

**POVERTY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BUTEBA SUB-COUNTY,
BUSIA DISTRICT, EASTERN UGANDA**

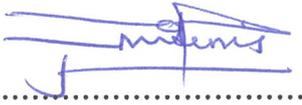
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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE OF SOCIAL WORK
AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF KAMAPALA
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

FEBRUARY, 2019.

DECLARATION

I, **OKARONI DENIS**, hereby declare that this research report is my original work and it has never been submitted before for any award of Degree in any University or Academic Institute.



.....

DATE 28/02/2019

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APPROVAL

This work has been submitted for examination under my supervisor as the university supervisor

Signed..........

Date..........

MR. ACHODA DENNIS

(University supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my dear parents especially my sweet loving Mum Mrs Grace Apadet
And my supporting and caring Dad Mr Emerikwa William for their moral and financial
guidance they have accorded to me throughout my entire life and academics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God who gave me good and free health. It is the Almighty God who helped me in every step of my work through cooperating with others. I express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude also to my parents Mr Emerikwa William and Mrs Grace Apadet for their material, financial and psychological support.

Furthermore, my profound gratitude goes to my supervisor Mr Achoda Dennis for his guidance, patience, moral support and understanding from the initial stages of writing the proposal up to the time of production of this research Proposal.

My special thanks also go to my relatives, friends and neighbours who, in one way or another, supported me financially and morally to accomplish my studies successfully.

Also, my sincere gratitude is extended to my fellow students at Kampala International University (KIU) for their advice, reactions and re-interpretations that encouraged me to delve deeper into the study and come up with this useful piece of work.

May GOD Reward You Abundantly

ABSTRACT

The study was about poverty and domestic violence in Buteba sub county Busia District in Eastern Uganda. The Purpose of the Study is to examine the impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County in Eastern Uganda. The research objectives; to find out the causes of poverty among people in Buteba sub County in Eastern Uganda, to find out the impact of poverty on domestic violence and to suggest ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba sub County. The study reviewed literature from different scholars based on the study objectives. The literature indicates that indeed poverty is the cause of domestic violence which the literature alludes to. The study was based on a case study and descriptive cross section research design which involved establishing the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in this study. The sample of 100 respondents was used and questionnaires and observations have been used as research instruments. The findings on the causes of poverty among people in Buteba sub County in Eastern Uganda revealed that most people with in Buteba sub County are poor due to prevalence of diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tb, and Ebola. The findings also revealed out that people within Buteba Sub County are poor because of poor infrastructure set up like poor roads, railways, water systems and these are some of the major drivers of economic development. The findings on the impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County revealed that the poor people are at a greater risk of family problems, including divorce and domestic violence. The findings also show that most of the Poor people are more likely to be homeless and likely to live in dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes . Lastly, the Findings on the ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba sub County revealed that poverty can be reduced and dealt with in Buteba Sub County through creating employment opportunities, this involves careful and extensive planning of employment programs to be funded by the government can spur growth in jobs. The study recommended that the government and NGOs should come up with the income generating activities (IGA) that members of the society should be engaged in so that they can come out of poverty. Religious institution must start guiding and counselling programs so as to guide and counsel people with psychological problems associated with poverty and domestic violence.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic Healthy Survey
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CI	Care International
CRHRP	Country Report on Human Rights Practices
CSA	Community Supported Agriculture
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DV	Domestic Violence
EDHS	Egypt Demographic and Healthy Survey
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVR	Gender Base Violence Report
HHBS	Household Hold Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILRF	International Labour Rights Forum
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual framework.

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, strong links have been found between poverty and domestic violence in many countries. Evidence suggests that poverty increases the occurrence and severity of domestic violence, The Human Development Report estimates that as of 2014 there were 3 billion people living on less than \$2.50 a day, 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty less than \$1.25 a day and 1 billion children living in poverty worldwide which results into child neglect, family abandonment, aggressiveness. According to UNICEF, poverty resulted into 22,000 deaths of children. In United States, 21.8 million children under 1 year of age had not received the three recommended doses of vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis as a result of poverty. Experiencing violence in a relationship can lead to absolute poverty, Children who witnesses violence or threats of violence between parents are more likely to engage themselves in early marriages in life (Barry, A. E. 2012).

In 2011, 165 million children under the age of 5 were stunted (reduced rate of growth and development) due to chronic malnutrition, 805 million people worldwide do not have enough food to eat and more than 750 million people lack adequate access to clean drinking water which cause diarrhoea, poor hygiene which resulted into the killing of estimated 842,000 people every year globally, or approximately 2,300 people per day. And therefore Preventable diseases like diarrhoea and pneumonia takes the lives of 2 million children a year who are too poor to afford proper treatment. 1/4 of all humans live without electricity approximately 1.6 billion people. 80% of the world population lives on less than \$10 a day Oxfam estimates that it would take \$60 billion annually to end extreme global poverty that's less than 1/4 the income of the top 100 richest billionaires. The World Food Programme says, "The poor are hungry and their hunger traps them in poverty." Hunger is the number one cause of death in the world, killing more than HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis combined leaving the family suffering.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), domestic violence affects millions of women in Africa. In 2005 study on women's health and domestic violence, the WHO found that 50% of women in Tanzania and 71% of women in Ethiopia's rural areas reported beatings or other forms of violence by husbands or other intimate partners. 25% of all violent crimes reported involve a man assaulting his wife or partner. In the 1990s, the boom of violence hit an all - time high after several teenagers began violent and deadly attacks in public and private schools .School violence had begun a new age of terrorism within schools. Students, teachers, and school officials were among the centre of those attacks. From 1992 to 2008, 452 schools' related deaths have occurred (NS SC, 2008). Domestic violence is also known as spousal abuse, domestic abuse, intimate partner violence (IPV) or child abuse. It is therefore defined as abusive behaviours by either one or both partners in a relationship.

Such intimate relationships include: family, dating, marriage, cohabitation or friends. Domestic violence take many forms such as physical aggression or abuse (biting, kicking, throwing objects to a partner, hitting, restraining, slapping, shoving), or threats, stalking, intimidation, dominating or controlling, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic deprivation and passive abuse which is also known as covert abuse such as neglect. These abuses if repeated can lead to self-harm, mental illness and an attempt to commit suicide (Schuckit constantly *M. 2013*

Sub-Saharan in Africa is the region with the highest infant mortality. On average, one in eleven children dies before his fifth birthday. Three of the four countries with the highest infant mortality worldwide are on the African continent: Ethiopia, Nigeria and Kenya. In addition to complications at birth and malnutrition, there are diseases such as pneumonia, diarrheal diseases and malaria, which lead to the early death of many children. Surveys conducted in sub-Saharan Africa reveal that 46 percent of Ugandan women, 60 percent of Tanzanian women, 42 percent of Kenyan women, and 40 percent of Zambian women report regular physical abuse as a result of poverty influence amongst their husbands in families.

In a Nigerian survey, 81 percent of married women report being verbally or physically abused by their husbands. 46 percent report being abused in the presence of their children. Violence has a significant impact on the health and life expectancy of women. Children in abusive households also suffer from the effects of violence, whether or not they are physically abused. Studies have shown that children who witness violence may experience many of the same emotional and

behavioural problems that physically abused children experience, such as depression, aggression, disobedience, nightmares, physical health complaints and poor school performance.

The Executive Director UBOS Ben Mungyereza when addressing the media at the UBOS head office, said across the country, the proportion of poor people has increased to 21.4% in 2016/2017 from the previous rates of 19.7% who were poor in 2012/2013. This was attributed to the increased prices experienced during the period under review brought about by the prolonged droughts that affected the entire agriculture sector in the country, which is the economic back bone for Uganda's Economy," he explained during the launch of the report. A new report from the Uganda Bureau of statistics reveals that over 8 million Ugandans are living in poverty as of the years 2016/2017. This is contained in the final results of the Uganda National Households Survey (UNHS) 2016/2017.

According to UBOS, poverty incidences remain higher in the rural areas of Buteba Sub County. With the poor in the rural areas representing 31% of the population compared to 15% in the urban areas and at regional levels, the UBOS reveals that poverty increased in all regions apart from Northern Uganda where the level of poverty has gone down. "All regions except the Northern region experienced a rise in poverty, with the incidences of poverty being highest in Eastern region (35.7%) having increased from 24.5% in 2012/2013. The increases were highest in Bukedi region followed by Busoga, which outweighed the decline in Teso sub-region," Mogyereza said.

