

Research project: An investigation on situational determinants of domestic violence on women and children in Windhoek district.

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Abbreviations

DV: Domestic Violence

NAMPOL: Namibian Police

NGO: Non Governmental Organizations

PA: Physical Abuse

SE: Sexual Abuse

EA: Emotional Abuse

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

WCPUs: Women and Child Protection Units

DEVW: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

WAD: Women's Action for Development

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Chapter 1

Background to the study

1.1 Introduction

This study aimed at identifying and assessing the respective contribution factors of situational determinants (Geographical and intergenerational exposure to domestic violence) that contributes much to domestic violence against women in Windhoek. It was through this study again that several domestic violence was defined and viewed as in which of them is common in Windhoek as the study was on the other hand suggesting solution or recommendations.

Ministry of gender and child welfare with Emergency Support and Protection Services, Namibian Police (NAMPOL) and Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) in Namibia had recognized their duty and responsibility towards combating domestic violence against women in Windhoek and Namibia at large and they had committed themselves to ensure that domestic violence decreases with time. The problem was that it was not clear as in what determines domestic violence especially when viewed in a situational position perspective; the challenge then was to conduct a research study that aimed to identify and examine these determinants of domestic violence on women in Windhoek.

1.2 Background

Violence against women in developing countries had emerged as a growing concern among researchers and policymakers interested in women's health and empowerment. Violence against women and children undoubtedly ranked as one of Namibia's most severe human rights problems as its one of developing countries. Preliminary data of 2011 census reported by National Planning Commission (NPC) indicated that domestic violence may affect at least 50% of Namibian women and children. It is enormously challenging to combat because it is so often hidden from view.

Domestic violence can incapacitate its victims physically, emotionally, financially and socially. Children suffer from domestic violence even when they are not direct victims, as it teaches them

that violence is an acceptable method of dealing with problems a lesson which can have dire consequences for society at large.

In the last three years, there have been at least three empirical studies of domestic violence in Namibia, as well as a survey of existing services; most of these studies were commissioned by the Law Reform & Development Commission to provide information that could guide law reform efforts. Additional information about domestic violence was collected during the course of regional and national hearings convened by the Law Reform & Development Commission.

How much domestic violence occurs in Namibia or Windhoek in particular? No one knows for sure. Since there is no specific crime of “domestic violence”, cases which are reported to the police are hidden within larger crime categories such as rape and assault.

Domestic violence is also expensive, its costs include the costs of state medical care, overall levels of crime and violence, social problems such as alcohol and drug abuse, lost productivity and the resulting impediments to the overall development of the nation. Some people believe that a marriage is very private, they think that what happens inside a family is no one else’s business, and this is not true. What happens inside a marriage can affect the community in many ways. The community has an interest in making sure that all the people in the community are safe, both inside and outside their homes. Thus with all this on the table, a study in Windhoek was desired as in current situation and determinants of domestic violence in the city

1.3 Defining concepts

According to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993)

- **Domestic**-anything of or pertaining to the home, the household, household affairs, or the family.
- **Violence**- is an extreme form of aggression, such as assault, rape or murder
- **Domestic Violence**-also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, family violence, and intimate partner violence (IPV), is defined as a pattern of

abusive behaviors by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, or cohabitation.

- **Physical abuse**-any use of physical force, including hitting, slapping, kicking, throwing, bruising, burning or choking confining or detaining someone by force, such as locking someone inside a house depriving someone of access to adequate food, water, clothing, shelter or rest forcing someone to do things they do not want to do.
- **Sexual abuse**-rape or incest exposure to indecent acts or pornography forcing someone to perform any sexual act, forcing someone to engage in prostitution any, other sexual conduct that is abusive, humiliating or degrading.
- **Economic abuse**-depriving someone of basic economic or financial resources they are entitled to, such as household necessities disposing of shared property or property which belongs to another person destroying or damaging property shared property or property which belongs to another person hiding or hindering the use of shared property or property which belongs to another person. Intimidation using threats of harm to make someone afraid exhibiting a weapon any other menacing behavior harassment following someone, or watching their home, school or workplace unwelcome telephone calls sending unwelcome letters, packages, e-mails, etc.
- **Emotional or psychological abuse**-degrading or humiliating someone depriving someone privacy, liberty, integrity or security; undermining a person's dignity and self-confidence with constant ridicule or criticism. Allowing a child to watch another person being abused indifference or hostility to a child on the part of parents or caretakers preventing a child from having normal social contacts child neglect failing to provide the love, care, food and physical circumstances that will allow the child to grow and develop exposing the child to dangers.
- **Situational determinants**- external factors such as circumstances, condition, location, position, place, site or state of affairs

1.4 Problem statement

As much as DV is harmful to victims, children, family, perpetrator, community and society at large, Windhoek is also vulnerable to this, thus in order to have excellent reduction of domestic violence in Windhoek, identification of determinants of DV ought to be done. Currently, official units that consider domestic violence such as Namibian Police and Ministry of Gender women and Child Welfare have researched and reported on DV based on attitudes, traditional practices and causes of DV but determinants of DV have not been researched, thus when causes resolutions will fail to reduce DV for the fact that the determinants were not taken into consideration since its more of one's lifestyle, this procedure will be very painful to victims and dangerous to the society.

If all these units continues to give recommendations and solution to causes alone, they will not only be wasting time and money which jeopardizes their overall efficiency and earning potential, also undue suffering caused by unsuccessful solutions could lead victims to lose trust in national and all NGOs considering domestic violence and they may therefore conclude that no units cutters for them and thus domestic violence shall increase.

Therefore In order to have excellent reduction of domestic violence in Windhoek, a full package ought to be dealt with this involves considering all factors surrounding domestic violence thus identification of determinants of DV ought to be done thus this study will in clarity Identify situational determinants of domestic violence on women in Windhoek so that solutions on domestic violence may be helpful and successful. Therefore it is essential to have this study that will in clarity Identify situational determinants of domestic violence on women in Windhoek so that solutions on domestic violence may be helpful and successful.

1.5 Significance of the study

DV is harmful to victims, children, family, perpetrator, community and society at large, due to this, it is essential to view the factors behind domestic violence and thus, this study helps locally and nationally. "I see further because I am standing on the shoulders of giants" Isaac Newton this indicates in our case that one ought to know both causes and determinants of domestic violence for one to come up with solutions thus domestic violence can be solved if the determinants are

known therefore “solve what we know” is the motto find suitable in my view to solve domestic violence.

The findings of the research should indicate any short comings on the current procedure that only aims at solving causes leaving determinants of domestic violence. The findings of the study will be a useful towards academic and policy making on domestic violence. Through identifying these determinants, one will be able to identify where attention is required.

1.6 Main Objective

To identify the situational determinants that leads to violence against women in Windhoek district.

1.7 Secondary Objectives of the Study

- To highlight the relevant causality surrounding domestic violence perspective.
- To determine which kind of domestic violence is common in Windhoek.
- To view whether there is a relationship between geographic location with types of domestic violence
- To examine which seasons have much occurrences of DV.
- To relate places where DV happens to locations they occur in.

1.8 Main Research Question

What determines domestic violence in Windhoek?

1.9 Research Questions

- 1) What does domestic violence entails?
- 2) What are the different forms of domestic violence?
- 3) Does someone’s settlement determine domestic violence in current and future life?
- 4) Does the social rank of individual having an impact on violence?
- 5) What are the impacts of domestic violence on the national economy?
- 6) To what extent has the Namibian government went in combating domestic violence?

