

Republic of Rwanda



Ministry of Health

Violence Against Children and Youth Survey

Findings from a National Survey, 2015-2016

Violence Against Children and Youth Survey in Rwanda

Findings from a National Survey, 2015-2016



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for girls**
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The Ministry of Health of Rwanda conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACYS).

The financial and technical support was provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

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FOREWORD



The Government of Rwanda is committed to protecting children and youth from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, and acknowledges that a lack of comprehensive data on violence against children has been one of the challenges when trying to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate appropriate child protection policies and programmes.

The present Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACYS 2015-16) not only fills the gap on data but also paves a strong foundation for a comprehensive National Plan of Action to fight violence against children. It comes 10 years after the launch of the UN global report on violence against children and coincides with the launch of Sustainable Development Goals through which the world leaders, including Rwanda, set specific commitment to end violence against children by 2030.

The VACYS 2015-16 provides, for the first time, comparable, national population-based estimates that describe the magnitude and nature of violence experienced by children and youth in Rwanda. This survey also provides information on sexual health risk-taking behaviours as well as children's knowledge about the availability of services to help young victims of violence.

This survey provides a strong basis for developing and implementing effective prevention strategies, as well as improving service-provision for all children who experience violence. It underscores the importance of placing the problem of violence against children and youth in the context of other public health, welfare and justice concerns. Prioritizing a multi-sectoral approach to prevent and respond to violence is vital, given its impact on human capital and economic development.

The success of the VACYS was made possible by a number of organizations and individuals. In this regard, the financial and technical support was provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The Ministry of Health (MoH) led the research through Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC). The implementation of the VACYS was coordinated by the Steering Committee composed by Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), National Commission for Children (NCC), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Rwanda National Police (RNP) and National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), UNICEF and CDC.

This report will provide policy-makers, planners, researchers and analysts with information to monitor trends in violence against children. We are confident that the data presented in this report provides a solid basis and will be actively applied in Rwanda's socioeconomic planning.

On behalf of the Government of Rwanda, I hereby share with you the results of Violence Against Children and Youth Survey and commend its content to national and global use.

Dr. Diane GASHUMBA
Minister of Health



KEY FINDINGS

VACYS data analysis was done based on three age categories: 13-17, 18-24 and 19-24 years old. Results reported on the 13-17 and 19-24 age groups refer to the past 12 months only; for those aged 18-24, the childhood life experience (prior to age 18) was analyzed.

RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

- Overall, 1,032 females and 1,182 males aged 13-24 participated in the study. The total overall response rates were 98% for males and 97% for females.
- Over 97% of children and youths (both male and female) aged 13-24 had ever attended school.
- 34% of the females and 32% of the males aged 13-24 reported that they had lost one of their parents before they were 18 years old. 8% of the females and 7% of the males aged 13-24 reported that they had lost both parents before they were 18 years old.
- Among youths aged 18-24, females were more than twice as likely as males to have been married or to be living together as if married (41% versus 18%, respectively).
- Among the youths aged 18-24 who reported sexual activity prior to being 18, males were significantly more likely than females to have had sex prior to age 18 (43% versus 29%, respectively).
- Females reported an older average age of first sex than males in both age groups (for those aged 13-17 the ages of first sex were 13.3 years and 10.3 years; and for those aged 18-24 the ages of first sex were 18.6 years and 17.4 years, respectively).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- 24% of females and 10% of males aged 18-24 had experienced sexual violence prior to age 18.
- 12% of females and 5% of males aged 13-17 had experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior the survey.
- 4% of females aged 18-24 had experienced physically forced sexual violence prior to age 18.
- Of 18-24 year olds reporting sexual violence, 76% of females and 69% of males had experienced two or more incidents of abuse prior to age 18.
- Among those who reported sexual violence, 34% of both females and males aged 13-17 had first experienced sexual violence at the age of 13 or earlier.
- Among females and males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, neighbours were the most common perpetrators of the first such incident.
- 35% of females and 46% of males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual violence in childhood knew of a place to seek services.
- Of females aged 13-17 who ever had sexual intercourse, 46% indicated that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

- 37% of females and 60% of males aged 18-24 had experienced physical violence prior to age 18.
- Among females aged 18-24 who had experienced physical violence, half had their first incident between the age of 12 and 17.
- Of males aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence, 52% had their first incident when aged 6-11 and 36% when aged 12-17.
- 13% of females and 23% of males aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence missed one or more days of school as a result of their experiences of violence.
- 27% of females and 42% of males aged 13-17 had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- 87% of females and 95% of males aged 13-17 who had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey had experienced more than one such incident.
- The most common category of perpetrators of physical violence for both females and males aged 18-24 was reported to be parents, adult relatives and caregivers.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

- 12% of females and 17% of males aged 18-24 reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent or caregiver prior to age 18. Among them, 97% of females and 97% of males experienced multiple incidents.
- The majority of both females and males aged 18-24 who had experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 had experienced the first incident between 12 and 17 years old (54.5% females and 60.7% males).
- 8% of females and 13% of males aged 13-17 reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent or caregiver in the past 12 months prior to survey. Among them, all females and 96% of males had experienced multiple incidents.
- 43% of females and 36% of males aged 13-17 who had experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months had experienced the first incident between age 6 and 11.
- Among 13-17 year olds, 49% females and 62% of males experienced the first incident between 12 and 17 years old.

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

- Among youth aged 18-24, 18% of males and 18% of females had experienced two or all three forms of violence prior to age 18.
- Among children aged 13-17, 11% of males and 9% of females had experienced two or all three forms of violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey.

HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

- Females aged 18-24 who had experienced physical or emotional violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have thought of suicide than those who did not experience such violence.
 - Females and males aged 18-24 with a history of sexual and emotional violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days prior to the survey. Males aged 18-24 who have experienced emotional violence in childhood are more likely to have been drunk in the past 30 days prior to the survey than those who did not experience such type of violence.
 - Females aged 13-17 who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience mental distress in the past 30 days prior to the survey than those who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
 - Males aged 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have been drunk in the past 30 days prior to the survey than those who did not experience such violence.
 - Females aged 19-24 who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days prior to the survey. Those who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have suicide thoughts than those who did not experience such violence.
 - Among females with experiences of unwanted completed sex in childhood, 48% of those aged 18-24 reported pregnancy as a result.
- ### **SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AND EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD**
- 20% of sexually active males and 16% of sexually active females aged 19-24 reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months.
 - Among sexually active males aged 19-24, 17% reported having at least two sex partners in the past 12 months.
 - 54% of females aged 19-24 with experience of sexual abuse and who had had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months had never used condoms.

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AND EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

- 20% of sexually active males and 16% of sexually active females aged 19-24 reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- 17% of sexually active males aged 19-24, reported having at least two sex partners in the past 12 months prior to the survey.

HIV/AIDS-TESTING BEHAVIOURS, TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATION WITH SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD

- All females and 98% of males aged 18-24 knew where to go for an HIV test.
- 97% of females and 89% of males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual intercourse prior to the age of 18, reported having been tested for HIV.

BELIEFS REGARDING GENDER AND VIOLENCE

- Not taking care of the children was the most commonly accepted reason for a husband to beat his wife, among both sexes and across all age ranges.
- In the 13-17 age group, 33% of females and 20% of males believed that women who do not take care of the children justify a man to beat his wife.
- In the 18-24 age group, 25% of females and 15% of males believed that women who do not take care of the children justify a man to hit or beat his wife.
- The most common belief related to gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence among females and males aged 13-17 (71% and 69%, respectively) was that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men.
- 69% of youth females aged 18-24 believed that men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wives; and 62% of males and females believed that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men.
- 7% of both male and female children aged 13-17 reported having committed violence against other persons.
- Among youth aged 18-24, males reported committing physical violence against other persons significantly more than females did (13% and 3%, respectively).

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KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The Rwanda VACYS uses the following definitions:

1. Sexual violence

Sexual violence includes all forms of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. This encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts (i.e. rape), attempted non-consensual sex acts, abusive sexual contact (i.e. unwanted touching) and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g. threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment). It also includes the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful or psychologically harmful sexual activity; the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; and the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. In this survey, questions were posed on four types of sexual abuse and on sexual exploitation.

1.1 Types of sexual abuse

- Unwanted sexual touching is touching in a sexual way without a person's permission. It includes fondling, pinching, grabbing or touching on or around a person's sexual body parts; but does not include trying or forcing to have sex.
- Unwanted attempted sex is an unsuccessful attempt to make a person have sex against their will.
- Physically forced sex is making someone have sex against their will by physical force.
- Pressured sex is making someone have sex against their will through harassment, threats or tricks.

Other related definitions:

- Unwanted completed sex is either physically forced or pressured sex as per above.
- Sex or sexual intercourse includes vaginal, oral or anal sex, or the insertion of an object into the respondent's vagina or anus.
- Sexually active is a respondent who reported having sex (wanted or unwanted) during the 12 months prior to the survey.

2. Physical violence

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury or harm. VACYS in Rwanda indicators of physical violence included punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, attempted drowning, intentional burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

Respondents were specifically asked about physical acts of violence perpetrated by four types of potential perpetrators:

1. Intimate partners including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend or a spouse.
2. Peers, including people the same age as the respondent but excluding a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse or romantic partner. Peers may include siblings, schoolmates, neighbours or strangers.
3. Parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives.
4. Adults in the neighbourhood such as teachers, police officers, employers, religious or neighbourhood leaders, neighbours, or adults unknown to the respondent.

For each type of perpetrator, respondents were asked about three measures of physical violence:

Has (1) a romantic partner, boyfriend, or husband/ (2) a person your own age/ (3) a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative/ (4) an adult in the neighborhood ever:

- Punched, kicked, whipped or beaten you with an object?
- Choked, suffocated, tried to drown you, or burned you intentionally?
- Hurt or threatened you with a knife, gun or other weapon?

3. Emotional violence

Emotional violence is a pattern of verbal behaviour over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate and that is likely to damage a child's mental health, or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. In this survey, emotional violence is operationalized if a parent or caregiver spoke to or behaved to the respondent in one of the following ways:

- Treated the respondent unequally compared to other children in the household/family
- Intentionally ignored the respondent
- Repeatedly insulted the respondent

4. Age-group definitions

Child: any person under the age of 18.

Youth: any person from 18 to 24 years of age.

Childhood: Someone's lifetime before reaching the age of 18.

LIST OF KEY ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| CDC | United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CI | Confidence Interval |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| HH | Household |
| IDRC | International Development Research Center |
| MIGEPROF | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion |
| MINEDUC | Ministry of Education |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| NCC | National Commission for Children |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| PPS | Probability Proportional to Size |
| PSU | Primary Sampling Unit |
| RBC | Rwanda Biomedical Centre |
| RDHS | Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey |
| RNEC | Rwanda National Ethics Committee |
| STIs | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| US | United States |
| VACYS | Violence Against Children and Youth Survey |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| YRBS | Youth Risk Behaviour Survey |

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Country Profile

Geography

Rwanda is located in central Africa, immediately south of the equator between latitude 1°4' and 2°51'S and longitude 28°63' and 30°54' E. It has a surface area of 26,338 square km and is bordered by Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of Congo to the west and Burundi to the south. Rwanda lies 1,200 km from the Indian Ocean and 2,000 km from the Atlantic Ocean.

