	43
Marital status											
Living with man-Monogamous	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	6.4	12.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	91
Living with man-Polygamous	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	30.3	32
Separated	1.5	2	0.0	0.0	7.2	11.3	14	0.0	2	36.4	88
Widowed	0.0	0.0	1.6	0	1.8	6.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	67.2	61
Married/ Cohabiting -DK other wives	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.4	24
Dowry/Bride price payment											
Dowry/Bride price paid	2.3	100	3.4	0.0	1.2	9.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	62.5	70
Dowry/Bride price not paid	1.6	100	1.2	0.3	7.2	9.2	7.5	0.3	0.9	48.7	189
Migration status											
1-5 Years	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	7.1	14.2	0.0	2.6	37.6	68
Over 5 years	1.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3	18.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	39.8	87
Lived all her time	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.3	6.1	5.1	7.1	0.3	0.0	54.3	165
Earns Money											
Earns money	3.1	0.9	2.3	0.3	3.4	8.8	12.0	0.3	0.9	36.3	193
Does not earn Money	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.7	9.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	138
Uganda	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	5.2	9.0	10.3	0.1	0.5	46.5	331

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.5: Prevalence of partner and non-partner physical or sexual violence, or both, since age 15 years, by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Non-Partner		Partner		Partner or Non partner	
	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both
Sub-Region						
Kampala	35	75.4	93	34	53	86.2
Buganda South	42	94.5	118	46.4	77	96.9
Buganda North	58	100	158	60.7	112	100
Busoga	64	38.7	188	30.5	108	69.6
Bukedi	24	98.8	139	79	113	100
Elgon	35	78.3	208	66.2	146	99.2
Teso	14	[61.3]	145	58.8	92	96.2
Karamoja	16	[35.8]	106	58.4	71	92.1
Lango	21	52.7	160	47.2	82	95.9
Acholi	38	71.9	161	81.3	139	97.8
West Nile	36	100	200	62.7	143	100
Bunyoro	38	69.8	127	46.7	81	91.9
Tooro	27	81	162	34.2	75	93.8
Ankole	22	100	182	61.5	118	100
Kigezi	13	[78.8]	133	61	80	99
Residence						
Rural	366	76.2	1,719	54.5	1,115	94.9
Urban	117	75.1	561	58.4	375	94.7
Age group						
15-19	34	79.7	138	44.2	85	93.3
20-24	83	76.6	391	47.2	228	92.8
25-29	84	79.4	405	55.5	264	96.2
30-34	69	83.2	359	60.3	244	98.3
35-39	68	76.2	305	59.5	219	93.2
40-44	49	63.1	248	59.4	163	94
44-49	39	71.7	200	56.2	127	96.8
50-54	32	68.6	137	60	97	91.1
55-59	25	79.7	97	56.3	63	96.7
15-49	458	75.7	2,183	55.4	1,427	94.7
Youth Age						
Not Youth	273	73.9	1,277	58	860	94.8
Youth (18-30)	210	78.4	1,003	52.2	630	94.8
Education Attainment						
Never Attended	84	71.3	435	62.4	312	95.6
Primary	270	76.3	1,311	58.5	876	95.1
Secondary	106	79.8	425	44.7	246	93.8
Tertiary	14	61	68	38.5	37	91.2
University	9	76.6	40	24.6	18	88.5
Disability Status						
No disability	439	76.5	2,070	54.2	1,330	94.7
With disability	44	69.2	209	68.2	159	96.2
Ethnicity						
Acholi	40	69.1	161	72.3	130	96.7

Background Characteristics	Non-Partner		Partner		Partner or Non partner	
	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both	Number of women	Physical or sexual violence, or both
Alur	16	100	44	60.2	33	100
Baganda	68	89.1	195	49.4	129	95.4
Bagisu	35	86.4	166	72.3	129	98.4
Banyankore	40	98.1	225	51.2	132	99.5
Banyoro	35	74.2	78	43.3	54	87.9
Basoga	54	44.7	158	36	97	74.4
Batoro	18	91.4	75	29.4	36	95
Iteso	18	64.9	169	61.1	112	96.1
Lango	22	59.6	173	53.4	92	96.9
Lugbara	15	96.9	97	70.3	72	99.3
Other	116	74.3	694	58.8	454	96.6
Religion						
Anglican	143	68.9	696	50.9	423	92.8
Catholic	197	78.1	949	61.2	666	96.5
Muslim	60	78.3	255	52.4	160	93.5
Pentecostal/Born Again	70	82.2	304	52.2	199	95.4
Marital status						
Married Monogamous			958	56	532	100
Married polygamous			379	65.2	250	100
Living with man-Monogamous	137	83.5	275	52	209	90.1
Living with man-Polygamous	58	86.6	90	51.3	72	95
with regular partner -Monogamous	17	[54.3]	30	43.5	23	87.3
With regular partner-polygamous	19	[86.0]	31	59.8	25	95.4
Divorced	14	[49.0]	20	51	19	[68.4]
Separated	124	81.2	208	65.7	172	94.5
Widowed	75	56.6	134	42	100	78.4
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	39	64.8	155	36	88	86.7
Dowry/Bride price payment						
Dowry/Bride price paid	85	63.0	983	55.9	585	96.9
Dowry/Bride price not paid	296	76.9	937	52.3	638	92.7
Migration status						
Less than 1 Year	18	94.4	57	39.3	32	100
1-5 Years	107	84.9	471	48.3	279	95.3
Over 5 years	136	75.4	956	61.2	630	96.9
Lived all her time	222	70.6	796	54.2	549	91.9
Earns Money						
Earns money	304	84.8	1,561	56.5	1,017	97.3
Does not earn Money	179	60.9	715	53.2	471	89.4
Uganda	483		2,276		1,488	

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.6: Prevalence of economic violence against women by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Ability to spend her earnings			Ever given up/ refused a job for money because your husband/ partner (%)	Husband/partner ever refused to give you money for household expenses (%)	Experience one of the three forms of Economic violence (%)
	Self/Own Choice	Forced to give part or all of your earnings to partner	Don't know			
Sub-Region						
Kampala	81.5	11.9	6.6	13.7	23.3	42.2
Buganda South	88.8	6.7	4.5	15.6	29.7	37.7
Buganda North	86.8	11.8	1.4	24.4	36.6	56.1
Busoga	57.0	19.0	24.0	4.1	19.3	35.9
Bukedi	75.5	22.6	1.8	14.1	35.0	58.4
Elgon	83.2	11.9	4.9	13.6	25.1	51.1
Teso	81.5	16.1	2.4	1.4	13.2	27.5
Karamoja	11.1	41.6	47.4	1.6	16.1	51.2
Lango	27.2	70.3	2.6	18.5	20.4	80.4
Acholi	82.5	17.5	0.0	1.4	9.7	25.0
West Nile	76.6	18.4	5.0	8.5	38.9	55.7
Bunyoro	26.7	59.2	14.2	8.1	20.6	65.2
Tooro	79.4	14.4	6.1	8.0	28.1	43.5
Ankole	83.3	16.7	0.0	13.3	36.2	50.5
Kigezi	89.4	6.4	4.2	6.3	16.2	26.6
Residence						
Rural	68.5	22.3	9.2	8.9	23.4	45.1
Urban	68.7	26.3	5.0	13.1	28.2	52.6
Age group						
15-19	56.2	27.7	16.2	10.9	16.3	44.6
20-24	65.2	27.6	7.2	11.3	20.5	46.9
25-29	71.0	20.9	8.2	10.5	20.7	42.3
30-34	70.3	23.1	6.6	10.6	28.4	51.5
35-39	67.2	25.1	7.7	9.5	30.8	52.5
40-44	76.0	15.4	8.6	8.3	27.3	41.5
44-49	67.1	23.5	9.4	11.7	28.2	48.4
50-54	69.0	27.4	3.7	4.8	25.4	52.0
55-59	68.5	21.6	10.0	4.5	24.0	42.3
15-49	68.5	23.4	8.0	10.1	24.7	47.2
Not Youth	69.8	22.5	7.7	9.3	28.5	49.1
Youth (18-30)	67.1	24.4	8.5	10.7	20.4	44.9
Education Attainment						
Never Attended	54.8	30.2	15.0	7.1	26.7	51.7
Primary	69.4	23.6	7.0	10.3	25.9	47.5
Secondary	77.1	16.4	6.6	12.6	20.5	43.8
Tertiary	72.9	25.1	2.0	4.3	21.0	42.0
University	88.4	11.6	0.0	10.7	3.5	24.9
Disability status						
No disability	68.9	24.1	6.9	9.7	23.2	46.5
With disability	64.3	15.6	20.1	12.3	40.1	53.7
Ethnicity						

Background Characteristics	Ability to spend her earnings			Ever given up/ refused a job for money because your husband/ partner (%)	Husband/partner ever refused to give you money for household expenses (%)	Experience one of the three forms of Economic violence (%)
	Self/Own Choice	Forced to give part or all of your earnings to partner	Don't know			
Acholi	73.4	20.9	5.7	1.5	11.0	28.8
Alur	62.9	19.0	18.0	11.2	31.9	56.2
Baganda	86.6	10.2	3.2	18.3	34.0	48.1
Bagisu	90.9	4.1	5.0	18.9	28.7	51.1
Bakonzo	80.9	19.1	0.0	1.7	46.1	61.1
Banyankore	83.0	13.3	3.7	17.4	34.7	48.6
Banyoro	32.7	56.7	10.6	6.1	22.5	66.4
Basoga	59.4	17.7	22.9	8.5	22.7	39.6
Batoro	69.9	18.1	12.0	15.0	18.9	41.8
Iteso	77.6	18.1	4.3	2.5	18.8	34.7
Lango	39.7	58.2	2.1	15.3	18.5	68.6
Lugbara	75.9	20.8	3.4	10.0	43.7	55.6
Religion						
Anglican	73.5	19.7	6.8	9.6	23.8	43.5
Catholic	64.9	26.1	9.0	8.2	23.5	47.6
Muslim	71.2	15.9	12.9	15.4	29.8	49.8
SDA	71.3	24.5	4.2	12.9	32.0	51.3
Pentecostal/Born Again	70.5	26.8	2.7	12.8	21.8	47.1
Marital status						
Married Monogamous	66.5	26.1	7.4	9.2	20.4	46.0
Married polygamous	66.3	22.1	11.6	8.1	31.9	48.9
Living with man-Monogamous	73.8	23.5	2.7	14.5	22.8	50.2
Living with man-Polygamous	80.5	15.2	4.4	10.6	46.5	54.8
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	71.4	10.8	17.8	11.5	21.6	35.9
Dowry/Bride price payment						
Dowry/Bride price paid	67.2	26.5	6.4	8.5	20.4	46.8
Dowry/Bride price not paid	69.7	20.6	9.6	10.0	25.3	44.2
Migration status						
Less than 1 Year	64.0	22.1	13.8	17.0	10.9	43.9
1-5 Years	69.9	25.4	4.7	10.1	22.2	46.2
Over 5 years	72.2	24.0	3.8	12.2	31.5	53.1
Lived all her time	62.5	21.0	16.5	6.0	17.5	39.2
Earns Money						
Earns money	72.8	27.0	0.3	10.5	27.7	51.9
Does not earn Money	58.3	14.8	26.9	8.8	18.3	36.0
Uganda	68.5	23.4	8.1	10.0	24.7	47.1

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 4.7: Percentage of women who have experienced violence at the workplace

Background Characteristics	Women who have experienced violence at the workplace in the 12 months		Percent who experienced different forms of work place Violence					
	Ever Experienced (%)	No of women	Verbal Abuse	Received Verbal or Written threats	Physical Harm	Physical Assault or Attack	Any of the workplace acts	Women with Workplace violence in last 12 months
Residence								
Rural	9.2	1,200	81.7	28.1	20.4	15.0	84.6	114
Urban	5.1	456	94.7	62.9	23.0	25.9	94.7	24
Dowry/Bride price paid								
Dowry/Bride paid	6.1	742	89.3	40.6	18.7	14.8	89.3	50
Dowry/Bride not paid	6.9	583	83.8	34.4	27.6	23.7	88.8	44
Migration status								
1-5 Years	10.4	329	79.4	24.5	10.4	21.5	83.1	34
Over 5 years	7.6	778	87.5	38.2	22.9	9.9	89.1	64
Lived all her time	7.3	508	82.3	37.4	25.8	21.3	84.6	38
All Women who earn money	8.0	1,656	84.0	34.3	20.9	16.9	86.4	138

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

CHAPTER 5: PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD AND FORCED FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Main Findings

- The prevalence of sexual abuse before the age of 15 years in Uganda, was 59%. Women who had never attended school (67%) are much more likely compared those with higher education levels. In most cases only one perpetrator was mentioned, usually a stranger (12%).
- One in three girls below the age of 15 (33%) were forced into their first sex encounter. Nationally, the younger a woman's age at first sex, the greater the likelihood that her sexual initiation was forced.

5.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the magnitude of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation against children in Uganda. Early sexual abuse is a highly sensitive issue that is difficult to explore in survey situations. Because of this, two different approaches were used. First, respondents were asked whether anyone in their family had ever touched them sexually, or made them do something sexual that they did not want to, before the age of 15 years. The interviewers proceeded to enquire about other possible perpetrators of sexual abuse prior to the age of 15 years: a relative; someone at work or school; a friend or neighbour; or someone else. If the respondent had been sexually abused during childhood, additional information was collected about the event: her age when it first happened; the perpetrator's age, and whether the event happened once or twice, a few times or many times.

Four types of sexual abuse are included: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, forced sex, and pressured sex. Sexual exploitation includes childhood experiences of sex exchanged for material support or other help. This section further describes the context in which sexual abuse against children occurs as well as children's service knowledge and utilization.

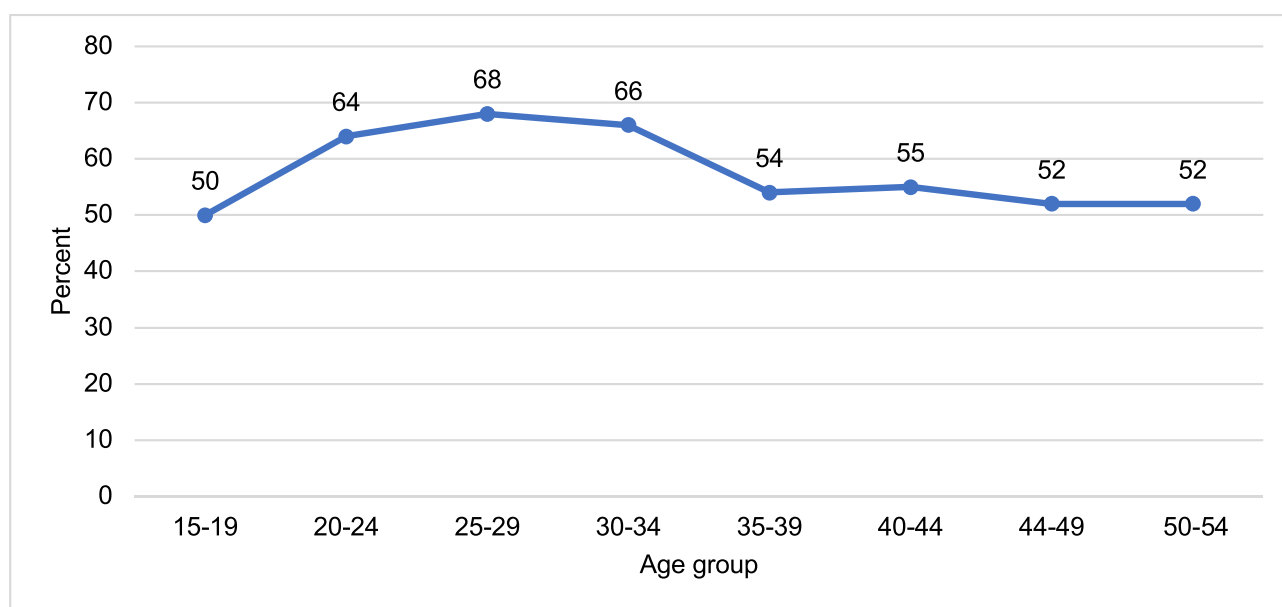
The prevalence of each of the four types of sexual abuse are also described along with ages at first experience of sexual abuse and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual abuse. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same type of sexual abuse, more than one type of sexual abuse, or both. Prevalence of forced or pressured first sex, including forced or pressured sexual debut, are also presented.

5.1 Sexual abuse before 15 years

In their lives, many women experience different forms of violence from relatives, other people that they know, and/or from strangers. Table 5.1 shows that in Uganda, six in every ten women (59%) experienced sexual violence before the age of 15. i.e. if anyone in their family ever touched them sexually, or made them do something sexual that they did not want to. Half of these women (57%) wanted to have sex at that age. However, experience of sexual abuse before the age of 15 varies by selected background characteristics:

- Women who have never attended school (67%) are much more likely to experience sexual abuse before the age of 15 compared those with higher education levels.
- Women without disability are more likely to have experienced sexual violence before the age of 15 and are more likely to have wanted it compared to those with disability. Those with disability were more likely to have been forced at their sexual act before the age of 15 (44%).
- Sexual abuse before the age of 15 is lower now compared to the last 30 years. As shown in figure 5.1, women age 20-34 were more likely to have reported sexual abuse before age 15 compared to those age 15-19.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of women who experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 by current age



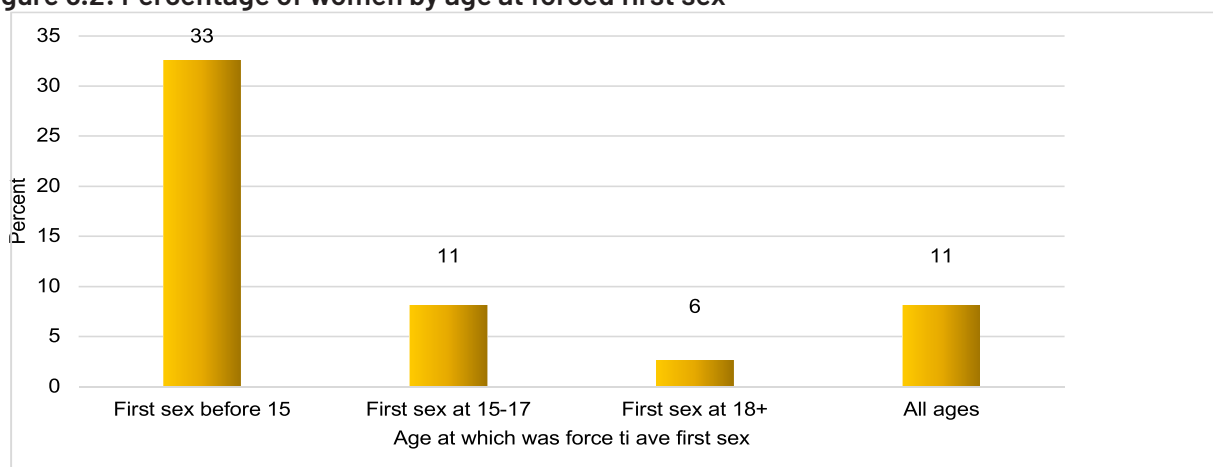
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

5.2 Forced first sex

The VAWG survey sought to establish if women had experienced violence before the age of 15 years that is childhood sexual violence. To explore the degree to which this first intercourse was fully voluntary, respondents were asked whether they would describe their first experience of sexual intercourse as something that they had wanted to happen, that they had not really wanted to happen but that had happened anyway (coerced), or that they had been forced to do.

One in every ten women irrespective of age were forced at their first sexual encounter. One in three girls below the age of 15 (33%) were forced into their first sex encounter this is five times higher compared to women who were forced when they were 18 years and above. (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Percentage of women by age at forced first sex



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The background characteristics of women who were forced to have their first sex encounter are varied as shown in table 5.2:

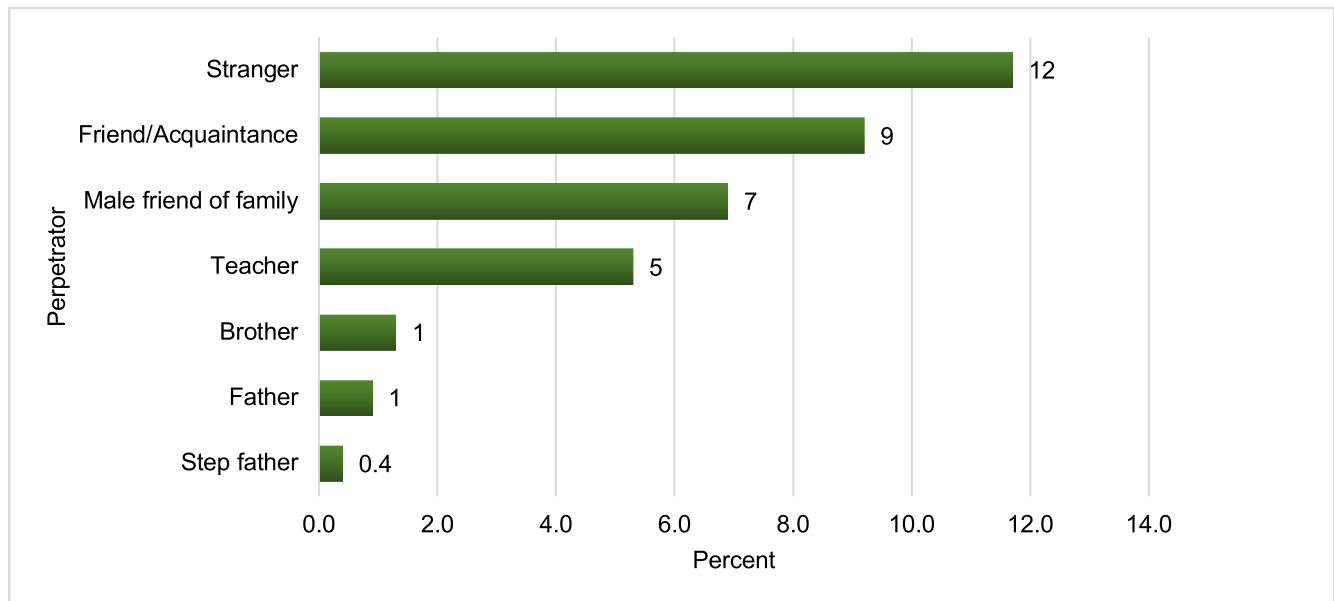
- The highest proportion of women that were forced to have their first sex before the age of 15 were reported in North Buganda (61%). West Nile had the percentage of children (age 15-17) that were forced to have their first sex while Bukedi region had the highest percentage among women age 18 plus (23%) and among all women irrespective of age (25%).
- The women in urban areas were more likely to report that they were forced to have their first sex before the age of 15 (35%) compared to the rural counter parts (33%).
- Women with a disability were twice as likely to report that their first sex was forced as children (age 15-17). As adults age 18 plus they were thrice times (16%) more likely to report that their first sex was forced compared to those without disability (5%). On the other hand, irrespective of age, again women with a disability were twice as likely (22%) to report that their first sex encounter was forced compared to those without disability (10%).
- In terms of ethnicity, the Lugbara (23%), Alur (20%) and Bagisu (19%) women were most likely to report that their first sexual encounter was forced irrespective of age. However, the half of the Baganda women (55%) report that their first sex was forced before the age of 15.
- Regarding the religious affiliation, Muslim women had the highest percentage of women reporting forced first sex irrespective of age (18%), half (51%) were forced before the age of 15.
- About two in every ten women who are currently living with a man in a polygamous union (19%) or currently separated with spouse (19%) were more likely to report forced first sex irrespective of age. This also ties in with women in marriages without payment of dowry/bride price.
- More women who were forced at their first sex encounter had recently moved to their current place of residence (18%) compared to those who have lived all their lives in the same village (11%).
- Finally, women who are currently earning money were more likely to report that their first sexual encounter was forced before the age of 15 (36%) compared to those who do not earn money (29%).

5.3 Perpetrators of childhood sexual violence

Childhood sexual violence was more likely (41%) to have been perpetrated by a person other than a father, stepfather, teacher, male family friend, stranger or acquaintance.

Figure 5.2 shows that 12% of the women reported to have experienced early childhood sexual violence by strangers followed by 9% and 7% for friends and male family friends respectively.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of women by age at forced first sex



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected background characteristics

Urban women were more likely (14%) to have experienced childhood sexual violence perpetrated by strangers, than those in rural areas (11%). Rural women on the other hand were more likely (10%) to have experienced childhood sexual violence perpetrated by a friend/ acquaintance compared to those in urban (6%).

Perpetration of sexual violence to girls before the age 15 by women's fathers was not reported in most of the regions except in West Nile (5%) sub regions. Step fathers in Acholi sub region (4%) were more likely to perpetrate sexual violence to girls before the age of 15, while there was no report in any other region.

Interestingly, women in Kampala were more likely (5%) to have experienced childhood sexual violence perpetrated by their siblings, followed by those in West Nile (3%).

More women in Acholi were more likely (12%) to have experienced violence perpetrated by teachers, followed by those in Buganda North (11%) and Kampala (4%).

Sexual violence by a male family friend was more likely to have been experienced by women in North Buganda (14%) followed by Busoga (11%).

Perpetration of sexual violence by the one's father was only reported by rural women (1%).

5.4 Discussion

Since more half of the women had sex before the age of 15 years and more than half of these wanted to have sex. This points to the fact that the message of sex before marriage can be effectively inculcated in the minds of the girls at a younger age through the existing sex education programs and religious teachings.

Further research is required to understand the effect of forced first sex on the woman's current status in life on issues such as migration status, income earning status, educational attainment and dowry/bride price payment.

Table 5.1: Percentage of woman reporting sexual violence before age 15 and whether it was wanted, by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Sexual violence before 15	Ever partnered Women	Whether first sex was forced:				Total	Ever partnered Women
			Wanted to have sex	Did not want but had sex	Forced to have sex			
Residence								
Rural	61.0	254	58.0	9.6	32.4	100.0	232	
Urban	54.1	65	55.6	9.9	34.6	100.0	64	
Age group								
15-19	49.8	27	58.6	2.0	39.4	100.0	35	
20-24	63.5	52	55.2	11.5	33.3	100.0	44	
25-29	68.4	51	59.2	17.0	23.9	100.0	47	
30-34	66.3	38	51.5	4.3	44.2	100.0	39	
35-39	54.1	50	60.9	9.4	29.7	100.0	36	
40-44	54.5	37	51.0	17.5	31.5	100.0	39	
44-49	51.7	32	59.0	9.2	31.8	100.0	24	
50-54	52.0	20	72.1	3.1	24.8	100.0	21	
55-59	78.1	12						
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	67.3	73	57.4	15.4	27.2	100.0	66	
Primary	59.1	173	57.7	9.2	33.1	100.0	202	
Secondary	55.4	59	53.4	0.0	46.6	100.0	26	
Disability status								
No Disability	60.0	284	58.5	9.8	31.7	100.0	268	
With Disability	54.1	35	47.6	8.3	44.0	100.0	28	
Ethnicity								
Acholi	45.5	39	68.9	11.4	19.7	100.0	22	
Baganda	76.4	32	41.8	2.9	55.3	100.0	24	
Basoga	40.4	47	53.6	17.6	28.8	100.0	24	
Lango	63.0	20	74.0	12.0	14.0	100.0	22	
Religion								
Anglican	50.4	89	55.9	13.3	30.8	100.0	83	
Catholic	64.6	141	61.0	9.7	29.3	100.0	121	
Muslim	57.3	44	44.1	4.8	51.1	100.0	41	
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	70.3	38	63.6	6.3	30.2	100.0	34	
Marital status								
Living with man-Monogamous	62.3	83	57.1	14.9	27.9	100.0	54	
Separated	64.2	88	48.5	1.4	50.1	100.0	38	
Widowed	43.7	57	57.9	4.8	37.3	100.0	21	
Dowry/Bride payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	46.7	62	75.8	5.3	18.9	100.0	87	
Dowry/Bride price not paid	60.5	191	55.9	12.2	31.9	100.0	126	
Migration status								
1-5 Years	73.0	70	44.7	7.6	47.7	100.0	47	
Over 5 years	57.5	81	59.4	12.2	28.5	100.0	127	
Lived all her time	53.5	159	62.1	8.0	29.9	100.0	112	
Income earning status								
Earns money	64.4	183	53.1	11.2	35.8	100.0	181	
Does not earn Money	53.0	136	63.4	7.5	29.1	100.0	114	
Uganda	59.4	319	57.3	9.7	33.0	100.0	295	

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 5.2: Percentage of woman reporting forced first experience of sexual intercourse by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	First sex before 15		First sex at 15-17		First sex at 18+		All ages	
	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex before 15	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex at 15-17	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex at 18+	Forced to have sex	Women who have ever had sex
Sub-Region								
Kampala	*	*	5.0	37	4.0	66	6.5	112
Buganda South	*	*	3.5	64	3.3	48	6.9	125
Buganda North	60.5	24	20.8	78	10.6	72	21.7	174
Busoga	26.0	27	6.9	105	2.7	62	7.8	201
Bukedi	34.7	32	21.9	81	22.8	41	24.5	155
Elgon	32.0	42	18.9	102	12.4	68	19.3	212
Teso	*	*	7.7	77	2.5	65	6.3	151
Karamoja	*	*	8.1	33	10.7	68	9.7	103
Lango	18.3	21	2.8	89	0.0	63	3.3	173
Acholi	14.2	25	7.7	102	2.0	43	7.2	170
West Nile	40.0	40	26.0	87	10.9	79	23.0	206
Bunyoro	*	*	7.1	58	3.9	59	7.2	129
Tooro	16.4	26	3.5	77	2.7	71	5.2	174
Ankole	*	*	7.3	50	0.4	123	5.1	185
Kigezi	*	*	3.6	40	3.3	96	5.3	139
Residence								
Rural	32.4	232	10.9	836	5.9	738	11.3	1,815
Urban	34.6	64	11.4	244	4.5	286	10.5	594
Age group								
15-19	39.4	35	9.6	150	2.9	26	13.8	211
20-24	33.3	44	6.7	186	4.6	201	8.3	431
25-29	23.9	47	11.4	169	6.9	206	10.7	422
30-34	44.2	39	8.0	155	6.5	165	10.8	360
35-39	29.7	36	16.1	139	4.6	131	12.5	307
40-44	31.5	39	12.2	94	4.5	116	11.2	251
44-49	31.8	24	15.1	88	5.7	79	12.6	195
50-54	24.8	21	11.4	57	1.2	58	8.6	136
55-59	*	*	15.8	42	11.4	42	16.7	96
15-49	32.5	285	10.8	1,038	5.2	982	10.9	2,313
Youth (18-30)	31.2	115	9.2	483	6.1	489	10.1	1,088
Education Attainment								
Never Attended	27.2	66	14.5	197	8.9	169	13.9	436
Primary	33.1	202	9.2	678	4.3	483	10.8	1,366
Secondary	46.6	26	15.5	179	5.9	274	11.4	480
Tertiary	*	*	6.5	13	5.8	60	5.7	76
University	32.9	296	0.0	10	2.2	38	1.7	48
Disability status								
No Disability	31.7	268	10.1	977	4.5	944	10.1	2,196
With Disability	44.0	28	20.7	101	16.3	80	21.9	211
Ethnicity								
Acholi	19.7	22	5.9	99	4.0	49	6.9	170
Alur	*	*	24.5	20	*	*	19.7	44
Baganda	55.3	24	8.0	91	2.0	99	10.7	214

Background characteristics	First sex before 15		First sex at 15-17		First sex at 18+		All ages	
	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex before 15	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex at 15-17	Forced to have sex	Women reporting 1st sex at 18+	Forced to have sex	Women who have ever had sex
Bagisu	26.8	30	18.6	99	15.5	44	19.2	173
Banyankore	*	*	11.5	71	0.9	144	7.5	233
Banyoro	*	*	8.7	35	1.9	32	7.1	79
Basoga	28.8	24	10.7	84	3.9	55	10.4	167
Batoro	*	*	5.2	35	2.0	38	5.1	82
Iteso	*	*	9.0	94	4.5	70	8.0	179
Lango	14.0	22	5.0	98	0.0	69	4.3	189
Lugbara	38.5	22	26.7	40	9.9	39	22.6	101
Other	41.4	78	12.9	290	9.4	359	13.9	729
Religion								
Anglican	30.8	83	8.7	317	4.2	345	8.7	748
Catholic	29.3	121	11.4	452	4.4	414	10.5	989
Muslim	51.1	41	15.3	123	8.7	106	17.9	273
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	30.2	34	13.8	151	7.8	136	12.8	321
Marital status								
Never married	47.0	21	9.3	82	12.3	58	15.3	161
Married Monogamous	21.5	73	8.0	400	4.1	480	6.9	958
Married polygamous	33.0	53	12.8	172	4.6	153	12.3	379
Living with man-Monogamous	27.9	54	9.2	127	7.9	87	12.3	268
Living with man-Polygamous	34.1	16	19.3	38	12.3	31	18.7	86
with regular partner-Monogamous	*	*	*	*	*	*	8.1	27
With regular partner-polygamous	*	*	*	*	*	*	24.8	31
Divorced	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.3	20
Separated	50.1	38	16.1	94	6.8	69	19.1	201
Widowed	37.3	21	13.8	56	0.8	48	12.6	125
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	16.2	10	14.8	73	3.2	66	9.5	151
Dowry/Bride payment								
Dowry/Bride price paid	18.9	87	9.9	414	3.6	469	7.5	973
Dowry/Bride price not paid	31.9	126	8.7	421	4.4	372	9.8	924
Migration status								
Less than 1 Year	*	*	15.7	33	5.4	21	18.2	64
1-5 Years	47.7	47	7.9	195	4.6	242	9.7	484
Over 5 years	28.5	127	13.1	424	5.2	401	11.6	954
Lived all her time	29.9	112	10.1	426	6.3	360	10.9	905
Income earning status								
Earns money	35.8	181	10.3	686	5.2	734	10.5	1,602
Does not earn Money	29.1	114	12.2	394	6.1	290	12.2	806
Uganda	33.0	295	11.0	1,080	5.5	1,024	11.1	2,408

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

CHAPTER 6: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS AND WOMEN'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Main Findings

- In majority of settings, women who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, were significantly more likely to report symptoms of ill health than were women who had never experienced partner violence. They were also more likely to report pain or discomfort (58%).
- The prevalence of injury among women who had ever been physically abused by their partner was 41% at the National level. Urban women are more likely (42%) to have ever been injured by their partners than rural women (40%). Half (51%) of ever-injured women reported that they had been injured more than three times and 73% ever needed health care for injuries. Women with disability are more likely to get injured from intimate partner violence.
- In all settings, women who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, reported significantly higher levels of emotional distress and were more likely to have thought of suicide or to have attempted suicide, than were women who had never experienced partner violence.