- 7) What is the difference between causes and determinants of domestic violence?

1.10 Limitations of the study

The interview research method was found to be adequate for the research question, though this project was to use primary data however most respondents could not give most of the answers required for the study with the reason been that they can only disclose information to high organizations like Ministry of Gender, thus this lead to a change of data source from primary data to secondary data. However though still desired to study DV, it seems that the records in the data were not suitable for the study so this lead to limitations in the analysis of this project.

On the other hand, time taken to get data brought some delays in the analysis because they were procedures to be followed, whereas the data brought forth was in a manual format so entering data (large dataset) was problematic with the fact that some abbreviations were unfamiliar, this also restricted the simplification of the findings of the study, since Namibia is so diverse where Windhoek contains people from different part of the country and continent which is not given in the records whereas respondents to those dataset could have been categorize in groups where they did not fall just because they wanted to cover up for themselves or perhaps not knowing how to describe their situations.

1.11 Scope and eliminations of the study

This research consists of five chapters including introduction, literature review, research methodology, data presentation and analysis and finally findings and conclusion. In chapter one the introduction presents the topic briefly and thereafter provides problem discussions, objectives and significance of the study, which will result in our research questions being answered. In chapter two, there will be more focus on the literature found and connected to the theories of our research questions established. In chapter three labelled methodology, it will provide information on how the collection of data was done and how it will be treated. Chapter four will present the data found for each of the research questions and further analyzed. Finally, chapter five will introduce the findings and conclusions as well as recommendations made for the research and possible further research.

1.12 Summary

The above chapter is introducing the research topic, significance and objectives of the stated research and defining the concepts related to the research. The study will focus on examining the various situational determinants of domestic violence on women in Windhoek. Ministry of gender and child welfare with Emergency Support and Protection Services, Namibian Police (NAMPOL) and Women and Child Protection Units (WCPUs) in Namibia have recognized their duty and responsibility towards combating domestic violence against women in Windhoek and Namibia at large and they have committed themselves to ensuring that domestic violence decreases with time.

Chapter 2

Literature review and theoretical framework

2.1 Introduction

Domestic violence has been linked to individual, household and demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, adverse reproductive health outcomes, and contextual considerations. Thus this chapter entails the theories of domestic violence against women by reviewing what others say as the causes, determinants and impacts of domestic violence. Article 1 of the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVW), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, defines the term “violence against women” as: “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (UNESCO 1999 p.53).

2.2 Definition of the subject matter

Domestic violence determinants are outlined in theories according to which section domestic violence is been viewed from. Most research on domestic violence has been conducted by criminologists and sociologists who have examined domestic violence largely through a socio-cultural lens. Criminologists have developed a theory of exposure reduction that posits that the increase in employment among either men or women will reduce domestic violence by reducing the time partners spend together (Laura Dugan, Daniel Nagin and Richard Rosenfeld, 1999). The theory of “male backlash” prominent in the sociological literature predicts that as women’s financial independence increases, violence against them should increase.

According to Ross Macmillan and Rosemary Gartner (1999), a wife’s independence “signifies a challenge to a culturally prescribed norm of male dominance and female dependence. Where a man lacks this sign of dominance, violence may be a means of reinstating his authority over his wife.” (p.949) a theory of male backlash that predicts that an increase in women’s wages leads to an increase in violence is problematic because it ignores the individual rationality constraints

faced by women in abusive relationships. That is, as their income increases, women are more likely to end the partnership if transfers decline and abuse continues.

2.3 Importance thereof: facts about Domestic violence in global eyes

Our understanding of the underlying determinants of domestic violence in developing countries remains limited. A number of studies have found strong associations between socioeconomic status and domestic violence, with indicators of household wealth or education of the male partner significantly inversely associated with the risk of violence. Demographic characteristics are also significant risk factors for domestic violence, with several studies finding that higher age and higher numbers of children are associated with a reduced risk of violence. Other studies have found that women with a high status — as measured by their educational attainment, degree of autonomy or control over resources — are more protected from the risk of domestic violence. One consistent finding is an inverse association between women's educational attainment and the risk of domestic violence. Studies have also reported that women with greater autonomy and control over resources are more protected from violence.

However, some evidence shows that this association may be context-specific and that, in more conservative settings, women with high autonomy may actually bear increased risk of violence. Several studies in developing countries have also found a strong association between consumption of alcohol or drugs and the risk of violence. A potential link between HIV status and domestic violence has also been recognized, with studies from Africa showing an increased risk of violence when the man is HIV positive or when the woman perceives herself to be at high risk of acquiring HIV from the man.

Finally, evidence highlights the role of intergenerational transmission of domestic violence; studies have shown that children who witness family violence are more likely to become perpetrators or victims of violence in adulthood. Thus, although some evidence does exist, the issue of domestic violence and its underlying determinants in developing countries remain inadequately understood.

2.4 Cause and Effect Issues

According to UNICEF Innocenti Digest 6 on domestic violence, there are four categories in where factors that perpetuate domestic violence are categorized namely cultural (gender-specific socialization, cultural definitions of appropriate sex roles and customs of marriage etc.), Economic (women's economic dependence on men, limited access to education and training for women, limited access to cash and credit etc.), legal (laws regarding divorce, child custody, maintenance and inheritance; legal definitions of rape and domestic abuse etc.) and political(under-representation of women in power, politics, the media and in the legal and medical professions; limited organization of women as a political force etc.)

Consequences of domestic violence are seen by researchers as: denial of fundamental rights, human development goals undermined, health problems and impact on children. Thus from mentioned above it seems that domestic violence will not only affect the individuals but it goes to an extent of affecting the society and community at large.

2.5 The Status of Gender Base Violence in Namibia

Namibia is one of the countries with a high rate of violence against women; most crimes reported are those on rape and passion killing. In 2006 the legal assistance Centre in Namibia reported that one third of all rape cases are withdrawn by victims, this is also supported by the report given by the Child and women protection unit thus most reported cases are been withdrawn. As much as the President of the Republic of Namibia His Excellency President Hifikepunye Pohamba talks about poverty issues, accident occurrences, maternal mortality, he also spoke out on Violence against Women in 2010. It is on the other hand indicated that, On 4 January 2011, the President of Namibia Dr. Hifikepunye Pohamba stated that, he condemns all violent act that prevailed in 2010. The most shocking violent act in 2010 are namely: In July the rape of Magdalene Stoffels in a 18 year old girl in Windhoek, the rape and murder of 4 year old Queen Dausab at Keetmanshoop, the murder of 19 year old Sarah Heita, a School girl from Uukule Senior Secondary School and the rape and murder of Thobella Loretta somi at the zinc-mining town of Rosh Pinah in the Karas region in November 2010. The President urges all Namibians to voice out on all crimes and that no act of crime should have a place in our society. He enquires

all law enforcement agencies to leave no stone unturned in pursuing the culprit who attack helpless women, children and elderly" NAMIBIA: Pohamba Deplores Violence against Women in 2010.

The Namibian men Against Violence against Women Movement

The Men against Violence against Women was established in 1999 by the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia and it is in all regions of the country the main focus of the organization is to reduce domestic violence against women. (Odendaal, 1999) Men Against Violence Against Women Women's Action for Development "Women's Action for Development (WAD) is a nonprofit Organization established ON 18 July 1994, which aims at uplifting the socio-economic and socio-political situation of primarily rural women in Namibia. This organization helps the government of Namibia to curb poverty and unemployment". (Women's Action for Development, 2011) WAD. All this indicates how Namibia has tried to combat domestic violence.