Rwanda forms part of the highlands of eastern and central Africa, with mountainous relief and an average elevation of 1,700 m. There are three distinct geographical regions. Western and north-central Rwanda is made up of the mountains and foothills of the Congo-Nile Divide, the Virunga volcano range and the northern highlands. This region is characterized by rugged mountains intercut by steep valleys, with elevations generally exceeding 2,000 m. The divide itself rises to 3,000 m at its highest point but is dwarfed by the volcano range, where the highest peak, Mount Karisimbi, reaches 4,507 m. The Congo-Nile Divide slopes westward to Lake Kivu, which lies 1,460 m above sea level in the Rift Valley trough.

In Rwanda's centre, mountainous terrain becomes the rolling hills that give the country its nickname, "Land of a Thousand Hills." Here the average elevation varies between 1,500 and 2,000 m. The area is also referred to as the central plateau.

Population

The fourth population and housing census (RPHC4) in 2012 showed that the Rwandan population was just over 10.5 million (10,515,973) of which 52 percent were female. Based on Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data, the total fertility rate is estimated to have declined from 6.1 in 2005, to 4.6 in 2010, to 4.2 in 2015.

Population density is high across the country and has increased steadily over the years, from 183 inhabitants per square km in 1978 to 415 in 2012. The population is largely rural: according to the RPHC4, almost 84 percent of the country's residents live in rural areas. Of the total urban population, 49 percent live in the capital city, Kigali. The population is essentially young, with 43 percent of all Rwandans being under the age of 15 according to the RPHC4.

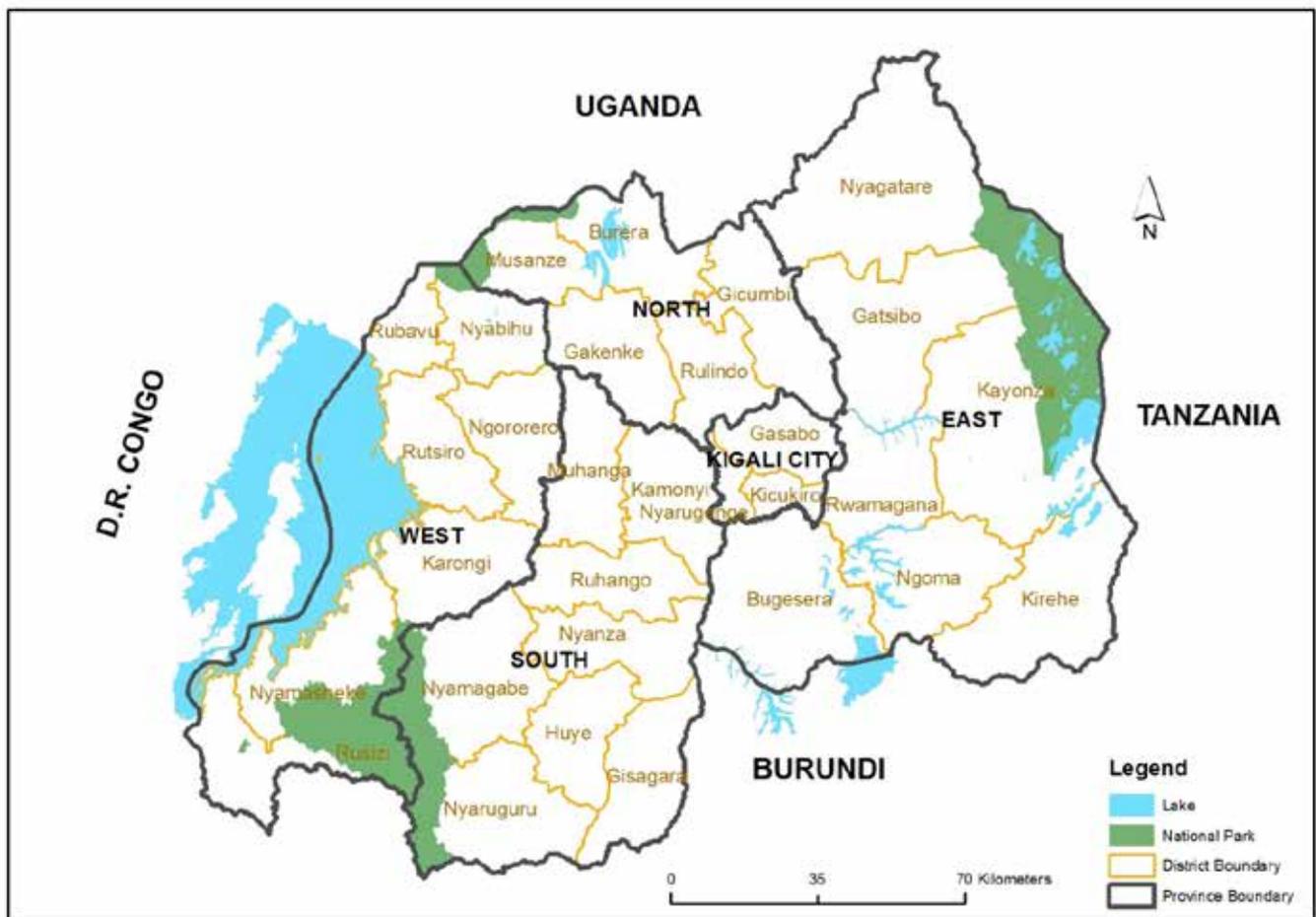


Figure 1.1: Map of Rwanda

The study population of VACYS Rwanda covers young people in the age range 13-24 years – according to the RPHC4, this includes 1,301,247 males (49 percent) and 1,357,181 females (51 percent).

Economy

Regular efforts have been made to develop Rwanda’s service sector and to stimulate investment in the industrial sector. These efforts are now bearing positive results, as the service sector has contributed more to the economy than the agricultural sector in recent years.

Rwanda’s economy has grown steadily at about 8 percent per year since 2001, with gross domestic product (GDP) per capita more than tripling from US\$211 in 2001 to US\$719 in 2015. The rate of growth in food crop production was more than twice the population growth rate between 2007 and 2015. In fact, GDP at current market prices was estimated to be Rwf 5,605 billion in 2015, up from Rwf 5,136 billion in 2013. The service sector contributed 48 percent of GDP in 2015, of which trade and transport represented 15 percent, and other services (e.g. information, communication, real estate activities, education, hotels and restaurants) represented 32 percent.

The agriculture sector contributed 33 percent of GDP, with food crops representing 23 percent of this total. The industrial sector contributed 14 percent of GDP, with different types of manufacturing representing 5 percent, mining and quarrying 2 percent, and approximately 5 percent attributable to adjustment for taxes less subsidies on products.

In the 2014-2015 fiscal year, estimates calculated at constant 2011 prices showed that GDP was 7.3 percent higher in real terms than in 2013-2014. In this period, the agriculture sector grew by 5 percent and contributed 1.6 percentage points to overall GDP growth. Activities in the industry sector grew by 7 percent and contributed 1 percentage point to GDP growth. The service sector increased by 8 percent and contributed 4 percentage points (NISR 2015-15). The 2015 per capita income was US\$1,800 (Purchasing Power Parity).

1.2 Violence Context

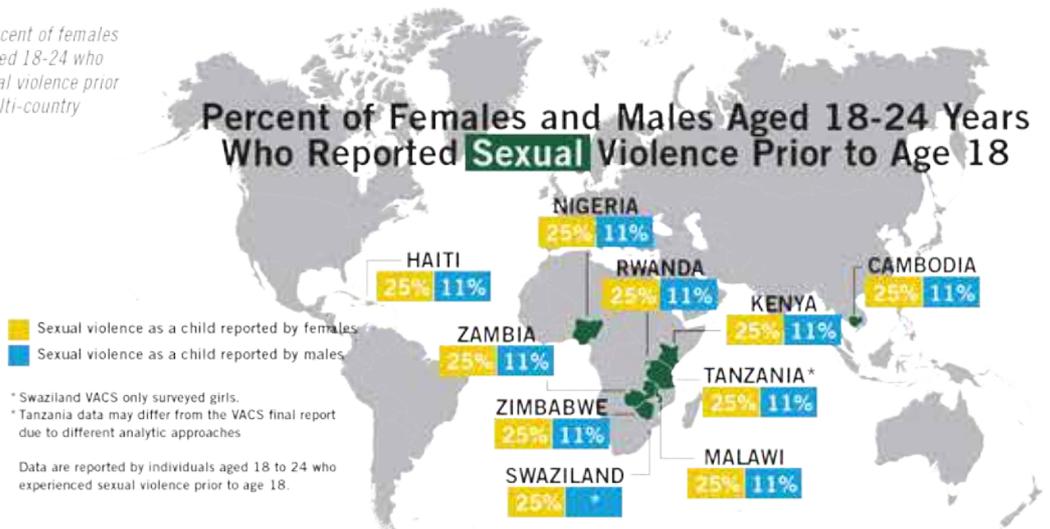
Every child has the right to be protected from all forms of violence. This right is enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the world's most widely ratified human rights treaty, and regional instruments, including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). Rwanda, like its East Africa neighbours, Tanzania and Kenya, is committed to the protection of children from all forms of violence. Rwanda's Constitution has several articles which protect children's rights, either explicitly or as part of the general population. The Integrated Child Right Policy also highlights that the abuse, exploitation and violence against children are intolerable.

Despite this, millions of children around the globe, regardless of their economic and social circumstances, culture, religion or ethnicity, are subjected to violence on a daily basis. Violence against children includes all forms of physical or emotional violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse. It occurs across different contexts and in many settings, including in the home and family, in schools, care and justice systems, the workplace and the community. Global evidence shows that perpetrators are usually people responsible for the care of children or with whom children interact daily, such as caregivers, peers and intimate partners.

Data on the prevalence of violence against children worldwide is still inadequate. However, recent studies provide some insight into the magnitude of the problem – they reveal high rates of violence against children in a variety of countries and cultures. UNICEF's 2015 report, *Hidden in Plain Sight: a statistical analysis of violence against children*, drew on data from 190 countries and showed that in 2012 alone, homicide took the lives of about 95,000 children and adolescents under the age of 20 (almost one in five of all homicide victims that year). Almost one billion children (around six in 10 children), between the ages of two and 14 worldwide, were regularly subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers. A staggering 120 million girls under the age of 20 (about one in 10) were estimated to have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives. Notably, while studies showed that boys were also at risk of sexual violence, it was not possible to make a reliable global estimate due to the lack of comparable data in most countries.¹

Recent prevalence studies in sub-Saharan Africa find similarly concerning rates. Findings from the Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS) conducted in Kenya², the Republic of Tanzania,³ Swaziland,⁴ Zimbabwe⁵ and Nigeria, for instance, indicate that about one in three girls experienced sexual violence during their childhood (Figure 1.2). In Malawi, the rate was slightly lower at one in five.⁶ For boys, the reported prevalence of child sexual abuse ranged from 9 percent in Zimbabwe to 18 percent in Kenya. The reported prevalence of physical violence in childhood was between 53 percent and 76 percent in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, with somewhat higher rates of physical violence experienced by boys than girls (Figure 1.3). The reported prevalence of physical violence against girls in Swaziland was 22 percent. The reported prevalence of emotional violence during childhood for Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe was between 24 percent and 38 percent, with similar rates indicated for boys and girls.

