

# 2021 Pacific Update

## Theme: Gender

Topic: Factors that instigate Intimate Partner Violence in the National Capital District of Papua New Guinea.

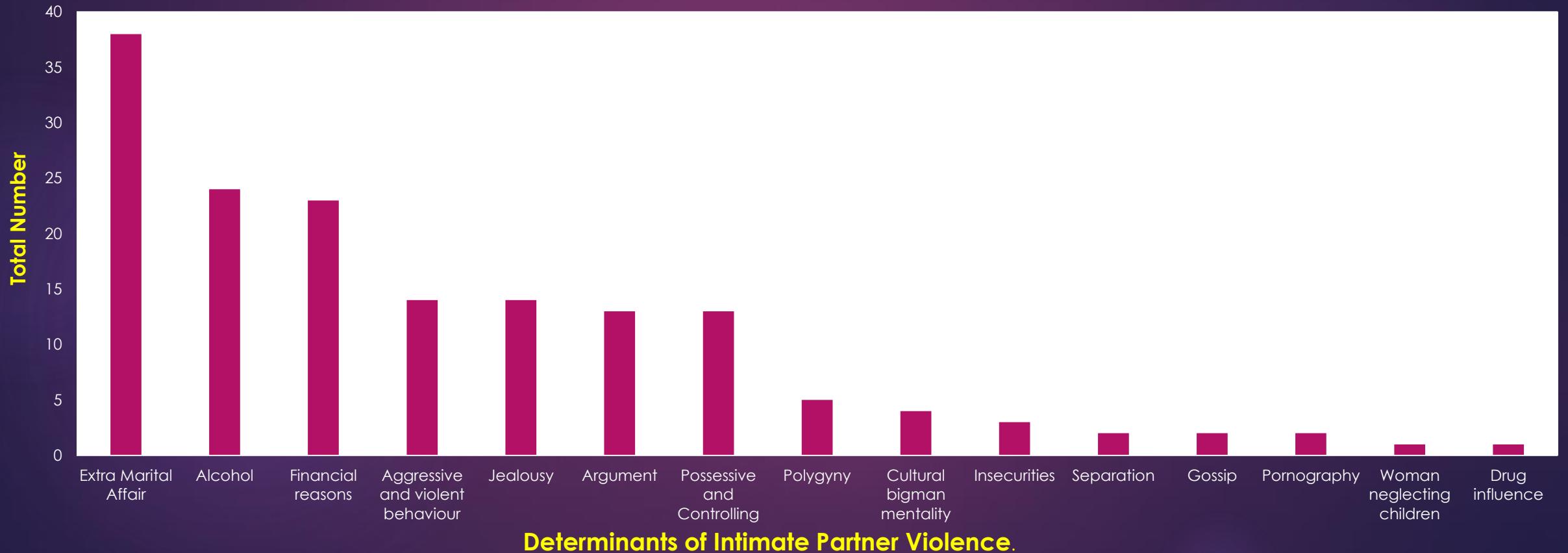
BY: MINETTA DANIELLA KAKARERE  
UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# Brief on this presentation topic

- ▶ It was a research Conducted in 2020 as a requirement of the Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Political Science Program, University of Papua New Guinea
- ▶ Aims of the Research
  - ❖ **Identify the determinants of Intimate Partner Violence in the National Capital District (NCD), Papua New Guinea**
  - ❖ **Identify the main forms of abuse experienced by IPV victims in the National Capital District, Papua New Guinea**
  - ❖ **Identify whether the registered IPV cases made it up to the court where the perpetrator was punished or were not punished, and what were some of the reasons to this.**
- ▶ Research Methodology: Document Analysis. Analysis and interpretation of personal documents which appear to be case files maintained by the police specifically the Family and Sexual Violence Unit (FSVU).
- ▶ Limitation
  - ❖ **Only 152 case registries were analysed, there could be other determinants of IPV**

► **Figure 1:** Shows the factors that instigate IPV in the National Capital District in 2020

## Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence in NCD



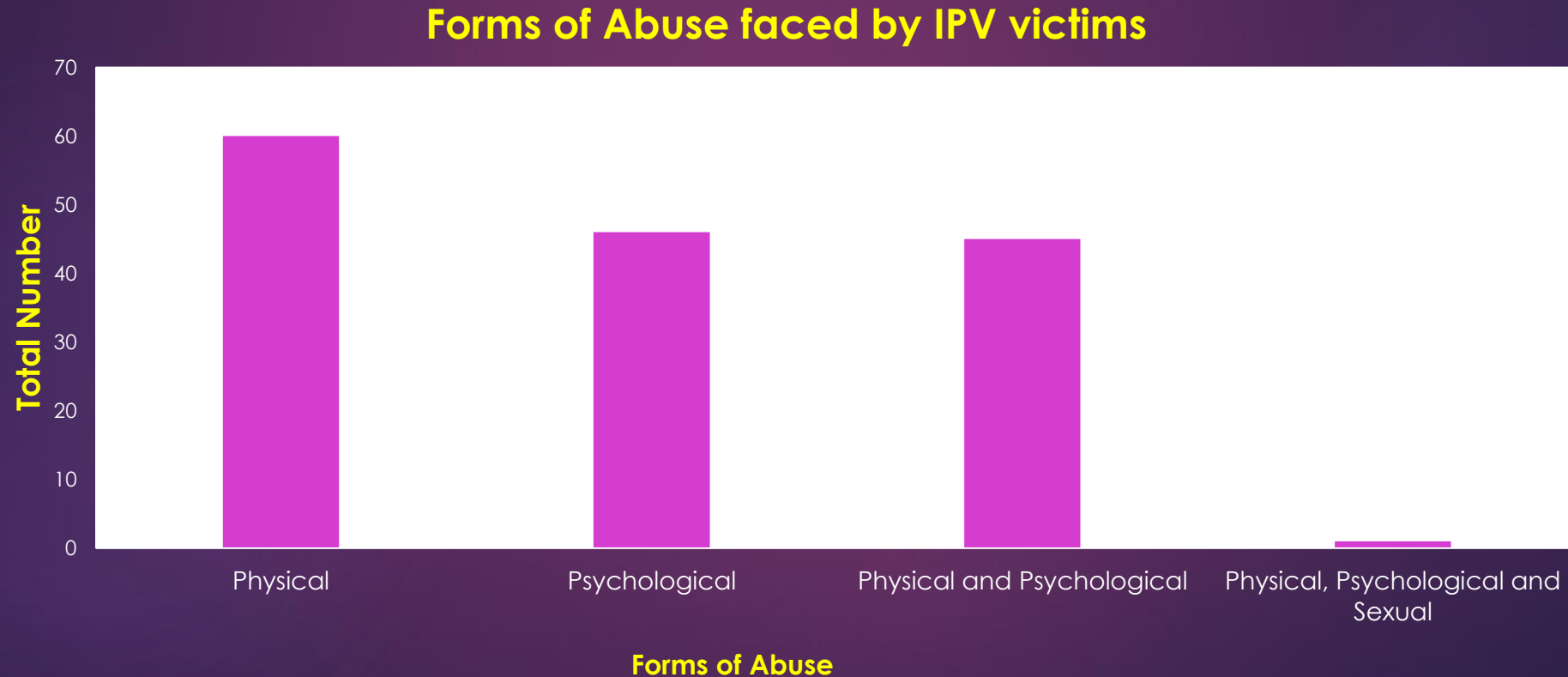
# Factors that instigated IPV

## Out of the 152 cases analysed

- 38 cases: Extra Marital Affair (23.9%)
- 24 cases : under the influence of Alcohol (15.1%)
- 23 cases : Financial Reasons (14.46%)
- 14 cases : Always aggressive and Violent (8.80%)
- 14 cases : Jealousy (8.80%)
- 13 cases : Minor arguments between couples (8.17%)
- 13 cases: Possessive and controlling towards their wives (8.17%)
- 5 cases: Polygyny (3.2%)
- 4 cases: Cultural mentality (2.52%)
- 3 cases: Insecurities (1.89%)
- 2 cases: Separation (1.25%)
- 2 cases: Gossip (1.25%)
- 2 cases: Pornography (1.25%)
- 1 case: Wife neglecting children (0.62%)
- 1 case: Drug abuse (0.62%)

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- ▶ **Figure 2:** shows the forms of abuse faced by victims of Intimate Partner Violence in the National Capital District in 2020



# Forms of Abuse

## 1. Physical Abuse

- ❑ 60 IPV victims suffered from this
- ❑ Include; assaults, broken arms, black swollen eyes, knife wounds, punched in the face etc.

## 2. Psychological abuse

- ▶ 46 IPV victims suffered from this
- ▶ Include; threats, cursing, insults, swearing, name-calling etc.