The ministry of gender equality, women and child welfare have been conducting surveys and studies to investigate the traditional practices that lead to domestic violence and on the other hand studying how some of the traditional practices may help in reducing domestic violence. Human behaviors and attitudes have been studied towards DV in Namibia especially in northern regions of the country.

2.5 Review of current and recent researches of similar studies

As this research is in process, other researchers are also in the same route we have:

- 1). Individual and Contextual Determinants of Domestic Violence in North India Michael A. Koenig, PhD, Rob Stephenson, PhD, Saifuddin Ahmed, PhD, Shireen J. Jejeebhoy, PhD, and Jacquelyn Campbell, PhD, RN;
- 2). Determinants of domestic violence among women attending an Human Immunodeficiency Virus voluntary counseling and testing center in Bangalore, India Varalakshmi Chandrasekaran I, Karl Krupp, Ruja George, Purnima Madhivanan; and
- 3). Knowledge, attitudes and practices study on factors and traditional practices that may perpetuate or protect Namibians from gender based violence and discrimination, prepared by Social Impact Assessment and Policy Analysis Corporation (SIAPAC).

2.6 Summary

This chapter gave an overview of what domestic violence is, it outlined the factor that leads to domestic violence and discussed risk factors that have both positive and negative relationship with domestic violence. It is through this chapter again that evidence proved facts about domestic violence were discussed and consequences that domestic violence leads to. Finally the current and recent studies were listed. Conclusion is thus made by many researchers that, although some evidence does exist, the issue of domestic violence and its underlying determinants in developing countries remain inadequately understood.

Chapter 3

Research Design and Methodology

3.1 Introduction

To be able to undertake a research, a methodology has to be used that will assist in the testing of the research problem that is under study. For this research, a secondary source was consulted in giving the secondary data of domestic violence in Windhoek from 2005 to 2011. Quantitative method was identified as the one appropriate for this study, this method falls under both the quantitative research style. The research problem to be addressed is mostly quantitative in nature, thus to carry out the study, collection and analysis of secondary data was necessary. Encompasses of quantitative methods and some of qualitative methods were used in an integrative way to obtain a clearer picture about the research findings.

3.2 Research

This research systematically investigated into existing study which was used to establish, confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, support theorems, or develop new theories about domestic violence. This research project also gave an expansion on the previous study of domestic violence in Windhoek done by the ministry of gender equality and child welfare.

3.3 Population

Population refers to the complete set of cases or group members (Saunders et al 2007). This study is done on Namibian population who currently dwell in Windhoek. The target population was of women and children from all different suburbs of Windhoek that reported their cases to Women and Child protection Unit. The target happens to be young and old women due to the fact that women are much violated than man thus we expected man.

3.4 Sample Procedure

A two-stage cluster sampling was been used in this study, in the first stage, respective locations were grouped in study blocks according to social ranks namely poor, medium and rich, and then in second stage, locations were randomly selected from these study blocks so that they give a

representation of the social rank they fall under. A simple random sampling will be taken from these clusters.

Windhoek is divided into different suburbs, according to the 2001 census report, I sorted cases according to household who lives in shacks as my poverty indicator to differentiate between poor and rich and a below cluster assigning resulted:

Poor	Medium	Rich
Greenwell Matongo, Goreangab, Hakahana, Havanna, and Katutura	Wanaheda, Windhoek Central, Windhoek North,Windhoek West,Rocky Crest,Khomasdal,Hochland Park, Dorado Park, Eros, Eros ParkOtjomuise , Luxury HillLafrenz Industrial Area, Northern Industrial, and Southern Industrial	Academia, Auasblick, Avis, Cimbebasia, KleineKuppe, Klein- Windhoek,Ludwigsdorf,Suiderhof,Prosperit aPioneers Park,and Olympia

Table 1, Windhoek suburbs allocations in social ranks

A random sampling was then drawn from this, this was done by writing small papers of each suburb in each cluster and then three suburbs from each cluster were sampled thus my elements in the study are: poor (Katutura, Havanna and Greenwell); medium (Eros, Wanaheda and Rocky crest) and rich (Klein Windhoek, Pioneers park and Avis)

3.5 Sample size

The data used contained 724 cases of different locations though not stating ages but the whole of these cases were involved in the data analysis. Knowledge was given that, they could be data that

were still under processes with the organization that deals with crime thus it was felt that the whole number in available records should be used.

3.6 Research method

An observational research method was used with only secondary data.

3.7 Research instruments description

No questionnaire was designed for the success of this research thus the quantitative data was collected by the means of requesting letters to the organizations responsible for domestic violence in Windhoek which was the Child and Women protection unit located at Katutura state hospital in Windhoek.

3.8 Data collection procedure

Secondary Sources of Data

Data was collected from the Women and child protection unit located at Katutura hospital. Other secondary sources of data consist of literature review of various books, journals, conference papers, the Namibian and New Era newspapers, various links from the internet and the University of Namibia Information Learning and Resource Centre.

However, a database was drawn from the recent report of the research conducted by the ministry of gender and child welfare in Namibia 2011 and little analysis used the data from Namibia population and household census report of 2001.

3.9 Data analysis procedure

SPSS and Arc view were software used in this study, SPSS was mostly used in analyzing variables through linear regression, cross tabulation and ANOVA which most of this was used to determine whether there is a relationship between social rank and domestic violence and Regression (linear and multiple regression) on the other side will be used to determine all factors that could predict or determine domestic violence.

Arc view was been used to classify and categorize locations into the three major different social ranks (Low class, Middle class and High class), this was to strengthen the distribution already

done using the analysis in composing social ranks. The purpose of this distribution of domestic violence to geographical areas in the study was to see as in which determinants are common to which kind of social level. Thus it was used for displaying the visible distribution of domestic violence in Windhoek.

3.10 Hypothesis testing

H₀: there is no relationship between DV and location

H₀: There is no association between physical abuse and seasons of the year

H₀: There is no correlation between sexual abuse and places where one stays

H₀: There exist no mean difference between seasons and DV occurrences

3.10 Summary

This chapter described what research methodologies were used and type of analysis that were done in this study, which is the sampling of cases, collection of data, the methods used to collect the information required to produce a report on the study undertaken and ways on how the analysis was done. This chapter identified some techniques suitable to deal with quantitative data or categorical data which is cross tabulation and regression analysis.

Chapter 4

Results and Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This chapter present the analysis of data collected from the Women and child protection unit in Windhoek, the findings derived from the use of prescribed methodology and standard tools mention earlier in chapter 3 in whose analysis are in concurrence with the said objectives and are described and discussed in this chapter.

4.2 General description of the data

The data used contains records of 724 cases of children and women, the district of where the crime took place, the place where crime occurred (house, street, park etc.), the year and the month of crime occurrence and further reports on the type of violence happened. The data set does not report the age of victim and it does not distinguish between children and women. Therefore given this kind of data, all variables used in the analysis are categorical and thus the treatment of the data was based on categorical analysis. This research required quantitative data for its research questions to be answered so having categorical data at hand it was seen suitable to continue with the analysis.