In Uganda, many regions are prone to many cases of domestic violence as a result of poverty amongst men which leads to abuse of wives and children. The literacy rate for children aged 10 years and above is estimated at 74% and was higher for males than females. Overall, 5% percent of the school-going-age children had never attended school while in Karamoja about half had never attended school. On access to employment, the report reveals that the labour force stood at 10 million and this as an increase from 8.8 million in 2012/2013. The national unemployment rate was 9% and nationally 38% persons in employment were in paid employment with higher proportion being males and the report shows that the overall median monthly wage of an employee was Shs168, 000 per month; with the median wages in the urban areas at Shs220, 000 almost twice that in the rural areas which is Shs120, 000

Exposure to violence such as witnessing family, school, and community violence is believed to have long - lasting consequences on children and their lives (Jipguep & Sanders Phillips, 2003). Children under the age of 18 years represent 26 percent of the population in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003). Moreover, 50 percent of these children have been exposed to violent acts as witnesses or victims in many inner - city areas (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003). Most urban communities have experienced some form of community.

Consequently, many children who live in violent communities experience violent acts well through the middle school years (Schwartz & Gorman, 2003). Community violence is violence witnessed in an individual's community, such as murder, domestic abuse, physical fights, gang violence, drugs, weaponry, vandalism, hate crimes, and other random acts of violence (Osofsky, 2015).

A study on domestic violence issues by the Uganda Law Reform Commission in 2006 revealed that 66 percent of the homes in Uganda had incidences of Domestic Violence with Northern, Western, and Eastern regions having the highest. According to the Uganda Law Reform Commission's report, about 92 percent of the 6 respondents in the study revealed that, some form of domestic violence takes in their communities. The report indicates that 36% of the respondents were physically abused, which were psychologically abused and some incidents resulted in loss of lives In addition, a report by allafrica.com (2008) puts the figures of domestic violence Kabale district at 7580 percent while figures of Eastern and Northern Uganda are at and above. Kabale has one of Uganda's highest rates of domestic violence, and according from allafrica.com (2008); the rate is still rising among communities.

The population of the sub county is distributed in the four parishes with the largest, being Mawero parish with 40% followed Buteba parish 30%, Amonikakinei 20% Parish and then Abochet parish with 10%. The large population in Mawero parish is attributed to the large population of immigrants as compared to Abochet parish which is predominately a residential area

1.2 Problem Statement

Poverty is still high in Uganda about 35.7% are below the national basic needs poverty line and 18.7% live below the national food poverty line (UNICEF, 2002). Despite the fact that the policies and programmes have been formulated by the Government, the cases of poverty have

been increasing in the society, especially among married women and men leading many families to violence and as a result of disintegration of families. Poverty has increased instead of decreasing. Poverty has been linked to violence in a number of ways. Most scholars as well as lay persons believe that those who live in poverty more frequently engage in acts of violence as a consequence of conditions that they are subjected to. These conditions may include poor housing, distressed neighbourhood, and disrupted families.

Poverty is also seen as a cause of revolutionary violence. The poor, tiring of their subordinated position, use political violence to seek redress. Or the poor are subjected to violence by political elites seeking to maintain the status quo. While the structural approach has usually viewed poverty as the independent variable and violence as the dependent, some scholars have also argued that violence can cause poverty at the aggregate level by creating an unstable or dangerous environment which is not conducive to economic development or growth. Therefore, this study intended to assess the linkage between poverty and domestic violence in the area of Buteba Sub County in eastern Uganda.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General objectives of the study

The purpose or general objective of the study was to examine the impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

To find out the causes of poverty among people in Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda.

To find out the impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda.

To suggest ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba sub county, Busia district in Eastern Uganda.

1.4 Research questions

The main research questions will be:

What are the causes of poverty among people in Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda?

What is the impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda?

What are the ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba Sub County, Busia district in Eastern Uganda?

1.5. Scope of the study

1.5.1 Content scope

The subject scope of this study considered poverty as the independent variable and domestic violence as the dependent variable which are guided by the research objectives that deeply focused on causes, effects of poverty and ways on how it can be prevented in the area of Buteba Sub County.

1.5.2 Time scope

The study was carried out for a period of three months and that is from Jan 2019 to March 2019, because that period would be enough for me to collect all necessary information required for the study.

1.5.3. Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Buteba Sub county in eastern Uganda which is divided into four villages; Amagoro, Agoriata, Oyunyuri and Akipenet, and its majorly surrounded by Kenya to the East, Tororo to the North, and municipality to the South and Busitema to the west.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research would be of great importance for the future researchers who have interest in conducting their research on this subject matter with the information provided in the study.

The research would also help the policy makers, planners and implementers of various development to know how poverty affects domestic violence and thus furthermore, information established here in the study, would be also used to educate and sensitize the local people in the area, who would be ignorant regarding issues concerning poverty and domestic violence and this would also help in prevention of domestic violence in the area.

1.7 Conceptual frame work

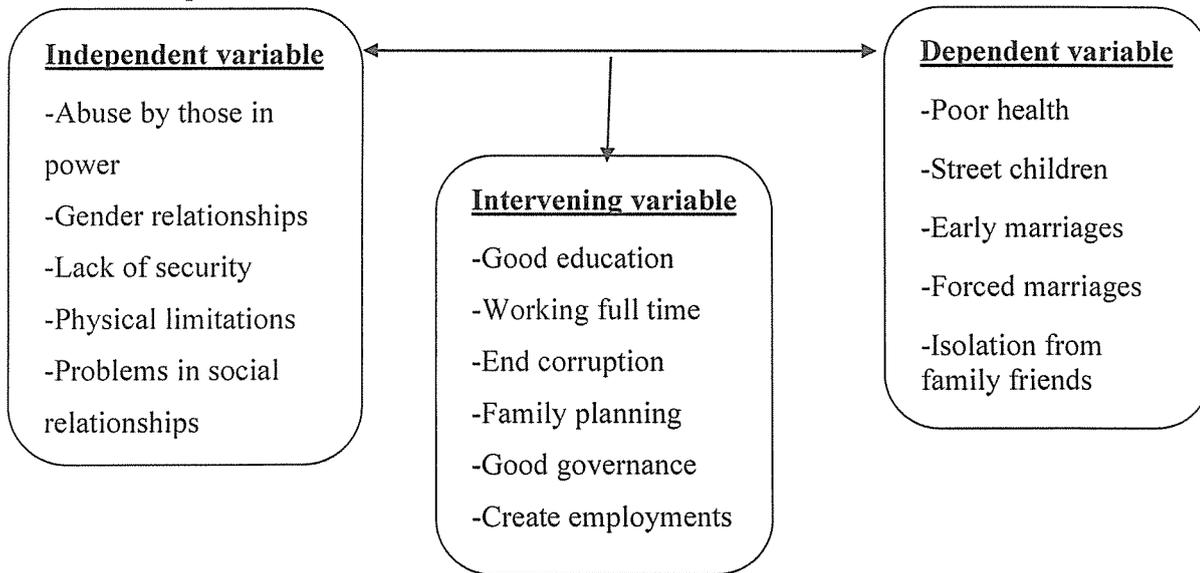


Figure 1: Relationship between poverty and domestic violence

The figure above shows the relationship between the study variables i.e. independent and dependent variables in relation to poverty and domestic violence in Buteba Sub County in Eastern Uganda. The independent variable is poverty which is majorly as a result of factors like Abuse by those in power, Gender relationships, Lack of security, Limited capabilities, Physical limitations, Precarious livelihoods, Problems in social relationships, Weak community organizations and Discrimination.

The dependent variable indicated by determinants like; Homelessness, Poor health, prostitution, Street children, early marriages, Forced marriages and Isolation from family friend

However the two variables are intervened by moderating factors like; Increase on the ability of the poor to raise income, Good education, Working full time, End corruption, Family planning, Good governance, Create employments

1.8 Definitions of Key Variables

1.8.1 Domestic violence

Domestic violence (DV) can be defined as a pattern of behaviour in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Domestic violence includes sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. They include any behaviour that frightens, intimidates, terrorizes, manipulates, hurts, humiliates, blames, injures or wounds someone (Peggy, 2011). But also, DV can be defined as any harmful act, that is perpetrated against women's wishes and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females (World Bank, 2003; Heise *et al.*, 1999).

