

MEASURING DIFFERENT FORMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN FEMALE URBAN REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN KAMPALA, UGANDA SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2010

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Outline

- ❑ **Background**
- ❑ **Objectives**
- ❑ **Methods**
- ❑ **Findings**
- ❑ **Limitations**
- ❑ **Conclusions**
- ❑ **Recommendations**

Background

□ Refugees in Uganda

- 130, 000 refugees
- 40,000–50,000 refugees in Kampala
- Most from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Somalia
- Conflict affected populations

□ Challenges of urban caseload

- 2006 Refugee Act—freedom of movement
- Lack of assistance for basic needs



Objectives

- **Establish baseline estimates for SV**
- **Describe SV risk factors within the population**
- **Use findings to target interventions for SV programs**

Methods

□ Stratified simple random sample

- Sampling frame: UNHCR Progres database
- One woman (15–59) randomly selected per household
- Sample size calculation:
 - 59% prevalence of physical violence
 - 25% non response rate
 - 5% precision
 - N=500
- Stratified proportional to Congolese and Somali population

Methods (cont'd)

□ Data collection

- **Face-to-face interviews at centralized site in Kampala**
- **15-day data collection period**
- **3 mental health counselors**

□ Participant recruitment

- **Phone calls, use of community mobilizers and posting names at refugee service offices**

Methods (cont'd)

□ Questionnaire sections:

- Demographics
- Sexual violence
 - Attempted forced sex: when someone, male or female, tried to make the respondent have sex and **sex did not happen**
 - Completed forced sex: when someone, male or female, forced the respondent to have sex and **sex did happen**

□ Data analysis:

- Used SAS 9.2 complex sampling procedures

Findings

Table 1: Results of the sample selection and interview status

Interview Status of Women	No. (%)
Selected respondent not located	329 (65.8%)
Completed interviews	117 (23.4%)
Selected respondent not eligible	48 (9.6%)
Selected respondent refused	6 (1.2%)
Total	500 (100%)

Findings (cont'd)

Table 2: Demographics (n = 117)

	Mean or WTD%	Range or 95% CI*
Age of respondent	31.6	17.0 – 59.0
Status		
Refugee	70.3%	59.2 – 81.3
Asylum seeker	29.7%	18.7 – 40.8
Number of years in Kampala	3.0	0.4 – 12.0
School attended		
No school	17.3%	6.9 – 27.6
Primary	37.3%	25.7 – 48.9
Secondary or higher	45.4%	33.7 – 57.2
Female head of household	67.2%	55.8 – 78.6
Ever married or partnered	81.4%	71.3 – 91.6

* CI – confidence interval

Findings (cont'd)

Table 3: Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence (n= 117)

	No.	WTD%	95% CI
Lifetime SV	84	63.3%	46.1 – 70.6
Attempted forced sex	75	58.3%	49.9 – 68.3
Only attempted	18	14.1%	5.7 – 22.5
Completed forced sex	64	48.8%	36.7 – 60.9
Only completed	8	4.5%	1.3 – 7.8

Findings (cont'd)

Table 4: Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by perpetrator

	Partner (n=99)		Non-Partner (n=117)	
	n	WTD%	n	WTD%
Lifetime SV	31	36.7%	80	61.0%
Attempted forced sex More than 1 time	20 ---	29.5% ---	73 50	57.4% 69.7%
Completed forced sex[†] More than 1 time	26 ---	29.9% ---	56 35	44.1% 67.7%

† One missing response

* Results do not meet reporting criteria

Findings (cont'd)

Table 5: Selected characteristics of most recent sexual violence incident

	Attempted Forced Sex		Completed Forced Sex	
	n	WTD%	n	WTD%
Location	74		64	
At home	34	52.8%	30	52.4%
Traveling	20	23.6%	13	22.5%
Time of day	74		64	
Afternoon	25	36.9%	21	36.0%
Evening	49	63.1%	43	64.0%
Perpetrator	74		64	
Stranger	32	50.5%	14	31.0%
Military	15	14.7%	26	38.3%
Neighbor/friend	14	14.7%	-----	-----
Occurred in Uganda	75		64	
Yes	38	62.9%	14	20.5%
No	37	37.1%	50	79.5%
Time Period	75		63	
0 – 3 years	50	67.5%	29	46.2%
≥ 3 years	25	32.5%	34	53.8%

Limitations

❑ Survey Error

- Delayed recruitment and ineffective strategies
- Non-response bias
- Decrease in precision of estimates