Variables used in this research were: Type of offence (rape, assaults, malicious damage etc.), year (2005, 2006...2011) though the records of 2008 were not available for data analysis, seasons(Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring) since Namibia is in the Southern Hemisphere, places (e.g. house, street etc), and social rank which was derived from 2001 census (Maximum distance to water, and Households living in shacks) **Low class:** Greenwell Matongo, Goreangab, Hakahana, Havanna, and Katutura; **Middle Class:** Wanaheda, Windhoek Central, Windhoek North, Windhoek West, Rocky Crest, Khomasdal, Hochland Park, Dorado Park, Eros, Eros Park, Otjomuise , Luxury Hill, Lafrenz Industrial Area, Northern Industrial, and Southern Industrial; **High class:** Academia, Auasblick, Avis, Cimbebasia, KleineKuppe, Klein-Windhoek, Ludwigsdorf, Suiderhof, Prosperita, Pioneers Park, and Olympia

4.3 Description of models and techniques used in analysis

In this analysis, Binary logistic regression model was fitted to test the assumptions of a relationship between the independent and dependent variable, a spearman's correlation and Chi square tests were used to display correlations between these variables and frequency computations were also done, this was to view whether there existed a correlation between those categorical variables, whereas the frequency table had to indicate the distribution of DV cases in consideration of each variable. Variables like Physical abuse and Sexual abuse were computed separately to come up with a dichotomous grouped variable that could satisfy the principles of Binary logistic. Analysis that violated the rules of Chi square (accounting more than 25 counts less than 5), used the non parametric alternative method of Spearman since it analyses the relationships between categorical variables.

4.4 Assumptions

Assumptions of Binary logistic was to be met by the data before the regression model was yielded, it should be known that Binary Logistic regression does not make many of the key assumptions of linear regression and general linear models that are based on ordinary least squares algorithms, particularly regarding linearity, normality, homoscedasticity, and measurement level.

On the other hand, it does not need a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables because it can handle all sorts of relationships, because applies a non-linear log transformation to the predicted odds ratio. On the same point, in binary logistic regression the independent variables do not need to be multivariate normal although multivariate normality yields a more stable solution. Also the error terms (the residuals) do not need to be multivariate normally distributed. Homoscedasticity is on the other hand not needed. Logistic regression does not need variances can be heteroscedastic for each level of the independent variables. Lastly, it can handle ordinal and nominal data as independent variables. The independent variables do not need to be metric (interval or ratio scaled).

However some other assumptions still apply and all of those were satisfied by the data:

- a. Logistic regression requires the dependent variable to be binary. Reducing an ordinal or even metric variable to dichotomous level loses a lot of information, which makes this test inferior compared to ordinal regression in these cases however, due to the variables such as physical abuse and sexual abuse which were dichotomous, this satisfies this first principle despite the pros and cons of it.
- b. Secondly, since logistic regression assumes that $P(Y=1)$ is the probability of the event occurring, it is necessary that the dependent variable is coded accordingly. That is for the factor level 1 the dependent variable (physical abuse or sexual abuse) represented the desired outcome, as for physical abuse it was coded 1, whereas anything else was coded 0, so with sexual abuse. Emotional abuse was not used in the regression analysis because it had a small frequency that would not have mattered much compared to the two forms of violence.
- c. Thirdly, the model should be fitted correctly. In this analysis neither over fitting nor under fitting occurred because it was only the meaningful variables that were included, but also all meaningful variables should be included. A good approach to ensure this was to use a stepwise method to estimate the logistic regression however, due to the SPSS version, stepwise was not part of the method to be used thus the enter method was advised to be used since it includes all meaningful variables and it accommodated the limitations of variables that were available.
- d. Fourthly, the error terms need to be independent. Logistic regression required each observation to be independent. Thus the data points were not from any dependent sample design e.g. before-after measurements rather they were all independent, season, location; place or forms of violence were all independent thus this principle was easily fulfilled without any computations.
- e. Fifthly, logistic regression assumes linearity of independent variables and log odds. Whilst it does not require the dependent and independent variables to be related linearly, it requires that the independent variables are linearly related to the log odds. It seems

obvious that the dependent variables do not have any linear relationship with their predictors or confounders, for instance one cannot say seasons predicts physical abuse no one can conclude that location predicts sexual abuse rather by the usage of odds ratios a relationship between such can be determined.

- f. Lastly, it requires quite large sample sizes. Because maximum likelihood estimates are less powerful than ordinary least squares (e.g., simple linear regression, multiple linear regression); this research used a count of 724 cases which is much bigger because it considers all occurrences of DV thus no sample was done.

These assumptions were met and the data was assessed at every stage of each requirement, since the data was satisfying these assumptions, a way forward was then given to continue analyzing using binary logistic regression.

4.5 Results of the analysis

4.5.1 Distribution of Domestic Violence

It seems that though data can be grouped and reported as Windhoek alone, there is an importance of viewing how internal DV is distributed looking at the frequency of each variable, table 1 below shows the how DV occurred in 6 different years and this indicates that, as from 2005 to 2007, DV have been increasing gradually however we observe an outlier in 2009 that have small record of DV however, as from 2010 and 2011, DV seem to decrease and thus we view that though DV is happening, it is gradually decreasing

Table1. Domestic violence occurrences over years

Years	Frequency	Percentage
2005	97	13.4
2006	137	18.9
2007	228	31.5
2009	1	1

2010	189	26.1
2011	72	9.9
Total	724	100.0

Though years may show it all but a distinction of occurrence is significant as to identify which time of the year did the incident occurred into, this considers seasons. Therefore figure 1 indicates the seasons in which DV occurred. Which reports a large frequency of domestic violence in summer compared to other seasons and the least occurring season happens to be winter, the other two seasons tend to have almost the same number of DV incidents though spring have a large number compared to autumn.

DV is viewed in many situations and thus it have different types of violence either physical, sexual abuse or emotional abuse however, it seems essential to me that one see exactly what kind of physical/sexual/ emotional abuse is affecting children and women in Windhoek therefore table 2 helps us to observe the types of DV in Windhoek and their frequencies

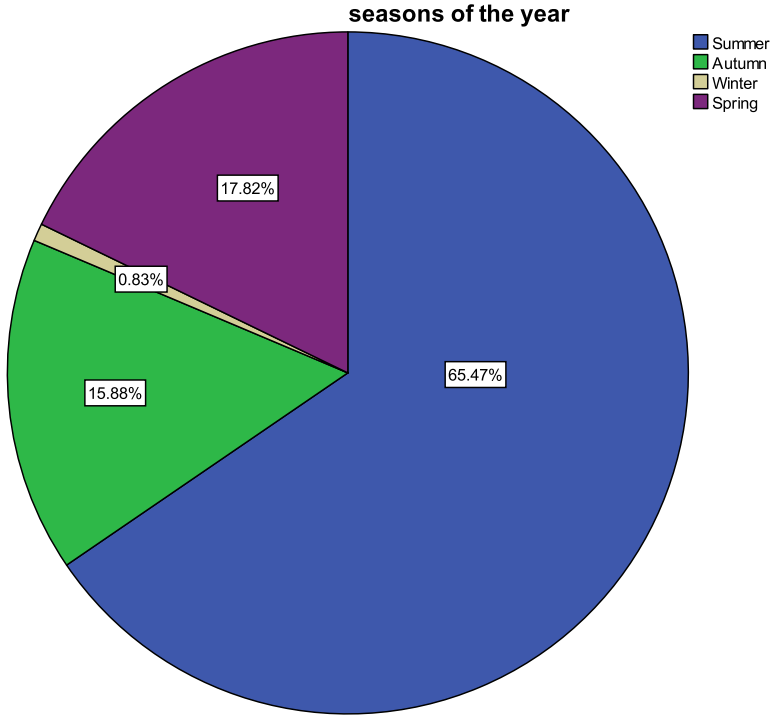


Figure 1. Domestic violence distributions within seasons

The overall description of how domestic violence is distributed among seasons is indicated above in figure 1. Though the depth deployment of how each form of DV happens in season may differ as in which season might have high rates of physical abuse or sexual abuse?