1.8.1 sPoverty

Poverty is the scarcity or the lack of a certain (variant) amount of material possessions or money. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements. Absolute poverty, extreme poverty, or destitution refers to the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter. The threshold at which absolute poverty is defined is considered to be about the same, independent of the person's permanent location

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of what other scholars/researchers have written about the topic under the study. It will have a theoretical framework, and then literature that will be reviewed basing on the study objectives

2.1 The Concepts of Poverty

Poverty is the scarcity or the lack of a certain (variant) amount of material possessions or money. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements. Absolute poverty, extreme poverty, or destitution refers to the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs such as food, clothing and shelter. The threshold at which absolute poverty is defined is considered to be about the same, independent of the person's permanent location or era. On the other hand, relative poverty occurs when a person who lives in a given country does not enjoy a certain minimum level of "living standards" as compared to the rest of the population of that country. Therefore, the threshold at which relative poverty is defined varies from country to another, or from one society to another.

Providing basic needs can be restricted by constraints on government's ability to deliver services, such as corruption, tax avoidance, debt and loan conditionality's and by the brain drain of health care and educational professionals. Strategies of increasing income to make basic needs more affordable typically include welfare, economic freedoms and providing financial services. Poverty reduction is still a major issue (or a target) for many international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development, Oxfam, CARE, World Vision International, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Red Cross among a plethora of others.

According to the definition of the World Bank is regarded as absolutely poor, who has less than 1.25 US dollars a day to life , and thus lives on the very edge of existence. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for its part, sets various indicators in its Human Development Index (HDI) to measure poverty in Africa and all other countries in the world. This includes: the life expectancy at birth, the average school attendance period, the expected school attendance period as well, the per capita income. As the indicators show, education is closely linked to

poverty by the United Nations - because those who cannot read and write have little chance of getting a skilled job and their livelihood. Especially in rural areas of Africa extreme poverty continues to increase: In the annual report on human development published by the UN, the African countries like Malawi, Liberia, Burundi, Eritrea, Chad, Sierra Leone or Niger are regularly in last places - this has not changed until 2014.

Although violence cuts across cultures, societies, and economic lines, and affects women in developed and developing countries; women living in poverty are more vulnerable to domestic violence. Women in developing countries tend to work in the lowest paid sectors, have less stable incomes and have less access to job training and education. For example, women make up some 60% of the world's working poor people who work but do not earn enough to lift themselves above the \$1 per day per capital income poverty line (ILO, 2004). Women in developing countries working in the lowest paid sector have less stable incomes and have less access to job training and education.

This argument is true because working in the lowest sector depends on the education of somebody; it is necessary for women but even for men as well. The argument that women living in poverty are more vulnerable to domestic violence might be true in the sense that women are the major producers, and take of the family. In case the necessity needs are not available in the house the first person to be in trouble is a woman.

Further, some women remained trapped in abusive relationship because they lack resources to leave and know that poverty and material hardship may result. On the other hand, domestic violence can trigger poverty in different ways including decreasing employment stability of the women, causing formulation of female-headed households, and causing formation of new households that have no person assets or income due to the violence (Ribero and Fabio Sanchez, 2004). However, with limited income, assets and other productive resources, many women have few options to avoid domestic violence like to live dependent, abusive relationships.

2.2 Causes of poverty.

According to the 2008 World Bank Indicators which is based on the 2005 survey, 5% of global income comes from 40% of the world's poorest population On the other hand, 75% of global income is derived from 20% of the world's rich. The World Bank Indicators continue to show

that at least 80% of the world's population lives on less than US\$10 a day and over 3 billion people of the world live on less than US\$2.50 a day. The United Nations' (UN) in their 2015, The Millennium Development Goal Report, states that in 2011 there were 1.4 billion people living in extreme poverty on less than US\$1.25 a day. It has been projected by UN that by 2020 there will be less than 900 million people living on a wage less than US\$1.25 a day. Statistics shows that the area with a high number of people living in extreme poverty is Sub-Saharan African and followed by Southern Asia. This situation indicates that countries with high population growth and with limited economic resources, will find it more difficult to reduce poverty.

According to Human development report 2003, Natural and Geographical Characteristics are the leading causes of poverty in some of the countries in the world. Many countries are inherently poor due to their geographic characteristics that predispose them to weak economic growth. For example, most Africans live much inwards from the sea coast or navigable rivers than in other regions and hence face higher transportation costs for exports According to the World Food Programme, there are at least 14 million at risk because drought decreases food production in that country. Besides, about one third of the Bangladesh gets flooded during Monsoon season each year which has seriously hindered the agricultural activities. The country also suffers from natural disaster such as drought and hurricanes which cause to properties and life losses. Furthermore, much of the population lives in countries which are landlocked. Also, these problems of distance are compounded by political barriers. Mainly, the landlocked countries are surrounded by national borders on all sides. Even with the population in a high-fertility, it is equally offset by high infant-mortality. Other than that, country such as Ethiopia suffers from famine as a consequence of continuous drought throughout the year.

Political Instability, Wars, Civil Wars also cause poverty in some regions according to Westover, J. (2008). It is arguable that countries which are rich in natural resources maybe prone to civil wars due to "loot-seeking" activities .References found that countries with both dependence upon primary commodity exports and a large diaspora significantly increase the risk of conflict. However, Elbadawi suggested that by their detrimental nature, civil wars lead to poverty mainly due to destruction of capital, displacement of people and increased insecurity. Civil wars can be disruptive to capital or transactions-intensive activities such as roads, production of manufactures, or financial services. A report by an international group of human

rights experts documented the disruption in agricultural production and in the lives of northern villagers. Before the war, relative to other regions in Rwanda, these Northern provinces were areas of surplus production providing potatoes to the rest of the country. This has been a widespread phenomenon in Africa. Although Sudan was officially split into Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan in 2011,

Wilson, J.Q. (2006) suggested that Ineffective Governance & Government Policies cause poverty. Most African governments have been undemocratic for much of the post-colonial period. The median African government during the 1970s and 1980s was close to autocracy. The ineffective local governance and government policies seem to prevent the chronically poor from escaping the poverty trap. These political elites use their poor as hostages to personally benefit from aid resources and debt relief. Besides, most of these governments tend to expand the public sector, while imposing wide-ranging controls on private activity. A survey of Ugandan firms found that shortage of electricity was identified as the single most important constraint upon firm growth; indeed, the provision of electricity by firms for their own use was almost as large as the public supply of electricity. As a result, firms face greater problems of contract enforcement. In recent decades, African governments adopted exchange rate and trade policies which were atypically anti-export and accumulated large foreign debts. On a range of indicators, Africa has had much higher trade barriers and more misaligned exchange rates than other regions.

Education is one of the factor that contributes to poverty according to Solon. Gary. (2004). Poverty is not only a problem of low incomes but it is a multidimensional problem that includes low access to opportunities for developing human capital and education. Due to the multidimensional problem, more attention needs to be focused on investment in human capital, particular in education as a means to increase earnings, quality of jobs and improving the quality of life such as better utilization of health facilities, shelter, water and sanitation. Statistically, the effect of schooling exists with rates of return as high 16 percent per year. However, poor countries increase their poverty level due to lack of training skills, productive knowledge and transforms human beings into more valuable human capital and education. Without proper training for the respective skills and knowledge in the work force such as read, write, communicate and be able to choose different alternative choices in more informed way would

lead to low earnings and therefore increase poverty level. For example in the United States 22.9 percent or 6.4 million people are without a high school diploma whereas only 3.6 percent or 2 million people have a college degree or higher .

Education yields attractive returns, comparable with alternative rates of return, both to the individual and to the society at large. Without education it would not broaden the base understanding among people which would deter the democratic process which in turn could not pave the way to the promotion of sustainable development, through a better understanding of the intimate relation between environment, ecology and sustainable development. Education can be a life empowering experience for all and what the poor needs most is empowerment. While recognizing that the economic importance of education it would increasing incomes, reducing poverty level, increase development of the country and increase unemployment rates. Education has a direct relevance of the well-being and freedom of the people, while its indirect role is through its influence on social change and economic production.

According to The World Bank (2005), Corruption is one of the leading cause of poverty in the world, it argues that the practice “Weakens public service delivery, misdirects public resources, and holds back the growth that is necessary to pull people out of poverty. Foreign investors turn away in frustration reduces public revenue, undermines public trust, and weakens the credibility of the state. However, renowned scholar Robert Klitgaard (2005) hypothesized that corruption is more likely to occur in an environment where officials have monopolistic control over state resources such as who can gain access to the resource. It can thus be expected that corrupt government are interested in private gains rather than in supporting the development of their own people and countries. By undermining the purpose of government intervention into the economy, corruption is the main cause of government failure due to misallocated resources as caused by denigrating the country developmental objective that leads to country Poverty. Among the factors found to increase corruption are low levels of law enforcements, lack of clarity of rules, transparency and accountability in public actions, too many controls that give too much discretion to the public officials, too much centralization and monopoly give to the public officials, low relative wages of public officials, as well as the large size of the public sector.