6.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the VAWG survey on the association between a woman's lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner and selected indicators of physical and mental health. The findings give an indication of the forms of association, and the extent to which different associations are found. Findings on injuries caused directly by physical violence by an intimate partner are also presented in this chapter

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is the most common type of violence targeting women. IPV includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors and these forms of violence often coexist in the same relationship. Living with IPV is associated with serious mental health outcomes such as depression and depressive symptoms. This is a significant public health threat which causes injury, acute and chronic physical and mental health problems. The purpose of the VAWG survey included 1) to describe the lifetime prevalence of IPV, and 2) to examine the association between IPV and physical and mental health well-being, among women utilizing community health services in Uganda.

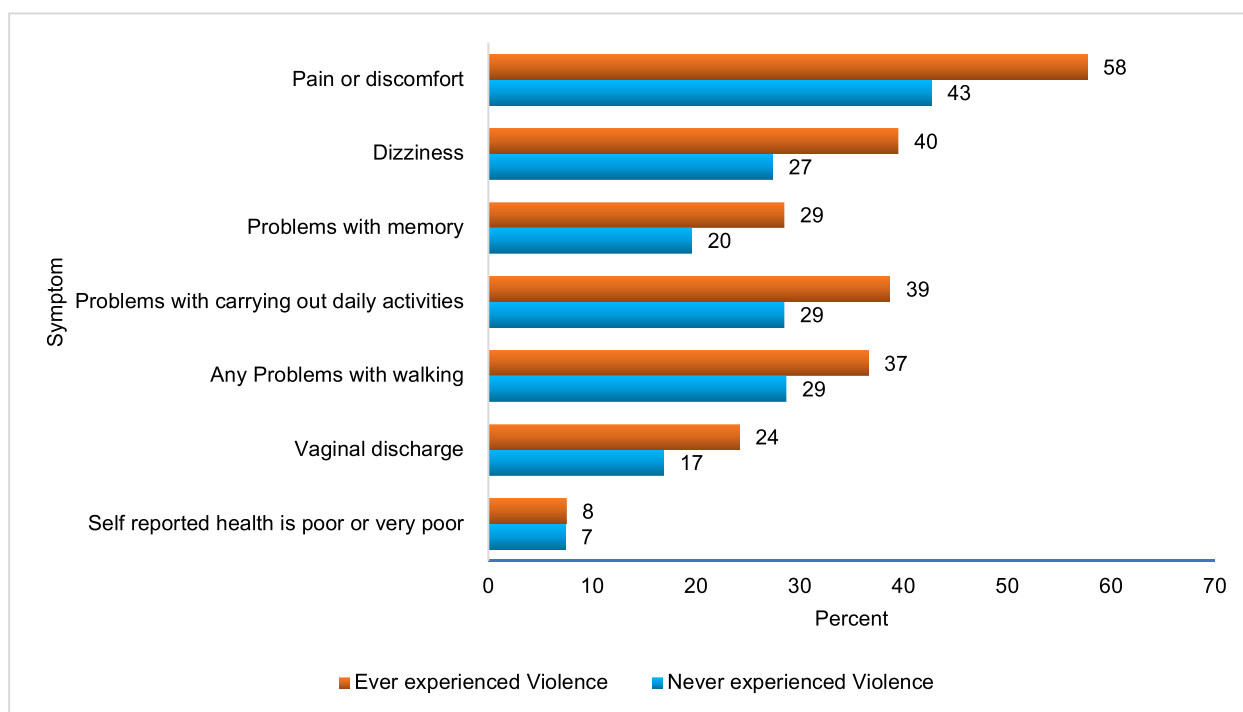
6.1 Women's self-reported health and physical symptoms

All women, regardless of partnership status, were asked whether they considered their general health to be excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor. They were subsequently asked whether they had experienced a number of physical symptoms during the four weeks prior to the interview, including problems with walking, pain, memory loss, dizziness, and vaginal discharge. The percentage of ever-partnered women reporting physical health problems, according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner at some point in their lives, are presented in Table 6.1.

“The challenge is even right now am sick, I feel chest pain I think because of the way he used to kick me, I feel pain in the ribs even this breast (participant touched the breast on the right hand), by the time I left his home this breast had swollen because kicked me. There was a time when he kicked me in the ribs and my mother picked me from his home that was after the death of my child that’s the injury I got, my whole right side was injured. There was a time by breast got swollen I think because of his kicks.” – In-Depth Interview (Female Survivor), Buikwe district.

Generally, women who had experience physical or sexual IPV were more likely to report a selected symptom of illness compared to those who had never experienced violence as illustrated in figure 6.1. In Uganda, the least percent of women self-reported poor or very poor health irrespective of whether they had ever experienced IPV (about one in every ten). This is contractually to other research findings where women who reported violence by an intimate partner were significantly more likely than women who had not experienced violence to report that their general health was poor or very poor. About six in every ten (58%) reported pain or discomfort.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of women by symptom of ill health and experience of physical or sexual IPV



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns of reporting symptoms of illness

Reporting of symptoms of ill health by women who had or had not experienced IPV varies by selected background characteristics:

- Women who have ever experienced violence in the following regions: South Buganda, Busoga, Elgon, West Nile and Ankole were consistently more likely to report symptoms of ill health compared to those who had not experienced violence in the same region. On the other hand, these regions have relatively lower levels of reporting recent severe physical violence as seen in table 3.1a.

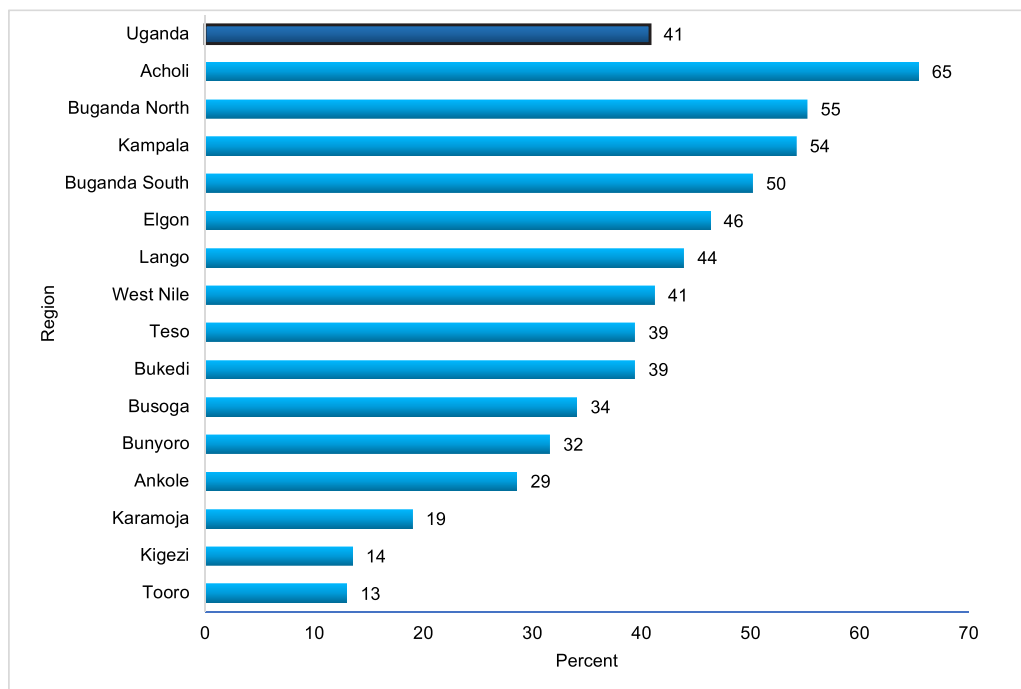
- Despite Acholi region having the highest rates of intimate partner physical and sexual violence (78% and 64% respectively), it had a reverse pattern with more women who have never experienced violence being the ones who are more likely to report symptoms of ill health. Except for feeling dizzy being eight times higher among women who experienced violence compared to those who did not experience violence.

- Women with disability and had experienced violence were generally more likely to report symptoms of ill health compared to their counter parts who had not experienced violence.

6.2 Injuries caused by physical violence by an intimate partner

Women who reported physical violence by an intimate partner were asked whether their partner’s acts had resulted in injuries. Follow-on questions were asked about frequency, types of injuries and whether health services were needed and used. The results in figure 6.2 show that: Urban women are more likely (42%) to have ever been injured by their partners than rural women (40%). The frequency of injuries is higher among women in marriages without dowry/ bride price standing at 15% compared to 13% in Dowry/Bride price marriage. The proportion of women who have experienced injuries varies greatly by region, from 13% in Tooro region to 65% in Acholi region. (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. Women who suffered injuries from physical Intimate Partner Violence by region (%a)



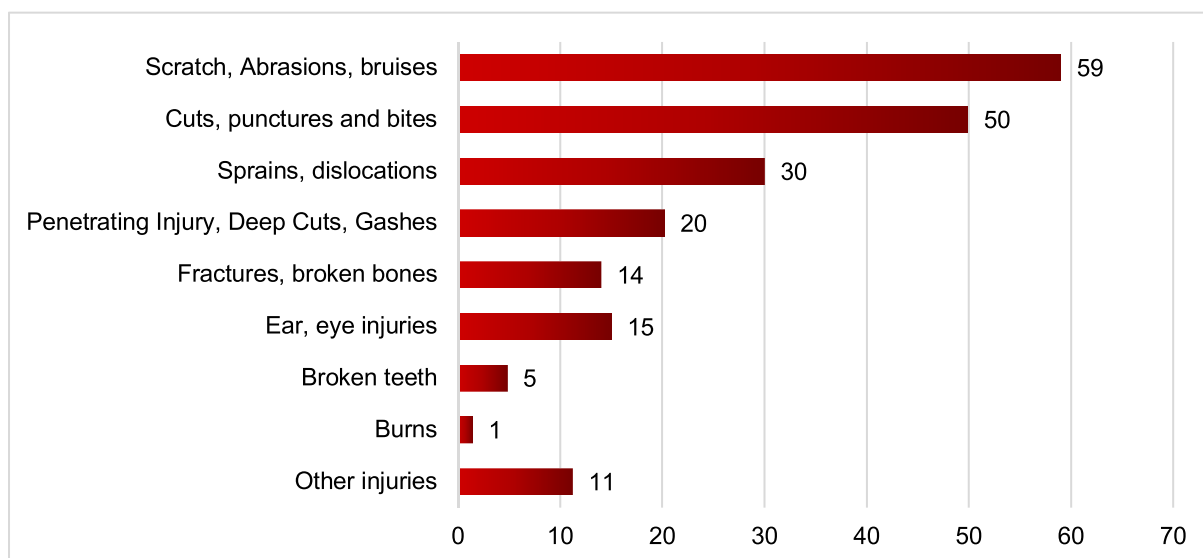
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Types of injuries reported

Scratch, Abrasions, bruises are the most reported type of injury resulting from physical IPV reported by 59% of women while broken teeth (5%) and burns (1%) are the least reported. Note that some women suffered from more than one of the mentioned injuries (Figure 6.3).

Although the majority of ever-injured women reported minor injuries (bruises, abrasions, cuts, punctures, and bites), in some cases more serious injuries were relatively common (Table 6.2). Younger women (15-24 years), rural women, women with disability, non-migrant women and women who do not earn income were more likely to report injuries to the eyes and ears, or suffered fractures as a result of physical violence by a partner.

Figure 6.3: Women who suffered injuries from physical Intimate Partner Violence by type of injuries (%)



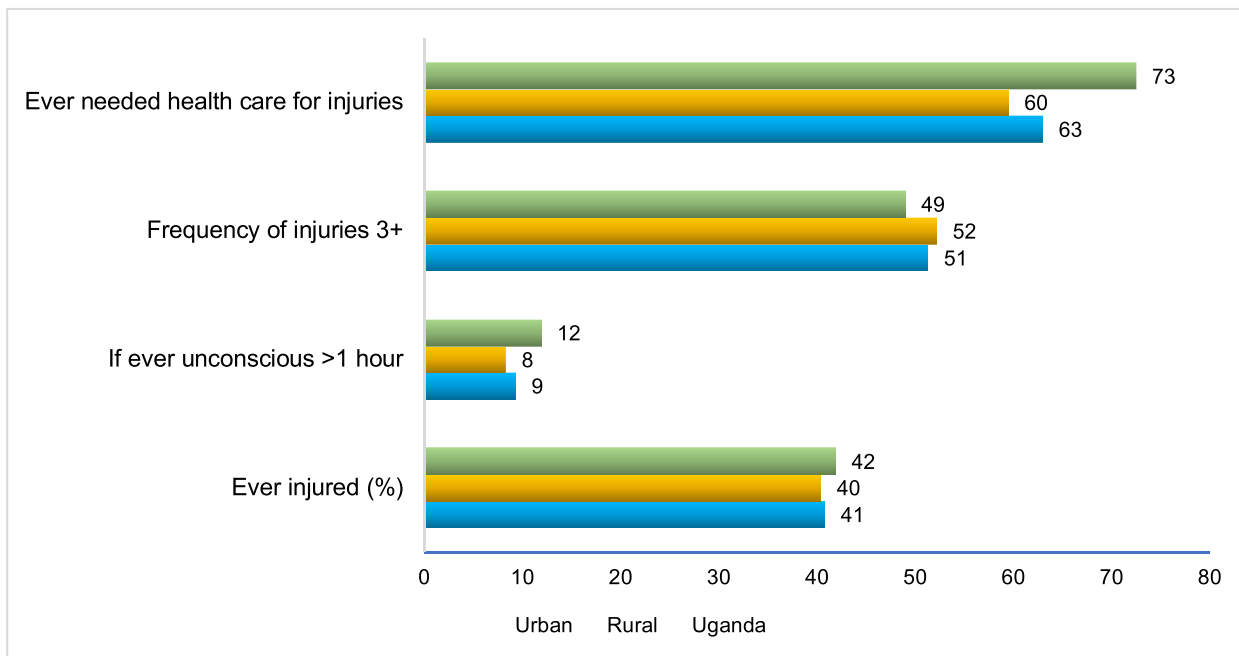
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Frequency and severity of injuries reported

The frequency with which women experienced injury as a consequence of violence (once or twice, 3-5 times, and more than 5 times) varied by place of residence. Figure 6.4 illustrates the frequency and severity of injury from physical Intimate Partner Violence by residence:

- Six in every ten women who experienced violence needed health care for injuries with a higher percentage being in the urban areas (73%) compared to the rural areas (63%). This is irrespective of whether health care was actually received or not.
- On the other hand, half of the women who experienced violence got injuries three or more times and, the rural women were slightly more likely than the urban women to experience injuries multiple times. (52% rural and 49% urban).
- At least one in every ten ever-injured women reported that they had “lost consciousness” because of a violent incident.

Figure 6.4. Frequency and severity of injury from physical Intimate Partner Violence by residence (%)

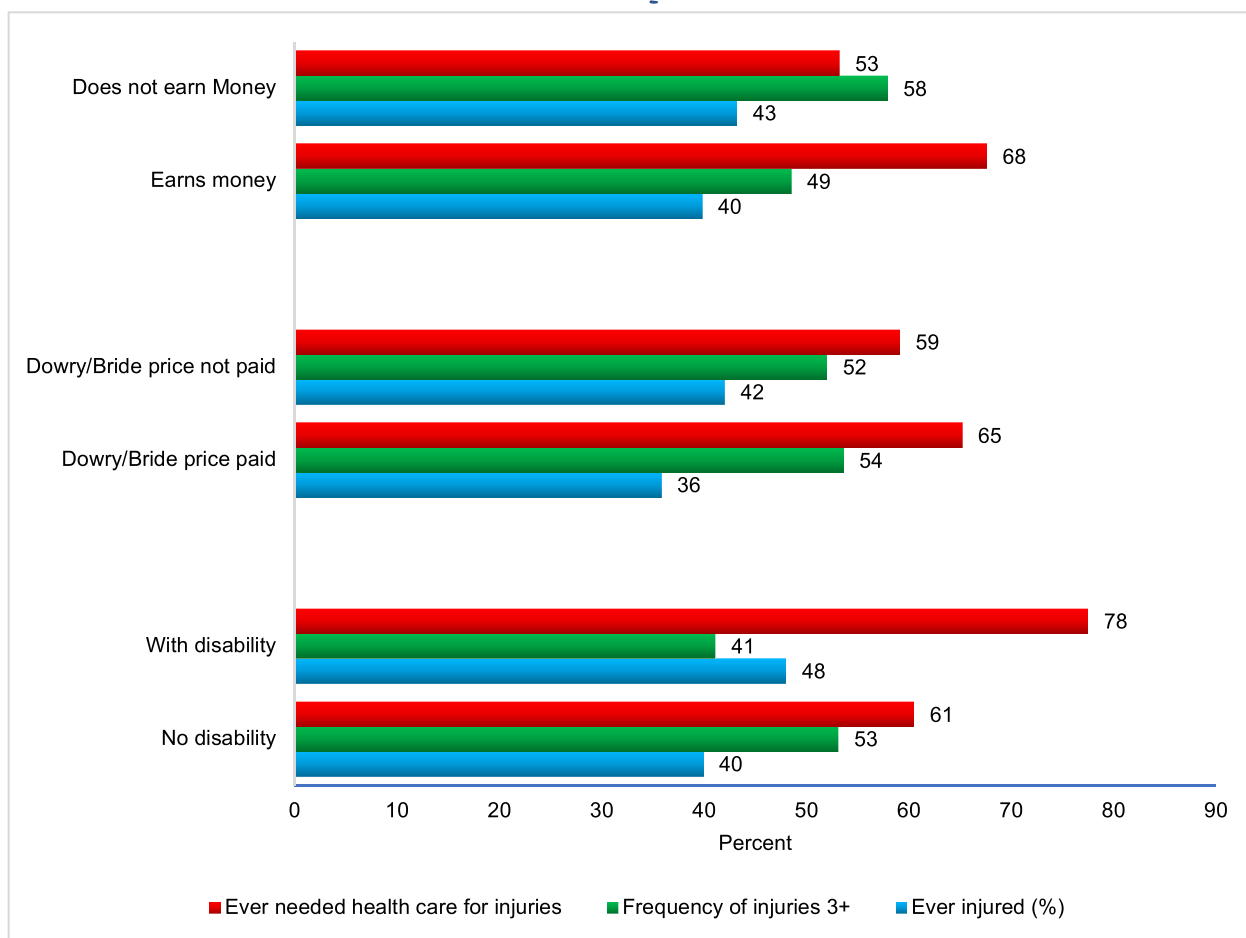


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Further analysis by categories of women who experienced violence and needed health care for injuries inflicted is shown in figure 6.5:

- Although, women who do not earn income are more likely to have three or more injuries, they are less likely to express the need for health care for their injuries compared to those in the urban areas. This may be attributed to lack of money for health care and therefore need to be helped.
- Although women whose dowry/bride price was not paid are more likely to experience intimate partner violence, they are less likely to express the need for health care of injuries inflicted compared to those whose dowry/bride price was paid. This could indicate that the men who have paid dowry/bride price subsequently support the women to get health care for injuries caused.
- Women with disability are more likely to get injured from intimate partner violence although fewer reported injuries to have happened a lot (3 or more times). They are also more likely to need health care compared to women without disability. This is because more women with disability get severe injuries such as fractures, injuries to the eyes and ears.

Figure 6.5. Frequency of injury from physical Intimate Partner Violence and health care need by selected background characteristics (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

6.3 Mental health

Mental health problems, such as depression and anxiety disorders in women, are widely recognized as a consequence of intimate partner violence around the world, but they can also be predictors and risk factors for becoming a victim or perpetrator of intimate partner violence. In the VAWG survey, women were also asked about suicidal thoughts and attempts at any point in their lives.

Figure 6.6 shows the percentage of women who reported having thought about taking their lives and those who reported having attempted to take their lives at some point according to their experience of violence by an intimate partner. There is a clear pattern between experience of intimate partner violence and mental health of women by their background characteristics. In Uganda, one in every five women age 15–59 that experienced violence reported either to have had suicidal thoughts (18%) or attempted suicide (22%). Additionally, women who had experienced violence were twice as likely to report suicidal thoughts compared to those never experienced violence, 18% and 7% respectively.

Figure 6.6. Percentage of women with suicidal thoughts and those who attempted suicide by experience of intimate partner violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The findings also reveal that having thoughts about suicide vary by selected background characteristics as shown in table 6.3:

- Nearly half of the women who experienced intimate partner violence in Teso region had suicidal thoughts (45%) while Karamoja region had the lowest at 3%. By tribe, the itesots still had the highest percentage of women who experienced intimate partner violence and reported suicidal thoughts at 45%.
- Urban women who experienced intimate partner violence were more likely to report suicidal thoughts compared to their rural counterparts (22% versus 16%).
- Women with disability who experienced intimate partner violence were more likely to have suicidal thoughts (24%) compared to those without disability (17%). Among those who never experienced violence, women with disability are also much more likely to report suicidal thoughts (12%) compared to those without disability (7%).
- In terms of religion, the Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical women were most likely to have suicidal thoughts irrespective of their experience of intimate partner violence.
- As regards marriage, violated women living with a man in polygamous union were most likely to have suicidal thoughts (24%) and on the other women who have never experienced violence and are either divorced/separated are more likely to have suicidal thoughts.

6.4 Discussion

Half of the women who experienced violence got injuries three or more times, this is an indication that it is the same violent partner whose behavior has not changed and each time they do it, it leads to injuries which puts the woman's health in danger. This frequency being higher in the rural coupled with the rural women being more likely to report severe injuries, action needs to be made especially for the rural areas.

Further qualitative research is needed to fully understand the results of women that reported loss of consciousness after a violent attack, since the term "loss of consciousness" may have different meanings in different cultural contexts and languages.

The findings on mental health outcomes are consistent with results from many studies in both developing and industrialized countries, linking suicidal thoughts and behavior with intimate partner violence. In Uganda the main areas of concern are: Teso region, women with disability, Pentecostal women, and separated/widowed women.

6.5 References

Heise L, Ellsberg M, Gottemoeller M. Ending violence against women. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

Ellsberg M et al. Domestic violence and emotional distress among Nicaraguan women: results from a population-based study. *The American Psychologist*, 1999, 54:30–36.

Table 6.1: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting selected symptoms of ill-health, according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Experience of Violence	Self reported health is poor or very poor	Any Problems with walking	Problems with carrying out daily activities	Pain or discomfort	Problems with memory	Dizziness	Vaginal discharge	Total Number of ever partnered women
Sub Region									
Kampala	Never experienced Violence	6.7	22.7	22.2	37.8	81.4	20.1	7.4	60
	Ever experienced Violence	0.0	31.9	38.8	52.2	22.6	22.2	31.2	33
North Buganda	Never experienced Violence	19.4	34.9	39.8	46.5	20.3	24.6	16.4	63
	Ever experienced Violence	9.9	49.6	53.3	71.2	36.7	36.0	25.4	95
South Buganda	Never experienced Violence	0.0	12.7	12.6	26.9	0.0	9.5	10.5	64
	Ever experienced Violence	6.2	21.1	31.8	49.7	10.9	21.8	21.1	54
Busoga	Never experienced Violence	20.7	39.8	29.4	46.5	21.7	9.5	20.8	129
	Ever experienced Violence	26.7	51.4	44.0	61.0	22.1	34.0	20.5	59
Bukedi	Never experienced Violence	0.0	14.9	23.8	46.4	32.2	24.6	16.1	31
	Ever experienced Violence	0.0	18.7	24.2	61.1	28.9	58.7	37.8	108
Elgon	Never experienced Violence	6.0	23.2	17.7	45.5	22.8	42.3	19.2	70
	Ever experienced Violence	12.6	45.7	42.5	65.9	38.9	51.4	21.6	138
Teso	Never experienced Violence	2.9	23.2	28.2	41.2	23.2	39.2	2.7	60
	Ever experienced Violence	4.2	38.2	39.1	55.1	18.4	49.5	21.2	85
Karamoja	Never experienced Violence	5.8	30.5	34.7	58.1	9.6	40.0	4.5	42
	Ever experienced Violence	3.8	54.7	54.4	56.2	25.5	4.2	0.0	64
Lango	Never experienced Violence	3.8	36.5	25.9	26.8	19.4	52.8	3.7	83
	Ever experienced Violence	4.3	37.2	37.7	57.3	35.8	18.2	5.6	77

Characteristic	Experience of Violence	Self reported health is poor or very poor	Any Problems with walking	Problems with carrying out daily activities	Pain or discomfort	Problems with memory	Dizziness	Vaginal discharge	Total Number of ever partnered women
Acholi	Never experienced Violence	2.5	52.2	40.8	48.9	20.7	5.2	20.0	35
	Ever experienced Violence	3.0	37.7	32.5	41.3	19.3	39.0	29.0	125
West Nile	Never experienced Violence	16.1	52.8	57.9	55.2	34.7	11.4	19.1	71
	Ever experienced Violence	21.6	54.5	68.4	64.7	26.1	31.6	24.8	129
Bunyoro	Never experienced Violence	1.0	27.4	27.7	37.6	14.9	27.8	35.1	60
	Ever experienced Violence	5.6	38.2	26.3	68.2	27.9	41.3	24.2	61
Tooro	Never experienced Violence	0.8	17.1	14.0	19.4	5.8	11.7	18.6	108
	Ever experienced Violence	1.7	15.9	10.5	33.8	7.4	29.9	36.0	54
Ankole	Never experienced Violence	0.0	13.8	25.4	48.1	29.7	38.3	22.1	73
	Ever experienced Violence	1.8	21.4	33.3	62.4	38.2	60.8	39.5	109
Kigezi	Never experienced Violence	0.0	10.6	26.2	47.5	20.5	15.1	18.6	59
	Ever experienced Violence	0.0	15.2	21.0	42.7	40.9	44.7	16.0	74
Disability Status									
With disability	Never experienced Violence	47.0	28.7	28.5	42.8	19.6	27.4	16.9	1,009
	Ever experienced Violence	36.3	36.7	38.6	57.7	28.5	39.5	24.2	1,256
Without disability	Never experienced Violence	4.8	71.3	71.5	57.3	80.4	72.6	83.1	1,009
	Ever experienced Violence	3.8	63.4	61.3	42.3	71.5	60.5	75.8	1,256
Uganda	Never experienced Violence	7.4	28.7	28.5	42.7	19.6	27.4	16.9	1,014
	Ever experienced Violence	7.5	36.6	38.7	57.7	28.5	39.5	24.2	1,264

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 6.2: Percentage of different types of injuries among women ever been injured by an intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Cuts, punctures and bites	Scratch, Abrasions, bruises	Sprains, dislocations	Burns	Deep cuts	Ear, eye injuries	Fractures	Broken teeth	Other injuries	Number of women ever injured
Age group										
15-19	50.5	59.5	36.6	0	31.6	22	23.3	7.7	6.7	16
20-24	57.5	66.8	36.4	0	13.5	22.9	12.3	0	8.8	43
25-29	40.2	63.2	26.1	0	16.7	10.3	11	1.4	7.2	56
30-34	45.3	54.6	21.5	0	19	6	4.1	3.4	17.5	74
35-39	45.5	63.4	28.2	1.6	20.6	15.5	10.3	7	16.3	55
40-44	64.5	54.8	37.6	3.0	21	20	15.7	7.3	7	53
44-49	48.9	51.9	22.1	4.0	17.1	12.2	8.6	7.4	4.8	43
50-54	51.3	60	36.1	0.0	29.1	18.8	32.4	2.4	15.2	37
55-59	51.1	55.6	42.3	7.2	25.2	21.9	31.7	14.7	9.2	20
Residence										
Rural	50.2	59.6	34.4	1.6	23.8	15.5	17.7	4.6	10.4	302
Urban	49.2	57.4	18.2	0.8	10.3	13.7	3.9	5.3	13.5	95
Disability status										
No Disability	52.5	61.8	31.4	1.3	20	14.8	13.7	4.8	9.6	337
With Disability	34.4	42.5	22.1	2	21.2	16.2	15.3	4.4	20.7	60
Religion										
Anglican	50.6	49.2	24.2	0	19.5	15.1	12.6	3.6	21.3	99
Catholic	51.8	65.1	34.7	2.8	22.8	14.5	17.3	5.6	5.3	202
Muslim	38.6	47.7	27.4	0	13	19.2	0	5.9	11.2	37
Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical	52.6	63.7	31.2	0	12.4	18.2	14.1	4.3	15.6	47
Dowry/bride price payment										
Dowry/Bride price paid	49.2	61.3	21.8	0.5	18.6	11.6	11.9	4.6	10.6	150
Dowry/Bride price not paid	58.4	61.6	40.8	1.7	26.5	20.9	21	5.5	7	155
Migration status										
1-5 Years	42.4	60.1	26.7	0.0	9.3	9.1	5.6	2.2	16	44
Over 5 years	38.7	53.9	18.2	1.6	16.2	12.9	6.5	3.2	10.9	186
Lived all her time	62.9	64.1	43.5	1.6	27.7	17.8	24.2	7.2	10.7	162
Income earning status										
Earns money	42.9	53.7	23.4	1.7	16.2	13.9	10.1	4.7	11.5	271
Does not earn Money	65.6	70.9	44.7	0.7	29.1	17.0	22.5	5.0	10.6	125
Uganda	49.9	59	30.0	1.4	20.2	15	14	4.8	11.2	397

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 6.3: Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting suicidal thoughts, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Thought about committing Suicide			
	Never experienced violence		Experienced violence	
Sub-Region	%	No of women	%	No of women
Kampala	2.9	60	20.3	33
Buganda South	3.5	64	18.1	54
Buganda North	7.4	63	6.6	95
Busoga	8.9	129	14.7	59
Bukedi	8.0	31	27.4	108
Elgon	9.6	70	23.2	138
Teso	23.4	60	45.0	85
Karamoja	2.9	42	4.8	64
Lango	13.2	83	32.0	77
Acholi	0.0	35	8.3	125
West Nile	7.5	71	11.3	129
Bunyoro	2.5	66	13.0	61
Tooro	1.7	108	7.1	54
Ankole	8.6	73	22.7	109
Kigezi	2.6	59	11.3	74
Place of residence				
Rural	7.1	775	16.3	943
Urban	7.7	239	21.8	322
Age group				
15-19	0.0	74	21.3	63
20-24	6.4	207	17.2	184
25-29	7.4	177	13.9	228
30-34	2.9	140	19.5	219
35-39	11.0	122	16.1	183
40-44	10.5	106	15.9	142
44-49	12.8	87	26.4	113
50-54	5.6	56	22.9	81
55-59	10.8	45	9.8	52
15-49	7.1	969	18.1	1,213
Youth (18-30)	5.9	473	16.2	530
Education Attainment				
Never Attended	9.4	164	16.6	271
Primary	7.5	545	20.2	765
Secondary	7.3	233	11.8	192
Tertiary	1.4	42	6.6	26
Disability status				

Background characteristics	Thought about committing Suicide			
	Never experienced violence		Experienced violence	
No disability	6.9	951	17.0	1,119
With disability	12.0	63	24.1	146
Ethnicity				
Acholi	2.9	46	11.9	114
Baganda	3.9	101	8.5	94
Bagisu	9.8	46	22.1	120
Banyankore	4.5	111	20.1	114
Banyoro	0.0	40	18.2	38
Basoga	12.0	99	13.9	59
Batoro	3.3	53	11.4	22
Iteso	20.5	66	44.9	103
Lango	12.6	86	24.2	87
Lugbara	5.6	29	14.3	68
Other	5.7	289	14.1	405
Religious affiliation				
Anglican	7.7	342	20.5	354
Catholic	6.2	364	16.3	584
Muslim	4.6	123	14.9	132
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	12.9	141	21.4	163
Current marital status				
Married Monogamous	5.5	426	16.3	532
Married polygamous	6.1	129	16.1	250
Living with man-Monogamous	6.4	129	14.0	145
Living with man-Polygamous	6.9	45	23.8	45
Separated	12.6	74	22.1	134
Widowed	14.2	76	22.2	58
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	5.1	97	13.6	58
Dowry/Bride price payment				
Dowry/Bride price paid	7.2	437	74.2	93
Dowry/Bride price not paid	7.3	447	83.8	81
Migration status				
1-5 Years	6.4	243	73.3	28
Over 5 years	9.1	383	76.0	113
Lived all her time	5.6	354	82.6	77
Woman Earns Money				
Earns money	7.8	683	77.8	165
Does not earn Money	5.8	329	78.6	63
Uganda	7.1	1,012	78.0	228

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

CHAPTER 7: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN VIOLENCE BY INTIMATE PARTNERS AND WOMEN'S SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Main Findings

- Ever-pregnant teenagers (age 15-19) who had ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, or both, were significantly more likely to report induced abortions and miscarriages compared to the other age groups that experienced partner violence.
- The proportion of ever-pregnant women who were physically abused during at least one pregnancy was 9.4%. Across the country 7% of women who were physically abused in pregnancy were punched or kicked in the abdomen.
- Women who experienced violence were significantly more likely to have more children than non-abused women. Five percent had no children and 41% had five or more children.
- On the overall, 42% of women who reported physical or sexual violence, or both, by their current or most recent partner were significantly more likely to report that their partner had multiple sexual partners, and are therefore at a higher risk of HIV or STI infection.
- Overall, women whose current or most recent partner was violent were less likely to have asked their partner to use a condom (6%), and to report that their partner had ever refused to use a condom (63%), than were women in non-violent relationships.
- Overall, women whose current or most recent partner was violent were less likely to have used a condom (20%), than were women in non-violent relationships (23%).