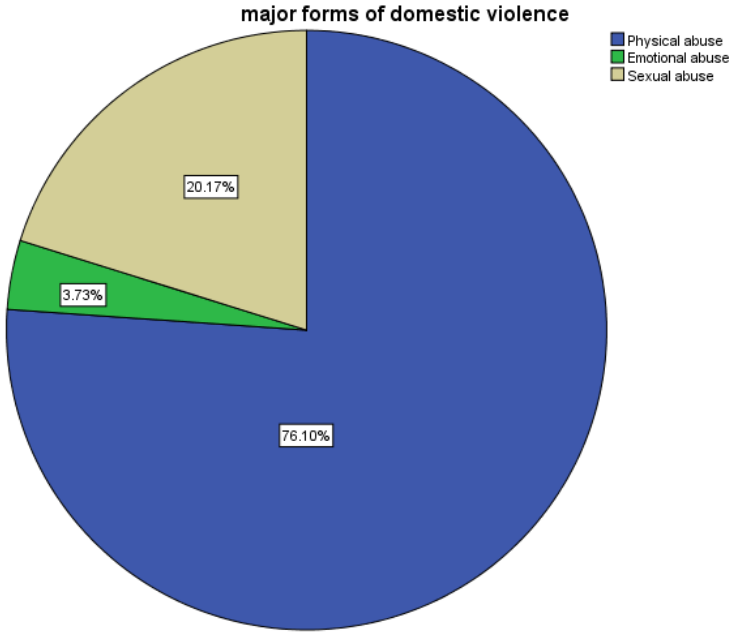


Figure 2. Forms of DV in Windhoek

As much as people expects it in many countries, physical abuse seem to have a high rate in Windhoek compared to other forms of violence however Sexual abuse seem to be the second highest of all these violence that happens in Windhoek. The least of the all was emotional abuse which is defined as that which involves threats and insults whereas Physical abuse represents all forms of assaults and finally sexual abuse that involves all cases of rape.

Table 2. Summation of type of offences within the major forms of DV

Types of violence	Frequency	Percentages
Attempted murder	1	1
Assault GBH	225	31.1
Assault common	189	26.1
Indecent assault	14	1.9
Malicious damage	92	12.7
Rape	30	4.1
Assault threat	146	20.2
Crime injury	27	3.7
Total	724	100

These violence do not take place in the atmosphere rather they occur in geographical settlements and this include locations/district therefore we ought to see how violence have been happening and where exactly, in which suburbs of Windhoek has DV been taking place. This is summarised by a bar graph in figure 3, showing social ranks and occurrence of DV. Its computed according to social ranks because it is most records were grouped that manner, for instance DVs that occurred in Klein Windhoek/ Eros etc were recorded as Windhoek whereas areas of Greenwell and Havana were recorded as Katutura therefore due to the analysis done to differentiate social status by using the 2001 census data (variables: households with shacks and Distance to water points).

Distribution of DV through social ranks



Figure 3. Domestic violence within social ranks

The above results shows that much DV happens much in Middle class locations whereas the least occurred in high class locations which is not surprisingly at all.

The knowledge for locations is now at hand but little is known about where exactly does it happen and this leads us to view places where the DV occurs thus table 3 is capable of summarizing that.

Table 3. Frequencies of all types of DV in Windhoek from 2005 to 2011

Place of occurrences	Frequencies	percentages
House	577	79.7
Shebeen	3	0.4
Bar	6.	0.8
Street	112	15.5

Riverbed	2	0.3
Police station/camp	3	0.4
Clinic	2	0.3
Park	14	1.9
School	5	0.7
Total	724	100

Table 4. Statistics of variables

Summary Statistics of the data Frequency						
		type of offence committed	location where the crime occurred	seasons of the year	month of occurrence	year of occurrence
N	counts	724	724	724	724	724
Mean		4.08	1.81	1.71	6.63	3.73
Sum		2952	1310	1238	4802	2698

Information above shows that many DV counts were happening in victim's houses and the least of DV happened in riverbeds and clinics. On the other hand, the table below (table 4) summarizes the above given information on distribution of DV in Windhoek. It is so essential to a point that it shows the frequencies and means of every variable.

4.5.2 Associations between variables

Under this, we happen to discover how these variables are associated so as to know and answer some of our research questions as in what kind of DV is associated with which locations.

Association between type of offences and location of occurrences

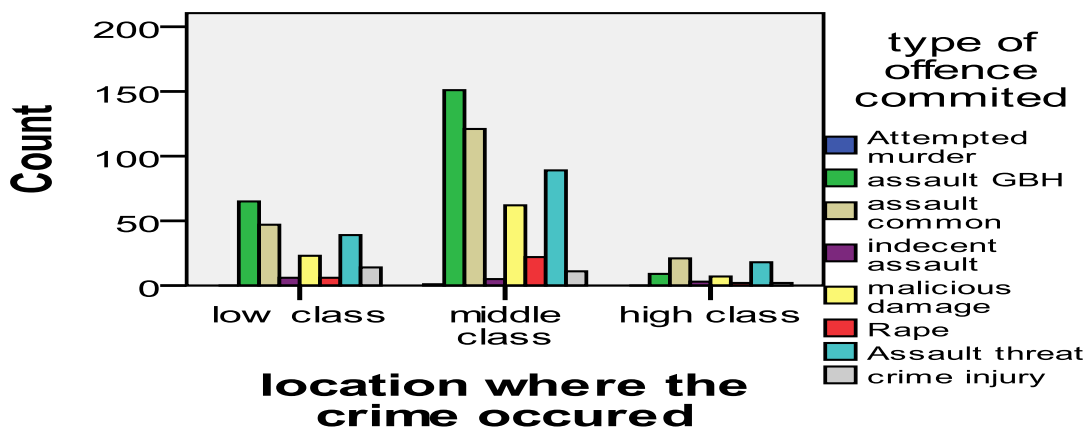


Figure 4. Types of DV in three social rank classes

The above clustered bar graph (figure 4) indicates that as for Low class and Middle class locations, Assault GBH occurs much compared to other DVs and while in High class districts, more of common assaults occurs. Though Middle class contains high values in every type of DVs however, we draw a pattern of saying that Low class and middle classes are more associated with all type of DVs whereas High class district mostly suffers from Physical DV only thus most the emotional and sexual abuse are associated with those with low and middle class.

Association between type of Violence and seasons they occur in figure 5 below that shows that most of Physical Abuse (assaults) happens in summer autumn and spring, however, rape to record much in the seasons where as summer leads in most of the occurrences . Though records

the least but winter happens to have the same feature of having high number of Assaults however it records zero in rape that shows that for the whole 6 years no rape occurred in winter.