In most African countries, people own vast land that are underutilized or sometimes not even used at all. This is partly because they are either not educated on what to do with the land, or because some people are just stuck in their rudimentary ways of doing things. Some people just use the land to grow crops which are just enough for subsistence survival and nothing goes to the market for sale. This is a contributor to poverty in Africa. Most countries in Africa are notorious for its civil wars, either between neighboring countries or within the same country. Such incidences render war zones unproductive, in addition to scaring away investment that would otherwise help foster economic development and create employment, which would help people get out of poverty.

In addition, Africa has also a very poor infrastructure set up. They have poor roads, railways, water systems, etc. meanwhile these are some of the major drivers of economic development. As a result, only a few areas with better facilities such as urban areas have developed leaving the rural areas which are occupied by the largest percentage of the population undeveloped. (WHO, 2010)

Another leading cause of poverty according to Richard Kolander (2013) in Africa is the prevalence of diseases (such as malaria, Hiv/Aids, Tb, Ebola etc.) due partly to inadequate and poor health facilities. When a household is affected by any of the diseases, the little resources are spent on treating the sick. In a worst case scenario where the bread winner dies, those who are left behind have no resources to support themselves, thus leading to poor lifestyles.

Last but not least the loans given out by the World Bank and IMF have also contributed to the poverty in Africa. Such loans come with strict conditionality's, which usually require governments to adjust some of their economic decisions. For instance, the requirement to reduce total government spending in African countries has affected major social sectors such as education, health and infrastructure, which are drivers of economic development (Smith TL July 2007).

2.3 The impacts of poverty on domestic violence

Regardless of its causes, poverty has devastating consequences for the people who live in it. However much research conducted and analyzed by scholars, government agencies, and

nonprofit organizations has documented the effects of poverty on the lives of the poor (Lindsey, 2009). Many of these studies focus on childhood poverty, and these studies make it very clear that childhood poverty has lifelong consequences. In general, poor children are more likely to be poor as adults, more likely to drop out of high school, more likely to become a teenaged parent, and more likely to have employment problems. Although only 1 percent of children who are never poor end up being poor as young adults, 32 percent of poor children become poor as young adults (Radcliffe & McKiernan, 2010).

Maritim, G. K., 2012 according to his research said that the poor are at a greater risk of family problems, including divorce and domestic violence. However Johnson, Bankole A. (2011) argued that the major reason as to why many problems exist in families is due to stress. He added and said even in families that are not poor, running a household can cause stress, children can cause stress, and paying the bills can cause stress. Families that are poor have more stress because of their poverty, and the ordinary stresses of family life become even more intense in poor families. The various kinds of family problems thus happen more commonly in poor families than in wealthier families. Compounding this situation, when these problems occur, poor families have fewer resources than wealthier families to deal with these problems.

The poor are also more likely to have many kinds with health problems according to Clark. D. (2003) including infant mortality, earlier adulthood mortality, and mental illness, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care. Poor children are more likely to have inadequate nutrition and, partly for this reason, to suffer health, behavioral, and cognitive problems. These problems in turn impair their ability to do well in schools and land stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will persist across generations. Many poor people are uninsured or underinsured, at least until the US health-care reform legislation of 2010 takes full effect a few years from now, and many have to visit health clinics that are overcrowded and understaffed.

According to the Survey conducted by Bakalar, (2011) revealed that people's worst health stems is due to lack of money and lack of good health care versus their own behavior such as smoking and eating unhealthy diets. Regardless of the exact reasons, however, the fact remains that poor health is a major consequence of poverty. According to recent research, this fact means that

poverty is responsible for almost 150,000 deaths annually, a figure about equal to the number of deaths from lung cancer.

Vasudevan .DM. (2008) suggested that one of the effect of poverty is that children typically go to rundown schools with inadequate facilities where they receive inadequate schooling. They are much less likely than wealthier children to graduate from high school or to go to college. Their lack of education in turn restricts them and their own children to poverty, once again helping to ensure a vicious cycle of continuing poverty across generations. Scholars debate whether the poor school performance of poor children stems more from the inadequacy of their schools and schooling versus their own poverty. Regardless of exactly why poor children are more likely to do poorly in school and to have low educational attainment, these educational problems are another major consequence of poverty.

Most of the Poor people are more likely to be homeless than the non-poor and also more likely to live in dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes according to Balldin. J. (September 2006). Many poor families spend more than half their income on rent, and they tend to live in poor neighborhoods that lack job opportunities, good schools, and other features of modern life that wealthier people take for granted. The lack of adequate housing for the poor remains a major national problem. Even worse is outright homelessness. An estimated 1.6 million people, including more than 300,000 children, are homeless at least part of the year.

Poverty changes the way the brain develops in young children. The major reason for this effect is stress. Children growing up in poverty experience multiple stressful events: neighborhood crime and drug use; divorce, parental conflict, and other family problems, including abuse and neglect by their parents; parental financial problems and unemployment; physical and mental health problems of one or more family members; and so forth. Their great levels of stress in turn affect their bodies in certain harmful ways. As two poverty scholars note, “It’s not just that poverty-induced stress is mentally taxing. If it’s experienced early enough in childhood, it can in fact get ‘under the skin’ and change the way in which the body copes with the environment and the way in which the brain develops. These deep, enduring, and sometimes irreversible physiological changes are the very human price of running a high-poverty society” (Grusky & Wilmer, 2011,

Poor children are more likely to be poor when they become adults, and they are at greater risk for antisocial behaviour when young, and for unemployment, criminal behaviour, and other problems when they reach adolescence and young adulthood. Levels of stress in the family have also been shown to correlate with economic circumstances. Studies during economic recessions indicate that job loss and subsequent poverty are associated with violence in families, including child and elder abuse. Poor families experience much more stress than middle-class families. Besides financial uncertainty, these families are more likely to be exposed to series of negative events and “bad luck,” including illness, depression, eviction, job loss, criminal victimization, and family death. Parents who experience hard economic times may become excessively punitive and erratic, issuing demands backed by insults, threats, and corporal punishment. (Sinha R, Heilig M February 2011).

According to Cowley DS (24 January 2012). The Poor people in some regions also experience high levels of stress that may cause high blood pressure because these high levels impair their neural development, their memory and language development skills suffer. This result in turn affects their behavior and learning potential. For other physiological reasons, high levels of stress also affect the immune system, so that poor children are more likely to develop various illnesses during childhood and to have high blood pressure and other health problems when they grow older, and cause other biological changes that make poor children more likely to end up being obese and to have drug and alcohol problems.

Last but not least, the poor and near-poor people are more likely to commit crimes, more than 2 million people now in the nation’s prisons and jails come from poor or near-poor backgrounds. Criminal behavior and criminal victimization, then, are other major consequences of poverty children are more likely to grow up under the influence of older peers who are already in gangs or otherwise committing crime, and people of any age are more likely to become crime victims. (Gottmoeller M. (2001)

2.4 Ways of reducing poverty

The possible solutions for poverty depends on what is causing it, and this can vary with time and place. Poverty is not easy to be solved and the long history of anti-poverty measures has often been of failure, but successful action on poverty reduction is possible to cut the large numbers of people who are still living in poverty

Pannonia. T. (2006). Suggest that poverty can only be reduced through actions of education development assistance and financial contribution from wealthiest countries in education development. The fight against poverty and the promotion of an equal education must become a priority for all especially the governments. Development initiatives should be in the form of cooperation to transfer skills to targeted population. Quality education is most critical solution so that they can help themselves to come out from poverty circle. Priority must be given to children aged 6 and below so that the habit to learn and develop study technique can be instilled, and thus have a greater chance to perform and excel in the elementary, high school, and college years. What children learn before the age of 6, have long lasting impact in their minds and hearts? This will help to shape their characters and personalities the most. In addition to quality basic education, secondary and higher education, vocational training, and skill acquisition throughout life are indispensable tools to eradicate poverty.

Creating of employment opportunities according Jenkins, A. (2004). Is one way to do away with poverty in any region, this involves careful and extensive planning of employment programs to be funded by the government can spur growth in jobs. Industries requiring substantial labour forces can also be given significantly larger aid from the government. Focus should be placed on developing companies that offer sustainable and long-term jobs to the members of Buteba community. Companies should also budget sufficiently for employee training and related community programs, so that employees and prospective employees can keep their skills relevant and up-to-date.