7.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings on the association between a woman's lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner and selected indicators of her sexual and reproductive health.

Information was collected about the number of pregnancies and live births, and whether the respondent had ever had a miscarriage, a stillbirth, or an induced abortion. Women were also asked about their use of contraception, and whether they had used condoms to prevent disease. Women who reported a pregnancy were asked about physical violence during pregnancy. The Study also asked women about their partner, for example, whether she suspected that he was unfaithful to her, and whether he had ever refused to use a condom. Although in a cross-sectional survey it is not possible to demonstrate causality between violence and health problems or other outcomes, the findings give an indication of the forms of association, and the extent to which different associations are found by selected background characteristics.

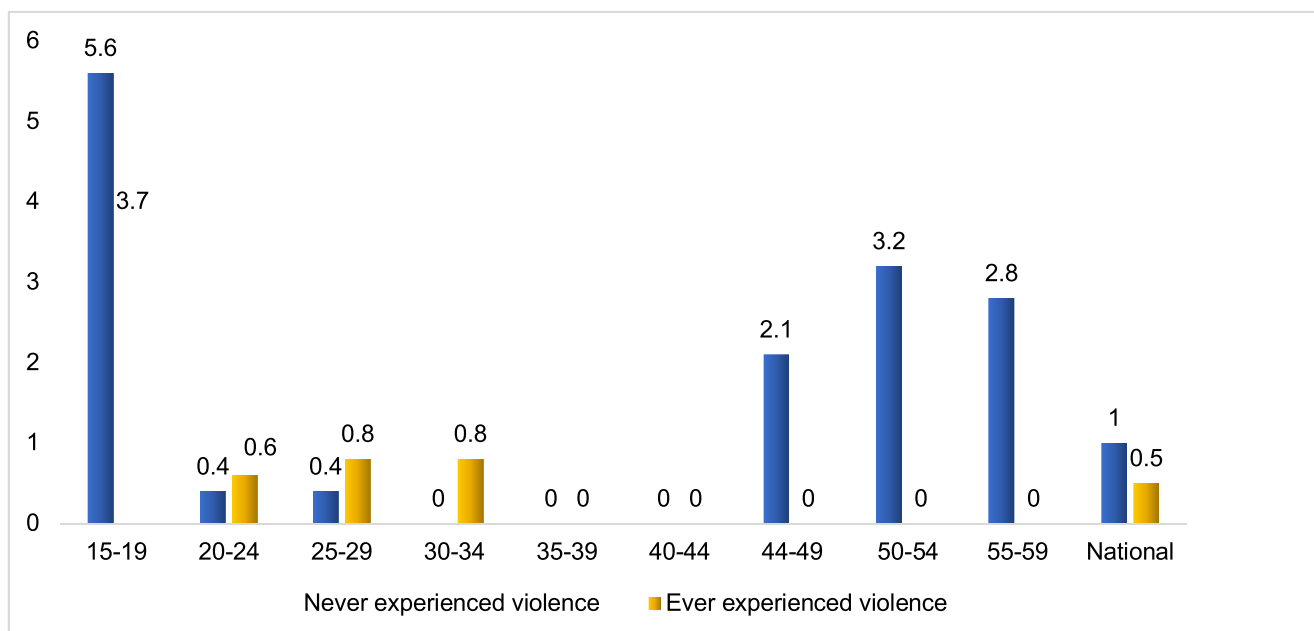
7.1 Induced abortion and miscarriage

Experience of an induced abortion or miscarriage due to intimate partner violence is very low in Uganda one percent among those who have never experienced intimate partner violence and at 0.5 percent among those who have experienced.

The difference was statistically significant at a bivariate level ($Pr = 0.041$) in Uganda Women who have never been abused by their partners are more likely to have an abortion or miscarriage, implying that induced abortions or miscarriages are not associated with experience of violence.

Figure 7.1 shows that induced abortions or miscarriages due to intimate partner violence are highest among the teenager (15-19 years). However more women age 20-34 who have experienced violence are more likely to have had an abortion compared to those who have not faced violence.

Figure 7.1: Percentage of ever-pregnant women reporting having had an induced abortion or miscarriage, according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by age

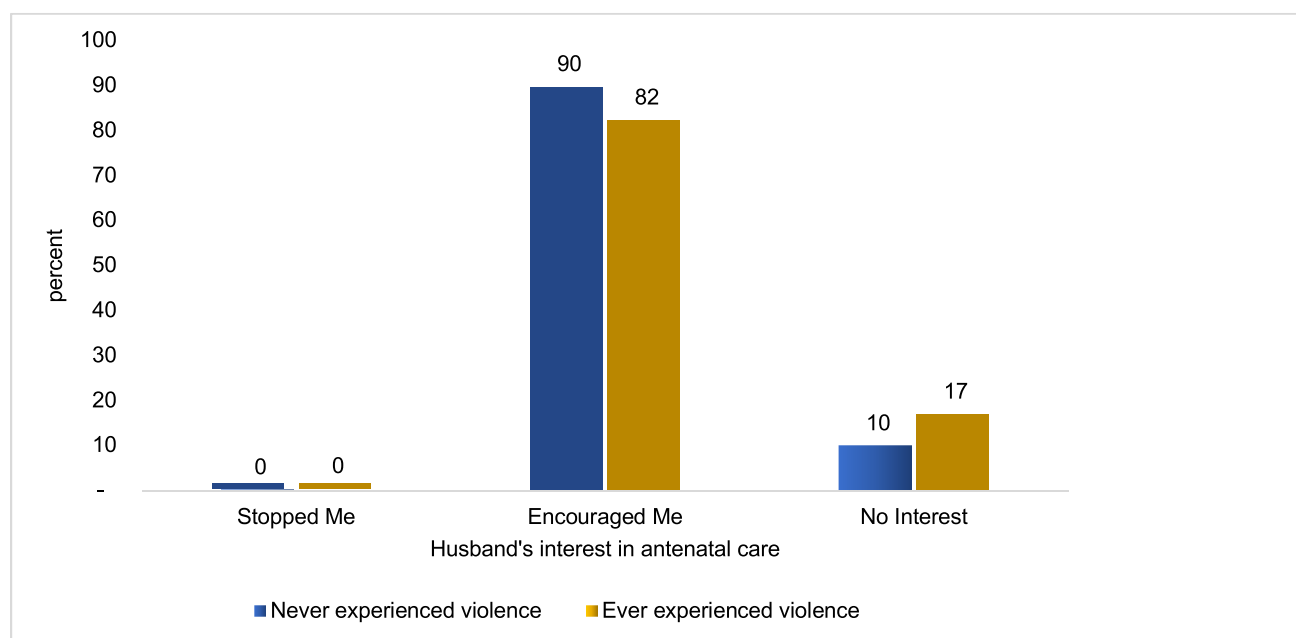


High percentage of women reporting induced abortions or miscarriages and have ever experienced intimate partner violence were observed to be higher among the following: Kampala (3%), Toro (3%), Bunyoro (1%) although Acholi also has a high percentage of two percent (but it is higher among those who have never experienced violence). The percentages are notably high among the following tribes: Bakonzo (9%), Acholi (3%) and Basoga (3%). Variations also exist by religion; the highest percentage is among the Seventh Day Adventists (9%) and Muslims (2%).

7.2 Use of antenatal care services

Women who reported having had a live birth in the past five years were asked whether they had attended an antenatal care service for their last pregnancy. Women were also asked whether their husband/partner stopped her, encouraged her or had no interest in whether she received antenatal care for her pregnancy. Figure 7.2 shows that irrespective of a woman's experience of violence, majority are encouraged by their partners to attend antenatal care. However, more of those who experience abuse are likely to be encouraged to take antenatal care compared to those who have never been abused (90% verse 82% respectively).

Figure 7.2: Percentage of women by husband's interest in antenatal care and experience of intimate partner violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Husbands not being interested in supporting their wives to have antenatal care can be terrible worse figure 7.2 shows that women who have experienced violence are more likely not to be support to have antenatal care, 17% compared to 10% who have never experienced violence. This is also varied across regions and by the level of education attainment of woman as shown in table 7.1. Karamoja region had the highest percentage of violated women reporting that their husband's had no interest in whether they got antenatal care at 30% while Ankole had the least at 2%. In terms of educational attainment, violated women who have never been to school were more likely to report that theirs were not interested in them having antenatal care (18%) compared to 3% with tertiary education.

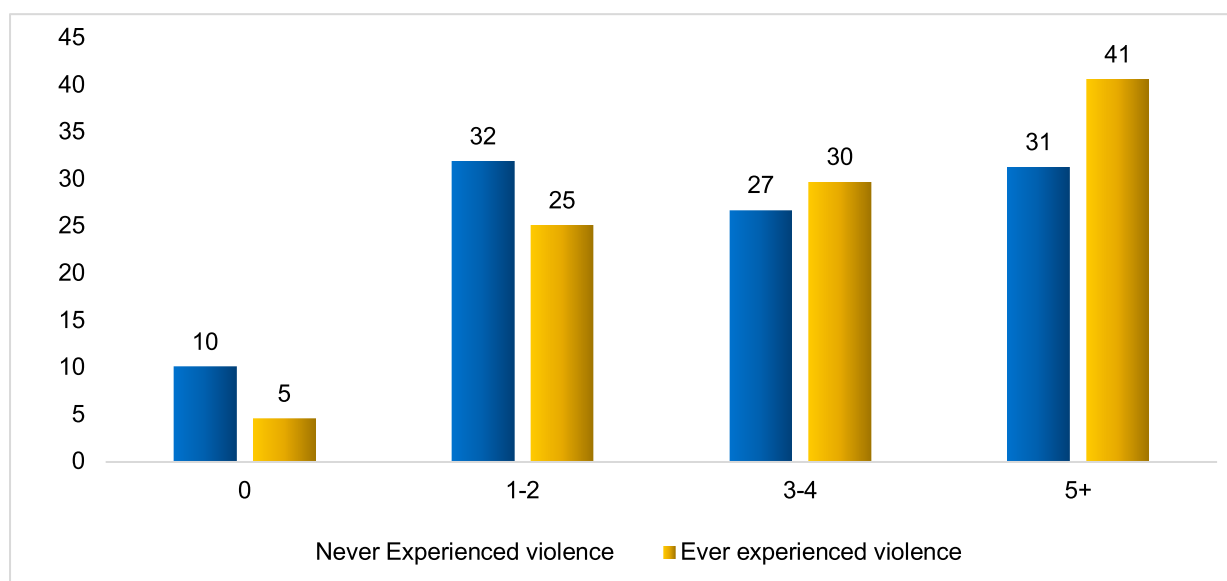
7.3 Violence during pregnancy

The proportion of ever-pregnant women who reported experiencing physical violence during at least one pregnancy was 9.4%. Among women who reported violence during a pregnancy, one in ten (6.9%) were severely abused (kicked or punched in the abdomen).

7.4 Parity

It is likely that women who experienced violence were significantly more likely to have more children than non-abused women. Figure 7.3 shows a clear pattern that the more children a woman in Uganda has, the higher the likelihood of ever having been abused. Table 7.2 shows that the tribe of women seems to have an effect on the level of violence by number of children ever born: the Acholi women with no child have the highest percent that have ever faced violence (12%), while the Alur with 1-2 children have the highest percentage and, in addition, Violence is highest among the banyankole who have 3-4 children.

Figure 7.3: Number of live births reported by ever-partnered women according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

7.5 Risk of Sexually Transmitted Infections, including HIV

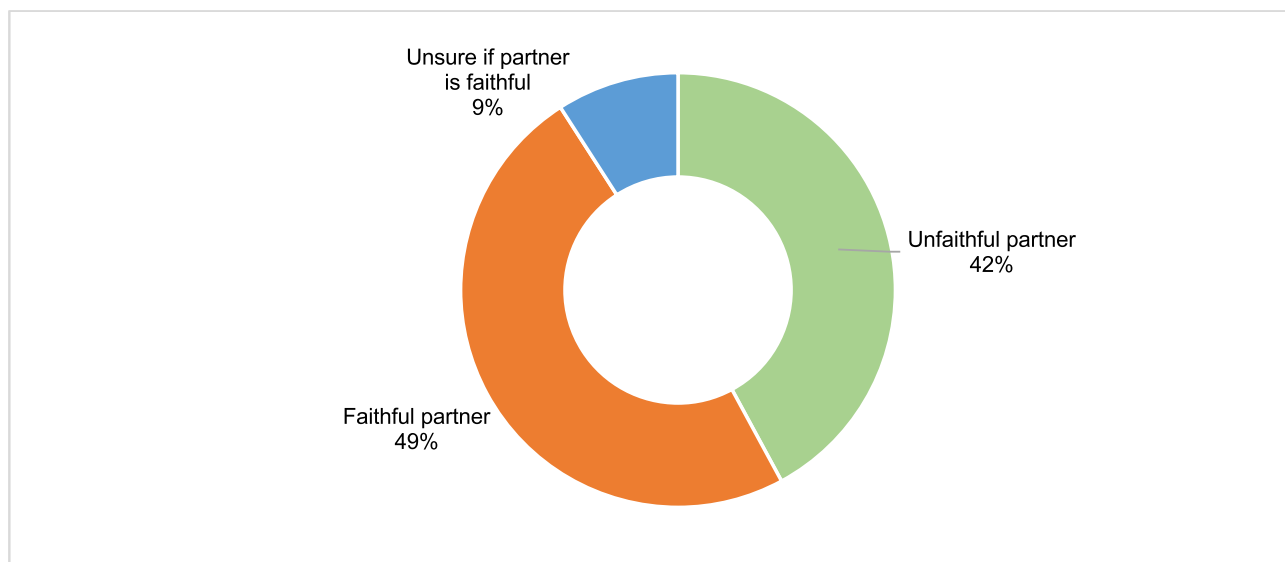
The scope of the VAWG survey did not include to collect biological data on the prevalence of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), it was not possible to explore directly whether there was a significant association between women’s experiences of violence and these infections. In addition, it has been suggested that women’s self-reported STI symptoms are not a reliable indicator of prevalence of STIs. For this reason, the VAWG survey concentrated on exploring the relationship between partner violence and two indirect indicators of risk of HIV or STI infection namely the extent to which the woman knows that her partner has had other sexual partners while being with her, and whether the respondent had ever used a condom with her current or most recent partner.

Ever-partnered women were asked whether their current or most recent partner had had a relationship with any other women while being with her. Respondents had the option to respond affirmatively, to report that their partner might have had other sexual partners, or to report that they knew he had not.

Having an unfaithful partner

Figure 7.4 shows the proportion of women who reported that their partner had had another sexual relationship while they had been together, according to whether this partner had ever been violent towards them. Four in every ten violated women who have ever been married had unfaithful partners (42%) and are therefore at a higher risk of HIV or STI infection.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of ever-married or cohabiting women reporting that their current or most recent partner had been unfaithful according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by that intimate partner



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected characteristics

The proportion of women reporting that their partner had other sexual partners varied widely between backgrounds. Table 7.3 further shows the following variations by selected background characteristics:

- The regions of Teso, Kampala city, Acholi and Bunyoro have more than half of the ever married violated women with a high risk of HIV or STI infection compared to Kigezi that has the lowest percent of 10%.
- The risk of HIV or STI infection among ever married violated women reduces with increasing level of education – 47% among those who have never attended school compared to 35% of those with secondary education.
- Ever married women with disability that have experienced violence had a higher risk of HIV/STI infection (55%) compared to those without disability (41%).
- According to tribe, basoga (56%), Acholi (53%), itesot (51%) ever married violated women have a higher risk of exposure to HIV or STIs.
- The likelihood of HIV/STI risk of infection is thrice as high among violated women in polygamous unions compared to those in monogamous unions.
- Ever partnered violated women where dowry was not paid (47%) are more likely to have unfaithful partners and therefore a higher risk of infection to HIV/STIs compared to those with dowry paid (37%).

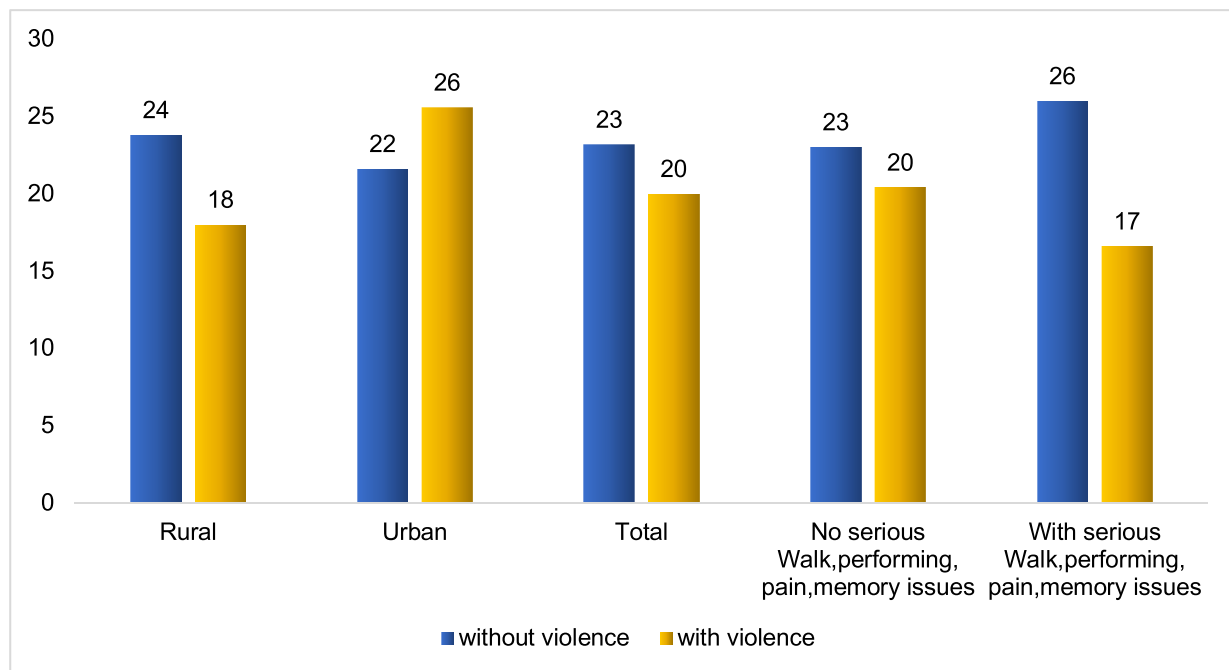
•Finally, ever partnered violated women who earn money (44%) are more likely to have unfaithful partners and therefore a higher risk of infection to HIV/STIs compared to those who do not earn (40%).

Condom use to prevent disease

Ever-partnered women were asked whether they had ever used a condom to prevent disease with their current or most recent partner; if they had ever asked their partner to use a condom, and if their partner had ever refused a request to use a condom.

Figure 7.5 shows that women who have faced violence (20%) are less likely to report condom use, it is worse in the rural areas (18%) and among women with a disability (17%).

Figure 7.5: Reported condom use among ever-married and cohabiting women according to their experience of violence by a current or most recent intimate partner, by place of residence and disability



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected characteristics

Table 7.4 further shows that although reported condom use was low among ever married women who experienced violence on the overall, variations exist by selected background characteristics:

- Regions with the highest proportion of ever married violated women with a high risk of exposure to HIV/STI are those with the lowest percentage of women that ever used a condom to prevent disease. These include: Kigezi (3%), Lango (4%) and Acholi (7%).
- It is consistent that the Langi and Acholi violated women are at a higher risk of HIV or STI infection compared to the other tribes.
- Exposure to HIV/STIs is higher among violated women with no educational attainment as shown by the low proportion of condom use. Exposure to HIV or STIs reduces with increased level of education.
- Violated women in monogamous marriages are at a higher risk of getting HIV or STI infection (one in ten reported condom use to prevent disease) compared to those who are living with a man in a polygamous union (37% used a condom to prevent disease).
- Violated women who have lived all their life in the place of residence were less likely to report condom use to prevent disease (17%) compared to the migrants. Those who have lived in the same place all their life have a higher exposure to HIV or STIs.
- Women who have experienced violence and do not earn money are less likely to use a condom (15%) compared to those who earn money (23%). This implies those who do not earn money have a higher likelihood to get infected with HIV or STIs.

Reported condom use negotiation

Negotiation to use a condom with a partner is an indication of emancipation. However, initiating the discussion can cause violent reactions especially because it can insinuate promiscuity. (1) The survey findings showed that women who have ever experienced violence are more likely to have ever asked their partners to use a condom (6%) compared to four percent that have never asked.

Table 7.4 shows that although less than one in ten women who experienced violence asked their partners to use a condom (6%), only 63% of their partners indeed refused to use a condom. Therefore, condom use is low among violated women and hence a higher risk of exposure to STIs/HIV.

Patterns by selected characteristics

Table 7.5 shows some variations in condom use negotiation by selected background characteristics of women that have experienced violence:

- Women in urban areas are more likely to ask their partners to use a condom (7%) and their partners are less likely to refuse compared to the rural dwellers. (41% in the urban refused compared to 71% in the rural).
- Migrant women are much likely to ask their partners to use a condom compared to those that lived in the same place all their lives. (49% compared to 4%)
- Primary school education seems to have a positive effect on women’s ability to negotiate for condom use. Women with primary education are more than twice as likely to ask their partners to use a condom compared to those who have never attended school (8% and 3% respectively).
- Women in marriages where bride price has not been paid are more likely to ask their partners to use a condom (8%) compared to those with paid bride price (5%). However, partners that have paid bride price are more likely to refuse to use a condom (66%) compared to their counterparts (58%).

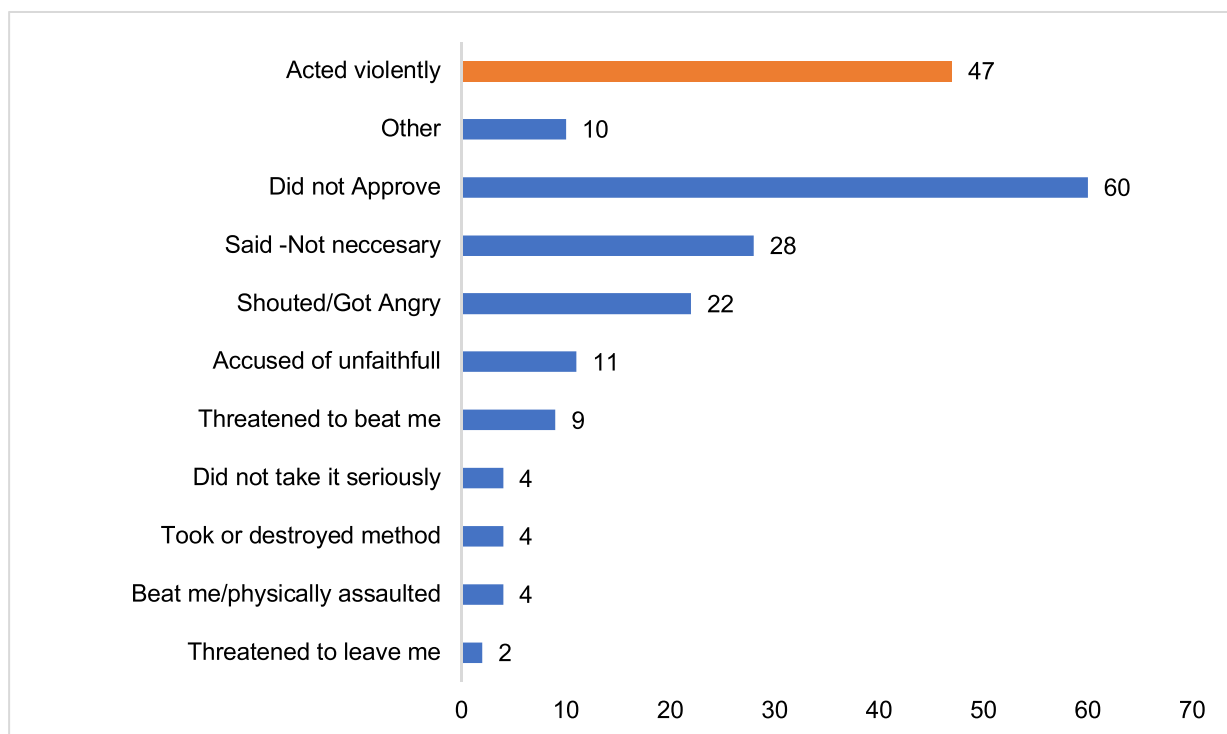
Table 7.5: Percentage of women who experienced violence and had ever asked their current or most recent partner to use a condom and those whose partners refused to use

Background Characteristic	Asked partner to use a condom	Partner refused to use a condom
Place of Residence		
Rural	6.0	71.4
Urban	7.1	40.7
Income earning status		
Earns money	5.9	64.2
Does not earn Money	6.9	61.5
Disability status		
No disability	6.0	62.6
With disability	7.8	65.7
Level of Education Attainment		
Never Attended	3.0	38.3
Primary	7.7	68.0
Secondary	4.6	65.5
Dowry/bride price payment		
Dowry/Bride price paid	5.2	65.6
Dowry/Bride price not paid	7.8	58.1
Migration status		
Migrant of less than 5 years	48.5	60.5
Lived all her time	3.9	[70.9]
Age 15-49	6.3	63.1
Youth age 18-30	7.7	70.8
Uganda	6.2	63.1

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Physical violence and sexual abuse can put women at risk of infection and unwanted pregnancies directly, if women are forced to have sex, for example, or fear using contraception or condoms because of their partners' reaction. Figure 7.6 shows the distribution of women whose partners refused to use a condom by reaction exhibited by partners. About half of the partners (47%) reacted violently. Of those whose partners refused to use a condom, 60% just did not approve condom use while 28% said it was not necessary and 22% shouted or got angry with their partners.

Figure 7.6: Signs of disapproval to use a condom to prevent disease



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

7.6 Discussion

The VAWG survey found significant associations between physical and sexual violence and several indicators of women's sexual and reproductive health, including induced abortions, miscarriages, parity, and some STI and HIV risk behaviour. The association between violence and induced abortion was highest among the teenager (15-19 years). More broadly, women age 20-34 who have experienced violence are more likely to have had an abortion compared to those who have not faced violence.

The VAWG survey found an overall prevalence of violence during pregnancy that was slightly lower than figures reported in the 2016 UDHS. These findings suggest that, in some societies, pregnancy is a time of relative protection from physical violence. More research is needed to study the patterns of violence by an intimate partner before, during and after pregnancy, and to understand how these issues are affected by cultural norms.

Association was found between high parity and violence by an intimate partner. This need to study further the relationship, although other international studies have suggested that high parity is a consequence, rather than a risk factor for violence. It would also imply that abused women live in fear and can not control their fertility.

Another important finding of the VAWG survey is that, generally, men who are violent towards their partners are also more likely to have multiple sexual partners or their partners are unsure if he is unfaithful. The women with such men include those who have never attended school, with disability, in polygamous unions, in marriages where dowry was not paid and those who earn money. Because violent men are more likely to be unfaithful, they may have a greater chance of becoming infected with HIV and other STIs, potentially putting these women in violent relationships at increased risk of infection.

This conclusion is supported by a study, which found that abusive men are more likely than non-abusive men to be HIV-infected. A similar study in India found that abusive men were significantly more likely to have engaged in extramarital sex and to have STI symptoms than non-abusive men.

Condom use in violent relationships is generally lower compare to non-violent relationship. This is especially lower in Kigezi, Lango and Acholi regions coupled with women who have never been to school, those who have lived in the same place since birth and those who earn money. These groups form a good base for targeting messages on increasing condom use.

The findings of the VAWG survey are also showed women who have mentioned violence or fear of violence as a barrier to condom use. Some women with violent partners may be helped to intensify their efforts to use condoms because they correctly perceive those violent partners pose a greater risk of infection through increased exposure to STIs and HIV.

Although the questions on condom use were asked in the context of protecting against disease transmission, they cannot be considered completely separate from its use as a contraceptive. Women may have one or both motives for wanting to use condoms.

In view of this dual use, it is noteworthy that the association between violence and men's refusal to use condoms concurs with other multi-country research that has explored the association between women's experiences of violence and contraceptive use, which shows that women who had experienced intimate partner violence were more likely to have tried to use contraception, but also more likely to have discontinued its use.

7.7 References

- Cleland J, Harlow S. The value of the imperfect: the contribution of interview surveys to the study of gynaecological ill health. In: Jejeebhoy S, Koenig M, Elias C, eds., Investigating reproductive tract infections and other gynaecological disorders. A multidisciplinary research approach. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2003:283–321.
- Heise, L., Ellsberg, M. and Gottemoeller, M. Ending Violence Against Women. Population Reports, Series L, No. 11. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health, Population Information Program, December 1999.
- Dunkle KL et al. Gender-based violence, relationship power, and risk of HIV infection in women attending antenatal clinics in South Africa. *Lancet*, 2004, 363:1415–1421.
- Martin SL et al. Sexual behaviors and reproductive health outcomes: associations with wife abuse in India. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1999, 282:1967–1972.

Table 7.1: Use of antenatal care services for most recent live birth, according to experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by Region and level of educational attainment.