Figure 1.2 Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported sexual violence prior to age 18, multi-country comparison



¹ UNICEF 2015.

² UNICEF Kenya 2012.

³ UNICEF Tanzania 2011.

⁴ Reza et al. 2009.

⁵ Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency 2013

⁶ Ministry of Gender, Malawi 2015.

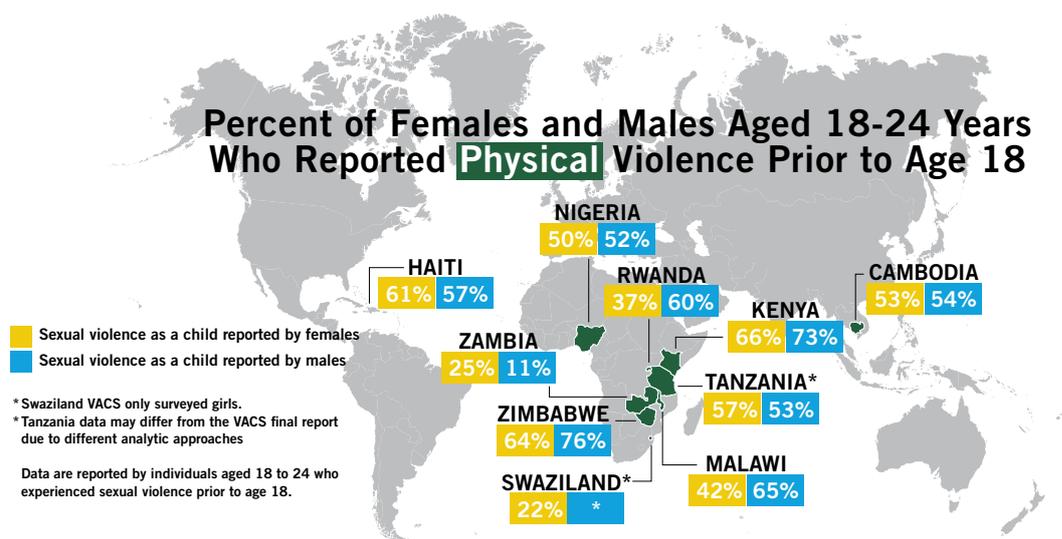


Figure 1.3 Percent of females and males aged 18-24 who reported physical violence prior to age 18, multi-country comparison

Violence against children is not only a human-rights issue but also a serious public health concern. Children subjected to violence can suffer severe short- to long-term health and social consequences.⁷ The impacts of violence may vary depending on a child's age when abused; the duration, frequency and severity of the violence; the relationship with the perpetrator; the child's innate resilience; and co-occurrence with other maltreatment or adverse exposures, such as the mental health of the parents, substance abuse by the parents or violence in the home.^{8, 9} Neurobiological and behavioural research indicates that early childhood exposure to violence can affect brain development and increase the child's susceptibility to a range of mental and physical health problems that can last into adulthood, including anxiety or depressive disorders, cardiovascular health problems, and diabetes.^{10, 11, 12} Direct experience of violence by parents, caregivers and others has been associated with a number of emotional and behavioural problems in adolescence and adulthood, including aggression, conduct disorder, substance abuse, poor academic performance, anxiety, depression, reduced self-esteem and suicidal behaviour. In addition, exposure to or witnessing violence has also been associated with a variety of behavioural health risks such as smoking and obesity as well as specific health problems such as physical injury, diabetes and ischemic heart disease.¹³

Violence against children can have negative consequences for children's cognitive development, including language deficits and reduced cognitive functioning.¹⁴ In many communities, exposure to violence has led to social stigma and discrimination against the child and his or her family, such as in cases of sexual violence. In its global status report on violence prevention 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) explains that physical injuries from violence are 'outweighed by the wide spectrum of negative behavioural, cognitive, mental health, sexual and reproductive health problems, chronic diseases and social effects that arise.'¹⁵ While all types of violence have been strongly linked to negative health consequences across a person's lifespan, WHO observes that violence against children and women reportedly contributes disproportionately to the health burden.¹⁶ Violence has profound consequences not only for the individual child and his or her family but the community and society at large. It can result in continuing cycles of revictimization and re-occurrence of violence as well as transmission across generations.¹⁷

There is growing evidence too on the social and economic costs of violence against children. Studies show that experiencing violence as a child can have serious consequences for children's academic success, including an increased risk of many forms of educational underachievement and loss of learning potential. Recent studies from the US have confirmed the economic impacts of violence on victims, and a number of studies in different regions of the world have also quantified the economic impact on society, including through direct and indirect costs owing to increased social spending and lost economic productivity.¹⁸ Especially in low- and middle-income countries, violence against children can have major long-term economic and human development implications. The global community formally recognized the impact of violence against children on economic growth in 2015 – the elimination of all forms of violence against children was included as a target in the Sustainable Development Goals launched in September 2015.

⁷ UNICEF 2006.

⁸ Repetti et al. 2002.

⁹ Felitti et al. 1998.

¹⁰ Felitti et al. 1998.

¹¹ National Research Council 2000.

¹² Kendall-Tackett 2013.

¹³ Krug et al. 2002.

¹⁴ Kendall-Tackett and Eckenrode 1996.

¹⁵ WHO 2015.

¹⁶ WHO 2015.

¹⁷ Eriksson and Mazerolle 2015.

¹⁸ UNICEF 2015.

Rwandan laws and policies relevant to protecting children from violence:

- Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015
- Law N°54/2011 of 25/06/2012 relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child
- Law No 59/2008 of 06/04 2009 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence
- Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating Labour in Rwanda
- Law N°37 of 12/09/2016 Governing Persons and Family
- 2003 Policy on Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- National Integrated Child Rights Policy, August 2011
- National Strategic Plan for Fighting Against Gender-based Violence 2011-2016, July 2011
- National Child Labour Policy, 2014
- Justice for Children Policy, October 2014

Rwanda's 2015 DHS revealed that 8 percent of women aged 20-24 had experienced sexual violence; and that 4 percent of women aged 15-19 had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Also, 9 percent of women aged 20-24 and 10 percent of women aged 15-19 had experienced physical violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Rwanda's 2015 DHS revealed also that 2 percent of men aged 20-24 had experienced sexual violence; and that 1 percent of men aged 15-19 had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey. Also, 8 percent of men aged 20-24 and 13 percent of women aged 15-19 had experienced physical violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

However, RDHS did not provide information on those younger than 15, and there is little data reflecting lifetime exposure to violence. The VACYS was then implemented to fill this gap.

1.3 National call for VACYS in Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda is committed to protecting children and youth from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect, and acknowledges that a lack of comprehensive data on violence against children has been one of the challenges when trying to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate appropriate child protection policies and programmes. The lack of sufficient reliable data on violence against children contributes to the inability of agencies to make informed programmatic decisions. Evidence to support advocacy, to inform national planning and funding allocation, and to monitor the impact of all forms of violence is urgently needed.

As a modest step to fill the gaps, the National Conference on Violence Against Children was organized in 2011 under the auspices of the First Lady, Jeannette Kagame. Conducting an evidence-based plan to end violence against children was one of the key recommendations of the conference. The same recommendation was reiterated by the Committee on the Rights of Child in its Concluding Observations in 2013. The Committee urged the government to develop the National Plan of Action to fight violence against children, based on the recommendations from the national conference held in 2011. The same has also been among the top recommendation of the 7th National Children's Summit of January 4th 2012.

The present VACYS addresses not only the recommendation related to National Plan of Action to fight violence against children but also the recommendations related to the evidence-base, awareness raising and capacity building. It comes 10 years after the launch of the UN global report on violence against children and coincides with the launch of Sustainable Development Goals through which the world leaders, including Rwanda, set specific commitment to end violence against children by 2030.

The Rwanda VACYS 2015-16 provides, for the first time, comparable, national population-based estimates that describe the magnitude and nature of the problem experienced by children in Rwanda. This data is indispensable and provides a strong basis for developing and implementing effective prevention strategies, as well as improving service-provision for all children who experience violence. It also helps develop local capacity in data collection and analysis, policy recommendation development, and effective knowledge transmission.

1.4 Report Structure

Following the introduction and background of the survey, the methodology section explains the design, sample-size calculation and sampling frame. The development of the survey and the intensive preparation for implementation (including training for interviewers, supervisors and team leaders, and pilot testing) are then described. The definition of key survey constructs, quality control, data entry and cleaning, and data analyses and weighting procedures are also detailed in the methodology section. Section 3 of the report provides characteristics for the 13-24-year-old survey respondents and corresponding household characteristics. Sections 4 to 11 provide a portrait of violence against children and youth in Rwanda, which is based on the findings of the quantitative national survey, with a focus on:

- Sexual, physical and emotional violence in childhood, including the prevalence and perpetrators of violence against children and youth, and help-seeking behaviour and knowledge of services
- The overlapping occurrence of sexual, physical and emotional violence
- Health outcomes of experiencing sexual, physical and emotional violence
- Relationships among sexual risk-taking behaviours, HIV/AIDS-testing behaviours and childhood experiences of sexual violence
- Beliefs towards spousal violence, and the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence
- Key results and recommendations to stakeholders on developing, improving and enhancing prevention and response strategies to address violence against children and youth

Appendix A details the weighting procedures and response rates. All data tables referenced in the text can be found in Appendix B.

SECTION 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 PREPARATION AND COORDINATION

Following an introductory workshop in 2013 (facilitated by MOH/RBC), a range of stakeholders¹⁹ agreed to implement the Violence Against Children and Youth (VACYS) Survey, using (and building on) the methodology of eight similar surveys completed in other countries.

The national Steering Committee, chaired by MOH/RBC, was established to oversee the development and implementation of the survey and review the findings. RBC implemented data collection between November and December 2015 in every District in Rwanda.

2.2 STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

2.2.1 Study design

The Rwanda VACYS 2015 is a cross-sectional household survey of young people aged 13-24 years, designed to produce national-level estimates of experiences of physical, sexual and emotional violence in childhood. Cross-sectional surveys reflect a randomly selected, representative subset of the population, at one specific point in time. They provide estimates of relevant indicators at an acceptable level of precision by age-group, sex and other socio-demographic factors. 13-24 year olds were selected as the most appropriate population to survey in order to better understand childhood violence. It was determined that children younger than 13 would not have the maturity to be able to answer the survey questions, including the more complicated questions on potential risk and protective factors. At the same time, recall bias (the inability to accurately recall events in the past) related to childhood experiences is minimized among respondents aged 24 and younger.

¹⁹UNICEF, CDC and government officials from the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), the National Commission for Children (NCC), the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Rwanda National Police (RNP) and the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD).

All respondents were asked about their experiences of violence, during their lifetime and during the previous 12 months. For analysis purposes, lifetime prevalence estimates of childhood violence were based on the responses from participants aged 18-24 reporting on their experiences prior to the age of 18. Estimates of current childhood violence were based on responses from participants aged 13-17 reporting on experiences occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey. The latter allows the examination of current patterns and contexts of childhood violence in Rwanda. Additional analyses were completed for those aged 19-24 to provide estimates of violence in the past 12 months among youth in Rwanda.