Increasing the Ability of the Poor to raise their incomes can help to curb poverty according to Kajembe, G.C. (2005). The government must be committed to ensure that the public has easy access to market information, accessibility and Infrastructure. The construction and maintenance of a good road network is required for market accessibility of agriculture from rural and remote areas. The process of building the country's infrastructure also contributes to poverty reduction by creating employment in the rural areas. The government needs to promote secure access and rights to land, credit markets and promotion of improvements to land. Subsequently this will increase Productivity and transform the agriculture development.

According to Mwishomba, A. (2004). Poverty can be ended by well rehabilitation which involves cleaning and pumping out stagnant water, widening and deepening wells to increase water capacity and analyzing water quality also have been done to address the problems. Innovation of agricultural system for adaptation such as farmer production practices, market approaches, technological and policy innovations is also important to adapt to the natural and geographical factor. New crop varieties that can better withstand drought, water-logging, increased crop diseases and pests are also needed. Agricultural integrated value chain such as easy accessibility to finance, weather crop insurance, crop storage and accessibility to local and regional markets are also needed to improve or increase the income of the population.

Creating a Framework for Economic Growth and Transformation is one of the solution to end poverty among individuals in the world according to Kipobota, K. and Louw, S.(2009).The government must also be committed in providing economic policy incentive for promoting private sector investment and increase foreign direct investment to reduce poverty such as, containing inflation rates to single digits, controlling public expenditure within available financial resources and maintaining a fair foreign exchange market. The government must also commit to public expenditure and ensure that money spent is targeted at improving the welfare of the poor.

Micro financial services like insurance, savings and loans available to the youths who wish to run their own small businesses so that they can come out of poverty. These individuals, suffering from lack of employment opportunities and financial backing from governments or banks, are able to create a profitable means of survival through micro financing hence sustaining their families. Flourishing small businesses, in turn, create jobs, provide much needed services to their communities and help stimulate the economy for the long run. (Lloyd, S. and Talus, N. 2002).

Subway, L. (2008) *says* Business Regulation is one of the ways to curb poverty in the country. The capitalist society we live in today doesn't have enough competition and innovation. Many industries are dominated by monopolies and oligopolies who suppress labour bargaining and provide little choice for consumers. However Kothari, C. R. (2009) argues that the only solution to poverty is reducing those barriers to entry, which stop small businesses from growing and

even existing. Had industries been made up of many small firms, then labour unions could bargain higher wages and hence workers could bargain a greater slice of the economic growth. Hence we mustn't resort to greater regulation and taxes.

2.5 SUMMARY

Poverty has resulted into individuals not having choices and opportunities to get fundamental needs for survival including food, shelter and clothing. Subsequently, they are unable to participate effectively in society towards development of a strong community as they lack these basic capacities. It leads to insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. The main causes of poverty are corruption; education; political instability and wars; natural and geographical characteristics; and ineffective local governance and government policies. The fact that poverty is quite multi-dimensional and varies from place to place and from society to society, it is important to identify the causes of poverty.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a description of the research design, study population, sample and sampling techniques, research instruments, the quality control, research procedures and techniques of data presentation and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study was a case study and descriptive cross section research design. It involved establishing the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The reason for this is because it aimed at describing the current situation so that it can be understood clearly. Thus the gaps identified in it can be addressed in order to analyse the poverty and domestic violence in Buteba Sub County in eastern Uganda. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in this study.

The quantitative data was obtained using structured questionnaires from different categories of people such as respondents from in Buteba Sub County, while the qualitative data was obtained from key informants, interviews and observations. Qualitative approach was considered because it tries to draw conclusions in terms of concepts and analysis in terms of understanding, what, where, who among other queries, while the quantitative research approach was opted for in cases where data needs to be tabulated or represented in graphs or pie charts for easier comprehension.

3.2 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Buteba Sub County, which has the four parish's i.e. Mawero, Amonikakinei, Buteba and Abochet located in Buteba Sub County in Busia District. The District is bordered by Tanzania to the south, Namayingo District to the south west, Tororo District to the north, Buisa County Kenya District to the east, Bugiri District to the west, it has an area of 759.4 square kilometres. The districts of Busia was part of Tororo District before they were split off as an independent district of his own.

3.3 Study Population

According to the National Population Census Data (2014), the population of Buteba Sub County was estimated to 4,318 individuals with 2,123 men and 2,195 females. Due to the availability of data and time, the target population was a total of 150 persons in Buteba Sub County. This focused on CSOs members, Teachers, Local council members (LCs), community members, Administrators, police authority operating in the whole sub County.

3.4 Sampling Size

The research was based on a target population of 150 individuals. In this context, the researcher considered a sample size of 100 respondents. Of which respondents included; 16 teachers, 15 Buteba LCs, 18 CSOs members, 75 Community members and 18 Administrators, 08 Police authorities the study involves these groups of people because of their key roles that they play in their various capacities as key stakeholders. This table is scientifically designed such that the bigger the population sizes, the bigger the corresponding sample size as shown in table 1 below;

Table 1: Sample Size and population of respondents

Category	Population	Sample
CSOs members	18	12
Teachers	16	09
Local council members (LCs)	15	08
Community members	75	54
Administrators	18	14
Police authorities	08	03
Total	150	100

3.5.0 Sampling Technique and Procedure

3.5.1 Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique was used in selection of the respondents, meaning that each and every individual had the same chance of being selected be it male or female. In this procedure, the respondents were selected at random, and these respondents were identified according to their willingness and availability to take part in the study.

3. 5.2 Research procedure

An introductory letter was obtained from college of humanities and social sciences, Kampala international university. The researcher drew a work plan which guided him carry out planned activities of the meeting respondents, distributors' questionnaires and conducting interviews as well as reporting to the supervisor for more review

3.6 Data sources

The researcher collected data from primary and secondary sources

3.7.0 Data collection instruments.

3.7.1 Questionnaires

Data was collected through use of questionnaires and interviews which data was then accumulated for processing and analyses. The secondary data was collected through reviews of literature, surfing the internet and reading the articles from the newspapers.

3.7.2 Interviews

The interview method was used where personal contact between the researcher and the respondent from Buteba Sub County is needed an interviewing guide, papers and pens aided the researcher at the stage of conducting interviews (sherry Gordon, 2005)

3.7.3 Documentary

This method constitutes the literature review above in chapter two about data and information written by scholars, published and unpublished reports enriched with literature and provided additional information to fill the gaps that were left unanswered by the questionnaires (Amin 2005)

3.7.4 Observation

This involves the researcher studding the research subjects by critically looking at them with her naked eyes. The method was mainly be applicable where the research subject(s).were overt. Observation as the method is very important to this research as it enables the evidencing of poverty and domestic violence while specifically concentrating on the finding got from Buteba in eastern Uganda.

3.9 Data presentation and analysis

After the successful retrieval of the filled in questions and conducting of interviews, raw data entered into excel sheets and outcomes were presented as the percentages using tables as a primary

3.10 Ethical consideration

Ethical consideration refers to the morality, uprightness and justification of the researchers conducting carrying out research. The researcher was guide by the following main consideration. Certain information like the name of the respondent was kept confidential on special request by the official

3.11 limitations and the problems encountered

Uncooperative behaviour of some respondents, unapproachable respondents and those are reluctant to give information. Some respondents may require more time to respond to the questionnaires. The researcher endeavoured to assure the respondents that the facts discussed remain confidential

Lack of cooperation: it was not easy to get information from all respondents of the company. Some of them never trusted the researcher with confidential information, and there some respondents were unable to complete the questionnaire by themselves because of failure to interpret the questions

Financial constraint: was also a problem that occurred during the process of conducting the research. Transport cost were also were also high to be met by the research and this fully contributed to the research because it became so hard for the research to continue with the tight

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGSs

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings for poverty and domestic violence in Buteba Sub County in eastern Uganda. The findings were from both primary and secondary sources. The analysis is based on the objectives of the study, the presentation and the interpretation done with the help of tables, pie charts and narrative text as follows.

The findings are presented in the gist of the three objectives that the study was set to achieve. I.e. to find out the causes of poverty among people in Buteba Sub County in eastern Uganda, find out the impact of Poverty on domestic violence in Buteba Sub County and to suggest ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba Sub County. The results are presented in tables and in form of frequency counts and percentages. However for more systematic presentation and discussions, the first section details the demographic characteristics of respondents.