Background Characteristics	Experience of violence	Had no Antenatal care	Husband/partner's support for antenatal care:				No of women with a live birth in past 5 years
			Stopped her	Encouraged her	had no interest	Total	
Sub-Region							
Kampala	Never experienced violence	0.0	3.6	89.9	6.5	100.0	36
	Ever experienced violence	*	*	*	*	*	16
Buganda South	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	88.1	11.9	100.0	45
	Ever experienced violence	1.6	0.0	88.0	12.0	100.0	27
Buganda North	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	40
	Ever experienced violence	1.2	0.0	80.9	19.1	100.0	58
Busoga	Never experienced violence	1.7	0.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	90
	Ever experienced violence	0.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	31
Bukedi	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	92.8	7.2	100.0	24
	Ever experienced violence	3.1	0.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	73
Elgon	Never experienced violence	2	0.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	41
	Ever experienced violence	4.8	3.8	69.2	27.0	100.0	80
Teso	Never experienced violence	2.5	0.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	41
	Ever experienced violence	0.0	0.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	51
Karamoja	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	30
	Ever experienced violence	5.4	0.0	72.5	27.5	100.0	37
Lango	Never experienced violence	1.9	0.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	46
	Ever experienced violence	7.8	0.9	87.6	11.5	100.0	45
Acholi	Never experienced violence	0.0	*	*	*	*	18
	Ever experienced violence	1.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	84
West Nile	Never experienced violence	1.3	0.0	87.4	12.6	100.0	41
	Ever experienced violence	2.2	0.0	81.6	18.4	100.0	81
Bunyoro	Never experienced violence	2.9	0.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	51
	Ever experienced violence	0.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	29
Tooro	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	64
	Ever experienced violence	3.4	0.0	73.7	26.3	100.0	41
Ankole	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	39
	Ever experienced violence	7.6	0.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	66
Kigezi	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	36
	Ever experienced violence	0.0	0.0	87.0	13.0	100.0	50
Education Attainment							
Never Attended	Never experienced violence	1.5	0.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	85
	Ever experienced violence	4.6	0.0	79.0	21.0	100.0	121
Primary	Never experienced violence	1.3	0.0	89.1	10.9	100.0	350
	Ever experienced violence	2.9	0.6	81.4	18.0	100.0	510
Secondary	Never experienced violence	0.6	0.9	93.3	5.7	100.0	145
	Ever experienced violence	1.4	0.0	85.7	14.3	100.0	130
Tertiary	Never experienced violence	0.0	0.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	29
	Ever experienced violence	*	*	*	*	*	16
Uganda	Never experienced violence	1.0	0.2	89.8	10.0	100.0	642
	Ever experienced violence	2.8	0.4	82.2	17.4	100.0	783

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 7.2 Number of live births reported by ever-partnered women according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner, by background characteristics

Background Characteristic	Experience of Violence	Number of live births					Total Number of ever partnered women
		0 (%)	1-2 (%)	3-4 (%)	5+ (%)	Total	
Sub-Region							
Kampala	Never Experienced violence	11.6	35.5	39.4	13.5	100.0	60
	Ever experienced violence	14.2	35.5	36.0	14.3	100.0	33
Buganda South	Never Experienced violence	10.7	43.2	29.7	16.4	100.0	64
	Ever experienced violence	3.2	32.4	30.3	34.2	100.0	54
Buganda North	Never Experienced violence	12.1	35.4	16.5	35.9	100.0	63
	Ever experienced violence	3.9	28.0	24.6	43.5	100.0	95
Busoga	Never Experienced violence	1.5	29.4	20.2	48.9	100.0	129
	Ever experienced violence	1.8	9.0	23.7	65.5	100.0	59
Bukedi	Never Experienced violence	13.5	26.6	34.0	25.9	100.0	31
	Ever experienced violence	2.0	25.7	27.5	44.9	100.0	108
Elgon	Never Experienced violence	17.4	19.8	24.9	37.8	100.0	70
	Ever experienced violence	6.5	17.8	32.5	43.2	100.0	138
Teso	Never Experienced violence	26.1	39.8	16.7	17.4	100.0	60
	Ever experienced violence	3.0	26.7	29.9	40.4	100.0	85
Karamoja	Never Experienced violence	13.1	18.5	30.0	38.4	100.0	42
	Ever experienced violence	6.2	21.4	35.1	37.3	100.0	64
Lango	Never Experienced violence	7.5	38.0	25.3	29.2	100.0	83
	Ever experienced violence	2.8	28.3	22.4	46.5	100.0	77
Acholi	Never Experienced violence	19.3	19.9	31.5	29.3	100.0	35
	Ever experienced violence	9.9	23.8	32.2	34.1	100.0	126
West Nile	Never Experienced violence	9.2	38.5	21.3	30.9	100.0	71
	Ever experienced violence	8.4	24.7	32.8	34.2	100.0	129
Bunyoro	Never Experienced violence	5.5	24.3	36.2	34.0	100.0	66
	Ever experienced violence	1.1	12.8	28.1	57.9	100.0	61
Tooro	Never Experienced violence	6.0	28.7	31.3	34.0	100.0	108
	Ever experienced violence	2.8	31.6	25.1	40.5	100.0	54
Ankole	Never Experienced violence	15.3	26.6	31.1	26.9	100.0	73
	Ever experienced violence	0.5	21.9	42.0	35.6	100.0	109
Kigezi	Never Experienced violence	8.7	43.0	26.4	21.8	100.0	59

Background Characteristic	Experience of Violence	Number of live births					Total Number of ever partnered women
		0 (%)	1-2 (%)	3-4 (%)	5+ (%)	Total	
	Ever experienced violence	3.6	45.3	22.0	29.1	100.0	74
Ethnicity-Women							
Acholi	Never Experienced violence	17.4	20.3	26.5	35.9	100.0	46
	Ever experienced violence	12.4	19.1	31.0	37.4	100.0	115
Alur	Never Experienced violence	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
	Ever experienced violence	5.3	42.0	29.2	23.6	100.0	26
Baganda	Never Experienced violence	11.9	41.2	27.7	19.2	100.0	101
	Ever experienced violence	7.2	33.6	26.1	33.1	100.0	94
Bagisu	Never Experienced violence	18.7	16.8	25.6	39.0	100.0	46
	Ever experienced violence	6.7	19.0	33.3	41.1	100.0	120
Banyankore	Never Experienced violence	11.2	27.7	29.0	32.2	100.0	111
	Ever experienced violence	1.2	21.7	44.4	32.8	100.0	114
Banyoro	Never Experienced violence	0.4	20.9	42.5	36.2	100.0	40
	Ever experienced violence	4.4	18.9	29.3	47.4	100.0	38
Basoga	Never Experienced violence	2.0	31.2	21.9	44.9	100.0	99
	Ever experienced violence	4.2	13.4	25.1	57.4	100.0	59
Iteso	Never Experienced violence	21.4	35.4	24.3	18.9	100.0	66
	Ever experienced violence	2.7	24.5	27.6	45.2	100.0	103
Lango	Never Experienced violence	8.2	39.2	25.7	26.9	100.0	86
	Ever experienced violence	3.1	32.0	25.1	39.8	100.0	87
Lugbara	Never Experienced violence	6.7	51.3	11.2	30.7	100.0	29
	Ever experienced violence	3.5	28.5	35.4	32.6	100.0	68
Other	Never Experienced violence	11.2	30.7	25.0	33.1	100.0	289
Other	Ever experienced violence	3.6	26.0	27.0	43.4	100.0	405
Uganda	Never Experienced violence	10.1	31.9	26.7	31.3	100.0	1,014
Uganda	Ever experienced violence	4.6	25.2	29.4	40.8	100.0	1,264

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 7.3: Percentage of ever-married or cohabiting women reporting that their current or most recent partner had been unfaithful according to their experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by that intimate partner, by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Unfaithful partner	Faithful partner	Unsure if partner is faithful	Total	Number of Women
Sub-Region					
Buganda North	45.9	54.1	0.0	100.0	48
Busoga	47.6	37.9	14.4	100.0	34
Bukedi	42.1	53.4	4.5	100.0	75
Elgon	43.9	42.1	14.0	100.0	86
Teso	57.9	30.5	11.6	100.0	48
Karamoja	24.6	40.0	35.4	100.0	56
Lango	38.2	59.9	1.9	100.0	56
Acholi	52.0	48.0	0.0	100.0	100
West Nile	44.5	37.6	17.8	100.0	74
Bunyoro	52.4	42.6	5.0	100.0	31
Tooro	37.5	48.9	13.6	100.0	39
Ankole	41.4	57.3	1.3	100.0	57
Kigezi	9.9	76.4	13.8	100.0	44
Place of Residence					
Rural	40.4	49.9	9.6	100.0	598
Urban	46.8	45.6	7.5	100.0	186
Youth Age					
Not Youth	49.9	41.4	8.7	100.0	376
Youth (18–30)	34.6	55.9	9.5	100.0	408
Level of Educational Attainment					
Never Attended	46.9	39.4	13.7	100.0	161
Primary	42.1	50.1	7.8	100.0	474
Secondary	35.2	56.1	8.7	100.0	126
Disability status					
Without disability*	40.5	50.8	8.7	100.0	697
With disability*	54.8	32.5	12.7	100.0	86
Ethnicity					
Acholi	53.0	47.0	0.0	100.0	88
Baganda	43.2	49.5	7.3	100.0	42
Bagisu	45.0	44.6	10.4	100.0	79
Banyankore	36.9	60.5	2.7	100.0	60

Background characteristics	Unfaithful partner	Faithful partner	Unsure if partner is faithful	Total	Number of Women
Basoga	55.9	37.9	6.2	100.0	33
Iteso	51.1	38.8	10.1	100.0	63
Lango	40.0	58.7	1.3	100.0	65
Lugbara	46.9	42.5	10.7	100.0	40
Religious affiliation					
Anglican	42.4	44.3	13.3	100.0	218
Catholic	43.7	47.3	9.0	100.0	372
Muslim	42.6	51.4	6.0	100.0	78
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	31.6	64.7	3.7	100.0	97
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	25.0	65.9	9.2	100.0	376
Married polygamous	80.1	13.6	6.2	100.0	161
Living with man- Monogomous	22.9	70.3	6.8	100.0	100
Living with man- Polygamous	82.3	12.8	4.9	100.0	36
Separated	65.6	22.2	12.2	100.0	45
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	16.9	56.6	26.6	100.0	41
Dowry/Bride price payment					
Dowry/Bride price paid	36.8	53.4	9.8	100.0	334
Dowry/Bride price not paid	46.7	46.1	7.2	100.0	324
Income earning status					
Earns money	43.6	48.7	7.8	100.0	496
Does not earn Money	39.6	48.9	11.5	100.0	286
Uganda	42.1	48.8	9.1	100.0	782

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

In parenthesis implies observations are less than 20.

*Observations are less than 15

** With serious Walk, performing, pain, memory issues

Table 7.4: Reported condom use and negotiation among ever-married and cohabiting women according to their experience of violence by a current or most recent intimate partner, by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Ever used a condom with current or most recent partner		Ever asked current or most recent partner to use condom	
	%	Number of women	%	Number of women
Sub-Region				
Buganda North	43.2	48	24.1	28
Busoga	10.3	34	6.4	30
Bukedi	29.5	78	12.5	56
Elgon	30.7	87	16.5	62
Teso	21.4	50	0.0	39
Karamoja	13.1	56	0.0	50
Lango	3.5	54	0.0	51
Acholi	6.7	100	0.4	95
West Nile	38.5	74	7.7	45
Bunyoro	10.4	32	5.8	28
Tooro	23.8	39	13.1	30
Ankole	10.3	58	3.6	50
Kigezi	2.8	47	0.0	46
Place of Residence				
Rural	18.0	602	6.0	488
Urban	25.8	191	7.1	145
Age group				
15-19	16.5	59	6.8	49
20-24	25.1	151	7.9	112
25-29	25.1	165	6.8	123
30-34	18.4	142	7.2	116
35-39	12.0	117	1.7	102
40-44	13.0	72	8.3	63
44-49	19.3	49	3.9	38
50-54	28.4	28	9.6	22
15-49	19.9	783	6.3	625
Youth Age				
Not Youth	16.0	384	4.9	322
Youth (18-30)	23.8	409	7.7	311
Level of Educational Attainment				
Never Attended	11.9	163	3.0	146
Primary	18.5	480	7.7	388
Secondary	34.4	127	4.6	84
Disability status				
Without disability**	20.4	705	6.0	561
With disability**	16.6	87	7.8	71

Background characteristics	Ever used a condom with current or most recent partner		Ever asked current or most recent partner to use condom	
Ethnicity				
Acholi	9.1	88	0.0	83
Baganda	35.9	42	4.1	26
Bagisu	33.6	80	18.8	56
Banyankore	19.2	60	5.2	48
Banyoro	8.6	19	*	17
Basoga	23.6	33	10.7	25
Iteso	18.3	65	2.4	53
Lango	2.4	63	0.0	60
Lugbara	47.6	40	17.1	21
Religious affiliation				
Anglican	23.4	224	6.7	171
Catholic	15.4	372	4.9	312
Muslim	30.1	79	13.3	55
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	20.0	99	5.4	81
Marital status				
Married Monogamous	13.7	376	3.7	321
Married polygamous	21.8	161	8.9	127
Living with man-Monogamous	34.1	100	4.4	67
Living with man-Polygamous	37.4	36	15.8	24
Separated	18.1	45	6.7	36
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	32.4	43	21.1	30
Dowry/Bride price payment				
Dowry/Bride price paid	19.3	338	5.2	271
Dowry/Bride price not paid	21.8	327	7.8	258
Duration of stay				
1-5 Years	26.2	162	9.1	120
Over 5 years	19.1	331	6.8	267
Lived all her time	16.8	282	3.9	234
Income earning status				
Earns money	22.7	503	5.9	391
Does not earn Money	15.4	288	6.9	240
Uganda	20.0	793	6.3	633

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

In parenthesis implies observations are less than 20.

*Observations are less than 15

** With serious Walk, performing, pain, memory issues

CHAPTER 8: ELECTORAL VIOLENCE, STALKING AND CYBER HARASSMENT

Main Findings

- Nine in every ten women feel safe to register and vote while eight in every ten felt safe to express her own political opinions or preferences for some candidates.
- Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of women (38%) who are repeatedly pressured on whom to vote by their husbands while North Buganda and Karamoja had the least at nine and eight percent respectively.
- On the over all, a quarter of the women (26%) have ever been stalked, 97% were stalked by a man and 51% were stalked by more than one person. while half of the women (50%) do not understand whether stalking is a crime or not.
- Elgon region recorded the highest percentage of women (62%) that have experienced stalking while Kigezi (8%) and Teso (9%) had the least.
- About half of the women (49%) reported to have ever been involved in online harassment. Women in the rural areas are more likely to report online harassment (52%) compared to women in urban areas (41%).
- Nine in every ten women (92%) faced online harassment via social networking sites/apps and six percent were via a text or messaging app.

8.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings on electoral violence, stalking and cyber harassment experienced by women and girls in Uganda.

8.1 Electoral Violence

This section focuses on electoral violence among women and girls in Uganda with emphasis on perceptions of safety during elections and experience of electoral violence. Electoral violence basically has to do with 'all forms of organized acts or threats – physical, psychological, and structural – aimed at intimidating, harming, blackmailing a political stakeholder before, during and after an election with a view to determining, delaying, or otherwise influencing an electoral process' (Albert 2007:133).

8.1.1 Women's Perception of safety during elections

An individual's perception about safety has a link to the existing levels of electoral violence. The survey therefore used perception about safety to participate in elections as one of the measures of electoral violence among women and girls in Uganda.

Table 8.1 shows that majority of the women and girls in Uganda feel safe to participate in elections. Perceived levels of safety may indicate low levels of electoral violence among women and girls in Uganda.

Nine in every ten women felt safe to register and vote while eight in every ten felt safe to express her own political opinions or preferences for some candidates. However, the few who cannot express their own political opinions or preferences for some candidates are influenced by their husbands.

"During the previous elections of LCV, there was a woman who supported a different candidate from the husband. Now the husband threatened the wife that she had to vote for his candidate. He told her that their votes were for one candidate and they must both vote from the same polling station. He also said that if they don't vote together, he will throw her out of the house. Now this woman approached me and asked me what to do. I told her if the situation worsens; let her not go for voting. Because it is not good to be forced to vote for someone you don't support. You would rather not vote. And that is exactly what she did." – Focus Group Discussion (Female community leaders), Bundibugyo District.

Patterns by selected characteristics

The proportion of women reporting that they feel safe to participate in elections varied widely between backgrounds. Table 8.1 further shows the following variations by selected background characteristics:

- By region, fewer women in South Buganda feel safe to participate in election as shown by the lower percentages compared to the other regions.
- By level of education attained, more uneducated and less educated women feel safe to participate in elections compared to the more educated except when it comes to registering to vote.

Table 8.1: Percentage of women who feel safe to participate in elections

Background Characteristics	Express her own political opinions or preferences for some candidates (%)	Attend campaign events, rallies and demonstrations (%)	Register to vote (%)	Vote in 2016 elections (%)	No of women 18 years and above
Sub-Region					
Kampala	75.9	65.1	81.7	70.6	120
Buganda South	61.0	49.0	82.4	69.0	129
Buganda North	80.8	76.8	90.3	77.4	173
Busoga	87.1	85.6	90.4	81.1	198
Bukedi	70.4	63.9	84.5	66.4	157
Elgon	64.8	63.3	92.2	76.8	208
Teso	96.4	83.4	95.5	79.2	148
Karamoja	84.6	78.4	87.3	75.4	112
Lango	73.3	73.0	84.6	75.0	170
Acholi	92.4	92.6	92.4	75.8	170
West Nile	80.9	74.5	93.3	79.5	205
Bunyoro	93.5	91.6	97.9	81.0	127
Tooro	93.9	80.8	97.9	83.7	171
Ankole	93.5	87.7	96.0	86.6	196
Kigezi	89.0	82.9	95.5	84.7	143
Place of residence					
Rural	81.5	76.3	90.8	77.7	1,820
Urban	87.6	81.8	92.7	79.0	607
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	85.2	80.0	91.6	87.7	445
Primary	83.6	79.8	92.6	79.1	1,349
Ordinary "O" Level	81.3	72.8	87.5	68.1	452
Advanced "A" level	84.4	70.3	88.7	65.0	51
Tertiary	77.9	69.9	89.5	76.0	81
University	74.5	66.8	90.9	73.5	49
Uganda	83.1	77.7	91.3	78.0	2,427

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

8.1.2 Experience of electoral violence

Electoral violence is manifested in diverse forms, however the survey focused on: whether the women was told and pressured on who to vote; pressured to abstain from voting; witnessed physical or verbal arguments at polling station and feared for safety; intimidation at polling station; and whether she did not did not vote for preferred candidate.

Table 8.2 shows percentage of women that experience different forms of electoral violence. On the over all, two in every ten women (21%) were told and pressured on whom to vote. While one in ten (11%) were pressured to abstain from voting. Of those who reached the polling station, a quarter (25%) witnessed physical or verbal arguments at polling station and feared for safety while eight percent were intimidated and four percent did not vote for their preferred candidates.

Patterns by selected characteristics

The proportion of women reporting that they experienced electoral violence varied widely between backgrounds. Table 9.1 further shows the following variations by selected background characteristics:

- Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of women (38%) who are repeatedly pressured on whom to vote by their husbands while North Buganda and Karamoja had the least at nine and eight percent respectively. The vice was highest in the urban areas (25%) compared to the rural areas (20%). Being pressured on whom to vote reduced with level of educational attainment, the more educated women were less likely to be pressured compared to the less educated.
- Teso (52%) and Acholi (51%) regions had the highest proportion of women that reported that they witnessed physical or verbal arguments among other people at the polling station that made them feel uncomfortable or fear for their own safety.
- Acholi region had the highest percentage of women that were intimidated at the polling station compared to the other sub regions (21%). By someone trying to stop them, physically, threatening them or their loved ones, or using aggressive words that intimidated them or made them uncomfortable.
- Acholi region had the highest percentage of women that did not vote for their preferred candidate compared to the other regions (7%).

Table 8.2: Percentage of women who experienced electoral violence

Background Characteristics	Told whom to vote and pressured to vote (%)	Pressured to abstain from voting (%)	No of women 18 years and above during 2016 elections	Witnessed physical or verbal arguments at polling station and feared for safety (%)	Intimidated at polling station (%)	Did not vote for preferred candidate (%)	No of women who participated in 2016 elections
Sub-Region							
Kampala	13.2	7.2	99	26.8	3.5	2.8	53
Buganda South	11.8	7.7	103	32.7	8.9	5.8	67
Buganda North	9.2	5.6	141	16.4	3.1	1.7	112
Busoga	20.1	8.5	172	23.4	9.6	4.5	135
Bukedi	36.1	12.8	129	10.2	6.6	2.3	97
Elgon	21.6	5.6	174	25.2	9.0	2.7	161
Teso	41.3	32.9	119	52.3	10.8	3.0	91
Karamoja	7.6	11.3	99	24.1	12.0	1.7	64
Lango	11.5	9.3	152	17.6	6.0	5.7	96
Acholi	19.0	6.3	136	50.5	20.8	6.7	117
West Nile	18.8	16.0	176	18.3	10.2	5.2	128
Bunyoro	38.0	12.3	109	19.5	3.9	4.6	93
Tooro	15.6	2.6	152	15.2	1.5	0.7	128
Ankole	18.7	7.9	174	20.3	4.0	0.3	156
Kigezi	25.2	10.7	128	31.4	9.2	4.0	116
Residence							
Rural	19.5	9.9	1,546	25.6	8.3	3.7	1,193
Urban	25.4	12.2	517	24.6	7.1	2.9	421
Education Attainment							
Never Attended	20.8	10.6	425	23.9	10.2	3.7	340
Primary	22.2	11.0	1,161	26.2	7.7	3.7	920
Secondary	20.9	10.2	328	23.0	6.1	2.4	278
Tertiary	11.4	8.2	72	26.0	9.9	0.0	47
University	5.3	5.3	41	37.2	4.2	8.8	29
Uganda	21.0	10.5	2,063	25.3	8.0	3.5	1,614

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

8.2 Stalking

For the VAWG survey, stalking was defined as unwanted and/or repeated surveillance by an individual or group of persons toward another person. People characterized as stalkers may be accused of having a mistaken belief that another person loves them, or that they need rescuing.

Stalking often causes emotional violence. Stalkers may use obvious and hidden intimidation, threats and violence to frighten their victims. They may engage in vandalism and property damage or make physical attacks that are meant to frighten. Less common are sexual assaults. Stalking causes disruptions in daily life in order to escape the stalker, including changes in employment, residence and phone numbers. This can take a toll on the victim's well-being and may lead to a sense of isolation.

For the VAWG survey, women were asked to recall from when they were age 15 if they were ever subjected to persistent and unwanted attention at some time in their life (from people they know or strangers). Table 8.3 shows that on the over all, a quarter of the women (26%) have ever been stalked and 97% were stalked by a man (not presented in table).

Patterns by selected characteristics

The proportion of women reporting that they experienced stalking varied widely across backgrounds. Table 8.3 further shows the following variations by selected background characteristics:

- Across regions, Elgon recorded the highest percentage of women (62%) that have experienced stalking while Kigezi (8%) and Teso (9%) had the least. This is consistent with the tribe of the women, Bagisu reported the highest percentage that ever been stalked (62%) and itesots had the least percentage (10%).
- Experience of stalking was least reported among the teenagers (4%) and for the other age groups there was no significant variation.
- Women with disability were more likely to report ever been stalked (39%) compared to those without disability (24%).
- Women who are affiliated with the Islam religion (31%) were more likely to be stalked compared to those from other religions.
- Marital status also seemed to have an association with being stalked, women are separated (37%) and those living with a man in polygamous union (35%) are more likely to report stalking while widows (19%) are least likely to report stalking.
- Additionally, women in marriages where bride price has not been paid (28%) are more likely to report stalking compared to those where it is paid (21%).
- There was no significant variation in reporting stalking by the woman's earning status.

Table 8.3: Percentage of women who experienced stalking

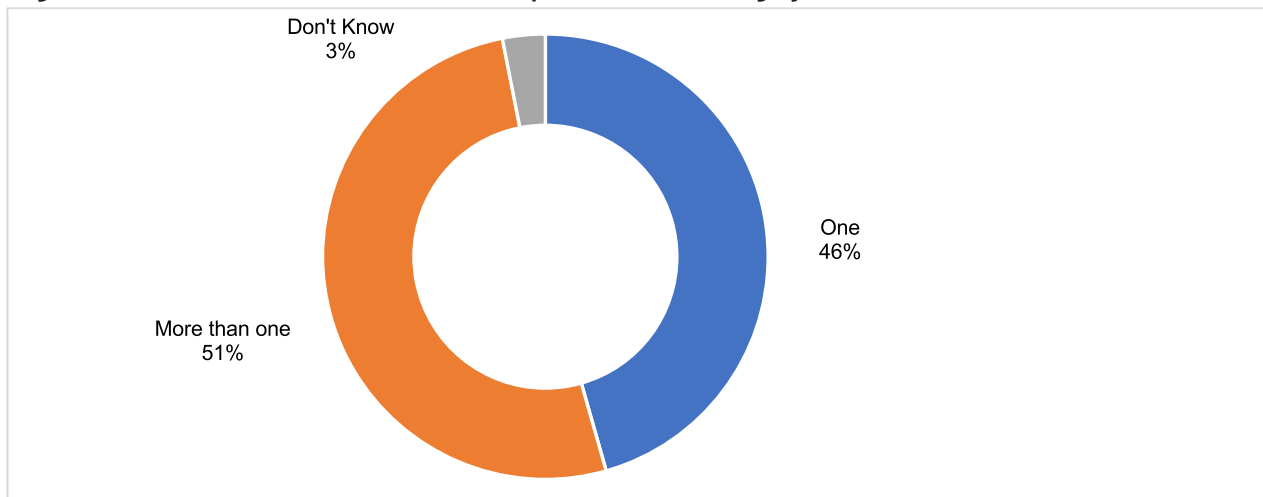
Background Characteristics	Ever been stalked (%)	Number of women	Background Characteristics	Ever been stalked (%)	Number of women
Sub-Region			Ethnicity		
Kampala	35.8	30	Acholi	41.7	49
Buganda South	32.9	35	Baganda	33.9	64
Buganda North	48.5	48	Bagisu	61.7	30
Busoga	10.3	60	Banyankore	46.0	42
Bukedi	32.3	38	Banyoro	20.3	20
Elgon	61.9	29	Basoga	15.7	53
Teso	8.9	45	Iteso	10.1	49
Karamoja	11.5	20	Lango	30.3	35
Lango	26.2	34	Lugbara	17.0	42
Acholi	47.1	49	Other	21.1	167
West Nile	11.6	75			
Bunyoro	10.1	37	Religious Affiliation		
Tooro	26.5	37	Anglican	25.2	174
Ankole	48.2	31	Catholic	24.1	237
Kigezi	8.2	20	Muslim	30.6	87
Residence			Pentecostal/BornAgain/Evangelical	28.4	71
Rural	24.7	445	Marital status		
Urban	29.7	143	Married Monogamous	22.7	90
Age			Married polygamous	21.4	241
15-19	3.7	20	Living with man-Monogamous	29.4	21
20-24	27.2	56	Living with man-Polygamous	35.4	59
25-29	21.8	77	Separated	36.6	92
30-34	27.5	96	Widowed	19.3	31
35-39	23.3	95	Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	22.4	19
40-44	39.6	95	Status of Dowry payment		
44-49	22.0	66	Dowry/Bride price marriage	21.1	242
50-54	24.7	49	Neither Dowry nor Bride price	28.1	238
55-59	25.1	34			
15-49	26.1	554	Migration status		
Youth (18-30)	24.7	173	0-5 Years	5.3	98
Disability status*			Over 5 years	28.0	271
No disability	24.2	513	Lived all her time	21.4	219
With disability	38.5	75	Earning status		
			Earns money	26.3	420
			Does not earn Money	25.5	166
			Uganda	26.1	588

*Disability includes those with serious difficulty Walking, performing daily activities, pain, and memory issues

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 8.1 shows that in Uganda, slightly more than half (51%) of the women who have ever been stalked were stalked by more than one person.

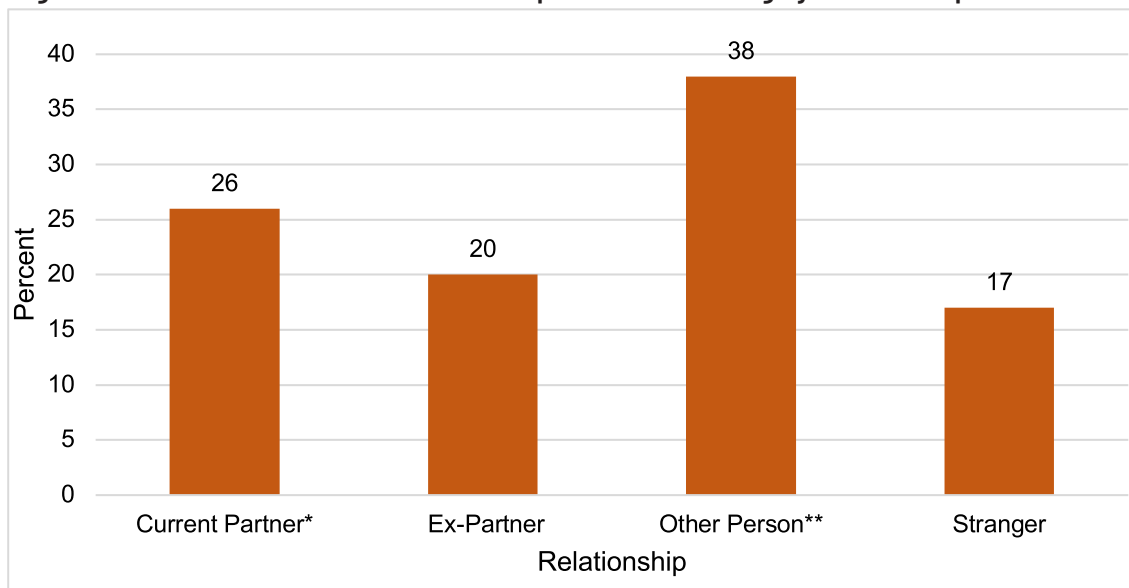
Figure 8.1: Distribution of women who experienced stalking by number of stalkers



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 8.2 shows that the highest percent of women who reported stalking were stalked by either a current partner (26%) or an ex-partner (20%) constituting 46% sexual partners. A substantial proportion of these women (38%) was stalked by a relative or a household member or someone that they know.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of women who experienced stalking by relationship to stalker



* includes husband, boyfriend or someone else that they went out with on a date

**Other relative, household member, someone else they know

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Although stalking is illegal in most areas of the world, some of the actions that contribute to stalking may be legal, such as gathering information, calling someone on the phone, texting, sending gifts, emailing, or instant messaging.

Table 8.4 shows that majority of the stalkers in Uganda give persistent unwanted attention (79%), force their victims to talk to them (74%) and give unwanted gifts (57%) as reported by women who have ever been victims of stalking. The mode of stalking varies by selected background characteristics of women as follows:

- The youth age 18-30 are most likely to be given unwanted letters/cards (57%) followed by the urban dwellers. This same group is most likely to receive unwanted gifts.
- Women who do not earn money are most likely to receive silent phone calls (35%) followed by the youth age 18-30 reported by 27%.
- Women with disability are mostly to be forced into talking to the stalkers (82%) compared to those without disability (72%) and other characteristics.
- Additionally, the youth age 18-30 are most likely to be given persistent and unwanted attention (89%) followed by women who do not earn any money (82%).

Table 8.4: Women who experienced stalking by mode of stalking (%)

Background characteristics	Unwanted letter/card	Silent phone call	Obscene phone call	Unwanted gifts	Forced into talking to them	Persistent and unwanted attention
Age group						
Not Youth	39.7	18.5	8.8	54.0	72.9	75.0
Youth (18-30)	56.7	26.8	14.0	66.6	76.5	89.2
Residence						
Rural	41.2	21.2	9.4	53.0	74.3	79.2
Urban	51.7	19.5	12.0	67.8	72.8	77.7
Disability status						
No Disability	46.1	23.3	11.5	59.5	72.0	78.4
With Disability	36.3	8.3	3.9	47.4	82.0	80.6
Income earning status						
Earns money	48.5	15.3	7.6	56.1	75.1	77.5
Does not earn Money	33.2	34.7	16.8	60.5	70.9	82.3
Uganda	44.3	20.7	10.2	57.3	73.9	78.8

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 8.5 shows the consequences and actions taken by women as a result of stalking, about half (45%) told someone about the persistent and unwanted attention and 39% took extra personal security.