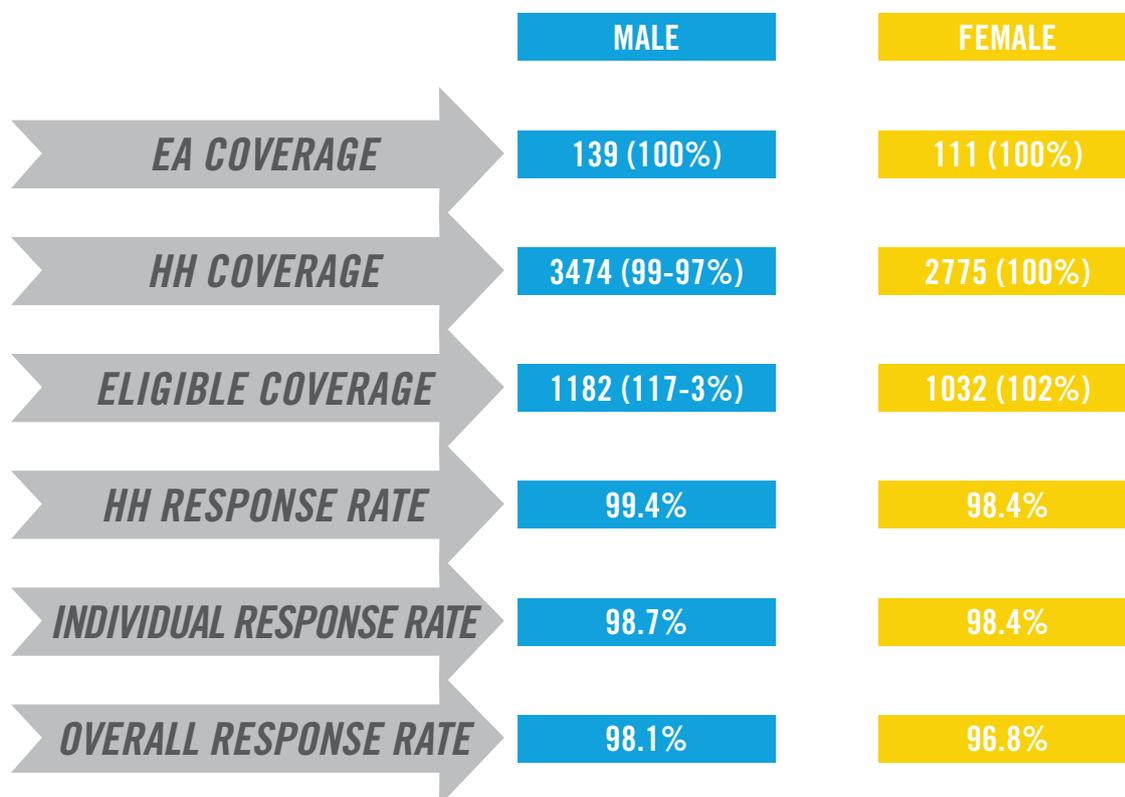
Although the analyses differ by age group, all VACYS respondents were asked the same questions, other than those on pregnancy, which were only asked of females.

2.2.2 Sampling frame and sample size calculation

The sampling frame used for the Rwanda VACYS was the 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC). The frame consisted of a list of enumeration areas (EAs) covering the entire country, provided by the National Institute of Statistics (NISR). An EA is a natural village or part of a village created for the 2012 RPHC; these areas served as counting units for the census. The sample design involved selecting clusters (enumeration areas) with more than 50 households – this minimum size was set to protect the confidentiality of respondents.

A three-stage sample design was used. In the first stage, 250 EAs, the primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) from the list of 14,837 natural villages provided by NISR. These 250 EAs was stratified by sex, because of the split-sample design whereby female and male samples are drawn independently. In the second stage, a fixed number of 25 households were selected by equal probability systematic sampling. In the third stage, one eligible individual (female or male depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected from the list of all eligible respondents (females or males aged 13-24) in each household to respond to the questionnaire. If no one was available for the household interview or if the selected individual was not available after three visits, the interview disposition was listed as unavailable. Unavailable households or individuals were not replaced.

Per recommendations by WHO for safe violence research design¹, a split-sample approach was used where non-overlapping, separate female and male EAs were drawn. This approach reduced the chance that a male perpetrator of sexual violence and the female who was sexually assaulted would both be interviewed in a particular community (and it also eliminated the chance that a female perpetrator and a male who experienced sexual violence would both be interviewed).



²⁰ WHO 2001.

Figure 2.1 VACYS multi-stage sample design

2.2.3 Developing the survey questionnaire

The questionnaire used in VACYS in Rwanda was adapted from one developed by CDC scientists. The similar questionnaire draws questions and definitions from a number of well-respected survey tools. It therefore has the benefit of (a) being able to compare data on various measures with other studies as a useful validation and an interesting comparison, and (b) using measures that have already been field-tested. The questionnaire has been previously implemented in eight other countries (Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Zambia and Malawi) after being adapted based on vital country-level review by stakeholders.

The following international and national surveys helped to inform the questionnaire:

- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
- National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Surveillance System (NISVSS)
- The Child Sexual Assault Survey (CSA)
- Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)
- ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool (ICAST)
- HIV/AIDS/STD Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS)
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
- National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)
- World Health Organization (WHO) Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Hopkins Symptoms Checklist
- Multi Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS 4)
- Global School-Based Health Survey (GSBHS)

The core questionnaires were independently tested using cognitive testing methods by a team of expert scientists from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Philippines in 2012 and in Malawi in 2013.

The Rwanda respondent and Head of Household VACS questionnaires are included as Web Appendices to this report. The household questionnaire covers basic household demographics and questions to assess whether there are any vulnerable children in the household. The female and male respondent questionnaires include the following topics: demographics; parental relations; family, friends and community support; school experiences; physical violence and service utilization; emotional violence; sexual behaviour and practices; sexual violence; perpetration of sexual violence; use of and barriers to services; health outcomes associated with exposure to violence; HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) questions; and questions regarding how the respondent felt about participating in the survey. The background characteristics of the study respondents and the head of household survey include questions that assess age, socio-economic status, marital status, work status, education and living situation. The sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDS component utilizes questions from the DHS and the WHO Multi-Country Study.

The sexual violence module includes questions on the types of sexual violence experienced and requests important information on the circumstances of these incidents, such as the settings where sexual violence occurred and the relationship between the victim and perpetrator. There are questions about the first and most recent incidents of sexual violence, including whether sexual violence occurred within the past 12 months. In addition, several questions assess potential risk and protective factors, including attitudes around sexual violence. Some of these questions were based on DHS, YRBS, and Add Health. We also ask questions regarding the negative health and social consequences as well as health-seeking behaviour related to these events.

MOH/RBC, MIGEPROF/NCC, CDC, NISR, RNP, MINEDUC and UNICEF participated (through the technical committee) in the process of adapting the questionnaires to the local context of Rwanda. They reviewed the Rwanda questionnaires to ensure definitions and question context have remained comprehensive and intact. The questionnaires were translated into Kinyarwanda and back-translated into English to ensure accuracy, with these efforts led by MOH/RBC. The translation was further tested during training and the pilot phase.

2.3 FIELDWORK PREPARATION



2.3.1 Interviewer and supervisor selection, responsibilities and training

Interviewers for this survey were carefully chosen to facilitate trust and understanding with respondents. The Steering Committee advised that priority be given to candidates with a background in healthcare, psychology, social science and counselling, and to those with experience in collecting confidential data. Interviewers were Rwandan males and females who are culturally sensitive and fluent in the local language (Kinyarwanda). Priority was given to candidates with past experience of survey research and/or research on sensitive topics. The interviewers and supervisors were selected by MOH/RBC with guidance from the steering committee. Additional selection criteria included education level and past job experience and performance. Fifteen teams were selected for male EAs and 10 teams for female EAs. Each survey team was composed of about four interviewers and one team leader. As an additional precaution to ensure confidentiality and trust, team members were not assigned to administer the survey in communities where they were likely to know or be known by any of the respondents.

We also identified male and female team leaders who were responsible for direct supervision of survey implementation. Male team leaders supervised male interviewers; female team leaders supervised female interviewers. Team leaders did not directly participate in the interview process, but were responsible for mapping and listing in the EAs several days prior to data collection and for the random selection of the households within the EA. During data collection, team leaders ensured that interviewers followed appropriate consent procedures and provided a list of support services and/or direct referrals to all respondents who needed them (Adverse Effects and Referral Process). Team leaders took part in all aspects of the training, with focused sessions on enumeration methods, sampling procedures, data management using electronic data collection protocols, and assignment of sampling areas. They conducted the pilot of the survey in EAs not included in the study sample.

The steering committee adapted the study materials and designed the fieldwork during two 10-day training sessions. The first was for the team leaders and the second was for the interviewers – team leaders were asked to participate in this training as well. The aim was to ensure standardized, accurate, sensitive and safe interviewing techniques. The training sessions covered the following topics:

- Background: the purpose of the study, and data collection and design
- A participatory review of the questionnaire and practicing interview techniques, including role-play
- Enumeration procedures
- Sampling procedures and assignment of sampling areas
- Procedures for and importance of maintaining confidentiality
- Sensitivity toward study subjects
- The importance of securing and maintaining privacy during the interview
- Referral services and procedures
- Identification of and response to adverse effects
- Discussions of interviewers' attitudes and beliefs towards violence, particularly sexual violence
- Interviewer safety, and referral services and procedures for the interviewers
- Quality assurance and quality control of data

- Informed consent and assent, and other human-subjects research protection
- Electronic data collection procedures
- Rwandan legal and policy framework, as it pertains to children's rights.

The training strongly emphasized that interviews must be conducted with sensitivity and empathy. Training also equipped interviewers with the skills to implement the response plan (described in 2.5.2 below).

2.3.2 Pilot survey

After the training described above, team leaders conducted a pilot survey. This consisted of two days in the field interviewing respondents and testing the study protocols, followed by a day of discussion and feedback from the field staff.

For the pilot test, four communities (two in rural areas and two in urban areas) were chosen that had not been selected as primary sampling units in the main survey. As explained above, the survey takes a split-sample approach that separates the male and female surveys. This protects the confidentiality of respondents and removes the possibility that a male perpetrator of a sexual assault and the female victim of his sexual assault (and vice versa) in the same community would both be interviewed. Thus, one community in each of the selected rural and urban settings was designated for interviewing males and another community in these two types of settings designated for interviewing females. The split-sample approach does not, however, address the possibility that same-sex perpetrators and victims may both be selected for participation and therefore become aware of each other. While this is a limitation, we believe that it is less problematic than opposite sex perpetrators and victims learning of survey participation, given the power differential between males and females and gender norms that exists in most cultures.