4.1 Descriptive characteristics of the respondents

This section presents the sample characteristics of the respondents such as; their gender, age, marital status, and level of education. The results are presented in Table form with generated respective frequencies and graphs

4.1.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

The results in table 2 below present the gender distribution of the respondents.

Table 2: Gender distribution of respondent

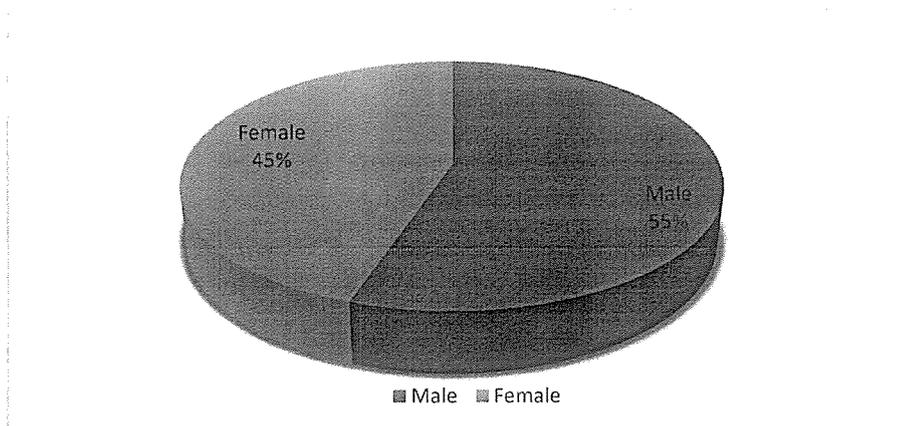
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	30	44.78
Male	70	55.22
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data, February 2019

The results in table 2 above and figure 1 below indicates that the majority of the respondents were males with a statistical representation of 55.22% and the least of the respondents 44.78%

were females. The findings further show that majority of respondents were Males who were setting and operating within and among these are CSOs members, Teachers, Local council members (LCs), Community members, Administrators and Police authorities.

Fig 1: Gender of Respondents



Source: Primary Data, February 2019.

4.1.2 Age category of the respondents

Table 3: Age distribution of respondents in Buteba sub County

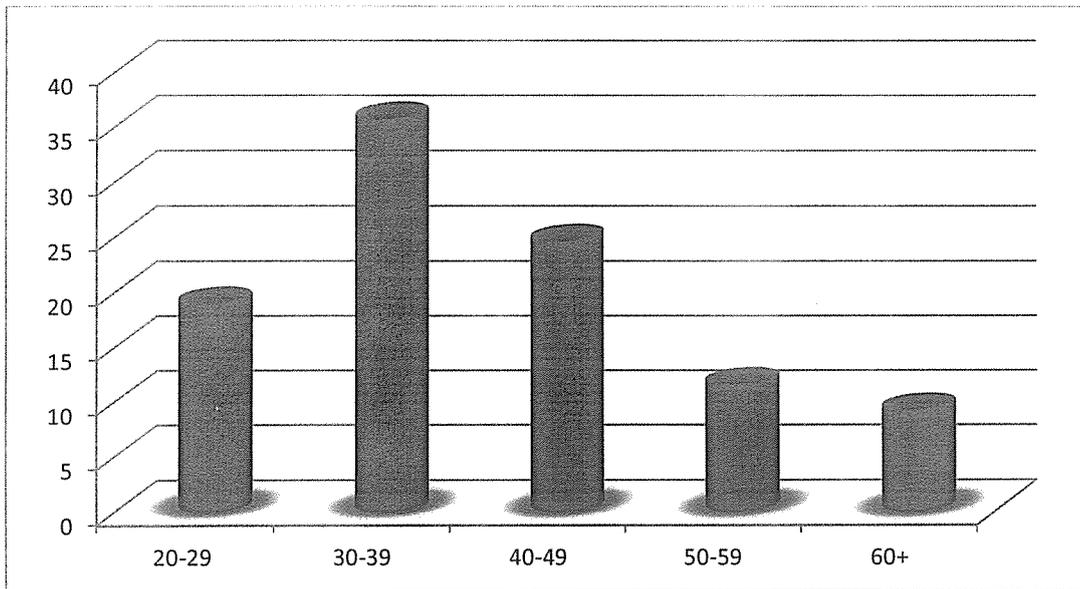
The study sought to establish the age of the respondents so that the age brackets of the majority can be established.

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
20-29	19	18.94
30-39	35	35.68
40-49	28	24.63
50-59	11	11.57
60+	07	9.18
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary Data, February 2019

As it can be seen from table 4 above and figure 2 below, majority 35.68% of the respondents were aged 30-39 years, followed by 24.63% who were aged 40-49 years, 11.57% were aged 50-59 years, 18.94% of the respondents were aged 20-29 years while only 9.18% of the respondents were aged 60 years and above. This shows that the majority of the respondents with in Buteba sub County were aged between 30-39years and 40-49years of age.

Fig 2: Age category of the respondents



Source: Primary Data, February 2019.

4.1.3 Distribution by marital status

The study sought to establish the marital status of respondents and findings are presented in the table 4 below;

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

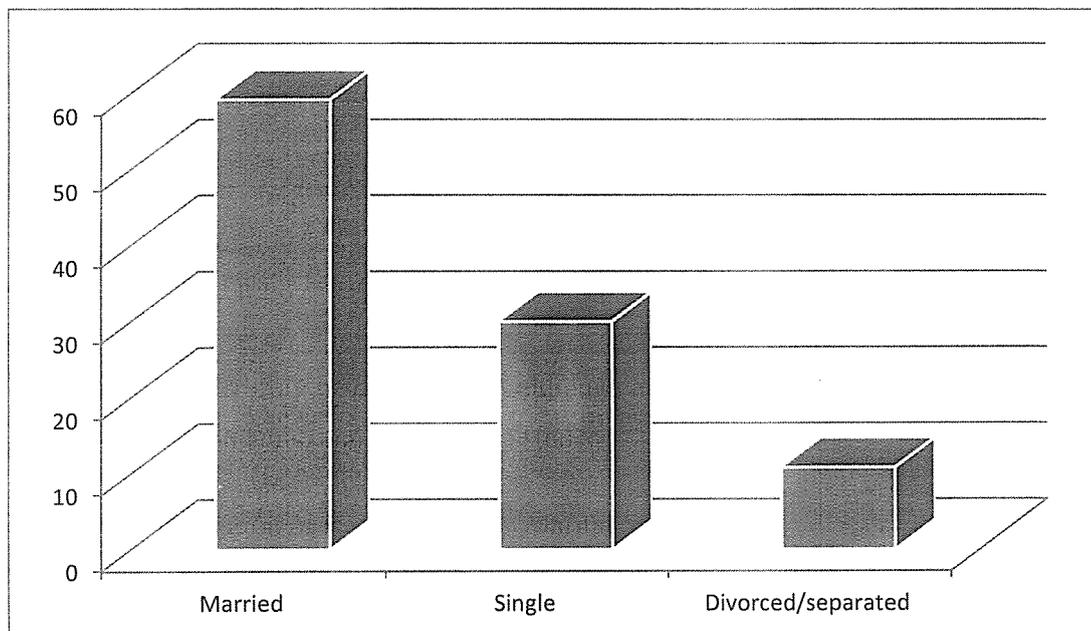
Status	Number of respondents (n=100)	Percentage
Married	60	59.24
Single	30	30.00
Divorced/separated	10	10.76
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data, February 2019

The study also embarked on acquiring information concerning the marital status of all different respondents from teachers, Buteba LCs, CSOs members, Community members, Police authorities and Administrators, and thus the findings show that majority of respondents were Married as stipulated with a percentage rate of 59.24%, followed by respondents who were single at 30%, while the minority of respondents were divorced or separated at a response rate of

10.76%. It can therefore be deduced that although all marital status categories were represented, the married respondents dominated in the study.

Figure 3. Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status



Source: Primary Data, February 2019.