Table 8.5: Percentage of women who experienced stalking by consequence of stalking

Consequence	Percentage of women	Number of women
Used physical force against her in any way (e.g. by pushing, hitting or kicking or using a weapon)	15	23
Forced into a sexual act against her will	20	35
As a result of stalking at the time she took extra personal security measures	39	63
Told someone about the persistent and unwanted attention	45	77
Uganda		159

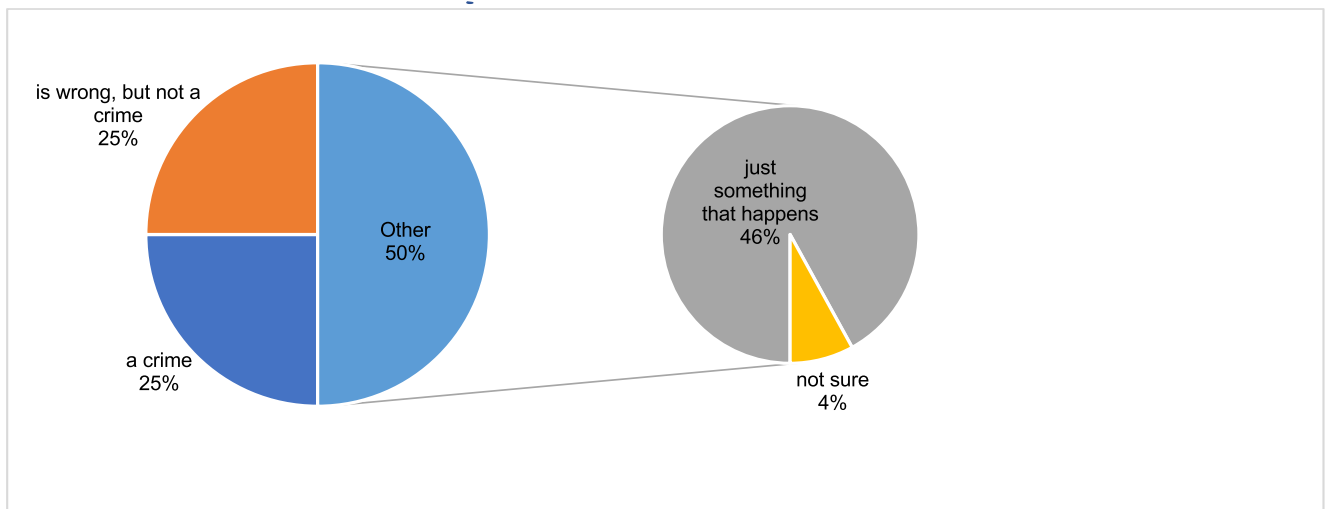
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Perceptions about stalking

Women were asked why they think this person paid them persistent and unwanted attention. Six in every ten stalked women perceive the reason for being stalked by their current partners to be that he wants to impress her. While those stalked by their ex-partners, think that either they want the relationship to continue (52%) or they want to start a relationship (24%).

Figure 8.3 that half of the women (50%) do not understand whether stalking is a crime or not.

Figure 8.3: Perception of stalking by women who have ever been stalked



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

8.3 Cyber Harassment

In today's digital age, online and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) facilitated forms of violence against women have become increasingly common, particularly with the everyday and anywhere use of social media platforms and other technical applications. The Internet and social media are extraordinary vehicles for communication, information and citizen mobilization, but they can also give discrimination, hatred and violence a voice.

The definition of online violence against women therefore extends to any act of gender-based violence against women that is committed, assisted or aggravated in part or fully by the use of ICT, such as mobile phones and smartphones, the Internet, social media platforms or email, against a woman because she is a woman, or affects women disproportionately. It is the frequency of the comments or their insulting, obscene or threatening nature that constitutes harassment.

Table 8.6 presents the different forms of online harassment as outline below:

- Sharing clear images of the women without her consent was the most prevalent form of online harassment reported by eight in every ten women with variation by place of residence.
- This was closely followed by sending women clear unwanted images that they did not ask for reported by seven in every ten women and slightly higher among the rural dwellers.
- Use of unwanted sexually obvious emails or other messages was reported by one in every five women and there is no variation by place of residence.
- Offensive advances in social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, twitter etc) and other platforms was also reported by one in every five women but is slightly higher in the urban areas.
- The use of hate speech meaning language that degrades, insults, threatens or targets someone based on your gender and/or other traits (such as disability, tribe, religion etc) was also reported by about one in every five women and slightly higher in the rural areas.

Table 8.6: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment (%)

Acts of cyber harassment	Rural	Urban	Total	No of women who have used internet or own a phone
Received or sent unwanted sexually obvious emails or other messages	23.1	23.4	23.2	50
Received or made offensive advances in social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, twitter etc) and other platforms?	18.5	21.5	19.5	41
Received a hate speech meaning language that degrades, insults, threatens or targets you based on your gender and/or other traits (such as disability, tribe, religion etc)	18.9	16.0	18.0	40
Someone sharing clear images of you without your consent	81.2	81.5	81.3	159
Someone sending you clear unwanted images that you did not ask for	76.0	72.9	75.0	145

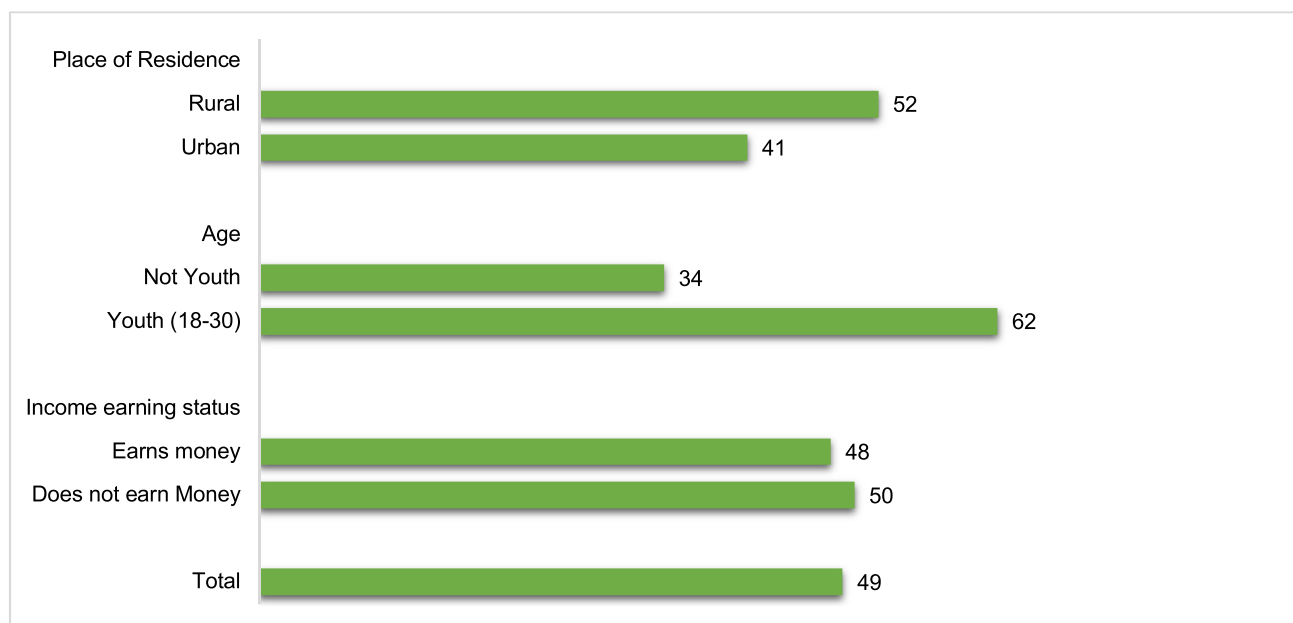
Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected characteristics

The proportion of women reporting that they experienced online harassment varied widely across backgrounds. Figure 8.4 shows the percentage of women who have ever been involved in online harassment by selected background characteristics.

- On the overall, about half of the women (49%) reported to have ever been involved in online harassment.
- Women in the rural areas are more likely to report online harassment (52%) compared to women in urban areas (41%). This is influenced by the higher prevalence of sending clear unwanted images that they did not ask for and use of hate speech meaning language.
- In terms of age, the youth age 18-30 are twice more likely to be harassed compared to the non-youth persons (34%).
- There is minimal variation in reporting online harassment by status of income earning – 48% among those who earn money and 50% among those who do not earn money.

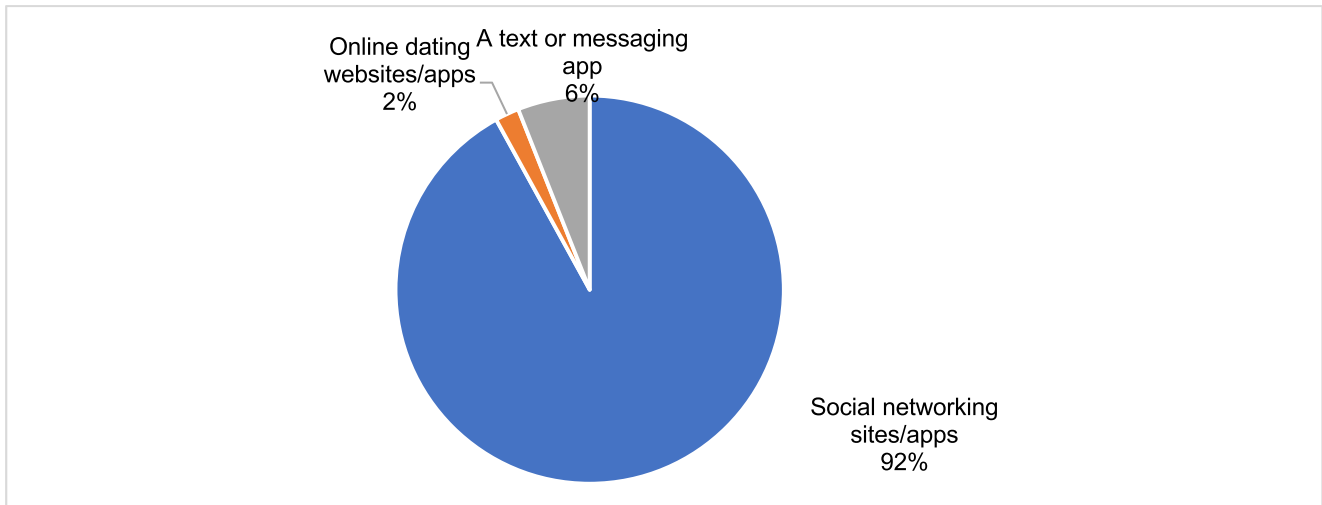
Figure 8.4: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Figure 8.5 presents the percentage of women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by online environment used. It is clear the nine in every ten women (92%) were harassed via social networking sites/apps and six percent were via a text or messaging app.

Figure 8.5: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by online environment used (%)

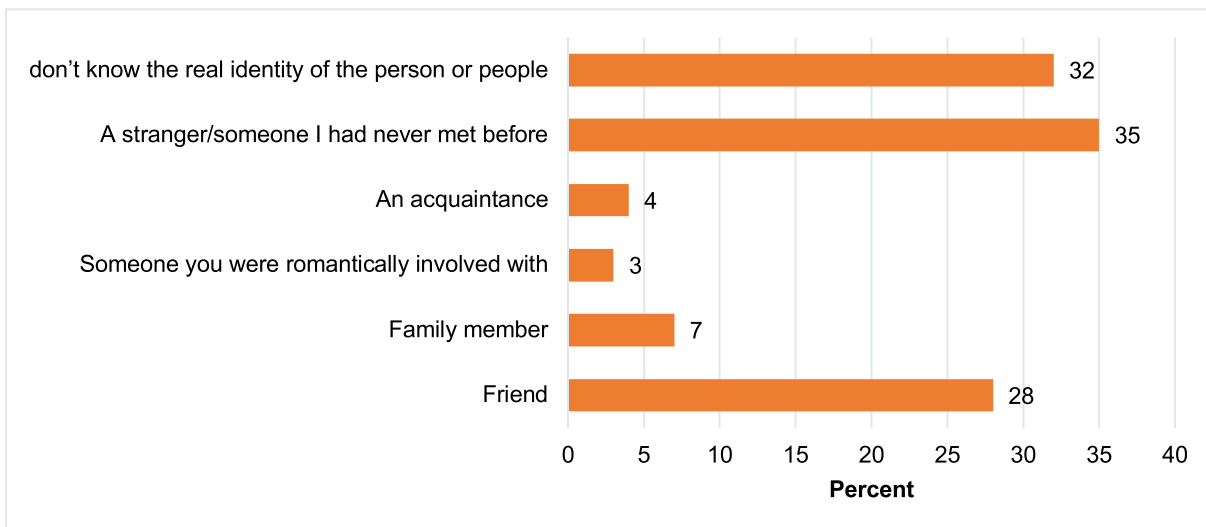


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Relationship to perpetrator

Figure 8.6 shows the percentage of women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by relationship to perpetrator, majority of the women were harassed by unknown persons i.e 35% was by a stranger and 32% by someone whose real identity is not known.

Figure 8.6: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by relationship to perpetrator (%)

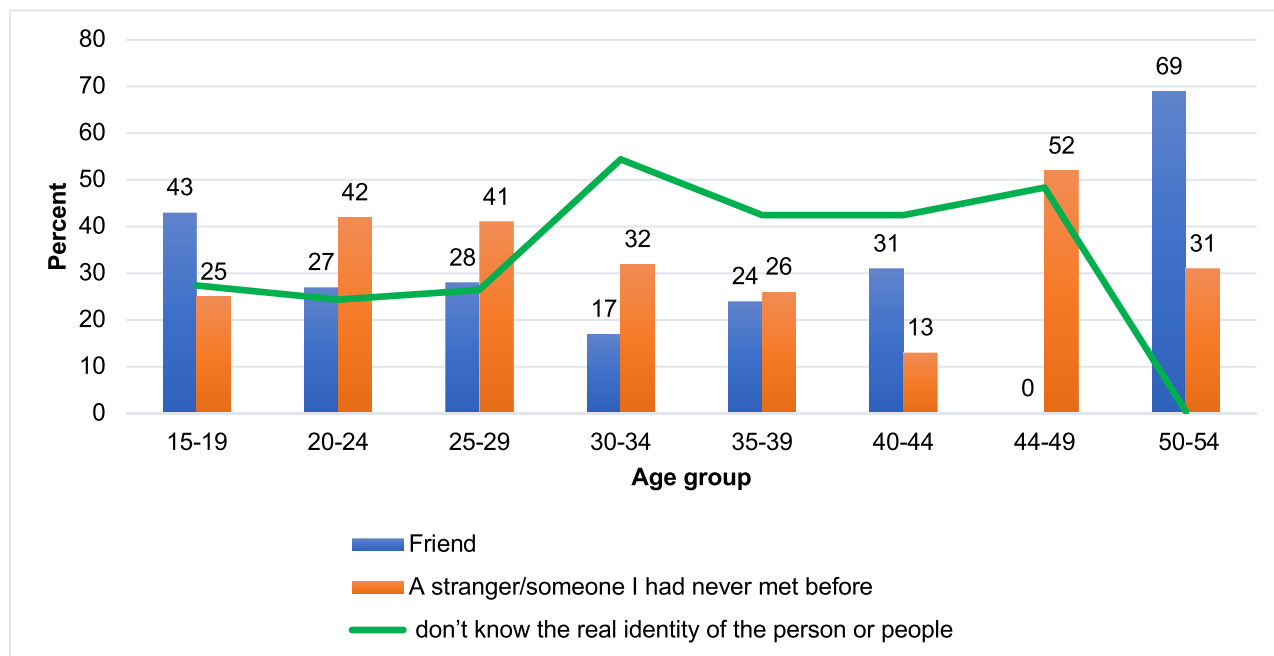


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The kind of perpetrator also varies by age of the women, this information is useful in tailoring interventions for specific age groups. Figure 8.7 shows relationship between age of women and the top three reported relationships. It is clear that across all age groups the stranger is most likely to be reported as the perpetrator compared to a friend except for the women age 15-19 and 50-54 who are harassed by friends more than strangers.

Women in the age groups of 30-34 and 44-49 are more likely not to know the real identity of the perpetrator compared to the other age groups. These are most likely married women who be disturbed by co-wives.

Figure 8.7: Women who have ever been involved in cyber harassment by relationship to perpetrator and age of women (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

8.4 Discussion

The VAWG survey revealed that almost all women feel safe to register and vote, to express her own political opinions or preferences for some candidates which is reflection of low levels of electoral violence among women. This is especially true among women with little or no educational attainment. The prevalent form of electoral violence is manifested by women being pressured to vote and on whom to vote. This however is not a problem because almost all women (97%) end up voting for their preferred candidates.

Intimate partner stalkers are the most dangerous type. Majority of men and women admit engaging in various stalking-like behaviors following a breakup, but stop such behaviors over time. Almost all women were stalked by men especially in the Elgon region and among women with disability, Muslim women and women who have separated in marriage. Anti-stalking messages can be targeted to these women to be wary about men.

Stalking is aggravated by the fact that about half of the women are victims of more than one man who may be a current or ex-partner that knows them too well. This is worsened by the fact only 25% know that stalking is a crime and 46% think it something that just happens, which therefore calls for further sensitization about the dangers of stalking.

The VAWG survey reveals that about half of the women have ever been involved in online harassment and the problem is higher in the rural and among the youth age 18-30. This centrally to what is expected but the likely explanation could be that there are generally more youth residing in rural areas so intervention targeting should be done for the youth in general focusing on social networking sites/apps and text or messaging apps.

8.5 References

J. Shola Omotola, 2010. Explaining electoral violence in Africa's 'new' democracies. AJCR 2010/3 accessed at: <https://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/explaining-electoral-violence-in-africas-new-democracies/>

United Nations General assembly, 18th June 2018. Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on online violence against women and girls from a human rights perspective. A/HRC/38/47

CHAPTER 9: WOMEN'S RESILIENCE TO PHYSICAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Main Findings

- Three in ten women who had been physically abused by their partner in Uganda had not told anybody about the violence prior to the interview with Teso region having the highest percentage of 58%. In contrast, about 70% of physically abused women in Uganda had told someone, usually family or friends.
- Four in ten (43%) of the women who had been physically abused by their partner had never sought help from formal services or from individuals in a position of authority (e.g. village leaders). Bunyoro (63%) and Tooro (62%) regions had the highest percentage. Local leaders are the most sought for help in Uganda by 46% of women who had been physically abused by their partner.
- About half (48%) of women who had been physically abused by their partner had ever left for at least one night. Women who had left home usually stayed with relatives and to a lesser extent with friends or neighbours.
- Women were more likely to have sought help or left home if they had experienced severe physical violence.

9.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings on the coping strategies and responses employed by women to physical violence by their partner. Coping means to invest one's own conscious effort, to solve personal and interpersonal problems, in order to try to master, minimize or tolerate stress and conflict. The psychological coping mechanisms are commonly termed as coping strategies or coping skills (Wikipedia). The VAWG survey focused on coping strategies and responses to physical violence by intimate partners.

The VAWG survey identified the coping strategies and responses as one or any combination of: keeping it to oneself (telling no one), telling someone, seeking help from the various cultural, religious, political or otherwise organizational/institutional structures in place, fighting back and leaving, among others.

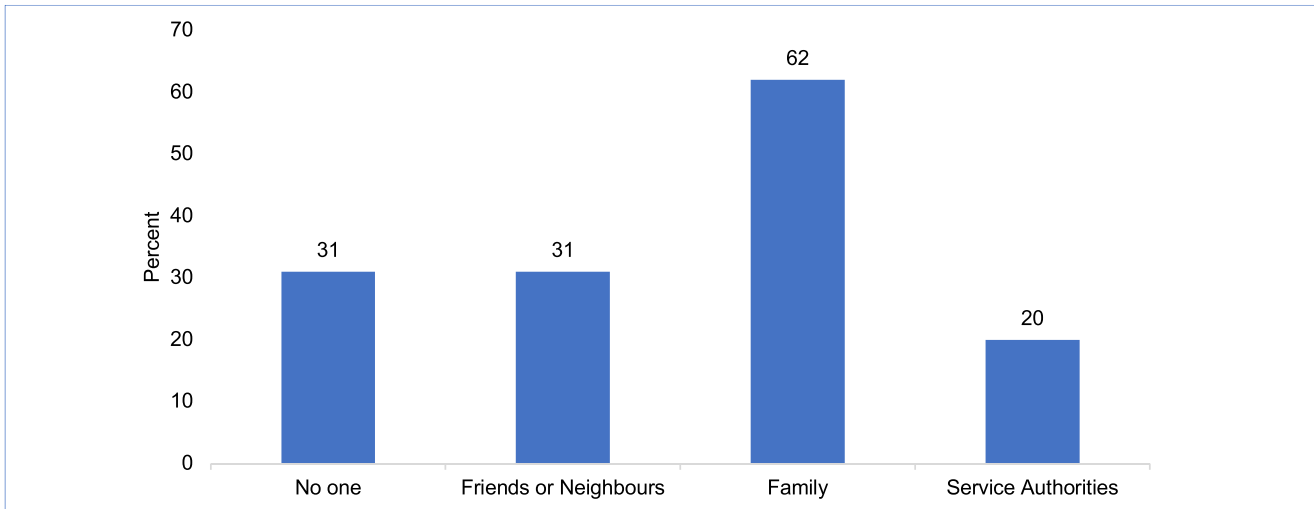
9.1 Telling someone about the experience of violence

Women were asked who they had told about the experience of physical violence by their partners.

"Family members usually discourage the women from going to report and even her people and family people normally convince her to finish up issues from here, so discourages come from the families, individual level, people always fear to open up their problems especially to girls; for example, if they were raped, they fear"— Key Informant Interview (District), Butaleja District

Seven in every ten women (70%) told someone about the violence (table 9.1). Of these majority, six in every ten women (62%) reported that they had told their family about their partner's violence. Two in every ten women (20%) reported that they had told Service Authorities about their partner's violence (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1 Percentage of ever physically abused women who had told no one, someone, or a service or authority about their experience of intimate-partner violence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Patterns by selected background characteristics

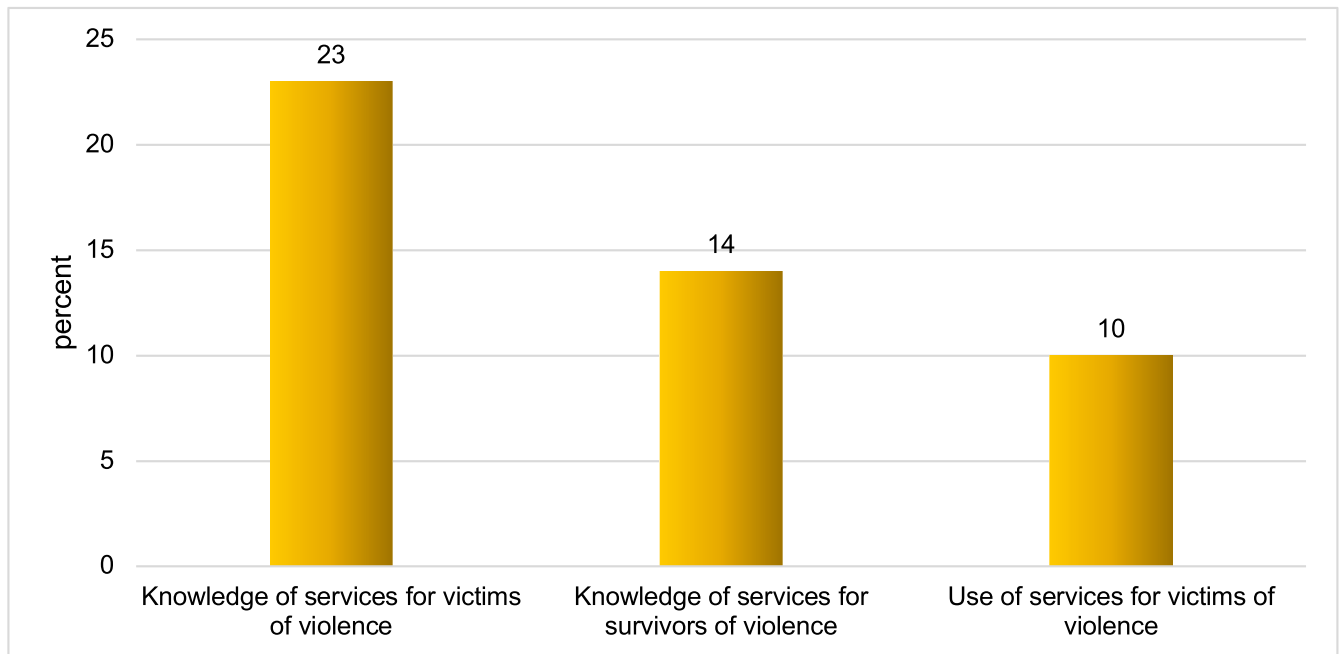
Variation in to who women who had ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner talked to about it, varies by selected background characteristics as explained below and shown in table 9.1:

- By region, women in Teso (58%) however, were more likely to have told no one about their partner's violence followed by Karamoja, while Acholi had the least percentage of women who told no one (7%) but with the highest percentage that told friends and neighbours. Bunyoro had the highest percentage that told a service authority (36%), while Kigezi (9%), Bukedi (5%) and Karamoja (2%) reported the least to a service authority.
- Urban women were more likely to tell no one (36%) compared to their rural counterparts (29%).

9.2 Knowledge and Use of services

Women were asked whether they had knowledge of, and used the services available for victims and survivors of violence. Figure 9.2 shows that knowledge of services does not match their utilization. Only one in every five women (23%) had knowledge of services for victims of violence, and only 10% had used the services.

Figure 9.2: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had knowledge and use of services

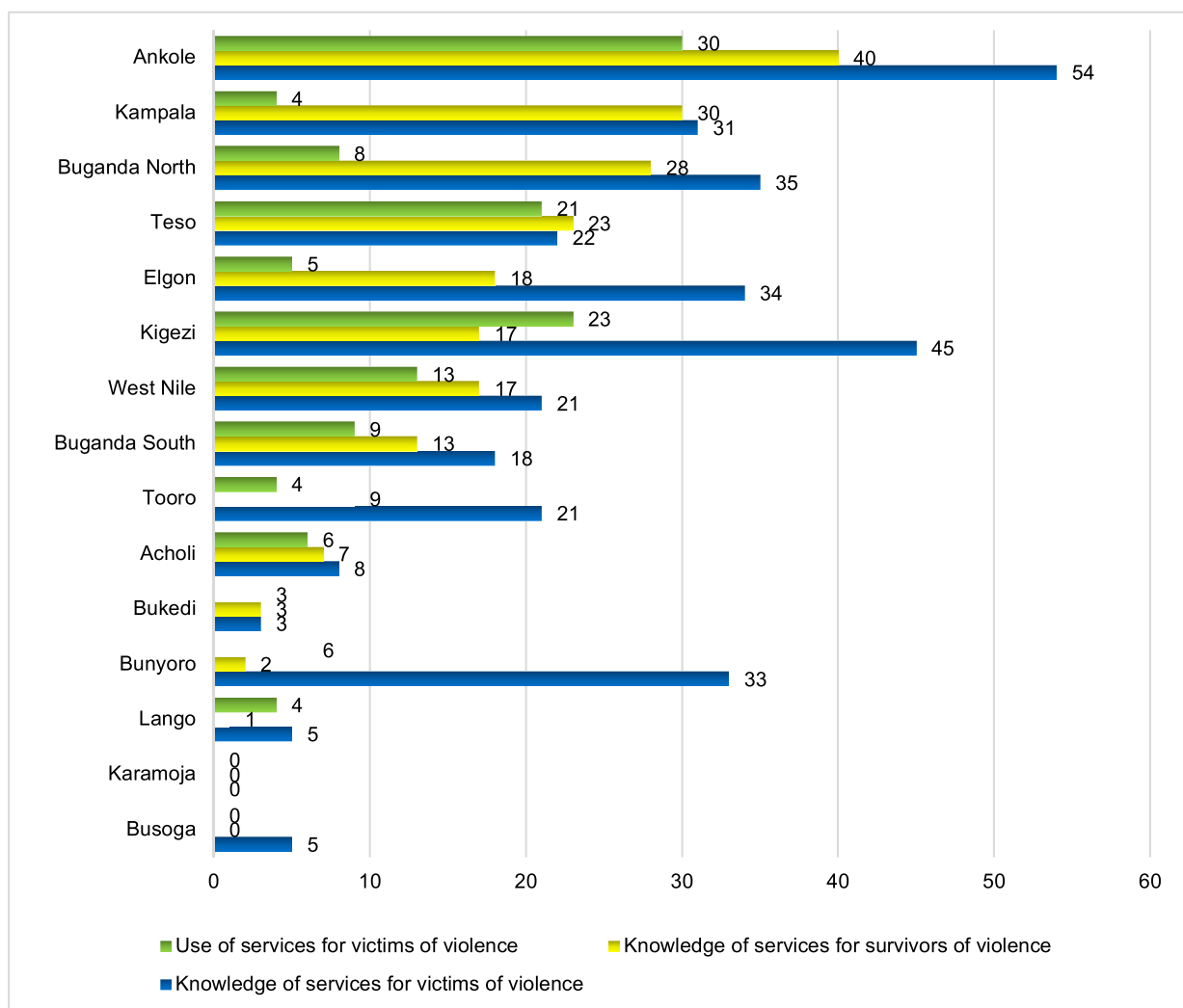


Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Knowledge of services for victims of violence across the regions is generally higher than their utilization as seen in figure 9.3. Majority of the women who had knowledge of services for victims were in Ankole region (54%) followed by Kigezi (45%) and Bunyoro (30%). None of the women in karamoja reported knowledge of services for vuctims of violence.

Ankole (30%), Kigezi (23%) and Teso (21%) reported the highest proportion of women who had used the services for victims of violence. Bukedi (3%), Busoga (5%), and Lango (5%) regions recorded the least proportion of women who had knowledge of services of victims of survivors.

Figure 9.3: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had knowledge and use of services by region



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

9.3 Help Seeking

There are various organizations and institutions in place, mandated to respond to or help victims and survivors of GBV. These exist at the different levels of Government and non-Government, including cultural, religious, civil society, among others. Physically abused women have various options and alternatives in place to seek help, however, findings from the 2016 UDHS, showed that only three in every ten women (31%) who had been physically abused sought help.

The VAWG survey presents findings on whom the physically abused women sought help from, reasons for seeking help and preferred source of help.

9.3.1 Help seeking behaviour

The VAWG survey revealed that four in every ten women (43%) had ever tried to seek help and this higher than the 31% during 2016 UDHS that sought help. Women who had been physically abused were also asked about whether anyone had tried to help them, majority of the women (89%) said someone had offered to help (Table 9.2).

Help seeking and someone offering to help among women who have been abused varies by selected background characteristics as shown in table 9.1 and explained below:

- Bunyoro (63%) and Tooro (62%) regions had the highest percentage of abused women that sought help compared to only two in every ten in Kigezi(17%)and Busoga(19%)regions. Although, having someone to offer help is high across the regions, Busoga had the least (69%).
- By residence, rural women are likely to have tried to seek for help compared to their urban counterparts (44% and 40% respectively).
- With regard to the woman's age, those age 15-19 are less likely to be offered help (75%) compared to the other age groups probably the physical violence could have been done as a disciplinary action.
- Reporting of help seeking increases with level of education from 38% among those who have never been to school to 44% among those with secondary education.
- Women with disability are more likely to try to seek for help compared to those without disability, 59% and 41% respectively.
- Married women are less likely to seek for help (37%) probably because they think it is not right to talk about issues that relate to their home with others.
- Similarly, women who do not earn money are less likely to seek for help (38%) but are more likely to be offered help (85%) compared to those who earn money. Probably because there may be some cost implications that they may not be able to meet.

“Another barrier could be there is a way people think that when I report am going to lose money. They cited that when you go to the police, they want money they want you to provide fuel and all those kind of things. So they think when I report this case I may even lose more than if I just go to the hospital and treat myself or if I just keep quiet as a person. So such kind of things are some of the barriers.”– Key Informant Interview (District level), Bundibugyo District.

“Those are the very barriers like Lack of money. For example, when you take a case to report to the police, they ask you for money for fuel for going to pick the suspect and also for processing Form 3 as required by police. There is also a challenge of ignorance of the law, there are those that don't know that you can go somewhere once beaten.” – Focus Group Discussion (community leaders), Lwengo district.

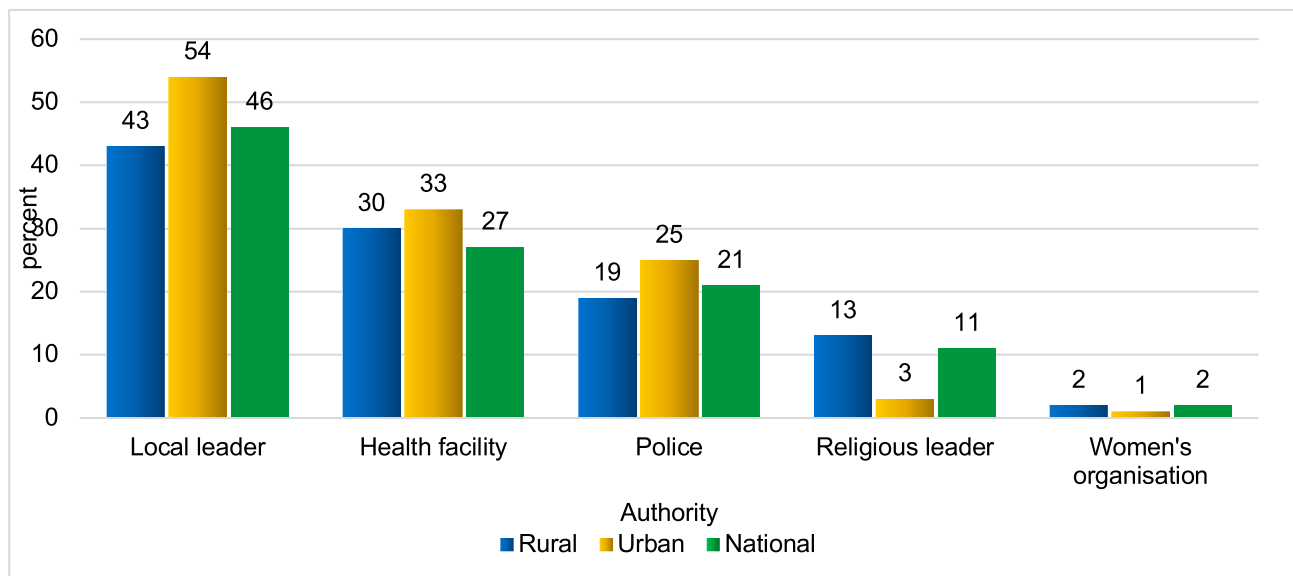
9.3.2 Agencies or authorities for help seeking

Respondents were asked whether they had ever gone to formal services or people in positions of authority for help, including police, health services, legal advice, shelter, women’s nongovernmental organizations, local leaders, and religious leaders to seek for help.