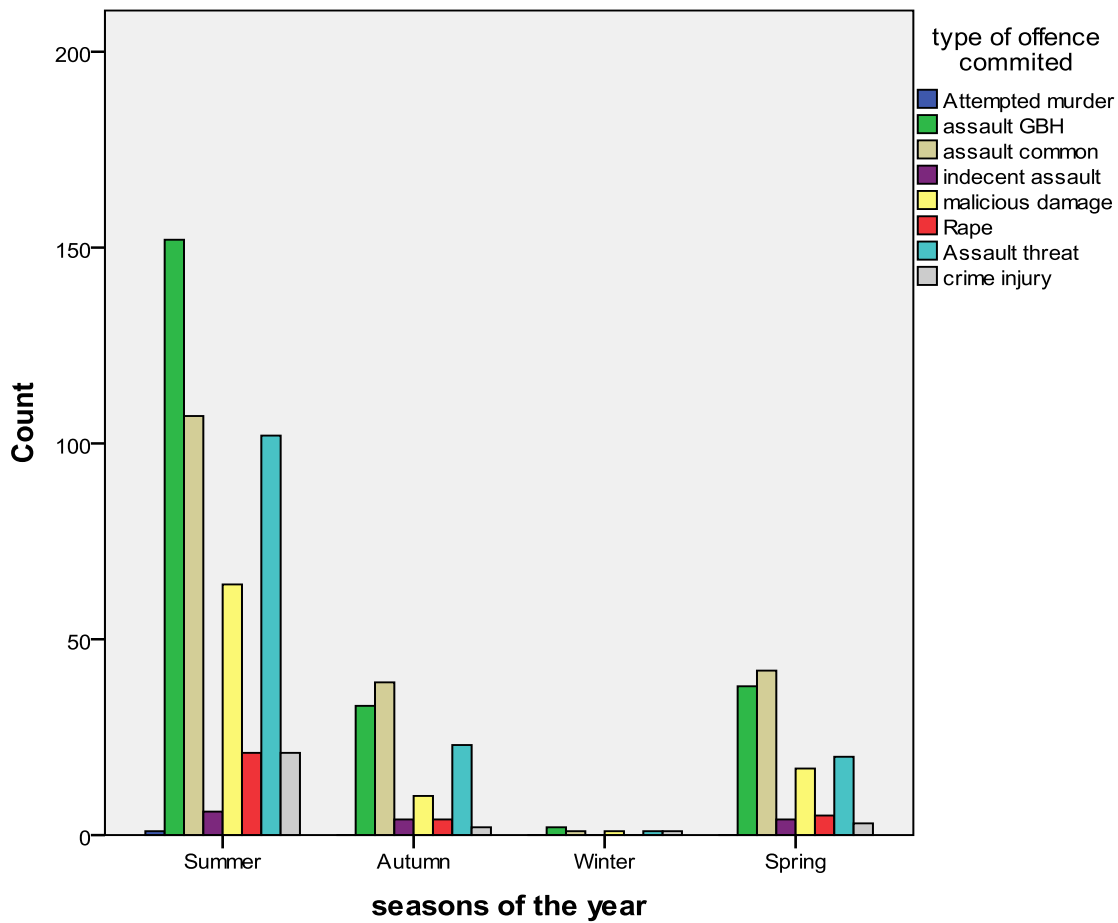


Figure 5. Types of DV happening in each season

Where does one get which kind of DV in Windhoek? The answer is simple as figure 6 clearly indicates it. Most DV take place in houses however, rape seem to occur much into riverbeds as well, streets hold lots of DV as well but mostly that assaults and it should not amaze people because it is though streets that pedestrians tend to have unplanned quarrels even with strangers so this can lead into any physical form of abuse like assaults. Murder temptation on the other hand, seems to have been occurring in houses alone whereas for other violence they occur in both schools and clinics.

Thus an association of places, seasons and places of where DV occurs is clearly seen in the graphs and tables in this subtitle of Data Analysis, by this we view that, most DV occurs in middle class people and that it is frequently taking place in houses, followed by in streets and then other any place. It is through this that we observe that summer holds most of these DV reports compared to other seasons while on the other hand winter is the least season with less violence in it. These DVs take place almost all of those recorded years thus DV is associated with the years.

Association between place of occurrence and type of DV

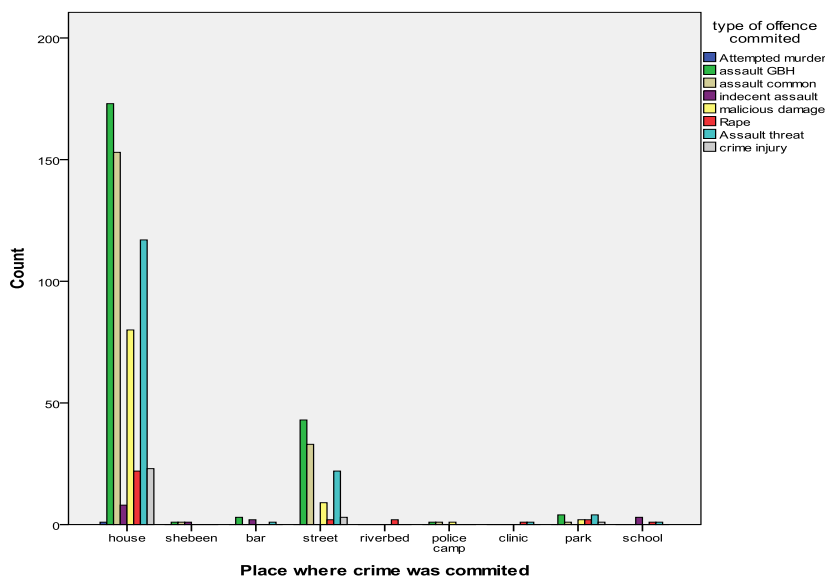


Figure 6. Type of violence and places they occurred in as from 2005 to 2011

4.5.3 Correlations and Hypothesis testing

Summary of frequencies of Domestic violence in Windhoek

		Physical Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Total
Seasons	Summer	74.1%	4.4%	21.5%	474
	Autumn	78.3%	1.7%	20.0%	115
	Winter	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	6
	spring	82.2%	2.3%	15.5%	129
	TOTAL	551=76.1%	27=3.7%	146=20.2%	724=100%
Social Rank	Low Class	73.5%	7.0%	19.5%	200
	Middle Class	78.4%	2.4%	19.2%	462
	High Class	67.7%	3.2%	29.1%	62
	TOTAL	551	27	146	724
Year	2005	79.4%	3.1%	17.5%	97
	2006	75.9%	2.2%	21.9%	137
	2007	77.6%	3.5%	18.9%	228
	2009	100%	0%	0%	1
	2010	73.5%	5.3%	21.2%	189
	2011	73.6	4.2%	22.2%	72
	TOTAL	551=76.1%	27=3.7%	146=20.2%	724=100%
Place	House	75.7%	4.0%	20.3%	577
	Street	77.7%	2.7%	19.6%	112
	Others	77.1%	2.9%	20.0%	35
	TOTAL	76.1%	3.7%	20.2%	724

Table .5 How DV in all its forms is related to all meaningful variables

This shows that as much as physical occurs, its much done in spring thus 82.2 % as shown in table 5 whereas the least occurs in winter. Under emotional abuse it is observed that winter has the highest record such that 16.7% of DV that happens in winter are emotional abuse. This might show a contradiction to a conclusion carried above that winter has the least events of DV but it is realized that it is leading when it comes to emotional abuse not DV in general. Summer has the highest cases of sexual abuse with 21.5 % of its DV been sexual abuse with the least season of spring that has a percentage of 15.5 of its occurrences.