Given the primary purpose of the pilot was to test the questionnaire, it was not necessary to follow the procedures for second stage sampling. Instead of a systematic sample of households with a random start, we used convenience sampling to select households within each of the pilot sites. Interviewers were instructed to skip a certain number of households, depending on the density of households in the area, in order to help ensure confidentiality and anonymity of study participants. In each household, we selected one female aged 13-24 from the communities designated for females and one male aged 13-24 from the communities designated for males (to match the study population described in Section 3.5 (Selection criteria)). Instead of randomly selecting respondents in each household as described in Section 2.2 (Study design), respondents were selected to ensure adequate representation in the pilot test based on gender and the various age groups (i.e. 13-15 years, 16-17 years and 18-24 years) and from urban and rural settings. We aimed to have approximately five completed interviews in each of the age categories listed above by sex and setting. This helped test the questionnaire among respondents of varied demographic backgrounds to ensure the appropriateness of the questionnaire and study protocols. Just as in the systematic sampling process detailed in Section 2.2, questionnaire data were not linked to households or individual names and all data are non-identifiable.

A three-stage graduated consent procedure was followed in order to remain consistent with the ethics and safety procedures described in Section 2.5.3 below (Informed consent) (Appendix 1). This also gave us the opportunity to ensure that the consent process and the consents themselves had been appropriately adapted for the Rwanda context. As part of the informed consent process, the person responsible for providing the care of dependent respondents (i.e. 13-17 year olds) and non-dependent respondents (i.e. 18-24 year olds, emancipated minors) were told that this study was an opportunity 'to learn about the social welfare of children and young people in Rwanda, which includes health, educational, and life experiences' (Appendices 3-4). Respondents in the pilot were then given some basic information on the study (Appendices 5-6) and asked whether they wished to learn more about the study. After privacy had been established for those who agreed to learn more about the study, full consent was obtained from the selected respondent (Appendices 7-8).

The pilot informed the survey procedures, including community entry, how to approach households, gaining consent, as well as the referral process outlined in Section 3.11 (Adverse effects and referral process). Through administering the questionnaire in the pilot, we gained a better idea of willingness to participate, the average length of interviews, translation of the questionnaire and the cultural appropriateness of the questions.

2.3.3 Finalisation of survey tools

The following changes were made during training and after the pilot survey:

- The questionnaires were revised to clarify wording of the Kinyarwanda translation in response to feedback from the pilot to improve the accuracy of the data obtained, and minor translations in Kinyarwanda were made in the core survey questionnaire.
- All prompts and messages in the netbook CSPprogram were translated into Kinyarwanda.²¹
- The format and content of the list of services were revised to be more child-friendly and applicable to Rwanda.
- The response plan list of services was adapted to the Rwandan context and translated into Kinyarwanda language.

2.4 FIELDWORK



Fieldwork was implemented from 19 November until 23 December 2015. A one-day pre-departure briefing was held on 17 November to debrief from the practice day and to give all instructions, logistics briefings and forms for fieldwork beginning two days later.

2.4.1 Data collection

A total of 1,178 male interviews and 1,032 female interviews were completed, exceeding the target of 1,008 males and 1,008 females. Interviews were completed in 139 male enumeration areas (EAs) and 111 female EAs across all 30 districts of Rwanda.

Field staff worked an additional two days, i.e. for a total of 30 days. This enabled data collection to be completed on time by 23 December 2015. No field staff left the survey or were absent during fieldwork.

2.4.2. Inclusion criteria, timing and selection of households and respondents

Inclusion criteria for this study were males and females living in selected households in Rwanda who were 13 to 24 years of age and spoke Kinyarwanda or English. The survey was administered in Kinyarwanda or English, which is consistent with previous national surveys. Survey materials, including the questionnaire and consents, had already been translated into Kinyarwanda. Males and females older than 24 were excluded from the study because of a desire to focus on understanding violence against children and youth, and the fact that recall bias becomes a greater issue the further one gets away from the target age range. Based on CDC's prior survey work in Africa, the Caribbean and Asia, we feel confident that recall bias has been minimized by surveying males and females up to 24 years old. Males and females with mental disabilities, who do not have the capacity to understand the questions being asked and those with physical disabilities (e.g. hearing and speech impairment) that prevent the interviewer from oral administration of the surveys, were excluded from the study.

We acknowledge that people living with disabilities may be at even greater risk of violence than the general population and that this is an important epidemiologic question. However, since this survey is not designed to produce statistically stable estimates of violence in this sub-population, this issue was addressed in a separate study and done in a separate qualitative protocol.

During survey implementation, upon entering a randomly selected household, interviewers identified the head of household (or the person representing the head of household) in order to introduce the study and to determine eligibility of household members to participate. The household head was invited to participate in a short (15-minute) survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. Where there was more than one eligible participant in a household, interviewers selected one respondent using a random selection program installed on the netbooks. If there was no eligible participant, the head of household was still asked to participate in the household questionnaire. The interviewer made every effort to schedule return visits to the household at times when the selected respondent would be available. However, if the selected respondent was not available after three attempts or refused to participate, the household was skipped regardless of whether another eligible respondent existed in the household; neither the household nor the eligible respondents were replaced.

²¹The VACYS used electronic netbooks with CSPPro software for data collection.

2.4.3 Data collection procedures

Community entry

This began with the teams (male or female) arriving in a district and going to the District Office to meet with the Vice Mayor and District Statistician to provide the official letter about the survey from the Ministry of Health (with copies for sector and cell). The survey was described in general terms as 'Life experiences of young people in Rwanda (LEYP)' with no mention of violence. Natural villages were the primary sampling units for the survey, and when the team arrived in a new village, they first met with the Village Head to show him or her a copy of the official Ministry of Health letter. The Head then either assigned a guide or served as the guide himself/herself and introduced the team to the household. If the Village Head had questions or issues that could not be addressed by the team leader, the Principal Investigator was contacted for assistance. If necessary, the team had to leave the village and return later..

Segmentation

Extremely small EAs (<50 households) were excluded to protect respondents' confidentiality, as were areas that did not have males or females in the 13-24 age group, and those that contained only institutions (such as orphanages or prisons) rather than households. Large enumeration areas (>250 households) were segmented according to the size. Then, among segments of a selected EA, one was chosen randomly using CSPro, the data collection program used on the survey netbooks.

Privacy during the interviews

Various precautions were used to ensure privacy during the interviews. The interviewers were instructed to conduct the interview in a safe and private location such as outside, in a public space without risk of interruption (e.g. a community area, school, mosque or church) or in an appropriate place in the home or yard. Before beginning survey work in a new community, the team leader was instructed to seek guidance from the community leader to identify community areas where interviews could be held. Interviewers were instructed to ensure that respondents, parents and household members were comfortable with the location of the interview. If privacy could not be ensured, the interviewer was instructed to reschedule for another time while the survey team was still in the community. If the interview could not be rescheduled while the survey team was in the selected community, the interview was considered incomplete. If the respondent was not available after three attempts to contact her/him over the course of two days, the household was omitted and not replaced. The initial visit-record form of the survey tool had a section that allowed the survey team to track incomplete interviews as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

Electronic Data Collection

The Rwanda VACYS used electronic netbooks with CSPro software for data collection. The VACYS respondent questionnaire consisted of over 280 potential questions and included numerous skip patterns to route the interviewer to the logical sequence of questions based on respondent response. Given the complexity of the skip patterns and logic sequencing in the questionnaire, electronic data collection eliminated routing error and mistakes in data entry.

2.4.4. Field supervision

During fieldwork, the VACYS technical committee undertook 11 monitoring visits to ensure teams were progressing and adhering to the protocol. During field supervision, logistical challenges and technical issues with netbooks were immediately addressed.

2.4.5. Field data quality control and management

A number of quality control measures were used to ensure accuracy during data collection. Interviewers performed an initial check for completeness while they were still at the respondent's house. At the end of each day, team leaders then reviewed each file for completeness and accuracy. Fieldwork supervisors also randomly visited EAs to check data quality and adherence to protocol.

Team leaders performed a backup of their team's data every day and sent an aggregated data file to the data manager through a secure server. The data manager then conducted a preliminary check, and the data supervisor contacted the team leader immediately if any issues arose.

The data supervisor provided regular progress updates to the principal investigator and technical committee during implementation.

All data collected on the password-protected netbooks were encrypted at the time of data collection. Every two days, all survey on the interviewers' netbooks was deleted by the team leader. Prior to deletion the team lead created an encrypted

backup of the data which was then transmitted to the Data Management Center. Transmitted data went to a secure server in Rwanda, which was password protected and access was limited to the data management staff within the Data Management Center. All data on the server was encrypted and had daily, secure back-ups made to ensure redundancy of data in case of server failure. Only Data Management Center staff had access to these encrypted, backup data files.

2.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS



2.5.1 Ethical review

WHO recommendations²² on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women were adhered to in the Rwanda VACYS. The CDC's Institutional Review Board, and the Rwanda National Ethics Committee (RNEC)/Ministry of Health, which protect the rights and welfare of human research subjects, independently reviewed and approved the survey. No personally identifiable information was collected in the survey.

2.5.2 Referrals

As respondents were being asked questions that could remind them of frightening or painful experiences, and as some respondents might have been experiencing violence at the time and would want immediate assistance and /or counseling, the survey team developed multiple ways to link respondents to support.

During survey implementation, all respondents were given a list of the free programmes, services and amenities (including services for violence) available in Rwanda. Free direct referrals were offered to those who: 1) became upset during the interview, 2) felt unsafe in his or her current living situation, including in his or her home or community, 3) had experienced physical, emotional or sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 4) were under the age of 18 and had exchanged sex for money, goods or favours in the last 12 months, 5) reported being in immediate danger, or 6) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the respondent met certain criteria there was an immediate referral to the team of female and male officers from the Rwanda National Commission of Children (NCC) and contact information was recorded separately from survey responses.

At least 40 social workers were on call for referral during the entire survey period. They were all professional social workers the Child Protection Department in the NCC, and the process and referral mechanism was overseen by the NCC.

If a respondent met the response plan criteria, a referral to services was offered. The respondent could accept or decline the referral. The only exception was for persons under the age of 18 who disclosed that they were being hurt or planned to hurt someone else. In such cases, the service referral was mandatory under Rwandan law. This information was included in the consent forms so that respondents understood that specific kinds of violence disclosure would be mandatorily reported. If the respondent indicated that he or she would like a direct referral, the interviewers asked permission to obtain his or her contact information, including name and a safe place or way a social worker could find him or her. Wherever possible, the respondent was given the choice to have the interviewer call the social worker at the end of the interview so that the respondent could make arrangements for a meeting with social worker directly.

For this survey, an acute case was defined as any respondent who self-identified as being in immediate danger. If a respondent indicated to the interviewer that she or he was in immediate danger, the interviewer activated the response plan for acute cases. The interviewer immediately alerted her or his team leader, who immediately called the pre-identified contact. As a basis of action, the focal point at the NCC made every effort to ensure that the respondent was offered immediate help in removal from the dangerous situation and given the appropriate medical, psychosocial, and legal service and programme referrals.

While the survey did not specifically ask respondents their HIV status, HIV services were included in the broader list of services. Additionally, if the respondent divulged HIV-positive status or requested services, the interviewer referred the respondent to the nearest government health facility.

²²WHO 2001.