“I find I rather go to higher authority... to deal with my problems because I find that family and friends are like making matters worse because at the end of the day when you finished with them, they will change up the whole thing and what you say and all that to make more conflict in your life. So I don’t find they could help me in any good way.” – Focus Group Discussion (Female), Lwengo district

Figure 9.4 shows that majority of women in Uganda who had experienced violence sought help from Local leaders (46%) irrespective of residence. Women in the rural areas were four times likely to seek help from Religious leaders (13%) compared to their urban counterparts (3%). The urban women were more likely to seek help from a local leader, health facility or police.

Figure 9.4: Percentage of ever physically abused women who sought help from at least one agency or authority by residence



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The local authority from which help is sought varies by selected women's background characteristics as shown in table 9.4 and explained below:

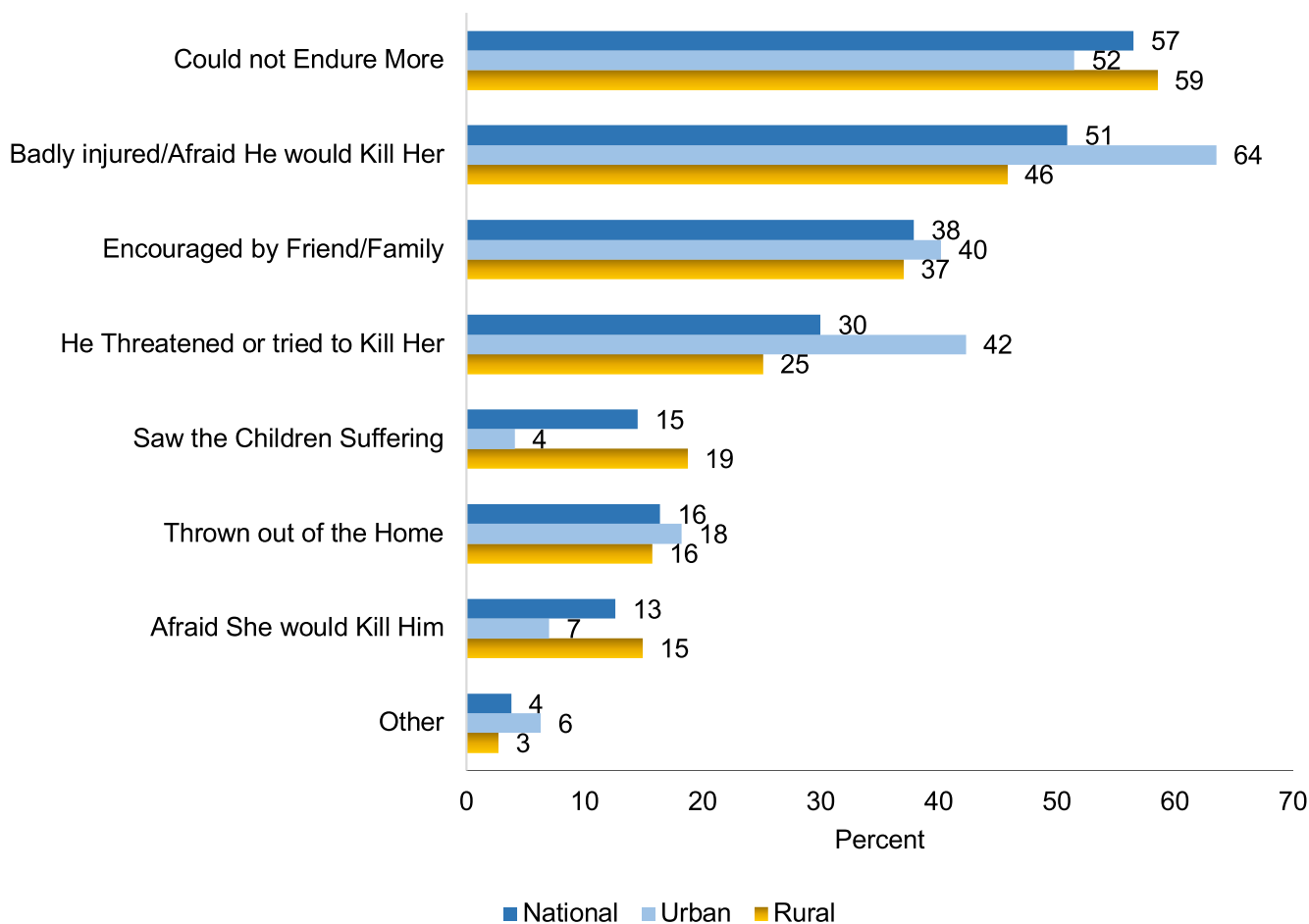
- By region, Ankole region had the highest percentage (69%) that sought help from a local leader while Toro had the least at 27%. Bukedi had the highest percentage that sought help from a health facility (38%), Elgon had the highest percentage that sought help from police (33%). While Acholi had the highest percentage that sought help from a religious leader (42%).
- In terms of woman's level of educational attainment, women are less likely to seek help from a health facility as the level of education increases, 30% for those with no education to 25% for those with secondary education.
- Interestingly seeking help from a religious leader seems not to be related to the woman's religion.
- Non-migrant women (18%) had the highest percentage that sought help from a religious leader compared to the migrant women (7%).
- Similarly, women who do not earn money are more likely to seek help from a religious leader compared to those who earn money, 17% and 8% respectively.

9.3.3 Reasons for seeking help

Women who had experienced violence by their partners were asked why they sought help. Figure 9.5 shows that more than half of the women (57%) reported that they sought help because they could not endure the violence anymore. These were more in the rural (59%) than urban (52%) areas. Six in every ten women in the urban areas (64%) compared to about five in every ten women in the rural areas (46%) reported that they sought help because they were badly injured, or were afraid they would be killed.

More women in the urban (42%) than rural (25%) areas reported that they sought help because their partner had threatened or tried to kill them. Slightly more than twice as many women in the rural (15%) compared to the urban (7%) areas reported that they sought help because they were afraid of killing their partners (Figure 9.5).

Figure 9.5: Reasons for seeking help



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

9.3.4 Preferred Source of help

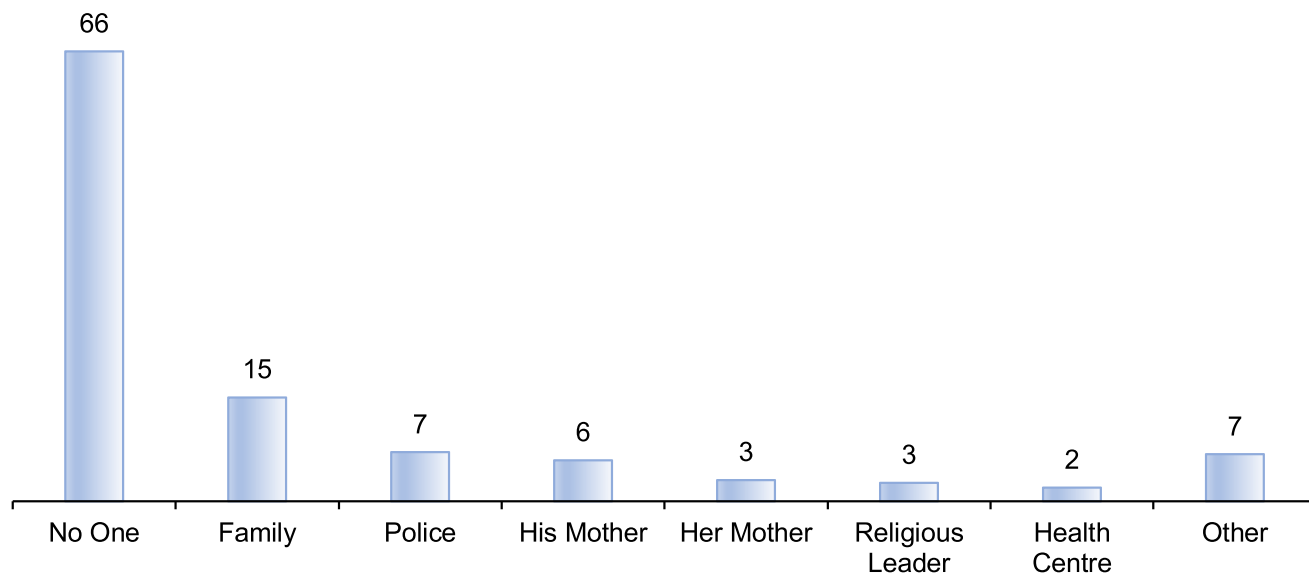
Women who had experienced violence by their partners were asked for their preferred source of help in terms of whom they would like to receive (more) help from.

“In most cases, VAWG that are reported to the police are not always taken seriously and follow up the issues or sometimes they even don’t arrest the perpetrators. Which is discouraging many women in reporting cases that affect them.” – Focus Group Discussion (Female), Yumbe district

Figure 9.6 shows that more than six in ten (66%) women reported that they would not like to receive any (more) help i.e. from no one.

For those who reported that they would like to receive (more) help, the most preferred sources of help were Family (15%), Police (7%) and their partner’s mother (6%).

Figure 9.6: Physically abused women by preferred source of help (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

9.4 Fighting back

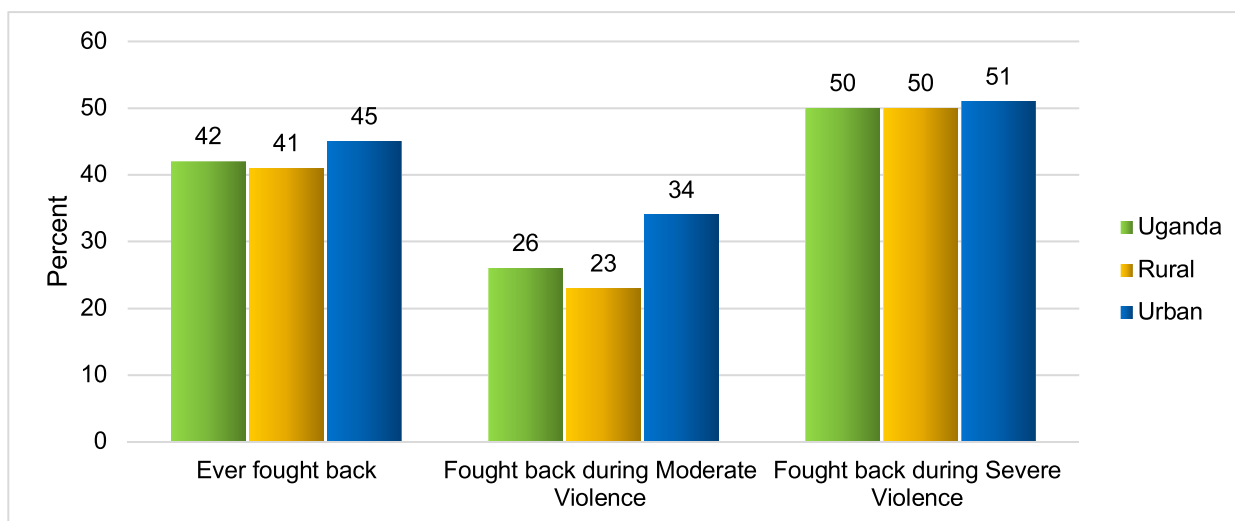
Among the coping strategies and responses identified by the survey was fighting back. Physically abused women were asked whether they ever fought back or physically defended themselves when they had been hit.

“Yes, he used to force me into sex, because most of the times this happened after a fight or quarrel with him, and that’s when am not in the mood because am hurt and angry, he would then force himself on me since he is the owner of the house, the times when I completely refused and pushed him or caused another fight would lead to throwing me out of the house and that meant spending a night outside the house may be in the kitchen or on the veranda.” – In-Depth Interview (Female Survivor), Buikwe district.

Figure 9.7 shows that four in every ten (42%) physically abused women reported that they had ever fought back when physically hit. As a way of coping or self-defense, women are twice as likely to fight back during severe violence (50%) compared to moderate violence (26%).

More women in the urban (45%) compared to the rural (41%) areas reported that they had fought back. Additionally the urban women are more likely (34%) to fight back during moderate violence compared to their rural counterparts (23%)

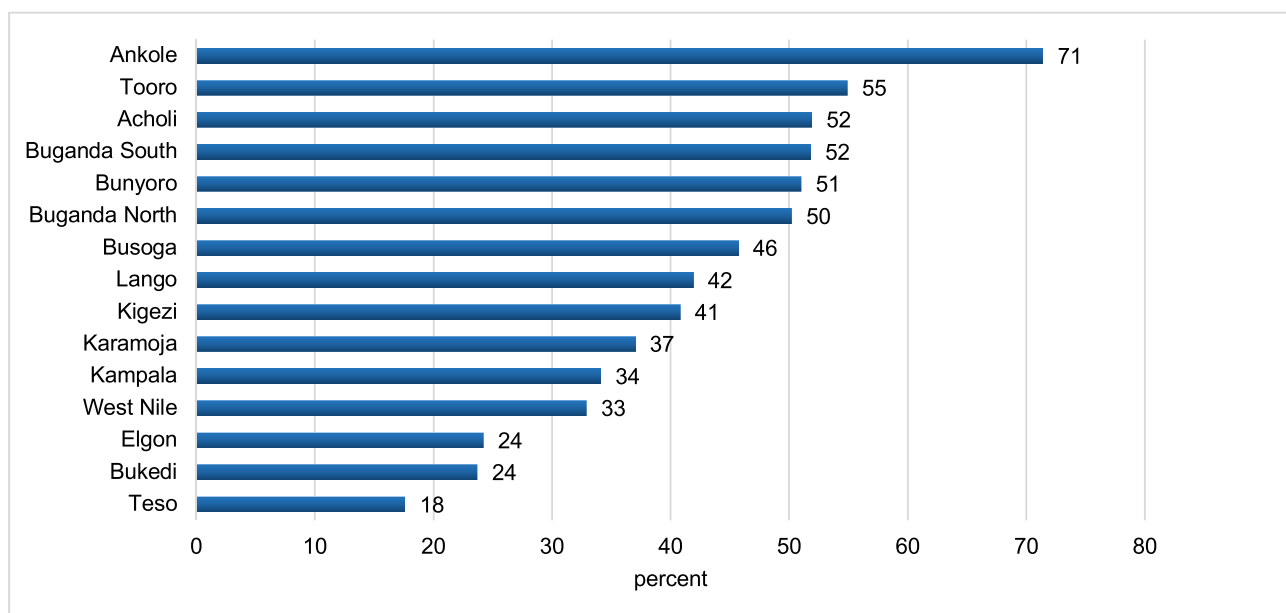
Figure 9.7: Ever physically abused women who ever fought back by severity of violence (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

The percentage of women who fight back during violent situations varies by region. Ankole had the highest percentage of up to seven in every ten women (71%) reporting that they had fought back, compared to about two in every ten women from Teso sub-region (18%) that reported the least as seen in figure 9.8.

Figure 9.8: Ever physically abused women who ever fought back by region (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

On the other hand, women earning money (45%) were more likely to fight back when physically hit compared to their counterparts who are not earning (34%). Probably they feel more empowered and strong.

Number of times fought back

More than half of the women (52%) reported that they fought back once or twice when physically hit. Close to four in every ten women (38%) reported that they fought back several times. This proportion however reduces, as the number of times increases, with only one in every ten women (10%) reporting that they fought back many or most of times when physically hit. (See table 9.5)

Fighting back most of the time may be influenced by one's background, for instance the results show that:

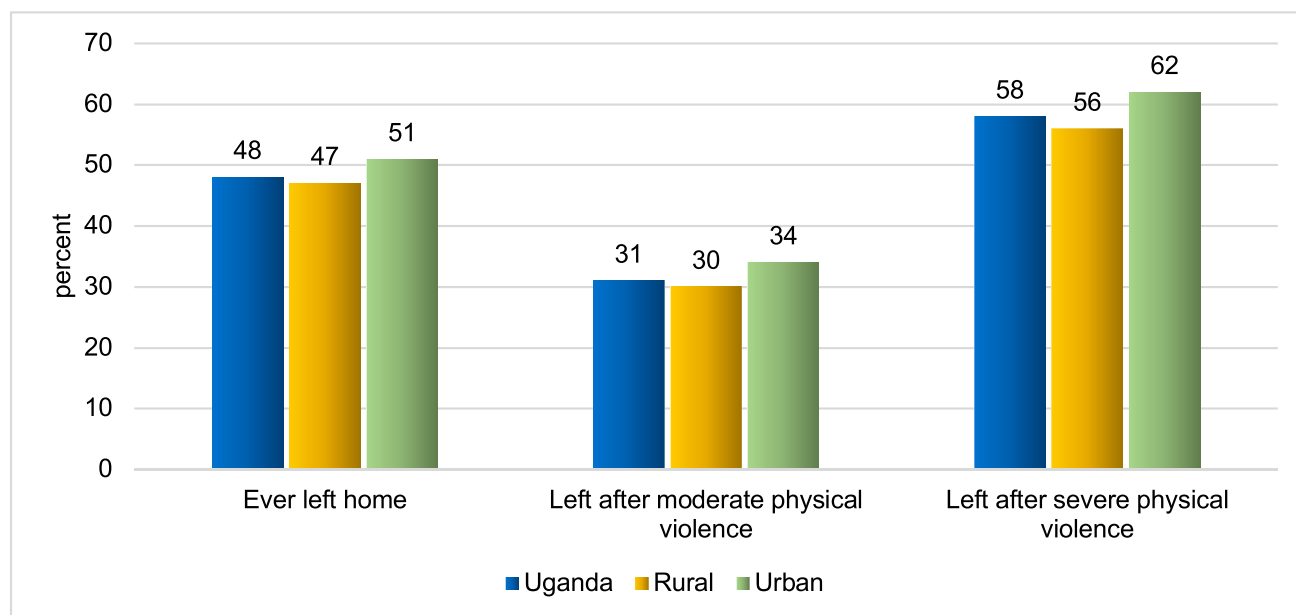
- Rural are almost thrice as likely to fight back many times or most of the time compared to their urban counterparts (13% and 4% respectively).
- Similarly, women who have never been to school are twice as likely (18%) to fight back many times or most of the time compared to those who primary or secondary education at 8% reported.
- Women with disability are more likely to fight back several times (41%) or most of the time (12%) compared to those without disability.
- Women who earn money are thrice as likely to fight back most of the time (12%) compared to those who do not earn (4%). On the other hand, those do not earn money are more likely to have fought back only once or twice (56%).

9.5 Women who leave home

Leaving is another coping strategy and response identified by the survey. Physically abused women were asked whether they ever left because of the violence, even if only overnight, the number of times they had left, reasons why they left.

About half of the physically abused women (48%) reported that they had ever left home because of violence. Slightly more are in the urban areas (51%) compared to those in rural areas (47%). Again there is a strong relationship with the severity of violence, with more than half of all women who reported severe violence having left at least once, whereas among women who experienced moderate violence only a third left for at least one night (Figure 9.9)

Figure 9.9: Physically abused women who ever left home because of violence by residence (%)



Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Number of times left

Table 9.6 shows that one in every ten (15%) reported that they had left once, and two in every ten (25%) had left 2-5 times. Only eight percent had left six or more times. Women with selected background characteristics are more likely than others to frequently leave their homes because of violence, for instance:

- Karamoja region had close to eight in every ten women (76%) that reported that they had never left when hit, compared to three in every ten women from Bunyoro region (28%). More women from Acholi (17%), Bunyoro (16%) and Elgon (13%) had left six or more times when hit, compared to Kampala (0%), Toro (0%), Buganda South (1%), West Nile (2%) and Buganda North (2%) that had the least percentage.

- Leaving home reduces with increasing level of education, women who have never been to school being more likely (10%) to leave compared to those with secondary education (7%).

- Women who earned money were more likely to have left once (17%) or two-five times (29%) when hit, compared to their counterparts who were not earning (11% and 17%, respectively). Indeed six in every ten women who were not earning (64%) reported that they had never left when hit compared to about five in every ten women who were earning (46%).

Reasons for Remaining

Women remained in violent relationships because of concerns for their children's future.

"Most women have children and they worry that if they leave their husbands, they may suffer raising those children alone so they stay" – Focus group discussion (female), Yumbe District

"Even during the domestic violence and stuff, you know, they kind of thing that I need to stay because I love him. We are told to, you know, just submit. Don't make it an issue. If he is the sole provider in the home, make it even worse. We don't find the strength to leave" – In-Depth Interview (Female Survivor), Kiryandongo district

9.6 Discussion

The survey found that a substantial proportion of women in violent relationships tell their family members about the violence they are experiencing and majority are not knowledgeable about services for victims of GBV.

Women with disability are more likely to try to seek for help compared to those without disability, so specific services can be made available and integrated in the existing ones.

9.7 References

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2018). Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016. Kampala, Uganda.

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2021). National Action Plan III on Women, Peace and Security 2021-2025. Kampala, Uganda. <http://1325naps.peacewomen.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/07/Uganda-2021-2025.pdf>

Table 9.1 Percentage of ever physically abused women who had told no one, someone, or a service or authority about their experience of intimate-partner violence, by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Told someone (%)	Told No one (%)	Friends or Neighbors (%)	Family (%)	Service Authorities* (%)	Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
Sub-Region						
Kampala	71.8	28.2	33.9	61.5	23.1	24
Buganda South	59.6	40.4	35.0	57.1	17.6	37
Buganda North	65.8	34.2	13.9	57.7	19.4	67
Busoga	64.7	35.3	24.9	58.3	22.0	44
Bukedi	62.6	37.4	22.7	62.9	5.3	75
Elgon	61.3	38.7	18.1	45.4	11.4	109
Teso	42	58.0	17.6	37.9	19.4	66
Karamoja	57.3	42.7	16.9	55.3	2.1	53
Lango	64.8	35.2	13.7	60.0	24.1	65
Acholi	93.2	6.8	53.6	89.3	28.6	125
West Nile	72	28.0	39.3	70.4	25.0	105
Bunyoro	77.2	22.8	38.1	60.0	36.1	48
Tooro	78.8	21.2	33.0	77.0	12.3	34
Ankole	80.9	19.1	43.4	69.9	29.5	84
Kigezi	62.4	37.6	32.2	50.6	9.3	42
Residence						
Rural	71.5	28.5	32.4	64.4	18.9	738
Urban	63.6	36.4	26.4	56.8	25.2	240
Age group						
15-19	68.2	31.8	45.3	60.6	8.3	46
20-24	70.4	29.6	30.7	64.2	12.6	132
25-29	64.9	35.1	30.5	60.6	15.1	171
30-34	68.5	31.5	23.0	63.2	23.6	164
35-39	72.4	27.6	28.9	66.0	21.8	144
40-44	69.4	30.6	36.0	63.9	24.2	117
44-49	75.2	24.8	28.5	56.8	28.1	91
50-54	69.1	30.9	39.8	63.0	25.1	69

Background Characteristics	Told someone (%)	Told No one (%)	Friends or Neighbors (%)	Family (%)	Service Authorities* (%)	Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
55-59	67.2	32.8	29.8	58.3	29.2	44
Education Attainment						
Never Attended	67.6	32.4	31.0	63.2	22.4	229
Primary	69	31.0	32.6	61.5	19.5	601
Secondary	75.9	24.1	24.7	65.7	23.0	126
Disability status						
No disability	67.9	32.1	30.9	61.4	19.6	851
With disability	80.3	19.7	31.0	69.5	26.4	126
Marital Status						
Married Monogamous	67.1	32.9	30.6	60.3	16.8	396
Married polygamous	67.5	32.5	29.1	66.1	20.3	203
Living with man-Monogamous	64.5	35.5	29.0	47.4	17.9	101
Living with man-Polygamous	70.8	29.2	34.6	70.0	20.8	31
Separated	71.3	17.4	34.8	75.0	38.3	114
Widowed	82.6	30.2	28.1	45.2	22.0	42
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives		46.7	18.3	47.4	6.2	41
Earns Money						
Earns money	68.6	31.4	29.7	62.7	21.8	675
Does not earn Money	71.3	28.7	33.5	62.0	17.5	302
Uganda	69.5	30.6	30.9	62.4	20.4	977

*Police, doctor/health worker, Counsellor, local leader

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 9.2: Percentage of ever physically abused women who had ever tried sought help and someone offering help by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Ever tried to seek help (%)	Someone offered to help (%)	Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
Sub-Region			
Kampala	39.4	90.9	24
Buganda South	50.0	82.2	37
Buganda North	41.1	84.9	67
Busoga	19.1	69.4	44
Bukedi	46.0	80.8	75
Elgon	46.1	82.7	109
Teso	37.7	70.1	66
Karamoja	36.3	81.4	53
Lango	56.9	86.9	65
Acholi	41.1	98.4	125
West Nile	51.4	94.2	105
Bunyoro	62.9	98.1	48
Tooro	62.0	94.6	34
Ankole	37.1	100.0	84
Kigezi	17.2	92.2	42
Residence			
Rural	44.2	89.0	738
Urban	39.7	89.5	240
Age group			
15-19	45.4	75.0	46
20-24	35.4	91.3	130
25-29	36.5	84.0	168
30-34	47.9	90.6	164
35-39	50.8	89.5	144
40-44	43.8	85.3	116
44-49	43.6	100.0	90
50-54	44.5	91.7	69
55-59	39.0	91.6	43
Education Attainment			
Never Attended	38.3	93.7	229
Primary	44.1	89.4	601
Secondary	44.4	79.0	126
Disability status			
No disability	40.8	89.2	851
With disability	58.7	88.5	126
Marital status			
Married monogamous	37.4	88.1	396
Married polygamous	41.3	89.4	203
Living with man-monogamous	49.5	85.2	101
Living with man-Polygamous	40.8	90.9	31
Separated	62.4	93.7	114
Widowed	38.9	88.9	42
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	24.2	76.8	41
Earns Money			
Earns money	45.2	90.8	675
Does not earn Money	38.2	84.7	302
Uganda	43.0	89.1	977

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 9.3: Percentage of ever physically abused women who sought help from at least one agency or authority by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Police (%)	Health facility (%)	Local leader (%)	Women's organization (%)	Priest / Religious leader (%)	Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
Sub-Region						
Kampala	24.1	33.5	33.9	0.0	22.0	10
Buganda South	15.0	31.7	34.5	0.0	12.6	19
Buganda North	11.8	27.5	52.3	0.0	2.9	30
Bukedi	10.4	37.9	28.0	0.0	0.0	32
Elgon	32.7	35.4	35.8	0.7	14.5	50
Teso	18.2	32.8	48.4	0.0	0.0	24
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	20
Lango	9.0	10.5	37.9	0.0	3.0	35
Acholi	28.2	30.6	60.7	9.7	42.4	47
West Nile	21.4	25.6	42.0	0.0	2.3	55
Bunyoro	24.0	27.8	50.3	2.7	14.3	28
Tooro	0.0	15.8	26.5	3.8	3.3	20
Ankole	27.9	26.1	69.2	0.0	0.0	29
Residence						
Rural	19.2	24.9	43.0	1.9	13.3	326
Urban	25.1	33.4	53.9	1.2	2.5	89
Age group						
15-19	0.0	4.6	8.4	0.0	17.1	20
20-24	22.3	28.6	32.8	0.0	6.3	46
25-29	12.3	24.6	31.4	5.3	9.5	66
30-34	20.8	31.4	51.9	0.0	6.2	81
35-39	22.2	22.6	51.9	0.0	7.5	65
40-44	20.6	32.1	48.9	3.1	15.2	50
44-49	25.3	17.3	60.9	0.0	6.5	40
50-54	33.1	38.7	59.5	8.4	23.1	28
Education Attainment						
Never Attended	23.6	30.2	57.2	3.4	12.8	86
Primary	18.6	27.1	43.9	1.7	10.9	265
Secondary	26.0	24.6	40.5	0.0	5.9	54
Disability status						
No disability	20.9	25.0	44.9	2.0	11.1	339
With disability	19.0	36.6	48.2	0.4	8.9	75
Marital status						
Married monogamous	15.3	22.1	41.9	2.3	11.4	146
Married polygamous	21.6	28.0	53.6	0.0	10.1	81
Living with man-monogamous	16.3	27.8	26.4	0.0	6.9	46
Separated	32.1	42.0	56.4	4.1	10.4	68
Earns Money						
Earns money	19.7	27.3	50.0	0.7	8.0	302
Does not earn Money	23.0	25.8	34.3	4.3	17.3	113
Uganda	20.6	26.9	45.6	1.7	10.7	414

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 9.4: Percentage of physically abused women who sought help by authority and background characteristics

Background characteristics	Local leader	Health facility	Police	Religious leader	Number of women
Sub-Region					
Buganda North	52.3	27.5	11.8	2.9	30
Bukedi	28.0	37.9	10.4	0.0	32
Elgon	35.8	35.4	32.7	14.5	50
Teso	48.4	32.8	18.2	0.0	24
Karamoja	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
Lango	37.9	10.5	9.0	3.0	35
Acholi	60.7	30.6	28.2	42.4	47
West Nile	42.0	25.6	21.4	2.3	55
Bunyoro	50.3	27.8	24.0	14.3	28
Tooro	26.5	15.8	0.0	3.3	20
Ankole	69.2	26.1	27.9	0.0	29
Residence					
Rural	43.0	24.9	19.2	13.3	326
Urban	53.9	33.4	25.1	2.5	89
Age group					
15-19	8.4	4.6	0.0	17.1	20
20-24	32.8	28.6	22.3	6.3	46
25-29	31.4	24.6	12.3	9.5	66
30-34	51.9	31.4	20.8	6.2	81
35-39	51.9	22.6	22.2	7.5	65
40-44	48.9	32.1	20.6	15.2	50
44-49	60.9	17.3	25.3	6.5	40
50-54	59.5	38.7	33.1	23.1	28
Not 15-45	52.9	40.3	28.3	28.6	19
15-49	45.2	26.2	20.2	10.0	396
Youth Age					
Not Youth	52.8	27.4	23.4	12.4	263
Youth (18-30)	32.6	25.8	15.3	7.7	152
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	57.2	30.2	23.6	12.8	86
Primary	43.9	27.1	18.6	10.9	265
Secondary	40.5	24.6	26.0	5.9	54
Disability status					
No disability	44.9	25.0	20.9	11.1	339
With disability	48.2	36.6	19.0	8.9	75
Ethnicity					

Background characteristics	Local leader	Health facility	Police	Religious leader	Number of women
Acholi	54.4	29.0	23.1	35.8	40
Baganda	49.4	30.3	19.2	3.3	28
Bagisu	47.5	39.3	30.8	11.5	38
Banyankore	54.8	32.3	23.1	6.6	34
Banyoro	44.2	40.5	21.6	25.8	22
Iteso	41.6	40.8	18.4	0.0	28
Lango	45.7	13.6	12.5	14.5	41
Lugbara	29.9	21.1	5.7	5.2	34
Other	47.9	18.9	20.0	5.4	117
Religion					
Anglican	44.3	30.1	24.1	11.0	99
Catholic	48.2	29.1	21.3	10.9	210
Muslim	27.9	18.1	4.6	6.5	38
Pentecostal/Born Again/ Evangelical	49.0	23.7	28.2	11.5	53
Marital status					
Married monogamous	41.9	22.1	15.3	11.4	146
Married polygamous	53.6	28.0	21.6	10.1	81
Living with man- monogamous	26.4	27.8	16.3	6.9	46
Separated	56.4	42.0	32.1	10.4	68
Dowry/Bride price payment					
Dowry/Bride price paid	43.7	23.8	17.7	10.7	169
Dowry/Bride price not paid	44.8	29.8	25.6	10.6	155
Migration status					
1-5 Years	29.7	27.8	17.7	7.2	60
Over 5 years	48.5	26.3	19.3	6.5	202
Lived all her time	48.7	26.7	22.0	17.8	145
Earns Money					
Earns money	50.0	27.3	19.7	8.0	302
Does not earn Money	34.3	25.8	23.0	17.3	113
Uganda	45.6	26.9	20.6	10.7	415

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 9.5: Percentage of ever physically abused women who ever fought back by number of times fought

Background characteristics	Once or Twice (%)	Several Times (%)	Many Times / Most of the Time (%)	Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
Sub-Region				
Buganda North	61.8	38.2	0.0	36
Bukedi	52.3	45.9	0.0	20
Elgon	59.7	28.8	11.5	28
Karamoja	46.9	45.7	0.0	21
Lango	63.7	28.0	8.2	28
Acholi	30.1	29.2	40.8	70
West Nile	67.1	31.0	1.9	34
Ankole	60.2	38.7	1.1	57
Residence				
Rural	49.2	37.8	12.5	297
Urban	57.9	37.7	4.4	109
Age group				
20-24	58.6	35.6	5.8	44
25-29	64.7	29.6	5.7	70
30-34	53.2	29.0	16.2	71
35-39	43.6	48.6	7.8	62
40-44	48.9	39.7	10.8	59
44-49	56.4	26.8	16.8	40
50-54	28.9	61.4	9.7	31
Education Attainment				
Never Attended	39.7	40.8	17.9	97
Primary	54.2	37.8	8.0	258
Secondary	53.0	38.7	8.3	45
Disability status				
No disability	52.4	37.5	9.7	355
With disability	46.4	41.2	12.4	50
Marital status				
Married monogamous	52.5	37.8	9.6	166
Married polygamous	54.7	32.2	11.8	82
Living with man-monogamous	52.7	41.7	5.6	43
Separated	47.2	40.6	12.2	60
Earns Money				
Earns money	50.1	37.5	12.4	306
Does not earn Money	56.2	38.9	3.7	100
Uganda	51.6	37.8	10.2	406

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

Table 9.6: Frequency of leaving home among ever physically abused women by background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Frequency of leaving				Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
	Never (%)	Once (%)	2-5 times (%)	6 or more times (%)	
Sub-Region					
Kampala	59.6	10.8	29.6	0.0	24
Buganda South	39.9	41.8	17.2	1.1	37
Buganda North	47.6	27.1	23.2	2.1	67
Busoga	58.9	0.0	33.3	7.7	44
Bukedi	48.5	24.3	23.6	3.6	75
Elgon	34.4	24.0	29.0	12.7	108
Teso	49.4	13.8	29.4	7.3	66
Karamoja	76.4	9.0	10.9	3.8	53
Lango	52.3	12.4	31.0	4.3	65
Acholi	68.9	0.0	13.7	17.4	125
West Nile	57.6	18.4	21.9	2.0	105
Bunyoro	27.9	15.0	41.2	15.9	48
Tooro	52.9	22.1	25.0	0.0	34
Ankole	48.9	11.2	32.1	7.8	84
Kigezi	51.9	15.0	25.5	7.6	42
Residence					
Rural	52.7	16.1	23.1	8.1	737
Urban	48.9	12.8	31.8	6.5	240
Age group					
15-19	72.0	18.4	6.6	3.0	46
20-24	55.7	16.5	23.1	4.7	131
25-29	57.4	13.4	24.9	4.3	171
30-34	48.1	20.5	23.5	7.9	164
35-39	45.4	14.5	31.3	8.8	144

Background Characteristics	Frequency of leaving				Ever experienced physical violence by partner (Number)
	Never (%)	Once (%)	2-5 times (%)	6 or more times (%)	
40-44	45.9	13.5	28.7	11.9	117
44-49	50.7	10.4	30.9	8.0	91
50-54	41.2	14.0	31.0	13.9	69
55-59	64.8	14.9	11.6	8.7	44
Education Attainment					
Never Attended	56.2	11.4	22.5	9.8	229
Primary	48.9	15.9	28.0	7.2	601
Secondary	55.4	20.8	16.7	7.1	125
Disability status					
No Disability	51.9	14.8	25.8	7.5	850
With disability	50.0	18.4	22.3	9.3	126
Marital status					
Married Monogamous	56.2	12.9	24.6	6.3	396
Married polygamous	52.0	16.1	24.0	7.9	203
Living with man-Monogamous	49.7	18.8	25.8	5.7	101
Living with man-Polygamous	58.1	20.7	21.2	0.0	31
Separated	30.3	20.8	37.7	11.3	114
Widowed	58.8	8.9	18.6	13.7	42
Married/Cohabiting -DK other wives	64.0	22.8	0.0	13.2	40
Earns Money					
Earns money	46.4	17.0	28.9	7.7	675
Does not earn Money	63.9	11.4	17.0	7.7	301
Uganda	51.8	15.3	25.3	7.7	976

Source: VAWG Survey -2020

10.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the strengths and limitations of the VAWG survey including the recommendations based on the survey findings and earlier recommendations made by the WHO country study focusing on what relates to Uganda.

