

## ABSTRACT

A study on health seeking behaviour amongst female adult refugees was carried out in Kyaka II refugee settlement, Kyenjojo district in September 2012. The major objective was to determine the factors affecting health seeking behaviour amongst female adult refugees in Kyaka II refugee settlement, Kyenjojo district.

The study was conducted using a descriptive cross sectional research design. Data collection was done using Interviewer administered Questionnaires. The study employed cluster sampling technique to select the 3 villages from the 10 zones from which data was collected, these were: Bujubuli, Tababiniga and Bukere. Stratified random sampling was used to determine non-overlapping groups according to their age. Simple random sampling then was applied after identification of the groups, to get the respondents, all of whom were female adults and 383 in total. A data entry form designed using Epidata was used to enter the data, while for analysis, the researcher used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 16.0.

The study established that the social economic factors that affect health seeking behaviour amongst female adult refugees were male influence on decision making (69.5%), position in household (50.1%), Source of income. The physical factors were found to be, means of transport (52.10%) and disability (32.3%). While the only psychological factor affecting health seeking behaviour was found to be stigma (49.35%). Additionally, demographic factors such as age and marital status were also found to be significant determinants of health seeking behaviour.

The study recommends that there should be a stronger liaison between the government arm responsible for refugees and the different NGOs operating in various refugee settlements, in a bid to foster idea generation & free file sharing through which improved organized, structured and designed specific campaigns or out reaches to health educate community members can be co-implemented by both NGO and the government. Establishment of a viable means of transport by the local leaders or call for bid, from public owners of buses or taxis would ease the means of transport hence annihilating that as a factor that negatively affects health seeking behaviour. Further studies should be carried out on the Knowledge, Attitude and Perception of public medical care. Different non-traditional approaches should be applied when health education the masses, with emphasis on mode prevention and mode of transmission of diseases.