Middle class generally have the highest frequency of DV however, table 5 indicates that physical abuse mostly occurs in middle classed people and less found in high classed people though they all constitute 50% and above of physical abuse but middle class is leading. However, as for emotional and sexual abuse, much of this happens in high classed people surprisingly enough as it have a percentage of 29.1 of sexual abuse compared to low class 19.5% and middle class 19.3%. As far as years are concerned, 2007 has the highest record of DV, under physical abuse

an outlier is been identified for 2009 never the less, 2005 records the highest. Though in 2010 emotional abuse seem to have increased as it have 5.3% of such abuse, however the emotional abuse in 2011 shows a decrease as it records 4.2% thus it reduced by 1.1% on the other side of the coin, 2011 have the highest record of sexual abuse 22.2% of the 72 DV that happened in that year.

The same table shows that overall DV happens much in houses than any other place however to be specific, it seems that, 77.7% of DV that happened in streets were physical abuse whereas houses records the least. However emotional abuse seem to take place much in houses and least occurring in streets, the same pattern is viewed on the sexual abuse column that it happens much in houses than any other place or in streets.

Though categorical but the use of non parametric correlation is suitable for this analysis which cutters/measures the association between categorical variables, therefore this shall report on the strength and validity of associations between these variables. The spearman correlation is used to test these correlations cross tabulation yielded 84.7% expected counts which were less than five this makes us to conclude that cross tabulation is not a good measure for associations of these variables and the immediate option left is that of using spearman correlation.

In the correlation testing, different variables were used thus the variables used in this were (type of offence, place of occurrence, location where the crime occurred, seasons of the year and the year of when the offence took place. Table 5 resulted from a bivariate Spearman correlation command that shows the strength of relationship between different categorical variables.

Table 6. Correlation testing using Spearman Method testing on 95% CI

Indicators	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse	
	R	P value	R	P value
Season	0.071	0.029	-0.52	0.080
Social rank	0.07	0.427	0.037	0.163
Year	-0.040	0.142	0.021	0.291
Places	0.17	0.326	-0.005	0.443

From table 6 it is observed that in most cases, there is a weak relationship between the two major forms of violence namely the physical and sexual abuse with the four indicators of DV. A negative relationship of -0.040 tend to occur between the year of event and the physical abuse however, the significance of 0.326 is greater than $\alpha=0.05$ thus we accept the null hypothesis of saying physical abuse does not correlate with years. From this analysis we realize that only the variable season is significant for physical abuse since it has a p value of 0.029 which is less than 0.05 thus we reject null hypothesis and conclude that indeed we are 95% confident that season has a relationship with physical abuse which is a weak positive correlation. However as from the sexual abuse view, there is no indicator that significantly has an association with it.

4.5.4 Fitting a Binary Logistic regression model

Under this, we realize that there are factors that can predict our dependent variable (type of offence), and thus a binary logistic regression analysis was suitable for this as in to identify potential factors that can give estimates of the future of domestic violence occurrence in Windhoek. This leads us to view how significance these independent variables are towards the dependent variable. Since these variables are all not normally distributed, a one tailed method is thus used in this analysis.

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients using chi square test				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	10.545	12	.568
	Block	10.545	12	.568
	Model	10.545	12	.568

Table 7a. Testing how significance the model is

In table 7a, we observe a high value of the chi square test 10.545 with a p value of 0.568 which is far beyond 0.05 thus we conclude that there is no significant relationship between the dependent variables and independent variables. However since table 6 revealed a significance correlation between physical abuse and seasons, we therefore still carry on displaying the odds ratio of every variable to see how related it could be. All the variables used are meaningful though not all are significant thus for the purpose of this study, it seems essential to include all these variables.

Predictors		Physical Abuse Exp(B)	95% CI	Sexual abuse Exp(B)	95% CI
Year	2005	1.019	0.437, 2.377	0.910	0.373, 2.220
	2006	1.108	0.564, 2.174	0.933	0.460, 1.893
	2007	1.171	0.605, 2.266	0.783	0.387, 1.581
	2009	4.571	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2010	0.886	0.469	0.980	0.498, 1.928
	2011	1.000		1.000	
Seasons	Summer	0.621	0.345, 1.119	1.473	0.787, 2.756
	Autumn	0.700	0.321, 1.528	1.558	0.684, 3.549
	Winter	0.389	0.065, 2.339	1.143	0.123, 10.648
	Spring	1.000		1.000	
Social Rank	Low class	1.352	0.717, 2.549	0.582	0.299, 1.135
	Middle Class	1.782	0.994, 3.193	0.578	0.317, 1.054
	High Class	1.000		1.000	
Places	House	0.917	0.399, 2.106	0.984	0.412, 2.351
	Street	1.014	0.403, 2.550	0.938	0.357, 2.464
	Others	1.000		1.000	

Table 7b. Odds ratios and 95 CI of the binary logistic regression

It is observed from table 7.b that though not much significant, year can probably predictors or correlate with DV, it seems that as from 2005 to 2009, these years had increased relative risks of physical abuse and having a decreased chance of sexual abuse occurrences, this is stipulated by the odds ratio of these respective years though in 2010 they seem to have a less chance of physical abuse compared to the abuse that occurred in 2011. It should be on the other hand realized that under social rank (also not significant variable), Low and middle classed population are more likely to experience physical abuse compared to the high classed people whereas the opposite pattern holds when it comes to sexual abuse, this indicates that, high classed women and children are more likely to be vulnerable to sexual abuse compared to the two social class.

As much as other analysis done in this research shows that physical abuse tops all forms abuse, under this regression it seems that both physical and sexual abuse happening in houses is has a less chance of occurring compared to other places e.g. clinics, park etc. however street have a

odd ratio (1.014) above 1 under physical abuse, this shows an increase of relative risk of physical abuse in streets compared to other places whereby it have a reduced risk of sexual abuse (0.938).

From the table 7 above we observe and further fit a model of Logit $[\pi(x)] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$ for both physical and sexual abuse as

Physical Abuse = 3.089 + 1.019Year (2005) + 1.108 year (2006) + 1.171year (2007)...+0.917 Places (House) +1.014Places (Street)

Sexual Abuse = 0.338 + 0.910Year (2005) + 0.933 year (2006) + 0.783year (2007)...+0.984 Places (House) +0.938Places (Street)

However, as illustrated in table 6 and 7.a that only season is significant to physical abuse thus our final model is that of

Physical Abuse = 3.089 + 0.621Summer + 0.700Autumn + 0.389Winter

This basically indicates that, summer is 0.621 less likely to have occurrences of physical abuse compared to spring and that autumn and winter as well are less likely to experience physical abuse than spring. And thus we are 95% confident that all these three seasons have a decreased relative risk of physical abuse compared to spring.

Testing hypothesis

H₀: there is no difference in the means of seasonal groups

H₁: At least one of the means is different

The critical value will be $\alpha = 0.05$

Descriptive Summary								
Type of offence committed								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean			
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Summer	474	4.17	2.113	.097	3.98	4.36		
Autumn	115	3.91	1.954	.182	3.55	4.27		
Winter	6	4.50	2.588	1.057	1.78	7.22		
Spring	129	3.85	1.888	.166	3.52	4.18		
Total	724	4.08	2.054	.076	3.93	4.23		

Table8. Description of means

ANOVA					
Type of offence committed					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15.022	3	5.007	1.187	.314
Within Groups	3036.646	720	4.218		
Total	3051.669	723			

Table 9.Different means between seasons

As we can see from table 8, the mean level of domestic violence (type of offence) reports that summer (4.17), autumn (3.91), winter (4.50) and spring (3.85), but are these differences statistically significant? According to the test in table 9, $p/\text{sig}=0.314$ whereas our critical value (alpha) was 0.05. Therefore, since the p value is greater than alpha, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Remember from above, the null hypothesis was that all four of these group's means were equal and since we are not rejecting it, we then accept that indeed sufficient evidence shows that there no difference in the means of these four seasons thus the differences we saw in table 8 were simply due to errors.