10.1 Strengths and limitations of the Study

The VAWG survey findings on the association between violence by an intimate partner and health outcomes largely substantiate associations reported previously. However, although the findings are extremely consistent and robust, several limitations of the Study should be mentioned.

First, the cross-sectional design does not permit proof of causality between violence by an intimate partner and health problems or other outcomes. Nevertheless, the findings give an indication of the types of association, and the extent to which different associations are found in each of the participating countries and sites. Future analysis will explore the extent to which exposure to violence can be shown to precede the negative health outcomes as well as contributory pathways.

Second, like any study based on self-reporting, there may be recall bias on some issues, as well as cultural biases in disclosure. Moreover, recall bias would tend to dilute any association between violence and health outcomes, rather than overestimate the relationship. While cultural biases that affect disclosure will always remain, the methodology used in the VAWG survey considerably enhanced frequency of disclosure and quality of data.

Finally, while some qualitative data are available to support the interpretation of the quantitative findings, these data are limited. Some issues would benefit from further exploration with qualitative studies.

Special strengths of the Study methodology include the use of rigorous interviewer training, which has been shown to contribute to disclosure. The participatory method used in the development of the protocol and the questionnaire, the involvement of women's organizations in the research teams, and the emphasis on ethical and safety concerns also contributed to the quality of the data and to the effective implementation of the Study. The methodology and, in particular, the ethical and safety procedures are increasingly being recognized as the standard for research in this field.

Another important strength of the VAWG survey was its link to the policy process. This was achieved through the involvement of members of the research team in policy-making bodies on violence or violence against women. The creation of technical committees involving key stakeholders, also ensured a wider ownership and interest in the study results at the country level.

10.2 Areas for further analysis

This first report provides descriptive information on some of the main elements addressed by the VAWG survey. However, it represents only the first stage of analysis of an extensive database which has the potential to address a range of important questions regarding violence against women. These questions are of great relevance to public health, and exploring them will substantially improve our understanding of the nature, causes and consequences of violence, and the best ways to intervene against it. Some of the proposed areas are described below:

Risk profiles for partner violence: This will enable analysis of the extent to which different forms of violence occur during relationships, or after separation, and to understand how women's risk of intimate-partner violence changes over the duration of a relationship. Such information can be used to inform the design and provision of prevention and support services.

Determinants of prevalence, risk and protective factors: More depth the determinants and outcomes of partner violence including the extent to which different risk and protective factors at the individual, household, and community levels that can contribute to or reduce women's risk of violence. This analysis is likely to provide important insights to help guide future prevention and other public health interventions. Including an analysis of how women's socioeconomic status (not just income, but also assets, and control over her income and assets) is related to violence by an intimate partner and to women's responses to the violence.

Definitions and prevalence of emotional abuse: Prevalence of emotional abuse was not included in this report as this dimension requires further analysis. Future work on the emotional dimension of intimate-partner violence will include an analysis of its overlap with the other two dimensions – physical and sexual – as well as with controlling behaviours. This will enable identification of other aspects of emotional abuse such as jealousy, humiliation or isolation. In-depth analysis of relationship between violence and health: Another critical element for further research is the association between main health outcomes and different types of exposure to partner violence, adjusting for the frequency and severity of previous victimization during childhood and a wider range of potential confounding factors. The relationship between emotional abuse and different health outcomes will also be explored including whether the associations found between sexual abuse of girls below the age of 15 years and other outcomes in the literature are true across the country, including whether early sexual abuse is associated with increased risk of re-victimization in adulthood, earlier sexual debut, early marriage, unwanted or mistimed pregnancies, suicide ideation, and number of lifetime sexual partners.

Patterns of women's responses: A next step for analysis would be to look at patterns of women's responses according to severity of violence, and to explore other determinants of leaving, retaliating and of help-seeking from formal services.

Other consequences of violence against women: Further analysis will be done on the impact of violence on aspects of women's lives – other than the health indicators presented in this report. Examples include women's ability to work outside the home and to control their assets. In addition, the WHO Study has collected information on how often and with what consequences children witness violence by their mother's intimate partner. Such information will be of relevance to interventions for children who witness violence in their homes.

10.3 Recommendations

The results of the VAWG survey highlight the need for urgent action by a wide range of actors, from local health authorities and community leaders to national governments and international donors. Addressing and preventing violence against women requires action at many levels and by many actors and sectors. Priority therefore needs to be given to the following areas:

Strengthening National commitment and action

Violence against women is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality that needs to be addressed because violence in turn perpetuates this inequality. Improving women's legal and socioeconomic status is a key intervention in reducing women's vulnerability to violence and can be in the long term.

The association of more educational attainment by women with less violence supports the understanding that education is in itself protective. Therefore, improving women's access to education and, in particular, keeping girls enrolled through secondary education, should be strongly supported as part of overall anti-violence efforts. Need to strengthen National efforts to challenge the widespread tolerance and acceptance of many forms of violence against women. One of the salient findings of the Study is the association between the prevalence of intimate-partner violence and women's belief that such violence is "normal" or "justified".

The government needs to comply with human rights treaties and other international consensus documents that it has already ratified. Uganda endorsed international commitments on development and women's human rights and health. This can be achieved by harmonizing legislation with these commitments and instituting policies and programmes to promote them.

Other actions can include:

Establish, implement and monitor multisectoral action plans to address violence against women. Count on social, political, religious, and other leaders in speaking out against violence against women. Enhance capacity for data collection to monitor violence against women, and the attitudes and beliefs that perpetuate it.

Promoting primary prevention

There is a need to strengthen the primary prevention efforts to complement the current emphasis on victim services. Develop, implement and evaluate programmes aimed at primary prevention of intimate-partner violence and sexual violence. Prevention efforts should therefore include multimedia and other public awareness activities to challenge women's subordination, and to counter the attitudes, beliefs and values – particularly among men. The specific media and key messages chosen should vary from place to place, and should be based on research and consultation. Special efforts should be made to reach men.

Public awareness campaigns must be accompanied by focused outreach and structural change. More targeted efforts should be carried out in health settings, in schools, at workplaces and places of worship, and within different professions and sectors.

Other options should be explored including community-based approaches (e.g. legal literacy programmes, HIV/AIDS community mobilization, local media initiatives) and activities to target specific risk factors for violence. In particular, communities need to be encouraged to talk about partner violence and its implications, and to challenge its acceptability. Local religious congregations, cultural groups and economic associations (such as associations of market women) may provide the basis for support activities and for advocacy with government.

Prioritize the prevention of child sexual abuse through advocacy by leaders and other respected figures could make a big difference like was with HIV and other stigmatized issues. Leadership at the highest level can help “break the silence” and create social space for discussion of the problem within families and communities. The health and education sectors need to develop the capacity to identify and deal with child sexual abuse e.g teachers and other education professionals need training to recognize the symptoms. Schools should also provide preventive programmes and counselling wherever possible.

Integrate responses to violence against women into existing programmes such as for the prevention of HIV and AIDS and for the promotion of adolescent health. Make physical environments safer for women following the survey finding that perpetrator include stranger, making the environment safer for women can contribute to primary prevention of this violence.

Involving the education sector

Make schools safe for girls. The finding that young women and girls experience significant levels of violence indicates that primary and secondary school systems should be heavily involved in making schools safe, including eradicating teacher violence, as well as engaging in broader anti-violence efforts.

Strengthening the health sector response

Develop a comprehensive health sector response to the various impacts of violence against women, it is important to address the demonstrated reluctance of abused women to seek help. At the service level, responses to violence against women should be integrated into all areas of care (e.g. emergency services, reproductive health services such as antenatal care, family planning, and post-abortion care, mental health services, and HIV/AIDS-related services). Training is a critical element in improving the health service response to violence against women.

Use the potential of reproductive health services as entry points for identifying women in abusive relationships, and for delivering referral and support services

Supporting women living with violence

Strengthen formal and informal support systems for women living with violence. While formal services offered by health or justice-related institutions should be expanded or improved, the existing sources of informal support to which women should be explored. They could include sensitizing religious leaders and other respected local leaders to the problem.

The survey findings showed that abused women are most likely to seek help from informal networks of family, friends and neighbours suggests the value of strengthening these informal networks so that when women do reach out to them, they are better able to respond in a sympathetic and supportive manner. Media activities highlighting the extent of violence and promoting the role of friends, neighbours and relatives, as well as interventions to reduce the social stigma around violence, may all help to reinforce constructive responses.

Sensitizing criminal justice systems

Sensitize legal and justice systems to the particular needs of women victims of violence. The survey findings showed that, as with health services, many women in violent partnerships do not seek help from courts, legal service centres for the violence. This suggests that the criminal justice systems as a whole need to be assessed comprehensively to ensure that women seeking justice and protection are treated appropriately and professionally. Laws on assault often assume that perpetrator and victim no longer like or need each other. Women may retain bonds of affection towards a partner despite his violence, and imprisoning the partner may jeopardize the livelihood of the woman and her children. A coordinated approach between the criminal justice system and appropriate civil law protection is necessary to ensure that women's safety is paramount, for example, a man can only be ordered to stay away from a partner who has experienced violence instead of imprisonment.

Supporting research and collaboration

Support research on the causes, consequences, and costs of violence against women and on effective prevention measures. More research on the magnitude of the problem of violence against women, and its costs, in given settings is therefore urgently needed in order to provide a basis for advocacy and action. Research aimed at informing the design and delivery of interventions where these do not exist needs to be accompanied by evaluation research on the short- and long-term effects of programmes to prevent and respond to partner violence – including school-based programmes, legal and policy changes, services for victims of violence, programmes that target perpetrators of violence, and campaigns to change social norms.

Increase support to programmes to reduce and respond to violence against women. Even if political commitment is present, it may be difficult to translate this commitment into action without additional funding. International donors, development agencies, and nongovernmental organizations should therefore be prepared to provide financial and technical support for concrete, well-designed proposals by the government and development counterparts that aim to prevent violence against women, provide services to women who have been abused, or reduce gender inequality.

Donors and international organizations need to support the efforts of academic institutions, research bodies and government to carry out research on this issue and foster increased collaboration across countries and regions. This increased collaboration and information exchange on successful and promising interventions between the different sectors, countries, and regions will help to build a stronger body of knowledge to inform action in this area.



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



2020 UGANDA NATIONAL SURVEY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND LIFE EXPERIENCES
(aged 15 -59 years)

IDENTIFICATION				
STATISTICAL REGION				
EA NAME				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [][]
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH [][]
				YEAR [][][]
RESULTS	_____	_____	_____	INTERVIEWER [][]
				RESULTS [][]
NEXT VISIT: DATE				
TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS []
LOCATION	_____	_____		
RESULTS CODE:				
1. COMPLETED 2. NOT AT HOME 3. POSTPONED 4. REFUSED				
5. PARTLY COMPLETED 6. INCAPACITATED				
9. OTHER (SPECIFY _____)				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE [][]				TRANSLATOR
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW []	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT []		(YES=1, NO=2)
	LANGUAGE CODES:			
	01 ENGLISH	06 NGAKARIMOJONG		
	02 LUGANDA	07 RUNYANKORE/RUTORO		
	03 LUO	08 RUNYORO/RUTORO		
	04 LUGBARA	09 LUSOGA		
	05 ATESO	96 OTHERS _____ (SPECIFY)		
INTERVIEWER NAME			[][][]	
			INTERVIEWER NUMBER	

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello.

My name is _____. I am working with Uganda Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about people's health and life experiences all over Uganda. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services to improve people's health. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about yourself. The questions usually take about one hour. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER_____DATE_____

IF RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED RECORD THE TIME AND START THE INTERVIEW.....1

IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED GO TO THE END.....2

100	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS.....[][]
		MINUTES.....[][]

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

101 How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)?

IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS

- Number of Years.....[][]
00 Less than One Year
95 Lived All Her Life
96 Visitor (At least Four Weeks in Household)

102 Where did you grow up?

PROBE: Before from age 12 where did you live longest?

- 1 This Community
2 Another Rural Area/Village.....DISTRICT CODE [][]
3 Another Town/City.....CITY CODE [][]
4 Another Country

103 I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth? Mention (day, month and year) that you were born?

- Day.....[][].
Month..... [][]
Year.....[][][]
9998. Don't Know Year

104 How old were you on your last birthday? (More or Less)

Age in Complete Years.....[][]

105 Have you ever attended school?

- 1 Yes
2 No (Skip to 108)

106 What is the highest level of education that you attended?

MARK HIGHEST LEVEL

- Primary
Ordinary "O" Level
Advanced "A" level
Tertiary
University

107 What is the highest [CLASS/YEAR] you completed at that level?

IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD "00"

[CLASS/YEAR] [] []

107a. Did you attend school this year?

1 Yes

2 No (go to 108 instruction)(if code 2-5 in 106, go to 109)

107b. At your school, are there any confidential reporting procedures for students to use if they see or experience violence? If so, what are they?_____

1 Yes

2 No

107c. Are all students made aware of and encouraged to use procedures to report violence? If so, how?

1 Yes

2 No

IF COMPLETED PRIMARY, ORDINARY, OR ADVANCED LEVELS OR HAS HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL (if code 2-5 in 106, go to 109)

108 Now I would like you to read this sentence to me

SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT

IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?

1 Cannot Read at all (go to 110)

2 Able to read only part of the sentence

3 Able to read whole sentence

4 No card with required language (specify language.....)

5 Blind/Visually impaired (go to 110 & skip to 111)

109 Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

At least once a week

Less than once a week

Not at all

110 Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

At least once a week

Less than once a week

Not at all

111 Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

- At least once a week
- Less than once a week
- Not at all

112 Do you own a mobile telephone?

- Yes
- No

113 Do you use mobile phone for any financial transactions?

- Yes
- No

114 Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?

- Yes
- No

115 Have you ever used internet?

- Yes
- No (go to 118)

116 In the last 12 months, have you used the internet?

- Yes
- No

IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE

117 During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, or not at all?

Almost every day

- At least once a week
- Less than once a week
- Not at all
- Cyber violence against women and girls
(Check if 115=1 or 112=1 ask 11a -d)

117a Have you ever received or sent unwanted sexually obvious emails or other messages?

- Yes
- No

117b Have you ever received or made offensive advances in social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, twitter etc) and other platforms?

- Yes
- No

117c Have you ever been threatened or threatened someone of physical or sexual violence through the internet?

Yes

No

117d Have you ever received a hate speech meaning language that degrades, insults, threatens or targets you based on your gender and/or other traits (such as disability, tribe, religion etc)?

Yes

No

117e Have you ever experienced any of the following?

	Yes	No
Someone sharing clear images of you without your consent	1	2
Someone sending you clear images that you did not ask for	1	2

IF ALL Q117a -f ARE NO (CODE 2) SKIP TO Q118

117f. In which of the following online environments did your most recent experience occur?

- Social networking sites/apps
- Online dating websites/apps
- Comments section of a website
- Online gaming
- Personal email account
- Online discussion site such as Reddit
- A text or messaging app
- Another type of mobile app

117g Thinking of the person or people involved, how did you know them? Check all that apply

- Friend
- Family member
- Coworker
- Someone you were romantically involved with
- An acquaintance
- A stranger/someone I had never met before
- I don't know the real identity of the person or people

118 What is your religion?

- No religion
- Anglican
- Catholic
- Muslim
- Seventh day Adventist
- Orthodox
- Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical
- Bahai
- Baptist

Jewish
Presbyterian
Mammon
Hindu
Buddhist
Jehovah's Witness
Salvation Army
Traditional
Other (Specify)_____

119 What is your Tribe?

TRIBE CODE.....[][]
OTHER (SPECIFY)_____996

120 In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?

NUMBER OF TIMES.....[][]
NONE.....00 (go to 201)

121 In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

SECTION 2: RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about (Community Name)

201 Do neighbours in COMMUNITY NAME generally tend to know each other well?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't Know

202 If there were street fight in COMMUNITY NAME would people generally do something to stop it?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't Know

203 If someone in COMMUNITY NAME decided to undertake a community project (INSERT LOCALLY RELEVANT EXAMPLES) would most people be willing to contribute time, labour or money?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't Know

204 In this neighbourhood do most people generally trust one another in matter of lending or borrowing things?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't Know

205 If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer help?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Don't Know

206 Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

207 How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?

- 1 At least Once a Week
- 2 At least Once a Month
- 3 At least Once a Year
- 4 Never (Hardly Ever)

208 When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on family members for support?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

208a How safe do you feel walking alone in this area/neighbourhood?

- Very safe
- Fairly safe
- Abit unsafe
- Very unsafe
- I never walk alone after dark
- Don't know

209a Do you regularly attend a group or organisation

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (If none go to 211)

If NO, PROMPT: Organisation like women's or community groups, religious groups or political associations

If YES: What Kind of group or association

MARK ALL MENTIONED. PROBE IF NECESSARY, TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF GROUP

		209b. How often do you attend? (ASK ONLY FOR EACH MARKED IN 209a)			
		At least Once a Week	At least Once a Month	At least Once a Year	Never (Hardly Ever)
B	Civil/Political/Union	1	2	3	4
C	Social Work Charitable	1	2	3	4
D	Sports/Arts/Craft	1	2	3	4
E	Economics/Saving Club	1	2	3	4
F	Women's Organisation	1	2	3	4
G	Religious Organisation	1	2	3	4
X	Others	1	2	3	4

210 Are any of these groups attended by Women only? (REFER TO THE ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY)

1 Yes

2 No

211 Have you ever been prevented from attending a meeting or participating in an organisation? If Yes,

ASK Who prevented you? Mark All that apply?

Not Prevented

Partner/Husband

Parents

Parents in-law/parents of partner

X Others_____

ELECTION VIOLENCE

Ask 211a and 211b to only persons 18 years and above in 2016 (104 >22)

Perception of safety

211a During the elections period, how safe do you feel to:

Express your own political opinions or preferences for some candidates in discussions with your husband and other household members / with relatives, neighbors, and friends

Felt safe

Felt unsafe

Attend campaign events, rallies and demonstrations?

Felt safe

Felt unsafe

Register to vote?

Felt safe

Felt unsafe

During the last elections in 2016, how safe did you feel to go to vote?

Felt safe

Felt unsafe

N/A – was not yet 18 years old

Experience of electoral violence

211b During the last elections in 2016:

Were you repeatedly told whom to vote and pressured to do so by your husband, community leaders, parents or religious leaders?

Yes

No

Were you pressured to abstain from voting?

Yes

No

Did you go to vote?

Yes

No

At the polling station, did you witness any physical or verbal arguments among other people that made you feel uncomfortable or fear for own safety?

Yes

No

At the polling station, did anybody try to stop you, physically, by threatening you or loved ones, or by using aggressive words that intimidated you or made you uncomfortable?

Yes

No

Did you vote?

Yes

No

Did you vote with your preferred candidate?

Yes

No

MARITAL STATUS

212 Are you currently married, or do you have a male partner?

IF RESPONDENT HAS A MALE PARTNER ASK

Do you and your partner live together?

- 1 Currently Married (go to 216)
- 2 Living with Man, Not Married (go to 216)
- 3 Currently having a regular partner (Sexual Relationship), Living Apart (go to 216)
- 4 Not currently married or living with a man (not involved in a sexual relationship)

213 Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section three)

214 Did last partnership end in divorce or separation, or were you widowed?

- 1 Divorced
- 2 Separated/Broken Up
- 3 Widowed (go to 216)

215 Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?

- 1 Respondent
- 2 Husband/Partner
- 3 Both (Respondent and Partner)
- X Other

216 How many times have you been married, or lived with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER LIVING TOGETHER)

Number of times married []
If '00' or Never Married (go to Section Three)

LIVING WITH RELATIVES

217 The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership. Do/did you live with your husband/partner's parents or any of his relatives?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

218 If CURRENTLY WITH PARTNER: Do you currently live with your parents or any of your relatives?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives during your last relationship?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- POLYGAMY

219 Does/Did your husband/partner have any other wives while being married (having a relationship) with you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 222)
- 3 Don't Know (go to 222)

220 How many wives does/did he have (including yourself)?

Number of Wives [][]
98 Don't Know

221 Are you/were you the first, second, third.....wife?

ADAPT WORDING LOCALLY, CHECK THAT THIS REFERS TO THE OTHER WIVES HE HAD AT THE SAME TIME WHILE BEING WITH THE RESPONDENT

Number/Position []
MARRIAGE

222 Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalise the union? What type of ceremony did you have?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 None
- 2 Civil Marriage
- 3 Religious Marriage
- 4 Customary Marriage
- X Other

223 In what Year was the (first) ceremony performed?

(THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)

Year [][][][]

9998 Don't Know

224 Did you yourself choose your current/most recent husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you?

IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE:

Who chose your current/most recent husband for you?

- 1 Both Chose (go to 226)
- 2 Respondent Chose (go to 226)
- 3 Respondent's Family Chose
- 4 Partner Chose
- 5 Partner's Family Chose

225 Before the marriage with your current/most recent husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

226 Did your marriage involve dowry/bride price?

- 1 Yes/Dowry
- 2 Yes/Bride Price
- 3 No (go to 229)
- 8 Don't Know (go to 229)

227 Has all the dowry/bride price been paid for, or does some part still remain unpaid?

- 1 All Paid
- 2 Partially Paid
- 3 None Paid

228 Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry/bride price payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no particular impact?

- 1 Positive Impact
- 2 Negative Impact
- 3 No Impact

229 How old were you when you married or started living with a partner?

AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS.....[] []

IF RESPONDENT WAS BELOW 18 YEARS WHEN SHE WAS MARRIED OR STARTED LIVING WITH A PARTNER THEN CONTINUE WITH THE QUESTIONS BELOW

IF RESPONDENT WAS ABOVE 18 YEARS WHEN SHE WAS MARRIED OR STARTED LIVING WITH A PARTNER THEN GO TO 241

230 Did you take the decision to marry at this age or was your family's / somebody else choice?

- My Decision
- Someone else's decision
- Was forced to marry or live with partner

231 What were the reasons you got married so young?

- Was forced by parents/family
- Had no education/dropped out of school
- No employment/Doing nothing at home
- Husband /partner paid dowry to my parents
- Felt was of age
- Others (specify)_____

232 Was it ever discussed in your family about the legal age of marriage while your marriage was beingdiscussed?

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

233 What other options did you have at that time except marriage?

- No options
- Stay in School
- Find Employment
- Still like to stay with the family
- Acquire vocation skills to enable me to earn a living
- Move out of the home
- Others (Specify)_____

234 How did your life really change after marriage?

- No change at all
- Changed for the worse
- Changed for the better

235 Did you continue school? Employment? Social life? The role in the family? Responsibilities?

	Yes	No
Continued with School	1	2
Continued with Employment	1	2
Continued with my usual social life	1	2
Continue with role in family responsibilities	1	2

236 How was it for you to assume new responsibilities as a married person?

- Not hard for me
- Hard for me
- Very hard for me
- Not easy for my husband/partner
- Not easy for my parents
- Not easy for my family

237 Has anyone you know married a daughter below the age of 18?

- Yes
- No
- IF YES at what age, AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS.....[]

238 Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to marry?

- Yes
- No

Don't Know

If yes? At what age? AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS.....[]

SECTION 3: GENERAL HEALTH

301 I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services. In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Poor
- 5 Very Poor

302 Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 4 weeks. How would you describe your ability to walk around? Would you say that you have no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or that you are unable to walk at all?

- 1 No problems
- 2 Very Few Problems
- 3 Some Problems
- 4 Many Problems
- 5 Unable to Walk Again

303 In the past 4 weeks, did you have problems with performing usual activities, such as work, study, household, family or social activities? Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or that you are unable to perform usual activities?

- 1 No problems
- 2 Very Few Problems
- 3 Some Problems
- 4 Many Problems
- 5 Unable to Walk Again

304 In the past 4 weeks have you been in pain or discomfort? Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate pain or discomfort, severe pain or discomfort, extreme pain or discomfort?

- 1 No pain or discomfort
- 2 Slight pain or discomfort
- 3 Moderate pain or discomfort
- 4 Severe pain or discomfort
- 5 Extreme pain or discomfort

305 In the past 4 weeks have you had problem with your memory or concentration? Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems, extreme memory problems?

- 1 No problems
- 2 Very Few Problems
- 3 Some Problems
- 4 Many Problems
- 5 Extreme memory problems

306 In the past 4 weeks have you had:

	Yes	No
1 Dizziness	1	2
2 Vaginal discharge	1	2

307 In the past 4 weeks, have you taken medication:

- a) To help calm down or sleep
- b) To relieve pain
- c) To help you not feel sad or depressed

	No	Once or Twice	A Few Times	Many Times
a) For Sleep	1	2	3	4
b) For Pain	1	2	3	4
c) For Sadness	1	2	3	4

310 Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now if, in your life, have you ever thought about ending your life?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (if no, go to 312)

311 Have you ever tried to take your life?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

312 In the past 12 months, have you had an operation (other than caesarean section)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

313 In the past 12 months, did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? If YES: How many nights in the past 12 months

Nights in Hospital [] []
None 00

314 Do you now smoke

- 1 Daily? (go to 316)
- 2 Occasionally? (go to 316)
- 3 Not at all?

315 Have you ever smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke

- 1 Daily? (smoking at least once a day)
- 2 Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily)
- 3 Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your lifetime)

316 How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say:

- 1 Every day or nearly everyday
- 2 Once or twice a week
- 3 1-3 times a month
- 4 Occasionally, less than once a month
- 5 Never (go to section four)

317 On the days that you drank in the past 4 weeks, about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?

USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS.....[] []
 NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS00

318 In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking?

	Yes	No
1 Money problems	1	2
2 Health problems	1	2
3 Conflict with family or friends	1	2
4 Problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc)1	2	
X Others, Specify_____1	2	

SECTION 4: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

239 Are you yet a mother?

Yes

No (go to 243)

If yes, how old were you when your first child came?

AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS.....[][]

240 How was this new experience for you?

Was Good

Was Bad

Was Fair

241 When your children are older, do you think you will want them to marry at the age that you married?

Yes

No

No Opinion Now

IF No, Why?

It is not good practice

It is illegal

It is exploitation for the child

Others (Specify)_____

242 Would you consider their marriage before finishing school? Before finding a job?

	Yes	No
Before finishing school	1	2
Before finding a job	1	2

243 Do you think child marriage is legal?

It is Legal

It is illegal

No idea

244 Who is the main decision maker in your family regarding whether a girl should be married off or not?

Father alone

Mother alone

Both, father and mother

The whole family

A member within family (grandfather, grandmother, uncle, brother)

A person outside family

401 Now I would like to ask you about the births that you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? (THIS REFERS TO LIVE BIRTHS)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF YES, How many times?

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS.....[][]
NONE.....00

402 IF NO IN 401, Have you ever been pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 410)
- 3 Maybe/Not Sure (go to 410)

406 Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?

- 1 One father
- 2 More than one father

88 Don't Know, No answer

407 How many of your children receive financial support from their father (s)? Would you say none, some or all?

- 1 None
- 2 Some
- 3 All

77 N/A

408 How many times have you been pregnant? – include pregnancies that did not end in a live birth. PROBE: how many pregnancies were with twins, triplets, etc

- 1 Total Number of Pregnancies
- 2 Pregnancies with twins
- 3 Pregnancies with triplets
- 4 Pregnancies with more than three children

409 Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a still birth?

PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a still birth, and how many times did you abort?