## 3. Physical and psychological abuse

- ▶ 45 victims suffered from this

## 4. Physical, psychological and sexual abuse

- ▶ 1 IPV victim suffered from this

NB: There are no sexual abuse cases because all sexual abuse cases were referred to another police unit (Sexual Offense Squad)

# Outcome of the registered cases

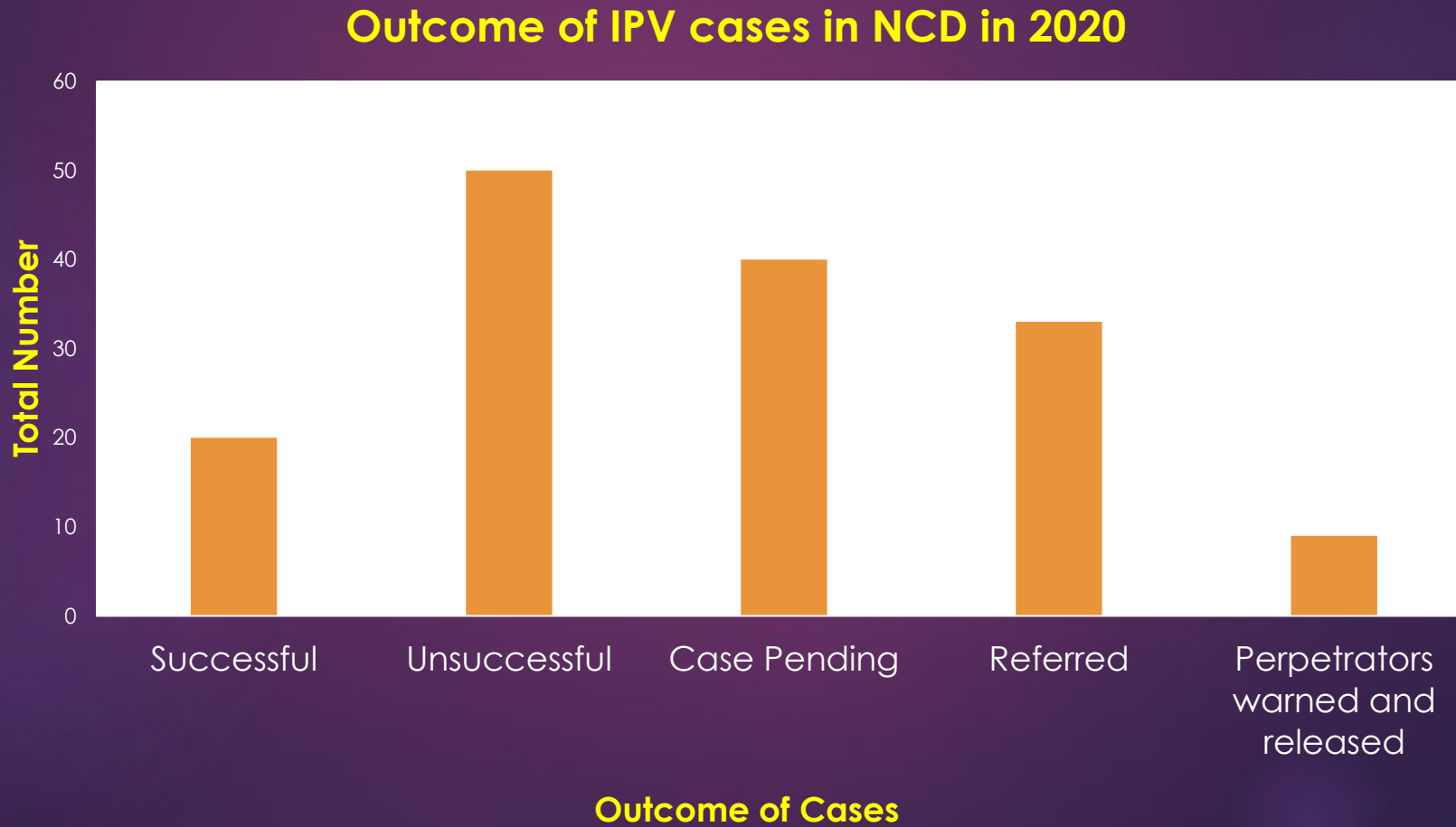
Out of the 152 cases analysed

- ▶ **20 cases: the perpetrators were punished for the crime**
- ▶ **50 cases: the perpetrators were not punished for the crime**
  - Due to logistical reason: no vehicle
  - Withdrew their cases from police records
  - Victims never showed up before the court
  - Complainants/victims didn't follow up with their cases
- ▶ **40 cases: (pending) Victims following up to get justice**
- ▶ **33 cases: were referred to other centres for the appropriate services**
- ▶ **9 cases: the victims didn't want the perpetrator to be arrested, instead warned by the police officers.**



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- ▶ **Figure 3:** Shows the outcome of IPV cases in the National Capital District in 2020





# CONCLUSION

- ▶ **Since there are a lot of challenges faced by victims of IPV, police personnel and the Family and Sexual violence unit on the whole, perpetrators are still out there, hence IPV is prevalent in NCD.**

**Thank you.....**

**Questions?**