2.5.3 Informed consent

For all selected respondents under 18 years of age, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the parent or primary caregiver to speak with the respondent. When seeking permission, the survey was described as an opportunity to learn more about 'young people's health, educational and life experiences.' WHO ethical and safety recommendations were followed regarding how to obtain informed consent for participation in a survey that contains questions on domestic violence in such a way that safety issues are taken into consideration for both the respondent and the interviewer.⁷ According to the WHO guidelines, it is important that the survey is not introduced to the household and wider community as a survey on violence. However, since the WHO ethical and safety guidelines refer to violence research involving adults, it was adapted to inform parents and primary caregivers as fully as possible about the content of the survey without risking possible retaliation against children for their participation. The study description provided to parents/primary caregivers therefore mentioned 'community violence' as part of a list of broad topics, such as access to health services and education, but no reference was made to violence that might be occurring in the home.

In female EAs, female teams (including interviewers who spoke English and Kinyarwanda, as appropriate) conducted the household and respondent interviews. In the same way, male teams with the same language capabilities conducted interviews in male EAs. The first step in the informed consent process was to seek consent from the head of household or adult who was acting as head of household for the household questionnaire. After the adult had agreed to participate in the household questionnaire, the interviewer conducted the head of household interview.

Once an eligible female was selected in the female EA, a female interviewer with the appropriate language skills read the contents of an initial information form that introduced the survey as an opportunity to learn more about young people's health, educational and life experiences in Rwanda; a similar procedure was followed for males. All consents were read in the appropriate language for the all Districts. The trained interviewer obtained informed assent in the households where the selected respondent was a minor (13-17 years old). Once the interviewer and respondent ensured privacy, the trained interviewer read the contents of a verbal assent form. This informed the respondents that information they provided was anonymous, and that their decision to participate was voluntary. Respondents were also told that if they participated, information about their experiences with physical, emotional and sexual violence would be asked. Respondents were informed that the information they shared was confidential and would not be shared with anyone. They were informed that the only confidentiality exception was if they told the interviewer they were planning to hurt themselves or someone else or if a grownup was hurting them. In those cases, the interviewer would have to provide them with a mandatory referral to a social worker. This ensured compliance with Rwanda's mandatory reporting law for child abuse. Informed verbal assent was obtained from each respondent at the end of the assent form.

In households where the selected respondent was an adult (18-24 years old), an emancipated minor, or lived in a child-headed household, a similar consent process was used except that the parental/caregiver permission was not necessary. These respondents were still administered the initial information form described above. Once the initial information form was read, verbal consent to provide more information about the study was obtained from each participant. Once the interviewer and respondent had ensured privacy, the trained interviewer read the contents of a verbal consent form.

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESPONSE RATES



The statistical package SAS (version 9.3) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates and standard error calculations. All results were calculated using sampling weights to yield nationally representative estimates (see Appendix A).

2.6.1. Data cleaning

Following data collection, the data supervisor extracted all data from the netbooks, checked and cleaned the data set for missing or incomplete data and outliers, and translated field notes and open-ended questions from Kinyarwanda to English. STATA 13 was used for all data cleaning processes.

2.6.2. Data weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain representative parameter estimates from survey data. Data weighting and cleaning was performed by the VACYS statistician in collaboration with NISR and CDC while training PhD students on the procedures.

All statistical analyses of Rwanda VACYS data incorporate sampling weights to correct for unequal probability of selection and adjust for non-response, to produce results that are representative of the national population of children and young adults aged 13-24 years. We used standard weighting procedures similar to methods used in Demographic and Health Surveys and other national household surveys.

The Rwanda VACYS data set was weighted to obtain parameters that represent the total population of Rwanda. A two-step weighting procedure was applied, incorporating: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent; and (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for non-response.

The base weight of a respondent in any probability sample is simply one divided by the overall selection probability for the respondent, given the steps completed in selecting the respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage include probabilities of selection of enumeration areas, selection of households, gender specification, and selection of eligible individuals. EAs for the Rwanda VACYS were selected probability proportionate to size. The design weight incorporated the probabilities of selection of the 111 female and 139 male EAs, to account for unequal probabilities of selection. Design weights were adjusted for EA non-coverage, household non-response and individual non-response.

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response (Appendix A includes Table A2 showing household and individual response rates). In this step, non-response adjustments were made for non-responding enumeration areas, non-responding households and non-responding respondents. The household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by region and enumeration area. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account province and sex. Following the weighting process, weighted point estimates and 95 percent confidence intervals were produced using SAS 9.3.

2.6.3. Data analysis

Data analysis was undertaken in Rwanda and led by a national statistician, with technical assistance from the CDC Atlanta team.

The analysis stages consisted of a preliminary analysis of the 32 core indicators, and a full, final analysis. While the national statistician was leading the analysis, he worked in close collaboration with the VACYS core team.

2.6.4 Response rates

A total of 6,249 households were visited during the study. The households visited for each of the two groups were: 2,775 for females and 3,474 for males. The household response rates were 98 percent for females and 99 percent for males. Within all visited households, a household census was conducted to determine whether an eligible respondent resided in the household. As a result, a total of 2,212 individuals aged 13-24 participated in the Rwanda VACYS with 1,032 females and 1,180 males completing the individual questionnaire, yielding an individual response rate of 98 percent for females and 99 percent for males.

The combined household and individual response rates provide an overall response rate for females of 97 percent and for males of 98 percent. Appendix A includes a table showing household and individual response rates. This was reflected in Table 1.1 and accounted for in the response rates.



2.7.1 Weighted percentages and 95 per cent confidence intervals

Results presented in this report are based on a sample rather than a census; there is a degree of uncertainty and error associated with the estimates. Sampling weights were created and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection and differential non-response. Data analysis was conducted using SAS 9.3, a statistical package that contains complex sample procedures that incorporate the weights and cluster stage design. By using the appropriate software that takes into account the complex sample design, accurate standard errors were produced for each estimate.

2.7.2 Differences between estimates

The method used in this report to statistically 'test' for differences between groups is to compare 95 percent confidence intervals (CI) for point estimates to determine whether they overlap or not. If the CIs do not overlap, then the estimates are considered 'statistically different'. CIs were calculated for all point estimates.

2.7.3 Definition of unstable estimates

For the purposes of the Rwanda VACYS, estimates based on relative standard error (the ratio of the percent over corresponding standard error) greater than 30 percent are considered unstable. An asterisk (*) is displayed in tables in place of all unstable estimates.

In addition to number suppression, some tables have been omitted from the report due to insufficient data for statistical analysis.

2.7.4 Data presentation

Throughout the report, data were presented complying with specific rules to facilitate a friendly reading environment. In the report, data are presented using graphs following the age groups starting with respondents aged 18-24, then 13-17 and lastly 19-24. All data tables are shown in Appendix B where frequencies (unweighted counts: numerator) and corresponding percentages with 95 percent confidence intervals are presented. Insufficient data with unstable estimates were suppressed, which resulted in some tables (with unstable estimates in all cells) being omitted. For tables and graphs with unstable estimates on some but not all options, an asterisk was put in place and specified in the footnotes.

2.7.5 Treatment of missing data

When calculating the national estimates for most measures, missing values were excluded from the analysis.

SECTION 3

RESPONDANT CHARACTERISTICS

This section covers selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of survey respondents, including age group and sex, education status, orphanhood, marital status, age at first marriage, and whether they had ever had sex.

Highlights

- 2,214 individuals aged 13-24 (1,032 females and 1,182 males) participated in the Rwanda VACYS 2015.
- Although over 97 percent of children and youth (both male and female) reported having ever attended school only about half completed primary school.
- 41 percent of the females and 38 percent of the males reported that they had lost one or both of their parents.
- Among those aged 18-24, females were more than twice as likely as males to have been married or to be living together as if married (41 percent versus 18 percent, respectively).
- Among those aged 18-24 who reported sexual activity prior to being 18, females were significantly less likely than males to have ever had sex prior to age 18 (29 percent vs 43 percent, respectively).
- Females reported an older average age of first having sex than males in both age groups (13-17: 13.3 vs 10.3 years old; and 18-24: 18.6 vs 17.4 years old for females and males, respectively).

3.1 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

In order to understand the socio-economic resources of the households in which respondents lived, the head of the household or person acting as head of household at the time of the interview (who was presumed to have knowledge of these resources) was asked a set of questions. Results show that around a quarter of households in the female and male samples had electricity (23 percent and 26 percent, respectively). Close to 7 in 10 households for both the female and male samples had a mobile phone (69 percent and 73 percent, respectively). Around 10 percent of households had a television. More than a half of households in the female and male samples owned a radio (51 percent and 53 percent, respectively). Too few households reported owning a refrigerator for the figures to be reported. Only 3 percent and 4 percent of households in the female and male samples respectively owned a computer.

Metal/iron sheets were the predominant main roofing material (64 percent of households in the female sample and 67 percent households in the male sample), followed by ceramic tiles (34 percent of households in the female sample and 32 percent of households in male sample). Around 8 in 10 households reported owning land that could be used for agriculture (79 percent of households in the female sample and 83 percent of households in the male sample) and more than half of households reported owning livestock or farm animals (52 percent of households in the female sample and 60 percent of households in male sample).

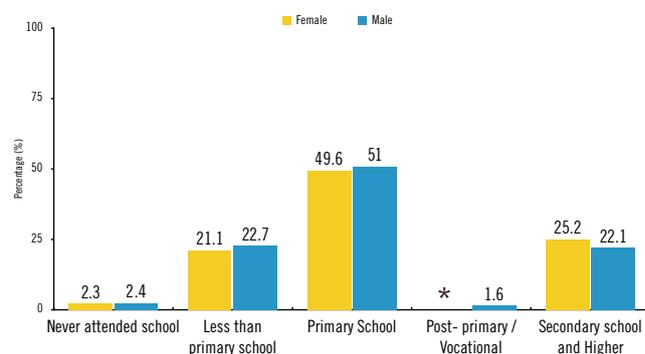
Biomass fuel (of plant origin, such as firewood, charcoal) was the most reported main cooking fuel (99.7 percent of households in the female sample and 99.3 percent of households in the male sample); and more than 7 in 10 heads of household reported being covered by some form of health insurance (76 percent of households both in the female and male samples; Appendix B, Table 3.1.)

3.2 GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

The Rwanda VACYS had 2,214 participants aged 13-24 (1,032 females and 1,182 males). Among females, 46 percent were aged 13-17 (children) and 54 percent were aged 18-24 (youth). Of the males, 52 percent were aged 13-17 and 48 percent were aged 18-24 (Appendix B, Table 3.2).

3.3 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Over 97 percent of the participants aged 13-24 (both male and female) had attended school. The percentages of females and males at each education level were comparable: a little less than a quarter of the participants reported their education level as less than primary school (21 percent of females and 23 percent of males); about half of them had completed primary school (50 percent of females and 51 percent of males); but only 25 percent of the females and 22 percent of the males who participated in this survey had attained secondary school and higher (Appendix B, Table 3.2).



**Unstable estimates*

Figure 3.1 Percentage of males and females aged 13-24 years according to the highest level of education attained

Rwanda's academic year runs from January until November. The primary school cycle lasts six years (for children aged 7-12), followed by three years of lower secondary (for the 13-15 age group), and three final years of upper secondary school (for 16-18-year-olds). With the introduction of free education by the government, Rwanda has achieved one of the highest net primary-school enrolment rates in Africa; however, approximately a quarter of the respondents in this survey have not completed primary education, and only about a quarter have reached and/or completed secondary school.