4.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education/Qualification

Table 5: Showing Respondents' Education

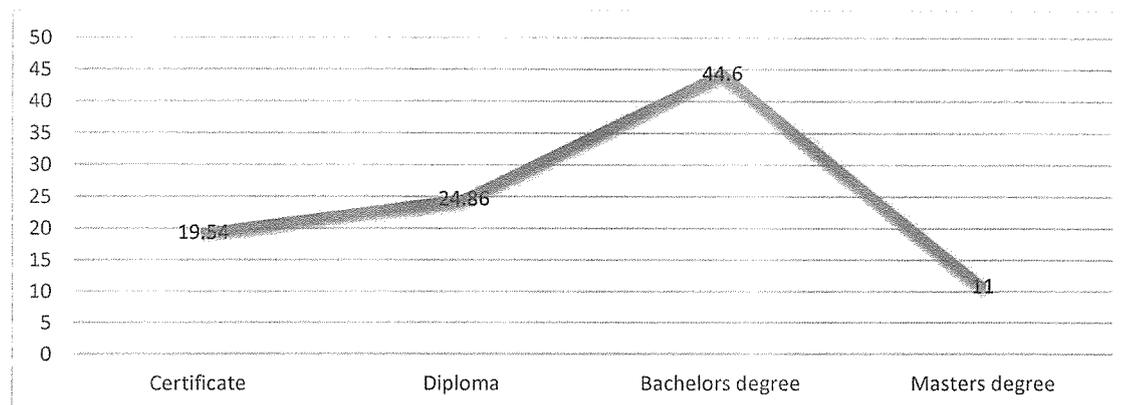
Qualification	Response	Percentage
Certificate	10	19.54
Diploma	30	24.86
Bachelor's degree	55	44.60
Master's degree	05	11.00
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data, February 2019

Table 5 above, shows that the majority of members interviewed and given questionnaires were Bachelor's degree holders and these were at a response rate of 44.60%, followed by other respondents who were Diploma holders and these were at 24.86% response rate, while the least respondents operating in Buteba sub county were Master's degree holders with 11% response

rate, followed by 19.54% as certificate holders. This therefore means that Buteba sub County is mostly occupied by educated men and women who are thus looking forth its development and also old enough to be in poverty.

Fig 4: Distribution of the respondents to the study by education levels



Source: Primary Data, February 2019

4.2 The causes of poverty among people in Buteba sub County in Eastern Uganda

Table 6. The causes of poverty among people sin Buteba sub County in Eastern Uganda

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	30	30.40
Inequalities of the available opportunities	06	6.20
Corruption	10	10.22
Lack of seasonal rainfall	06	6.15
Inadequate industries	05	5.03
Economic inflation	9	8.18
Illiteracy	13	13.30
Decrease in agriculture out puts	21	20.52
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data, February 2019

The researcher embarked on establishing the causes of poverty among people in Buteba Sub County in Eastern Uganda 30.40% of respondents suggested that most people are poor because of high rates of unemployment within the area, 20.52% of respondents revealed out that some poor people are as a result of a decrease in agriculture outputs due to drought. 13.30% suggested that most of the people especially youths are illiterate.10.22% of respondents supported corruption as another cause of poverty especially among men in the region, 8.18% emphasized

that economic inflation also forces most of the people in the region to be poor, while only 6.40% of respondents suggested that inequalities of available opportunities also cause poverty among the people. However minority 5.03% of respondents suggested that inadequate industries which causes unemployment in the area also leads them to poverty, followed by 6.15% of respondents who suggested that lack of seasonal rainfall which makes crops to dry causes poverty in the area. Therefore this implies that Unemployment, Illiteracy, Decrease in agriculture and Corruption are the major causes of poverty among people living within Buteba Sub County.

4.3 The Impact of poverty in Buteba

Table 7. The impact of poverty on domestic violence in Buteba

Category	Frequency	Percentage
School dropouts.	13	12.49%
Leads to homelessness	10	10.31%
Child abuse	08	8.34%
Health problems	18	18.64%
Child labor	15	14.58%
Early marriages	14	13.52%
A greater risk of family problems	22	22.12%
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data, February 2019.

According to Table 7 above, 23.80% of respondents suggested that poverty has mostly lead to health problems and these were the majority, followed by 22.12% of respondents from the same region who emphasized that Poverty leads to family problems especially among Men and Women of Buteba sub county which has promoted many cases of domestic Violence within the region. 16.58% of respondents suggested that poverty has also lead to child labour where children are encouraged to do casual work (juwa kali work”) so that they can support the family, while 14.52% and 13.49% argued that poverty has also made many children to engage themselves in early marriages in the sub county.

However, only 8.34% of respondents from the region supported that poverty has led to child abuse and violent acts within their region followed by 13.40% who argued out that poverty also tends to fuel forced marriage within the region. This therefore implies that poverty mainly enhances child labour, school dropout child neglect among men and women living within Buteba sub county Busia district.

4.4 The ways of reducing poverty in Buteba Sub County in eastern Uganda

Table 8. The ways of reducing poverty in Buteba Sub County.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Education	23	27.00
Introduction of favorable Government policies	16	16.40
Effective governess	07	7.18
Prevents corruption	24	20.61
Generating employment opportunities	22	21.60
Business regulation	08	7.21
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data, February 2019.

The study investigated the ways of reducing poverty in the area of Buteba sub county and thus 27.00% of respondents suggested that poverty can be reduced and dealt with in Buteba sub county through educating people especially the young youths and teenagers from 2 years of age, followed by 21.60 % of respondents who suggested that creating employment opportunities to the community members can also be of great help towards reducing poverty, while 20.61% of respondents supported that corruption should totally be prevented within the region without any second thought.

16.40% of respondents suggested that there should be formation of good government policies such as debt relief to increase on market accessibility while only 7.21% of respondents were on the opinion that businesses should be regulated through regulating barriers to entry which stop small business from growing and even existing.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings by comparing what was established in this study with what other scholars have established before in the literature review. It helps to draw conclusions as well as recommendations and other areas for future research. The discussion is according to the study objectives.

5.1. Discussion of the Findings

5.1.1 Findings on the causes of poverty

The findings revealed out that most people within Buteba Sub County are poor as a result of a decrease in agriculture output as supported by Mwishomba, A. (2008). The decrease in agriculture in the region of Buteba Sub County is due to lack of training for farmers and unpredictable weather patterns that lead to some serious inflation issues. The sub County cannot be economically balanced without the aid of a strong agricultural backbone, agriculture produce governs a major part of a society's economy and needs to be in surplus to keep poverty at bay. Traditional equipment's that are commonly used by the farmers in Buteba Sub County like wooden ploughs, sickles and spades take agriculture backward.

Furthermore the findings also revealed out that poverty within the sub county is due to increasing unemployment in the region for example new workers who enter the work force for example students who graduate from high schools, colleges in the sub County tend to look for the job that fit in their new skills and qualification hence causing youth unemployment in the area. The findings also revealed that underutilizing of natural resources also lead to poverty. Natural resources of every place needs to be completely discovered and tapped to extract their complete economic benefit to the community members so that they can be able to sustain their families. This should be a governmental initiative to ensure that there is no scope of poverty and make sure that natural resources are utilized so that people can be employed and get out of poverty.

Furthermore the findings revealed out that most of the people are poor in the sub County due to uneven distribution of fertile land. Geographically, fertile lands are distributed in an uneven

fashion and this is also a primary cause of poverty in naturally unfertile lands. Unfertile lands completely deprive the natives from the agricultural sector and take away the employment scope, which is one of the most sought after choice of employed among the uneducated masses emphasized by Semboja, J. (2014).

In addition the findings also revealed lack of seasonal rainfall as another cause of poverty especially among families in the region as cited by Cheryl A. (2013) any abnormalities with the seasonal rainfall also causes some serious poverty problems among the individuals in the region. Agricultural produce gets disturbed due to the absence of the predicted rainfall and hence causes inflation related poverty.

Illness is also one of the cause of poverty among men and women in the sub County as cited by Lindsey, D. (2009). Diseases such as AIDS, malaria or Ebola results to poverty. Lack of education and inadequate medical care in many regions means that diseases spread faster and cannot be treated and the average life expectancy of the population is decreasing, the number of orphans is increasing. Loss of labour is particularly noticeable in agriculture and leads to reduced food production in the region.

5.1.2 Findings on the impact of poverty on domestic violence.

The findings revealed that poverty has a greater risk for family problems such as divorce and domestic violence which results into many problems that families experience like stress. Running a household, children, and paying the bills can cause stress. Families that are poor have more stress because of their poverty, and the ordinary stresses of family life become even more intense in poor families. The various kinds of family problems thus happen more commonly in poor families of than in wealthier families. Compounding this situation, when these problems occur, poor families have fewer resources than wealthier families to deal with these problems within the Sub County, and the facts are astounding.