4.6 Discussions

According to the computations and analysis done it seems that most of our objectives are met however, some beliefs and expectation that were on the table seem to have been disappointed though the truth is all was needed. If we revise our objectives, (To highlight the relevant causality surrounding domestic violence perspective, to determine which kind of domestic violence is common in Windhoek, to view whether there is a relationship between geographic location with types of domestic violence, to examine which seasons have much occurrences of DV and to relate places where DV happens to locations they occur in.

From these objectives, the first one that seeks to highlight the causes of DV is answered under the analysis done to show the distribution of domestic violence in Windhoek and this shows that the location or perhaps the social rank of DV, seasons and years determines domestic violence with its types though the magnitude of contribution differs within each factor. We are also able to view which kind of domestic violence occurred frequently in Windhoek for the recorded years by observing the graphs that indicates that assault is a frequent offence that ever happens in most locations and years or seasons, since it falls under physical abuse thus we conclude that it is the most violence in Windhoek which is not surprisingly because most developing cities tend to have the same pattern.

Furthermore, they seem to be an association between the victim's social rank and a type of offence that occurs there as it shows that in the low and middle classed areas all type of violence occurs whereas in high classed locations, physical abuse happens though at a low rate, however, the tests gives no sufficient evidence that the geographical location can predict or determine

domestic violence thus it can be concluded that the location of a child or women cannot directly determine domestic violence.

The concept of direct determination in the above paragraph, tend to explain that, there are cofounders that might not necessarily contribute in the direct way but it also have an impact. Location of a person is associated with seasons thus, seasons affect the position of people and since these two factors are known to each other, whereby seasons have strong correlation with the type of offence that can occur thus It can then be concluded that, locations are related to the existence of DV through the season variable.

Summer happens to be a season that has more abuse rate whereby winter holds the least of these events, researchers in different fields have come to conclude that though good things take place in summer seasons, the rates of accidents and domestic violence tend to increase at a faster pace. My perspective on this scenario is that in Africa it is observed that, most people gets excited when they are approaching Christmas to a point of which they can act in not respected manners therefore I strongly believe that this contributes much to these occurrences as most violence is that of physical abuse and mostly occurring in December (one of the summer months).

It is through these new summer attitudes that people indulge in the taking of alcohol and drugs that changes their behavior and way of judgment which might lead for them been victims or perpetrators of domestic violence. Therefore December with high rate of domestic violence does not surprise us. Major events takes place annually but it have been observed that as much as people enjoy celebrating Independence days, Easters, new year and valentine, they seem to value Christmas more than any other event and it is through this direction that domestic violence is judged from.

The same reason can hold for a point which the data shows. The analysis results shows that most physical abuse happens in houses whereas sexual abuse though happens in houses as well but it is also occurring much in riverbeds. I personally argue that this disrespect of people and drunkard behaviors in summer can also lead to this, once one have taken alcohol they tend to have a poor judgment this leads them to sleep anyway they find comfortable and thus one can rape them without shame. Windhoek is a city with variety of ethnic groups of which in most summer holidays, many happens to travel back to their homes, this tend to change some of

people's behaviours as they will act in a "do not care" attitude of saying (I can do anything to anyone after all I am going back home no one will trace me). This holds for both victims and perpetrators.

Authors have found that, not only personal factors determine domestic violence but situations as well, where one finds herself can give a probability of being violated or not, Windhoek being a city finds itself vulnerable to many forms of violence, this is because many people have migrated to the city in search for employment, good living standards, career and many other pull factors, this leads to urbanization which gives pressure to the city controllers to a point that they cannot follow each incidence that occurs in the city.

It should be known that, these reports of domestic violence could be incomplete because some people decide not to report their cases, reason being religious, fear, and probably they take it as a form of correction even when they did not do wrong. Culture has affected the way people perceive things because in African means, as a woman, you ought to submit to your husband which is a good thing but this is misunderstood in a way that women even when they are abused and oppressed, they have limitations as to what they are allowed to report and what is not allowed. Many would report if the husband is about to divorce them or perhaps when there is unfaithfulness, however acts of violence are not reported only fruits (wounds or depression) can tell that a certain woman has been abused.

4.7 Summary

In this chapter, statistical techniques were used to treat data according to what is desired in the objectives. It was through this chapter that we learnt on how domestic violence is distributed according to different situations this includes the positions of victims geographically, state of the occurrences (seasons) and years. We also looked at how these factors are related to each other and fitting a model on the prediction of DV in Windhoek. Hypothesis of mean difference was done using the variable "season" which resulted in accepting the null Hypothesis. Thus it was all about dealing with the data so as to lead ourselves in a place where we can answer our research questions. The objectives were discussed in this chapter to view how they were met in this research.

Chapter 5

Recommendations and Conclusions

5.1 Introduction

This chapter serves to discuss and give final conclusions based on the analysis done in this project and to view whether the objectives were met as expected which will also further answer the research questions. This chapter shall at the other side of the coin give some recommendations to encourage study of further related researches and improvement in sources of data.

5.2 Recommendations on Domestic Violence issues

Recommendation 1: Data Quality

The limitations in this research are that of lacking of suitable data, in a way that the data were not clearly stated and some important variables like age, employment status were not recorded this lead to an advice in recording of data that for domestic violence, let most details be captured when one is reporting a violence, this should include the age of the victim, the suburb, employment status, knowledge of whether the victim have an experience of any violence before the one in question.

Recommendation 2: Data entry format

This data may be of help to study the personal determinants of domestic violence and any other study that will be related to domestic violence in future thus, recording format is therefore recommended to be changed because manual recording on hard copy is prone to lot of lose of data and this can lead to invalid conclusions. Thus for a better recording system, let the organizations that deals with this work to save their data in soft way, this shall be better and easy for analysis and safety of data.

Recommendation 3: Awareness of DV to women

Women ought to be educated as well that they have rights to report any form of violence done to them and that keeping issues which they call secrets can be harmful to them because it can end

up into emotional torture like other doctors say. It is through reporting this violence that the Republic of Namibia through their women and child protection unit shall provide free counseling to victims which is a good thing that brings relief.

Recommendation 4: Awareness to the public

A culture of been a watchmen to others should be improved, if people watch and help neighbours in reporting these violence, it will be better off because they will be an intervention and that Domestic violence will be reduced. Many people have lost their lives in summer holidays just because of uncontrollable drinking, people ought to be advised to limit these habits.

5.3 Conclusions

It is greatly shown from our findings that indeed situations have an impact on domestic violence and thus where one stay can be associated with what kind of violence to accept there. It is understood that Windhoek as a capital city of a developing country Namibia is still making her way to development however time have come to observe that people lives in their locations are secured and improved. Though one cannot control seasons and years however, attitudes that result in events set in those seasons and factors like location where people stay can be developed in such a way that domestic violence is eliminated. Thus conclusions drawn from this research is that, situations have an impact on domestic violence and that those seeking ways on how to decrease domestic violence rate should consider situational factors equally as they consider causes of domestic violence.

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