❑ Recall bias

- Severe types of SV
- Most recent incident
- Varying time periods

❑ Definition of forced SV

- Does not capture all forms of forced SV

Conclusions

- ❑ **A large proportion of women reported both types of SV and more than one incident**
- ❑ **Non-partners are more frequently reported as perpetrators for both types of SV**
- ❑ **There are some key factors that put women at risk of SV**
- ❑ **High number of women at-risk (female headed households)**
- ❑ **Urban refugees & asylum seekers pose unique survey challenges**

Recommendations

- ❑ Interventions should address risk factors to prevent incidents occurring at home and in the evening by strangers**
- ❑ Response programs should be enhanced to address the high prevalence and frequency of both types of SV**
- ❑ Prevention strategies for SV should include plans for female headed households**
- ❑ Future research needs to consider different types of methods and include SV by types and times**

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Thank you

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Unweighted comparison between responders and those unable to be located

	Responder n=117	Not located n=309*	p value
Mean age (range)	32.4 (17.0 – 59.0)	27.9 (15.0 – 58.0)	p<0.001
Ever married n(%)	88 (75.2%)	177 (57.3%)	p=0.007
Nationality			
DRC n(%)	101 (86.3%)	170 (51.7%)	p<0.001
Somali n(%)	16 (13.7%)	159 (48.3%)	
Religion			
Catholic n(%)	20 (17.2%)	45 (14.6%)	p<0.001
Protestant n(%)	55 (47.4%)	80 (25.9%)	
Muslim n(%)	25 (21.6%)	158 (51.1%)	
Other n(%)	16 (13.8%)	26 (8.4%)	
Mean registration year (range)	2006.6 (1998.0 – 2010.0)	2008.8 (2.006.0 – 2010.0)	p<0.001
Mean No. women in household (range)	1.27 (1.0 – 5.0)	1.18 (1.0 – 4.0)	p=0.14
Refugee status n(%)	96 (82.1%)	174 (56.5%)	p<0.001

* 20 missing data

Unweighted comparison between located and those unable to be located

	Located n=171	Not located n=309*	p value
Mean age (range) (n=166)	30.8 (15.0 – 59.0)	27.9 (15.0 – 58.0)	p<0.001
Ever married n(%) (n=165)	106 (64.2%)	177 (57.3%)	p=0.14
Nationality			
DRC n(%)	147 (86.0 %)	170 (51.7%)	p<0.001
Somali n(%)	24 (14.0%)	159 (48.3%)	
Religion			
Catholic n(%)	32 (19.4%)	45 (14.6%)	p<0.001
Protestant n(%)	73 (44.2%)	80 (25.9%)	
Muslim n(%)	36 (21.8%)	158 (51.1%)	
Other n(%)	24 (14.6%)	26 (8.4%)	
Mean registration year (range) (n=166)	2007.0 (1998 – 2010.0)	2008.8 (2006.0 – 2010.0)	p<0.001
Mean No. women in household (range)	1.33 (1.0 – 5.0)	1.18 (1.0 – 4.0)	p=0.01
Refugee status n(%)	139 (82.7%)	174 (56.5%)	p<0.001

Unweighted comparison between responders and refusals

	Responder n=117	Refusals n=6	p value
Mean age (range)	32.4 (17.0 – 59)	32.7 (18.0 – 58)	p=0.95
Ever married n(%)	88 (75.2%)	3 (50%)	p=0.17
Nationality			
DRC n(%)	101 (86.3%)	6 (100%)	n/a
Somali n(%)	16 (13.7%)	0	
Religion			
Catholic n(%)	20 (17.2%)	3 (50.0%)	n/a
Protestant n(%)	55 (47.4%)	2 (33.3%)	
Muslim n(%)	25 (21.6%)	0	
Other n(%)	16 (13.8%)	1 (16.7%)	
Mean registration year (range)	2006.6 (1998.0 – 2010.0)	2008.7 (2006.0 – 2010.0)	p=0.064
Mean No. women in household (range)	1.27 (1.0 – 5.0)	1.17 (1.0 – 2.0)	p=0.,72
Refugee status n (%)	96 (82.1%)	5 (83.3%)	p=0.94

Location of violence

	n	%*	95% CI
Any violence in lifetime (physical and/or sexual) location	102		
Outside of Uganda	41	54.1	45.8 – 62.3
Inside of Uganda	28	23.8	15.3 – 32.4
Both locations	33	22.1	15.0 – 29.2
Any physical violence location	99		
Outside of Uganda	45	59.2	50.7 – 67.2
Inside of Uganda	27	21.9	13.8 – 29.9
Both locations	27	18.9	12.1 – 25.8
Any sexual violence location	83		
Outside of Uganda	41	61.3	52.2 – 70.4
Inside of Uganda	26	25.1	15.7 – 34.5
Both locations	17	13.6	7.3 – 19.9

* Weighted percent