The Journal of the American Medical Association recently unveiled in a report that 80% of domestic abusers were poor. Out of all domestic abusers, 50% of them were poor, according to the Department of Justice. The findings also show that poor people in Buteba Sub County are more likely to have many kinds with health problems, including infant mortality, earlier

ability to do well in school and land stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will persist across generations. Many poor people are uninsured or underinsured, at least until the US health-care reform legislation of 2010 takes full effect a few years from now, and many have to visit health clinics that are overcrowded and understaffed.

In addition the findings also revealed that poverty also changes the way the brain develops in young children. Children growing up while poor experience multiple stressful events neighborhood crime and drug use divorce, parental conflict, and other family problems, including abuse and neglect by their parents, parental financial problems and unemployment, physical and mental health problems of one or more family members.

Last but not least the findings further revealed that poverty leads to homeless among children who are poor than the non-poor but also more likely to live in dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes. Many poor families spend more than half their income on rent, and they tend to live in poor neighborhoods that lack job opportunities, good schools, and other features of modern life that wealthier people take for granted. The lack of adequate housing for the poor remains a major national problem. Even worse is outright homelessness. An estimated 1.6 million people, including more than 300,000 children, are homeless at least part of the year (Lee, et. al., 2010).

5.1.3 Findings on the ways of reducing poverty.

The findings revealed out that poverty can be reduced and dealt with in Buteba Sub County through education especially amongst youths and teenagers. The government and relevant stakeholders can carry out awareness campaigns to educate the society on the dangers of poverty. The campaign can be done on social media, print media, and television so that it can reach the target audience. Furthermore the findings also revealed that creating employment opportunities will also help towards reducing poverty as cited by Krugmans, (2006). Careful and extensive planning of employment programs in the Sub County to be funded by the government and NGOs can spur growth in jobs for example industries requiring substantial labour forces can

adulthood mortality, and mental illness, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care. Poor children are more likely to have inadequate nutrition and, partly for this reason, to suffer health, behavioral, and cognitive problems. (Peters, 2011, p. 10)

adulthood mortality, and mental illness, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care. Poor children are more likely to have inadequate nutrition and, partly for this reason, to suffer health, behavioral, and cognitive problems. These problems in turn impair their ability to do well in school and land stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will persist across generations. Many poor people are uninsured or underinsured, at least until the US health-care reform legislation of 2010 takes full effect a few years from now, and many have to visit health clinics that are overcrowded and understaffed.

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also be given significantly larger aid from the government so that the masses can be offered sustainable and long-term jobs.

In addition, the findings also revealed to us that Businesses should be regulated since many business are regulated by monopoly and oligopoly who suppress labour bargaining and provide little choice for consumers. This can be than by reducing those barriers to entry, which stop small businesses from growing and even existing. 16.49% of respondents suggested that there should be an increase in the Ability of the Poor to raise their incomes as emphasized by Korteweg, A. C., & Woodward, K. (2006). This can be done through commitment of the government to ensure that the public has easy access to market information, accessibility and Infrastructure i.e. the construction and maintenance of good road network is required for market accessibility of agriculture from rural and remote areas. The process of building the country's infrastructure also contributes to poverty reduction the regions like Buteba Sub County.

5.2 Conclusion

It is not a far stretch to see why modern society needs to have entwined poverty and domestic violence recovery programs. The connections between the two sets of behaviours are clear and well documented. Poverty leads to stress and behaviour changes that can cause violence against other family members to seem acceptable

The abuser usually blames poverty for his actions, this occurs because of the twin factors of increased stresses within the family unit and the inability to cope with those stresses in a fashion that is socially acceptable. Not only can this impact the abuser, but the spouse being battered and the children who witness it may end up being poor too.

Looking at income of the respondents, it was found that the majority lived below the national poverty line. The poverty line was measured per year and each person was expected to live above USD1.25 per day. Also, in measuring income poverty through ownership of assets, both livestock and domestic assets, it was observed that the majority of the respondent sat the medium level (slightly poor) possessed some of the valuable assets. This shows that the respondents acquired income in the specific period of time. But assets, once they were bought, were just there at home all the time. Further, in rural areas possessions of assets

was regarded as a prestige and respect to the person possessing them. Therefore, the possession of assets was more valuable.

5.3 Recommendations

Parents have a greater responsibility to take care of their children by instilling discipline and good morals in them. Responsible parents will discipline their children with an aim of correcting them when they do anything wrong. This will ensure that children will not associate with some people or friends who don't want to go to school.

In every society or community, there are morals, norms and rules which must be adhered to by all people. These morals and norms forbid immoral actions such as drug abuse and domestic violence.

Religious institution must start guiding and counselling programs so as to guide and counsel people with psychological problems associated with poverty and domestic violence. Guiding and counselling programs should be supported by the government by ensuring that every village has at least two qualified guiding and counselling experts.

The government should enact stringent laws to punish those involved domestic violence in the country. Those got engaging in domestic violence acts such as battering, sexual harassment, biting and beating must face the law and be a lesson to them and deter others from doing the same.

The health department should also play a major role in educating people in villages and all learning institutions on the effects of poverty on their health

For those who are already poor, the government and NGOs should come up with the income generating activities (IGA) that members of the society should be engaged in so that they can come out of poverty.

5.4 Areas for further research

Poverty has varieties of forms, but this study worked on two forms: absolute poverty and relative poverty. Therefore, more research should be established to other kinds of poverty like general poverty and situational poverty.

Also, the study was conducted to find the linkage between poverty and domestic violence. The result shows that there is no relationship between poverty and domestic violence, while some relationships were expected. Therefore, another study should be conducted in other areas to check whether there are really no relationships/linkages between poverty and domestic violence

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5. How long have you been living in Buteba Sub County?

a). 1-2 years

b). 3-5 years

c). 6-7 years

d). 8 years and above

6. What is your occupation?

a) CSO member

b) Teacher

d) Local council member

e) Community member

f) Community development official

SECTION B: THE CAUSES OF POVERTY AMONG PEOPLE IN BUTEBA SUB COUNTY IN EASTERN UGANDA

REMARKS AND INSTRUCTIONS

SA	A	UC	D	SD
Strongly Agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Please Tick the appropriate response.

		SD	D	UC	A	SA
No.	Response	1	2	3	4	5
A	Long spells of drought					
B	Over of population					
C	Economic inflation					
D	Corruption					
E	Lack of seasonal rainfall					
F	Poor infrastructures					
G	Natural characteristics					
H	Lack of education					

SECTION B: THE IMPACT OF POVERTY IN BUTEBA SUB COUNTY IN EASTERN UGANDA

REMARKS AND INSTRUCTIONS

SA	A	UC	D	SD
Strongly Agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Please Tick the appropriate response.

		SD	D	UC	A	SA
No.	Response	1	2	3	4	5
A	Street children					
B	Poor health					
C	Lack of basic needs					
D	Early pregnancies					
E	Early marriages					
F	Isolation from friends					
G	Child labor					
H	Homelessness					

SECTION B: THE WAYS OF REDUCING POVERTY IN THE AREA OF SUBCOUNTY.

REMARKS AND INSTRUCTIONS

SA	A	UC	D	SD
Strongly Agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Please Tick the appropriate response.

		SD	D	UC	A	SA
No.	Response	1	2	3	4	5
A	Good education					
B	End corruption					
C	Micro financing					
D	Creating Employment opportunities					
E	Introducing family planning					
F	Creating income generating activities					

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What does poverty mean to you?

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

2. What do you understand by the term domestic violence?

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

3. Does the habit of poverty and domestic violence exist in your region?

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

4. What are the common causes of poverty among the people living in Buteba Sub County?

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

5. Who are the victims mostly affected by Poverty in Buteba Sub County?

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

6. Who are the perpetrators of domestic violence in Buteba Sub County?

.....
.....

7. What forms of domestic violence do exist in Buteba Sub County?

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

8. How has poverty influenced domestic violence on individuals living in Buteba Sub County?

.....

APPENDIX III: WORK PLAN

Activity	<i>Month, 2019</i>				
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
Registration of the topic					
Introduction and background					
Literature review					
Methodology					
Submission of the proposal					
Data collection					
Data analysis					
Submission of the research report					

APPENDIX IV: BUDGET

ITEM	AMOUNT
Stationary-papers and pens	40.000/=
Transport	90.000/=
Phone calls	80.000/=
Internet usage	20.000/=
Typing and printing	60.000/=
Miscellaneous	180.000/=
TOTAL	480.000/=

APPENDIX V:

Morgan and Krecjie (1956) Table for determining sample size

<i>Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population</i>									
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	90	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

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