3.4 Age of household head

The average age of female heads-of-household or acting heads-of-household at the time of the survey was 43.7 years (data not shown). The most often reported age category was 31-50 years old (22 percent), followed by 51 and over (18 percent), and 19-30 years (12 percent).

Figures for the ages of male heads of household followed a similar pattern. The average reported age was 45.4 years. The most often reported age category was 31-50 years old (23 percent), followed by 51 and over (17 percent) and 19-30 years (8 percent).

For both males and females, the under-19 age-category had too few respondents to be reported (Appendix B, Table 3.2).

3.5 Orphan status

Among children and youth aged 13-24, 8 percent of the females and 7 percent of the males had lost both parents prior to age 18 (Appendix B, Table 3.2). Thirty-four percent of females and 32 percent of males aged 13-24 had lost one parent before they were 18 years old.

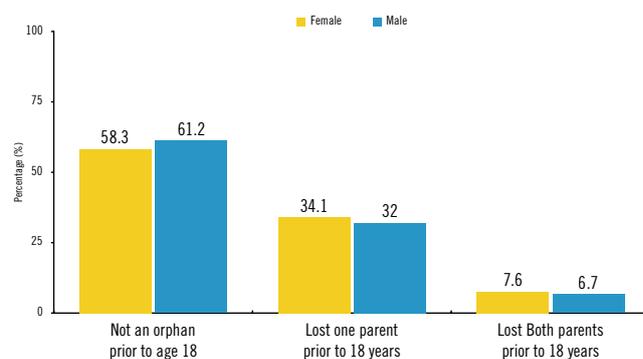
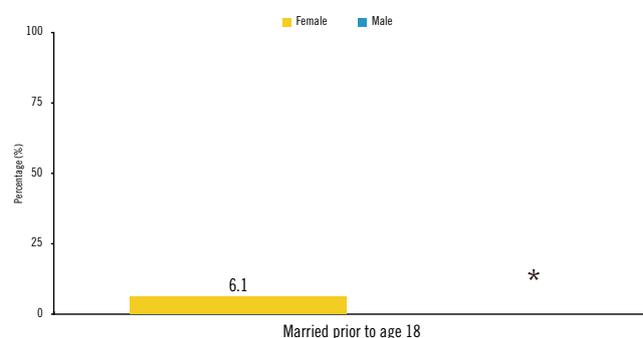


Figure 3.2 Orphan status prior to age 18 among females and males aged 13-24

3.6 Marital status

Six percent of females aged 18-24 had ever been married or lived with someone as if married (Figure 3.3; Appendix B, Table 3.2). The too few males reported marriage to provide a reliable estimate.



**Unstable estimates*

Figure 3.3 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who were married or lived with someone as if married prior to the age of 18

3.7 Sexual activity

When asked about having ever had sex, 7 percent of females and 12 percent of males aged 13-17 reported having had sex. Among those aged 18-24 who reported ever having had sex, the difference between females and males is not statistically significant (56 percent of females and 52 percent of males). Among the youth aged 18-24 who reported sexual activity before the age of 18, females were significantly less likely than males to have had sex before the age of 18 (29 percent vs. 43 percent; Appendix B, Table 3.2).

Among people aged 13-17 who had sex, the average age of first sex for females (13.3 years) was slightly higher than that among males (10.3 years). Similarly, among 18-24 year olds who had sex, females reported an older average age of first sex (18.6 years) than males (17.4 years; Appendix B, Table 3.3). Information on sexual violence is covered in Chapter 4, and information on transactional sex is provided in Chapter 9.

SECTION 4



SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD – PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS AND SERVICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

This section describes the national prevalence and patterns of sexual violence against children in Rwanda, including the contexts in which sexual violence occurs, perpetrators, and children's knowledge of services and help-seeking behaviour.

Highlights - sexual violence experienced by children

- Twenty-four percent of females and 10 percent of males aged 18-24 had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18.
- Twelve percent of females and 5 percent of males aged 13-17 had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior the survey.
- Of 18-24 year olds reporting sexual violence, 76% of females and 69% of males had experienced two or more incidents of abuse prior to age 18.
- Four percent of females aged 18-24 had experienced physically forced sexual abuse before the age of 18.
- Thirty-four percent of both females and males aged 13-17 had first experienced sexual abuse at the age 13 or younger.
- Among females and males aged 18-24 years who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, neighbours are the most common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse.
- Thirty-five percent of females and 46 percent of males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in childhood knew where to seek support services.
- Of females aged 13-17 who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, 46 percent indicated that the first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted.
- Among respondents who experienced sexual abuse and did not seek services, fifty-three percent of females and 68 percent of males aged 18-24 stated that they did not do so because they did not think it was a problem.

Highlights - sexual violence experienced by youth aged 19-24

- Nineteen percent of females and 11 percent of males aged 19-24 had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- Of those reporting sexual abuse, 84 percent of females and 82 percent of males aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse, had experienced at least two incidents in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- Fifteen percent of females aged 19-24 who experienced their first sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey reported the sex was against their will.
- Twenty-seven percent of females and 31 percent of males aged 19-24 reported that more than one perpetrator was present during the most recent event of sexual abuse experienced in the last 12 months prior to the survey.
- Among youth aged 19-24 who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, and did not seek services, 60 percent of females and 72 percent of males stated that they did not seek services for help after suffering sexual abuse because they did not think it was a problem.

4.1 Sexual abuse



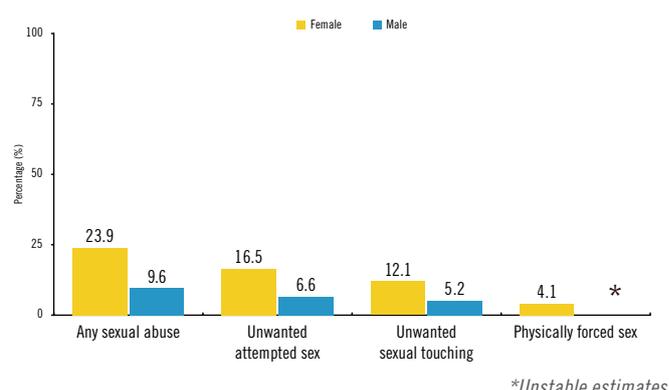
Sexual abuse is a composite measure of four types of sexual violence measured in the VACYS:

- unwanted touching in a sexual way without permission, such as grabbing, fondling, punching or touching on or around the respondent’s sexual body parts;
- unwanted attempted sex in which the perpetrator tried to make the respondent have sex, such as through physical force, but did not succeed in completing sex;
- pressured sex in which the respondent was pressured in a non-physical way to have sex against his or her will, such as through harassment, threats, or tricks, and sex occurred; and
- physically forced sex in which the respondent was physically forced to have sex against his or her will, and sex occurred.

The prevalence of sexual abuse, as well as the most common ages at which sexual abuse first occurred for males and females and the types of sexual abuse experienced by children and youth are summarized in this chapter.

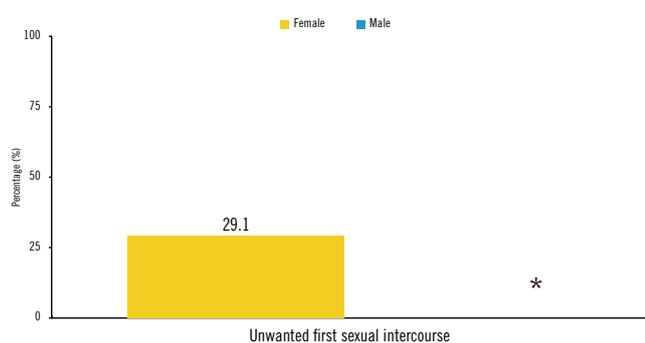
4.1.1 Sexual abuse before the age of 18 among youth aged 18-24

Females (24 percent) were significantly more likely than males (10 percent) to experience sexual abuse during childhood. The most reported type of sexual abuse experienced by both females and males in childhood was unwanted attempted sex (17 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Females were significantly more likely than males to experience unwanted sexual touching (12 percent, versus 5 percent). Over 4 percent of females had experienced physically forced sex before age 18, while the numbers of males who experienced physically forced sex was too low to be reported. For pressured sex, there were too few cases (for both females and males) to produce reliable statistical estimates (Figure 4.1; Appendix B, Table 4.1.1).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 4.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing types of sexual abuse prior to age 18



*Unstable estimate

Figure 4.2 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

Of 18-24 year olds reporting sexual violence, 76% of females and 69% of males had experienced two or more incidents of abuse prior to age 18 (i.e. they experienced more than one event of the same type of sexual abuse, experienced more than one type of sexual abuse, or both, Appendix B, Table 4.1.1.1). Of the females who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, 29 percent indicated that their first experience of sexual intercourse was unwanted. The number of Rwandan males who indicated that their first sexual intercourse experience was unwanted was too low to be reported (Figure 4.2; Appendix B, Table 4.2.1).

Females and males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse during childhood were significantly more likely to experience their first incident of sexual abuse at age 16-17 than at any other age (65 percent of females and 58 percent of males). More than one in five females (21 percent) experienced their first incident of sexual abuse between the ages of 14 and 15, while too few males reported this incident in this age group to calculate a reliable estimate. Thirteen percent of females and 28 percent of males had experienced their first incident of sexual abuse before the age of 13 (Figure 4.3; Appendix B, Table 4.12.1).

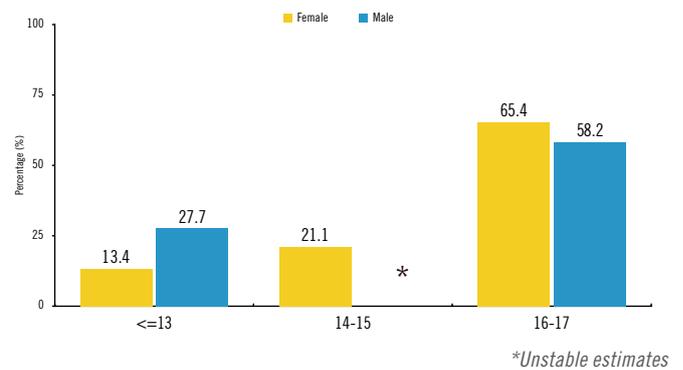


Figure 4.3 Percentage of 18-24 year old males and females who experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, by sex and age of first experience

4.1.2 Sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey: children aged 13-17

Examining experiences of sexual abuse in the year before the survey among children aged 13-17 contributes to our understanding of current patterns and contexts of violence during childhood in Rwanda.

Females aged 13-17 had experienced significantly higher rates of sexual abuse in the past 12 months than males (12 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Unwanted sexual touching (7 percent and 3 percent for females and males, respectively) and unwanted attempted sex (7 percent and 3 percent for females and males, respectively) were similarly prevalent forms of sexual abuse. Physically forced and pressured sex for both females and males provided unstable estimates, which were not reported (Figure 4.4; Appendix B, Table 4.1.2).