1 Miscarriages.....[][]
2 Stillbirths.....[][]
3 Abortions.....[][]

IF NONE ENTER 00

410 Are you pregnant now?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Maybe

411 Have you ever used anything, or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 415)
- 3 Never had intercourse (go to section five)

412 Are you currently doing something, or using any method, to avoid getting pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 415)

413 What (main) method are you currently using?

IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD

- 1 Pills/Tablets
- 2 Injectables
- 3 Implants (Norplant)
- 4 IUD
- 5 Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly
- 6 Calendar/Mucus Method
- 7 Female Sterilisation
- 8 Condoms (go to 415)
- 9 Male Sterilisation (go to 415)
- 10 Withdraw (go to 415)
- 11 Herbs
- X Others

414 Does your current husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 N/A: NO CURRENT PARTNER

415 Has/did your current/most recent husband/partner ever refuse you to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 417)

416 In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using methods to avoid getting pregnant?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 Told me he did not approve
- 2 Shouted/Got Angry
- 3 Threatened to beat me
- 4 Threatened to leave me/throw me out of the home
- 5 Beat me/physically assaulted
- 6 Took or destroyed method
- X Other

417 Have you ever used a condom with your current/most recent partner to prevent disease?

- 1 Yes (go to section five)
- 2 No

418 Have you ever asked your current/most recent partner to use a condom?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section five)

419 Has/did your current/most recent husband/partner ever refuse to use a condom?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section five)

420 In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using a condom?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 Told me he did not approve
- 2 Shouted/Got Angry
- 3 Threatened to beat me
- 4 Threatened to leave me/throw me out of the home
- 5 Beat me/physically assaulted
- 6 Took or destroyed method
- 7 Accused me of being unfaithful/not a good woman
- 8 Laughed at me/Not take it seriously
- 9 Said it is not necessary
- X Other

SECTION 5 : CHILDREN

501 I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What was the date of birth of this child?

DAY.....[][]
MONTH.....[][]
YEAR.....[][][]

502 What name was given to your last-born child? Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?

NAME.....
BOY.....1
GIRL.....2
NO NAME WAS GIVEN.....0000

506 CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q501) IS MORE OR LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

1 5 or More Years (go to 517)
2 Less than 5 Years ago

507 I would like to ask you about your last pregnancy. At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?

1 Wanted to become pregnant then
2 Wait until later
3 Not want children
4 Not mind either way

508 At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he wait until later, did he want n (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?

1 Wanted to become pregnant then
2 Wait until later
3 Not want children
4 ot mind either way
8 Don't Know

509 When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for antenatal check?

IF YES: Whom did you see?
Anyone else?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- 1 No one
- 2 Doctor
- 3 Obstetrician/Gynaecologist
- 4 Clinical Officer
- 5 Nurse/Midwife
- 6 Nursing Assistant
- 7 Traditional Birth Attendants
- X Other_____

510 Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received antenatal care for your pregnancy?

- 1 Stopped Me
- 2 Encouraged Me
- 3 No Interest

511 When you were pregnant with this child, did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?

- 1 Son
- 2 Daughter
- 3 Did not matter

512 During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know/Don't Remember

513 During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know/Don't Remember

517 Do you have any children ages 5 -12 years?

How Many? (INCLUDING 12-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN)

- Number []
- None..... 00 (go to section six)

518a) How many boys..... []
b) How many girls..... []

519 How many of these children currently live with you? PROBE
a) How many boys..... []
b) How many girls..... []
IF '0' FOR BOTH SEXES (go to section six)

520 Do any of these children (ages 5-12 years)

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) Have frequent nightmares? | | 1 | 2 |
| b) Suck their thumbs or fingers? | 1 | 2 | |
| c) Often wet their bed? | | 1 | 2 |
| d) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? | 1 | 2 | |
| e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children? | 1 | 2 | |

521 Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?

- 1 Number of boys run away..... [][]
2 Number of girls run away..... [][]

IF NONE ENTER "0"

522 Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls are studying/in school?

- a) How many boys..... [][]
b) How many girls..... [][]

IF '0' FOR BOTH SEXES (go to section six)

523 Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school?

MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't Know/Don't Remember

524 Have any of these children stopped for a while or dropped out of school?

MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS

- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Don't Know/Don't Remember

SECTION 6: CURRENT OR MOST RECENT PARTNER

FOR WOMEN WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN OR CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (IF 212=1/2 /3 OR 213=1)

601I would now like you to tell me a little about your current/most recent husband/partner. How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?

PROBE: MORE OR LESS

Age (Years)..... [][]

602 In what year was he born?

Year..... [][][][]

9998 Don't Know

603 Can he read or write?

1 Yes

2 No

604 Did he ever attend school?

1 Yes

2 No (no go to 606)

605 What is highest level of education did he achieve?

MARK HIGHEST LEVEL

1 None

2 Primary_____Years.....

3 Secondary_____Years.....

4 Tertiary_____Years.....

5 University_____Years.....

606 IF CURRENTLY WITH PARTNER: (IF 212=1/2 /3) Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?

IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH PARTNER: (IF 213=1) Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?

1 Working (go to 608)

2 Looking for Work/Unemployed

3 Retired (go to 608)

4 Student (go to 609)

607 When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, during the lockdown or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)

- 1 In the past 4 Weeks
- 2 4 Weeks – 12 Months Ago
- 3 More than 12 months Ago
- 4 Never had a job (go to 609)
- 5 during the lockdown due to COVID-19

608 What kind of work does/did he normally do?

SPECIFY KIND OF WORK

- 1 Professional
- 2 Semi-Skilled
- 3 Unskilled/Manual
- 4 Military/Police/Armed Forces
- 8 Other_____

609 How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol?

- 1 Every day or nearly every day
- 2 Once or twice a week
- 3 1-3 times in a month
- 4 Occasionally, less than a month
- 5 Never (go to 612)
- 8 Don't Know

610 In the past 12 months (in your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?

- 1 Most days
- 2 Weekly
- 3 Once a month
- 4 Less than once a month
- 5 Never (go to 611)

610a During the lockdown due to COVID-19, was your husband/partner more or less often drunk?

- 1 Most days
- 2 Weekly

611 In the past 12 months (during the last 12 months of your relationship). Have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking?

		Yes	No
1	Money problems	1	2
2	Family problems	1	2
3	Any other problems, specify	1	2
X	Others_____	1	2

612 How often does/did your husband/partner use drugs?

- 1 Every day or nearly every day
- 2 Once or twice a week
- 3 1-3 times in a month

- 4 Occasionally, less than a month
- 5 Never
- 8 Don't Know

613 Since you have known him, has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man or woman?

	Man	Woman
Yes	1	1
No (go to 615)	2	2
Don't Know (go to 615)	8	8

614 In the past 12 months (in the last 12 months of the relationship), has this never happened, happened once or twice, a few times or many times?

- 1 Never
- 2 Once or Twice
- 3 A Few (3-5) Times
- 4 Many (More than 5) Times
- 8 Don't Know

615 Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section seven)
- 3 May have
- 4 Don't Know (go to section seven)

616 Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other women while being with you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section seven)
- 3 May have
- 4 Don't Know

617 Do you have male friends who have shown interest in you and advanced sexual requests?

- Yes
- No

618 Have you had other sexual partners while having your husband/ (outside sexual partners)

- Yes
- No

619 Have you had children with any other man/woman while being with current/most recent husband/partner?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section seven)

620 Did your partner know or suspect that you were having sexual relations with other men?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't Know

Stalking

People may sometimes be pestered or harassed, either by someone they know or a stranger. This person might do things like phoning or writing, following them or waiting outside their home/work place.

621 Since you were 15 years old, do you recall being subject to persistent and unwanted attention at some time in your life (from people you know or strangers)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No skip to section 7
- 3 Don't remember skip to section 7

622 How many people carried out this persistent and unwanted attention against you? (If this happened more than once since you were 15, please answer about the last person or people who did it)

- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. More than three
- 5. Don't know

The next few questions are about the people who carried out the persistent and unwanted attention. If all the pestering was done by everyone in the group, please select one person and answer the questions about this person. Otherwise, please answer about the main person who did it.

623 Was this person...

- 1. Male
- 2. Female
- 3. Do not want to answer

624 At the start of the persistent and unwanted attention, what was this person's relationship to you?

- 1. [Wife/husband](now divorced/separated)
- 2. Current Partner
- 3. Boyfriend/girlfriend
- 4. Someone you went out on a date / a few dates with
- 5. Ex-partner
- 6. Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend
- 7. Other relative
- 8. Other household member
- 9. Someone else you knew
- 10. A stranger

- 625 [Did/Has] this person ever [send/sent] or [give/given] you unwanted letters or cards?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 626 [Did/Have] you ever [receive/received] any silent phone calls which you believe were from this person?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 627 [Did/Has] this person ever [make/made] an obscene phone call to you?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 628 [Did/Has] this person ever [send/sent] or [give/given] you unwanted items (such as gifts)?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 629 [Did/Has] this person ever [try/tried] to force you into talking to them?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 630 [Did/Has] the (last) person who paid you this persistent and unwanted attention ever [follow/followed] you?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't know
- 631 Since the persistent and unwanted attention started, [did/has] this person ever [use/used] physical force against you in any way (e.g. by pushing, hitting or kicking you or using a weapon against you)?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 632 Since the persistent and unwanted attention started, [did/has] this person ever [force/forced] you into a sexual act against your will?
1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't want to answer
- 633 Finally, as a result of this experience, [do you/did you at the time] take any extra personal security measures?
1. Yes
 2. No

(If 624= 2/3) ask: You said that the [last] person who paid you this persistent and unwanted attention was your current [partner/boyfriend/girlfriend].

634 Why do you think this person paid you this attention?

1. [He/she][wants/wanted] to impress me
2. [He/she][wants/wanted] to upset me
3. Because [he/she] believes [him/herself] to be protecting/guarding me
4. For some other reason
5. Don't know

(If 624= 1/4/5/6) ask: You said that the [last] person who paid you this persistent and unwanted attention was [your former spouse/someone you dated/your former partner/your former boyfriend/girlfriend].

635 Why do you think this person paid you this attention?

1. [He/she][wants/wanted] to start a relationship
2. Because [he/she] wanted the relationship to continue
3. [He/she][wants/wanted] revenge/to annoy me now the relationship is over
4. Because [he/she] believes [him/herself] to be protecting/guarding me
5. For some other reason
6. Don't know

636 [Have/At the time it happened, did] you [told/tell] anyone about this persistent and unwanted attention?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't want to answer

637 Do you think what happened was...

1. ...a crime
2. ...wrong, but not a crime
3. ...just something that happens
4. ...or not sure?

SECTION 7: ATTITUDE TOWARDS GENDER ROLES

In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement.

701 A good wife obeys her husband even when she disagrees

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

702 Family problems should be only discussed with people in the family

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

703 It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

704 A woman should be able to choose her own friends even if her husband disapproves

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

705 It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

706 If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

707 In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if:

	Yes	No	Don't Know
a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	8
b) She disobeys him	1	2	8
c) She refuses to have sexual relationship with him	1	2	8
d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	8
e) He suspects that she is unfaithful	1	2	8
f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1	2	8

708 In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:

	Yes	No	Don't Know
a) She doesn't want to	1	2	8
b) He is drunk	1	2	8
c) She is sick	1	2	8
d) He mistreats her	1	2	8

SECTION 8: RESPONDENT AND HER PARTNER

IF 212=1/2 /3 OR 213=1

When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us, I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept secret, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?

801 In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:

	Yes	No
a) Things that have happened to him in the day	1	2
b) Things that happen to you during the day	1	2
c) Your worries or feelings	1	2
d) His worries or feelings	1	2

802 In your relationship with (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?

- 1 Rarely
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Often
- 4 Never

803 I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your (current or most recent) husband/partner would you say that it is generally true that he:

	Yes	No
a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends	1	2
b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth	1	2
c) Insist on knowing where you are always	1	2
d) Ignores you and treats you indifferently	1	2
e) Gets angry if you speak with another man	1	2

- f) Does not permit you to meet your female friends 1 2
- g) Is always suspicious that you are unfaithful 1 2
- h) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking healthcare for yourself 1 2

804

The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner or any other partner may have done to you. I want you to tell me if your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any</u> other <u>partner</u> , has ever done the following things to you	A) (If Yes continue with B. If No skip to next Item		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If Yes ask C only. If No ask D only		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this happened once, a few times or many times? (After answering C, skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times, or many times		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Few	Many
a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
c) Did things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
d) Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3

805

Has <u>he</u> or any other partner ever...	A) (If Yes continue with B. If No skip to next Item		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If Yes ask C only. If No ask D only		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this happened once, a few times or many times? (After answering C, skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times, or many times		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Few	Many
a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
b) Pushed you or shoved you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
d) twist your arm or pull your hair?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
e) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
f) Chocked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
g) Threatened to use or used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3

806

Has he or any other partner ever...	A) (If Yes continue with B. If No skip to next item		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If Yes ask C only. If No ask D only		C. In the past 12 months would you say that this happened once, a few times or many times? (After answering C, skip D)			D) Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times, or many times		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	One	Few	Many
a) Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want because you were afraid of what he might do?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
c) Did he ever force you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3

807	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 805	YES, PYHSICAL VIOLENCE.....1 NO PYHSICAL VIOLENCE.....2
808	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 806	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE.....1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE.....2

NEVER PREGNANT IF 402 = 2 OR 410 = 2 (go to 815)

EVER BEEN PREGNANT IF 402 = 1 OR 410 = 1/3 ASK:

809 You said, you have ever been pregnant/ currently pregnant. Was there ever time when you were beaten or physically assaulted by (any of) your partner(s) while you were pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

810 Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

811 During the most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten, was the person who beat you the father of the child?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

812 Were you living with this person when it happened?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't Know

813 Had the same person beaten you before you were pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 815)

814 Compared to before you were pregnant, did the violence get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant?

- 1 Got Less
- 2 Stayed About the same
- 3 Got Worse
- 8 Don't Know

Option 1: (IF 212 =1/2 /3) Currently Married And/or Living with Man: Yes [] No []				
Option 6: (CHECK 216) Number of Times Married/Lived Together with Man? [] (if "00" go to section nine)				
WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" TO BOTH Options 1 and 2) [] ASK ONLY COLUMNS a and b		WOMAN EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option 1 AND/OR Option 2) ASK COLUMNS a To e [] (FOR ALL PARTNERS)		
815 IF MORE THAN ONE PARTNERSHIP, ASK: You told me you have been married or lived with a man TOTAL times. Could you now please tell me a little about your husband/partner (s)? (Starting with your current or most recent partner):				
	a) When did you start living together?	b) When did the relationship end?	c) Did he physically or sexually mistreat you?	d) When was the first incidence?
	IF CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER START WITH 1. IF NOT, START WITH 2		IF NO SKIP TO NEXT PARTNER, IF YES, CONTINUE	
1	[] MONTH [] YEAR		1 YES 2 NO	[] MONTH [] YEAR
2	[] MONTH [] YEAR	[] MONTH [] YEAR	1 YES 2 NO	[] MONTH [] YEAR

CHECK WHETHER ALL PARTNERS ARE INCLUDED

SECTION 9: INJURIES

WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (if 807 = 1, ask 901)

WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (if 807 = 2 go to section 10)

I would like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your partner's violence. By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.

901 Have you ever been injured as a result of violence/abuse by (one of) your (current or former) husband (s)/partner (s)

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to section 10)

902 a In your life, how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband (s)/partner (s)?

Would you say once or twice, several times or many times?

- 1 Once/Twice
- 2 Several (3-5) Times
- 3 Many (more than 5) times

902 b Has this happened in the past 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to 903a)

902b1 Would you say this happened once or twice, several times or many times during the lockdown due to COVID-19?

- 1 Once/Twice
- 2 Several (3-5) Times
- 3 Many (more than 5) times

903 a	What type of injury did you have? MARK ALL PROBE: Any other injury?	a) Cuts, punctures, bites	b) Only Ask for responses marked in 903a: has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u>	
		b) Scratch, Abrasion, Bruises	Yes	No
		c) Strains, Dislocations		
		d) Burns		
		e) Penetrating Injury, Deep Cuts, Gashes	1	2
		f) Broken Eardrum, Eye Injuries	1	2
		g) Fractures, Broken Bones	1	2
		h) Broken Teeth	1	2
		X) Others	1	2
				1	2

904 a Do you ever lose consciousness?

If Yes,

For how long? More or less 1 hour

1 Yes, Less than 1 Hour

2 Yes, more than 1 Hour

3 No (go to 905)

904 b Has this happened in the past 12 months?

1 Yes

2 No

905 Were you ever hurt badly enough that you needed health care?

IF YES: How many times?

TIMES NEEDED HEALTHCARE[] []

YES, BUT DON'T KNOW.....98

NOT NEEDED.....00 (go to section 10)

906 Did you ever receive healthcare for your injury?

IF YES

All of the time, or sometime?

1 Yes, sometimes

2 Yes, always

3 No (go to section 10)

907 For your injury, did you have to spend any nights in a hospital?

If YES: how many nights?

NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL[] []

IF NONE ENTER "00"

908 Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?

1 Yes (go to section 10)

2 No

909 What are the reasons for not telling a health worker the real cause of your injury?

I was ashamed/embarrassed of the abuse

Wanted to protect the image of my partner

Didn't want people to know that I am abused

Did not trust the health worker enough

X. Other (Specify)_____

SECTION 10: IMPACT AND COPING

I would like now to ask you some questions about what usually happened when your partner was violent. IF REPORTED VIOLENCE BY MORE THAN ONE PARTNER: I would like you to answer questions for the most recent (last) partner who used violence

1001 Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to violence?

PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED

- No particular reason
- When man is drunk
- Money problems
- Difficulties at his work
- When he is unemployed
- presence of medical/psychiatric illness in spouses
- No food at home
- Problems with his or her family
- She is pregnant
- He is jealous of her
- She refuses sex
- She is disobedient
- attitudes supportive of wife beating
- having outside sexual partners
- experiencing childhood abuse
- growing up with domestic violence
- experiencing or perpetrating other forms of violence in adulthood
- X) Other (Specify)_____

CHILDREN LIVING (answer 1002)

NO CHILD ALIVE (go to 1003)

1002 For any of these incidents of physical violence, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten?

IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?

- Never
- Once or Twice
- Several Times
- Many Times/Most of the Time

8 Don't Know

1003 During or after violent incidence, does (did) he ever force you to have sex?

PROBE: Make you have sex with him against your will?

IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the times?

Never

Once or Twice

Several Times

Many Times/Most of the Time

1004 During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically (or defend yourself)?

IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the times?

Never

Once or Twice

Several Times

Many Times/Most of the Time

1005 Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner when he was not hitting or physically mistreating you?

IF YES: How often in the last 12 months? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the times?

Never

Once or Twice

Several Times

Many Times/Most of the Time

1006 Would you say that your husband/partner's violence towards you has affected your physical or mental health?

PROBE: Has it affected your health a little, or a lot?

No Effect

A Little

A Lot

1007 Are (were) you afraid of your last husband/partner: most of the time, sometimes, or never?

Most of the time afraid

Sometimes Afraid

Never Afraid

1008 In what way, if any, has the violence disrupted your work or other income-generating activities?

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

Not Applicable (No work for money)

Work not disrupted

Partner interrupted work

Unable to concentrate

Unable to work/sick leave

Lost confidence in own ability

98. Other_____

1009 Who have you told about the physical violence?

MARK ALL MENTIONED

PROBE: Anyone else?

No One

Friends

Parents

Brother or Sister

Uncle or Auntie

Husband/partner's family

Children

Neighbours

Police

Doctor/Health Worker

Counsellor

NGO/WOMEN'S ORGNIZATION

LOCAL LEADER

X OTHER_____

1010 Do you know or use services for victims and survivors of violence?

		Yes	No
- Knowledge of services for victims of violence	1	2	
- Knowledge of services for survivors of violence	1	2	
- Use of services for victims of violence	1	2	

1011 Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?

Yes

No

1012 Did anyone ever try to help you?

IF YES: Who helped you?

MARK ALL MENTIONED

PROBE: Anyone else?

- No One
- Friends
- Parents
- Brother or Sister
- Uncle or Auntie
- Husband/partner's family
- Children
- Neighbours
- Police
- Doctor/Health Worker
- Counsellor
- NGO/WOMEN'S ORGNIZATION
- Community Leadership
- X OTHER_____

1013 Did you ever go to any of the following for help?

READ EACH ONE

	Yes	No
Police	1	2
Hospital	1	2
Social Service	1	2
Legal Advice Centre	1	2
Court	1	2
Shelter	1	2
Local Leader	1	2
Women's Organisation (Use Name)	1	2
Priest/Religious Leader	1	2
X Anywhere else?	1	2

WHEN WOMAN ANSWERED YES ON ANY QUESTION (ATLEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED THEN ANSWER 1014)

WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO (ONLY "2" CIRCLED THEN GO TO 1015)

1014 What were the reasons that made you go for help?

MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 1016

Encouraged by Friend/Family

Could Not Endure More

Badly Injured/Afraid He will Kill Her

He threatened Or tried to kill her

He threatened or Hit Children

Saw that Children Suffering

Thrown Out of the Home

Afraid She would Kill Him

X Others_____

FOR ALL OPTIONS (1014 and 1015 GO TO 1016)

1015 Why did you not go to any of these places that offer help to victims of violence? (if 1011=2)

MARK ALL MENTIONED

Don't Know/No Answer

Fear of Threats/Consequences/More Violence

Violence Normal/Not Serious

Embarrassed/Ashamed/Afraid Would Not be Believed or Would be Blamed

Believed No Help/Know Other Women Not Helped

Afraid Would End Relationship

Afraid Would Lose Children

Bring Bad Name to Family

X Other_____

1016 Is there anyone that you would like to receive (more) help from? Who?

MARK ALL MENTIONED

No One Mentioned

Family

Her Mother

His Mother

Health Centre

Police

Priest/Religious Leader

X Other_____

1016a Is there a service you wanted but did not receive?

Yes

No

016b Please describe the service that you wanted and did not get: _____

1017 Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of the violence?

IF YES: How many times?

NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT.....[]

NEVER.....00 (go to 1022)

1018 What were the reasons why you left the last time?

MARK ALL MENTIONED

No particular Incident

Encouraged by Friends/Family

Could Not Endure More

Badly Injured Afraid he would kill her

He threatened or tried to kill her

He threatened or hit children

Saw that children suffering

Thrown out of the home

Afraid she will kill him

Encouraged by Organisation

X Other_____

1019 Where did you go the last time?

MARK ONE

Her relatives

His relatives

Her friends/neighbours

Hotel/lodgings

Street

Church/Mosque

Shelter

X Other_____

1020 How long did you stay away the last time?

RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS

1. NUMBER OF DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH.....[]

2. NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF 1 MONTH OR MORE).....[]

3. LEFT PARTNER/DID NOT RETURN/NOT WITH PARTNER (go to section eleven)

1021 Why did you return?

MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 11

- Didn't Want to Leave Children
- Sanctity of Marriage
- For sake of Family/Children
- Couldn't Support children
- Loved him
- He Asked her to go back
- Family said to return
- Forgave him
- Thought he would change
- Threatened her/children
- Could not stay there (where she went)
- X Other_____

FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO SECTION 11

1022 What were the reasons that made you stay?

MARK ALL THAT MENTIONED

- Didn't Want to Leave Children
- Sanctity of Marriage
- Didn't Want to bring Shame on Family
- Couldn't Support children
- Loved him
- Didn't Want to be Single
- Family said to return
- Forgave him
- Thought he would change
- Threatened her/children
- Nowhere to go
- X Other_____

SECTION 11: OTHER EXPERIENCES

In their lives, many women experience different forms of violence from relatives, other people that they know, and/or from strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of the situations. Everything that you say will be kept private. May I continue?

1101	<p>FOR WOMEN WITH CURRENT OR PAST PARTNER <i>If 212=1/2/3 or 213 = 1 ask:</i></p> <p><u>Since the age of 15 years</u>, has anyone: other than your partner/ husband) ever beaten or physically mistreated you in any way?</p> <p>If yes: who did this to you?</p> <p><u>PROBE:</u></p> <p>How about a relative?</p> <p>How about someone at school or work?</p> <p>How about a friend or neighbour?</p> <p>A stranger or anyone else?</p>	1. NO ONE (<i>go to 1102</i>)			
		2. Father	d) How many times did this happen?		
		3. Mother	Once or twice	A few times	Many times
	4. Stepfather	1	2	3	
	5. Stepmother	1	2	3	
	6. Sister/Brother	1	2	3	
	7. Other Relative	1	2	3	
	8. Boyfriend/Partner	1	2	3	
	9. Mother In-Law	1	2	3	
	10. Father In-Law	1	2	3	
	11. Other In-Law	1	2	3	
	12. Teacher	1	2	3	
	13. Police/Soldier/LDU	1	2	3	
	14. Male Friend of Family	1	2	3	
	15. Stranger	1	2	3	
	16. Friend/Acquaintance				
	17. Employer/Someone at Work				
	18. Priest/Religious Leader				
	X Other_____				

ASK ALL WOMEN:

1104 How old were you when you first had sex?

AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS)[][]

NOT HAD SEX.....95 (go to 1113)

1105 How would you describe the first time that you had sex? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?

1. Wanted to have sex (go to 1113)
2. Not want but had sex
3. Forced to have sex

1106 After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought help from doctor or medical personnel?

1. Yes
2. No

1107 How long after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts did you seek help?

1. Within 3 days
2. After 3 days

1108 Were you offered drugs to prevent you from getting HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?

1. Yes
2. No

1109 Were you offered a test for HIV after you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?

1. Yes
2. No

1110 Were you pregnant when you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts?

1. Yes
2. No

1111 Were you offered a pill to stop you from becoming pregnant?

1. Yes
2. No

1112 After being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform sexual acts, have you ever sought:

	Yes	No
1. Psychological Support	1	2
2. Legal Support	1	2

1113 When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (on her husband or boyfriend)?

1. Yes
2. No (go to 1115)
3. Parents Did Not Live Together (go to 1115)
4. Don't Know (go to 1115)

1114 As a child, did you see or hear this violence?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't Know

NEVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN/SINGLE (IF 212 = 4, go to 1118)

(IF 212 = 1 / 2 / 3 OR 213 =1) ASK:

1115 As far as you know, was your (most recent) partner's mother beaten by husband?

1. Yes
2. No (go to 1117)
3. Parents did not live together (go to 1117)
8. Don't Know (go to 1117)

1116 Did your (most recent) husband/partner see or hear this violence

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 8. Don't Know

1117 As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself beaten regularly by someone in the family?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 8. Don't Know

1118 How many sisters do you have, born to the same mother, age 15-49 years?

SISTERS 15-49 YEARS OLD[][]

NO SISTER 15-49 YEARS OLD.....00 (go to section 11)

1119 How Many of these sisters have ever been married or lived with a partner?

SISTERS EVER WITH PARTNER[][]

NONE.....00 (go to section 12)

1120 Have any of these sisters ever been beaten or physically mistreated by their husbands or some other male partner?

IF YES, PROBE: How many sisters?

SISTERS BEATEN.....[][]

NONE.....00

DON'T KNOW.....98

SECTION 12: FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

1201 Have you ever heard of female circumcision?

- 1. YES (go to 1203)
- 2. NO

1202 In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO (go to section 13)

1203 Have you yourself ever been circumcised?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO (go to 1215)

1207 How old were you when you were circumcised?

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS....???????

IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.

- During infancy.....95
- Don't know98

SECTION 13: FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Now I would like to ask you some questions about things that you own and your earning. We need this information to understand the financial position of women nowadays

1301 Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:

FOR EACH PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?

YES, Owns myself	YES, Own with others	NO Don't Own		
1	Land (Probe if her name is on title deed/agreement)	1	2	3
2	Your House	1	2	3
3.	A company of business	1	2	3
4.	Large Animals (cows, donkeys, etc)	1	2	3
5.	Small Animals (chicken, pigs, goats, etc)	1	2	3
6.	Produce or crops from certain fields or trees	1	2	3
7.	Large household items (TV, bed, cooker, car)	1	2	3
8.	Jewellery, gold or other valuables	1	2	3
9.	Agricultural land	1	2	3
X	Other property (Specify)_____	1	2	3

1302 Do you earn money?

IF YES: What exactly do you do to earn money?

- 1. No (go to section 14)

ASK ALL, SPECIFY

	Yes	No
2. I have a Job	1	2
3. Sell things/trading	1	2
4. Doing seasonal work	1	2
X. Any other activity, specify	1	2

1302a Sometimes people experience violent acts directed towards them at work or while on duty (it can be physical assaults, threats of assault, harassment, intimidation, or bullying). This can occur at the workplace, on official travel, at field locations, and at client's homes or workplaces. Has this happened to you in the last 12 months?

1. YES
2. NO (go to section 14)

1302a. Have you experienced verbal abuse (e.g., swearing, insults, teasing, or bullying) while an employee?

1. YES
2. NO

1302b. Have you experienced verbal or written threats (e.g., "If you don't get off my back, you'll regret it.") while an employee?

1. YES
2. NO

1302c. Have you been threatened with physical harm (e.g., someone shaking a fist, throwing objects, committing vandalism) while an employee?

1. YES
2. NO

1302d. Have you experienced a physical assault or attack while an employee?

1. YES
2. NO

(If 1302a=1 or 1302b=1 or 1302c=1 or 1302d=1 ask 1302e and 1302f)

1302e Did you report the incident(s)?

1. YES
2. NO

1312f. What was the relationship of the abuser to you?

1. co-worker
2. client/customer
3. member of the public
4. other (describe)-----

NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN (go to section 14)

If 212 =1 /2 /3 ask:

1303 Are you able to spend the money you earn in whatever way you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?

1. Self/Own Choice
2. Give part to husband/partner
3. Give all to husband/partner

1304 Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes or about the same as he contributes?

1. More than husband/partner
2. Less than husband/partner
3. About the same
8. Don't Know

1305 Have you ever given up/refused a job for money because your husband/partner did not want you to work?

1. Yes
2. No

1306 Has your husband/partner ever take your earning or savings from you against your will?

IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?

1. Never
2. Once or Twice
3. Several Times
4. Many Times/All of the Time
7. N/A (Does not have saving/earnings)

1307 Does your husband/partner ever refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?

IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?

1. Never
2. Once or Twice
3. Several Times
4. Many times/All of the time

7. N/A (PARTNER DOES NOT EARN MONEY)

1308 In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks? This could be for example by selling things that you own, or by borrowing money from people you know, or from a bank or moneylender?

1. Yes
2. No

SECTION 14: COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

We have now finished the interview. I would like to thank you for your time and cooperation in answering the questions. I would like to reassure you that all the discussions we have had here and the answers you have given are confidential. But before we depart I would like to find out if you have any comments, questions, concerns.

1401 Anything else you would like to add

1402 I have asked you so many difficult things how has talking about these things made you feel?.

1. Good/Better
2. Bad/Worse
3. Same/No difference

1403 Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again (within one month) if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?

1. Yes
2. No

1404 Interviewer's Comments

1405 RECORD THE TIME HOURS.....[][]

MINUTES.....[][]

APPENDIX B: PERSONS INVOLVED IN 2020 UGANDA SURVEY ON VIOLENCE

Uganda Bureau of Statistics Management

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD), Executive Director /Chief Statistician

Imelda Atai Musana (PhD), Deputy Executive Director

Technical Working Committee

Angella Nakafeero, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development

Margie Kyomukama, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development

Brain Masimbi, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development

Adekemi Ndieli, UNWOMEN

Grace Bulenzi Gulere, UNWOMEN

Susan Oregede (RIP), UNWOMEN

Dan Bazira, UNWOMEN

Evelyn Letiyo, UNWOMEN

Tonny Odongo, UNRCO

Helen Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Sampling Design

Vincent Fred Ssenono

Data Processing

Jonathan Gwaitta, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Francis Kayondo, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Lawrence Mugula, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Data Analysis

Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Report Authors

Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Noor Namiyonga, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Diana Byanjeru, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Report Reviewers

James Muwonge, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Helen Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Thomas Rutaro, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Survey Coordination

Helen Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Pamela Nabukhonzu Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Trainers

Helen Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Pamela Nabukhonzu Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Noor Namiyonga, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Diana Byanjeru, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Johnstone Galande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Daniel Okello, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Helen Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Pamela Nabukhonzu Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Deogracious Mutyaba, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Jonathan Gwaitta, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Francis Kayondo, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Lawrence Mugula, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

External Trainers

Angella Nakafeero, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development

Agnes Kisembo, UNWOMEN

Yusrah Nagugya, UNWOMEN

Grace Obalim, TPO Uganda

Field Interviewers

Ajuro Harriet	Kilayi Joanita	Nyafwono Immaculate
Alupo Agnes	Kwaaga C Vivian	Ocokoru Alice
Apai Winnie	Lamwaka Betty	Owori Jesca
Apeduno Ruth	Mutesi Rashida	Phatma Ndahura
Bagaya Jamidah	Nabukwasi Florence	Rebecca Seera
Kamara Rhita	Nakibande Shamilah	Sarah Walyomu
Kamasasi Blessed	Nakirya Mebra Mary	Sheila Asha Nasuna
Kamatagi Lydia	Nakitonto Tracy	Stella Acheng
Kampiya Angella	Namukura Sarah	Tabingwa Joyce
Katali Christine	Namwanje Eve	Uwizeye Charity
Katushabe Mabel	Nansubuga Margaret	



Statistics House, Plot 9 Colville Street
P.o Box 7186 Kampala, Uganda,
Tel: +256-414 - 706000

✉ ubos@ubos.org 🌐 www.ubos.org

📘 Uganda Bureau of Statistics

🐦 @statisticsug, App: UGStat