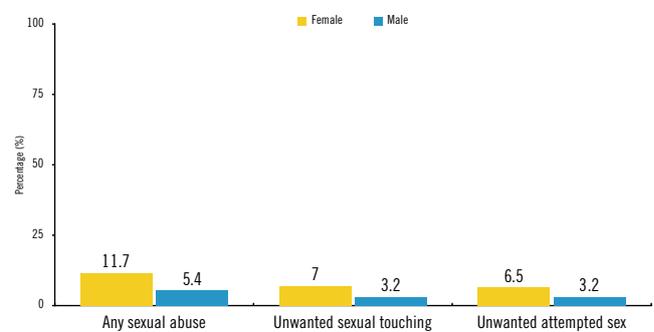


Figure 4.4 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse and types of sexual abuse in the past 12 months

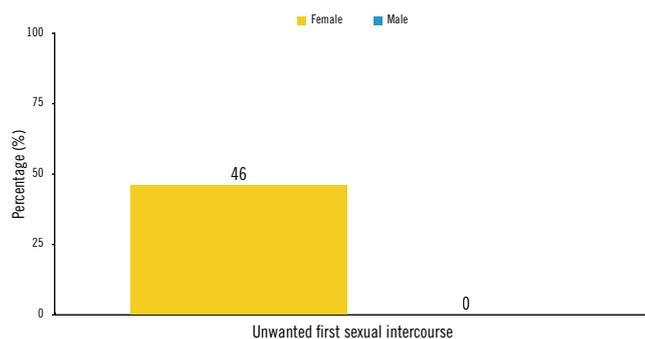


Figure 4.5 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years whose first sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those who had ever had sexual intercourse

For females aged 13-17 who had experienced any type of sexual abuse in the past 12 months, the age at first sexual incident is evenly distributed across the three age categories: less than 13, 14-15, and 16-17 (Appendix B, Table 4.12.2). For males in the same age-group who had any type of sexual abuse in the past 12 months, the first sexual abuse occurs in the younger two age categories, and there is insufficient data for the 16-17 years age-group.

For those aged 13-17 who experienced sexual abuse in the past year, 46 per cent of females indicated that their first sexual intercourse was unwanted (Figure 4.5; Appendix B, Table 4.2.2). No males aged 13-17 reported that their first experience of sexual intercourse was unwanted.

4.1.3 Sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey: youth aged 19-24

Nineteen percent of young females and 11 percent of young males had experienced some form of sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey; this difference is statistically significant. Sixteen percent of females and 7 percent of males experienced unwanted sexual touching and 11 percent of females and 7 percent of males experienced unwanted attempted sex (Figure 4.6; Appendix B, Table 4.1.3).

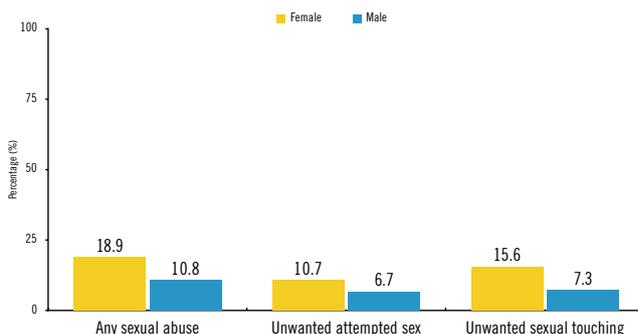


Figure 4.6 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse and types of sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

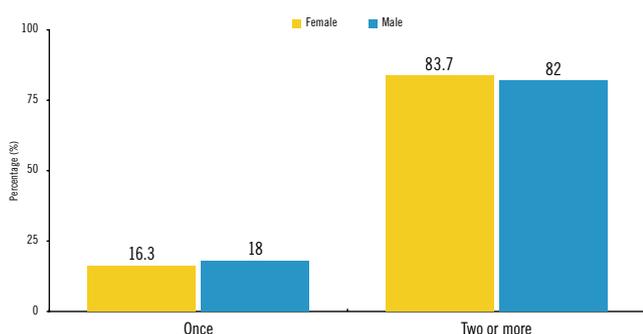


Figure 4.7 Percentage of distribution of females and males aged 19-24 years who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey by the number of incidents of sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

Rwandan youth aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have experienced multiple incidents of sexual abuse than a single incident, with 82 percent of males and 84 percent of females experiencing multiple incidents (Figure 4.7; Appendix B, Table 4.11.3).

4.2 Sexual exploitation

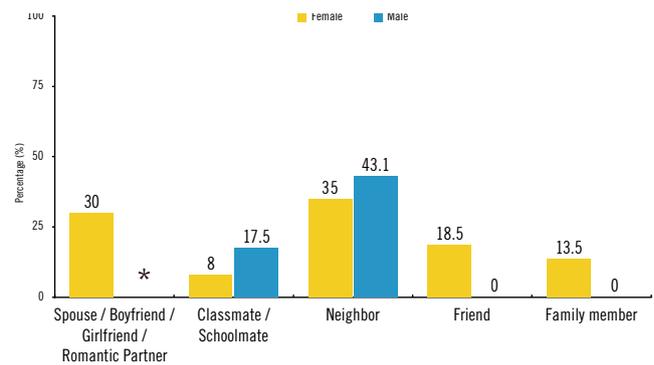
The survey defined sexual exploitation as receiving money or goods (in the form of food, gifts or other favours) in exchange for sex. There was insufficient data on sexual exploitation among children and youth to report.

4.3 Perpetrators of sexual abuse

National prevalence estimates by perpetrator type are presented for the first reported incident of sexual abuse among those aged 18-24 who had experienced at least one type of sexual abuse (unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex or physically forced sex) before the age of 18. Similarly, national prevalence estimates by perpetrator type are presented for the most recent incident of sexual abuse among children aged 13-17 and youth aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey. Age differences between victims and perpetrators, sex of perpetrator and prevalence of multiple perpetrators are highlighted.

4.3.1 Perpetrators of sexual abuse prior to age 18: 18-24 year olds

Figure 4.8 presents data for types of sexual abuse perpetrators against youth aged 18-24 who had experienced any sexual abuse before the age of 18. The perpetrator most often reported by females was a neighbour (35 percent) followed by spouse/ boyfriend/ girlfriend or other romantic partner (30 percent), then friend (19 percent), family member (14 percent), and classmate (8 percent). For males, the perpetrators were neighbours (43 percent) and classmates (18 percent); other perpetrator categories are not reported, as there were too few cases to produce reliable estimates (Figure 4.8; Appendix B, Table 4.4.1).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 4.8 Percentage of females and males who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds

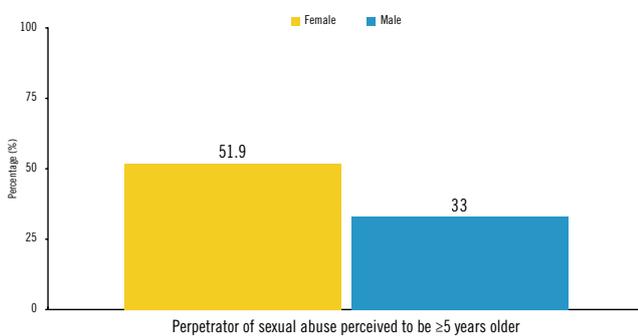


Figure 4.9 Percentage of perpetrators perceived to be at least five years older, by males and females aged 18-24 years who experienced a first incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18

For females, about half (52 percent) of the perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse were at least five years older than the victim. For males, about a third (33 percent) of the perpetrators were at least five years older (Figure 4.9; Appendix B, Table 4.5.1). The sex of the perpetrator of the first incident of sexual abuse is largely the opposite sex from the victim: females mostly indicated male perpetrators (97 percent) and males reported female perpetrators (66 percent; Appendix B, Table 4.6.1).

4.3.2 Perpetrators of sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey: children aged 13-17

Both females (46 percent) and males (57 percent) most often reported neighbours as perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual abuse, followed by romantic partners for females (21 percent; Appendix B, Table 4.4.2).

Females aged 13-17 who had experienced sexual abuse in the last 12 months indicated that 60 percent of the perpetrators were at least five years older than them. For 28 percent of males in the same age bracket, the perpetrators were at least five years older than their victims (Appendix B, Table 4.5.2). The sex of the perpetrator of the most recent incident of sexual abuse is similar to the lifetime prevalence rates described above. Males represented 99 percent of perpetrators against females, while female perpetrators accounted for 86 percent of the incidents of sexual abuse against male victims (Appendix B, Table 4.6.2).

4.3.3 Perpetrators of sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey: youth aged 19-24

Almost all (96 percent) of the perpetrators of the most recent sexual abuse against females aged 19-24 were males. Females represented 73 percent of the perpetrators of sexual abuse against male victims (Appendix B, Table 4.6.3).

4.4 Location where sexual abuse occurred



To better understand the context of sexual abuse, respondents were asked about the location of the first reported incident by sub-type of sexual abuse (unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex or physically forced sex). Some females and males experienced multiple sub-types of sexual abuse, which may have occurred at different locations. Prevalence estimates of the location of incidents of all sub-types of sexual abuse are presented below for all three age groups: those aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18; children aged 13-17 who had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey; and youth aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey.

4.4.1 Location where first incident of sexual abuse occurred: 18-24 year olds prior to age 18

Females aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18 were more likely to report the road and street (36 percent) as the location of first incident of sexual abuse than any other location; followed by in her own home (28 percent), in perpetrator's home (19 percent), in someone else's home (11 percent) and at school (10 percent). For males, only two locations have sufficient data to report: in the perpetrator's home and in his own home (both 24 percent, Figure 4.10; Appendix B, Table 4.7.1).

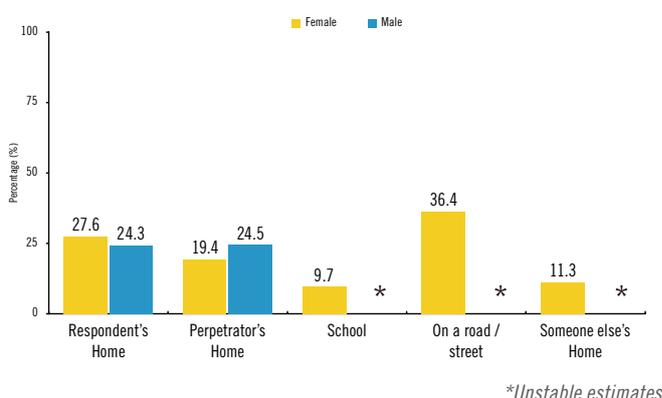


Figure 4.10 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 by location of first incident of sexual abuse among

4.4.2 Location where most recent incident of sexual abuse occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey: children aged 13-17

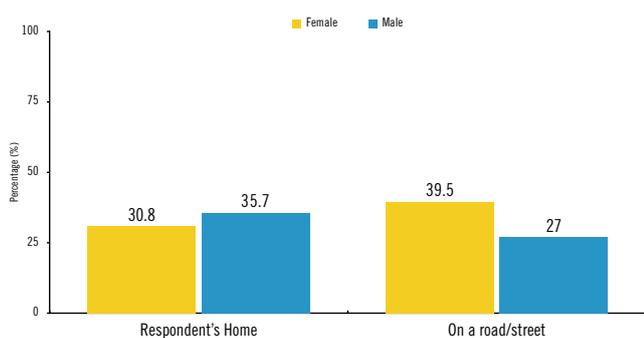


Figure 4.11 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months by location of most recent incident of sexual abus

Among females aged 13-17, the first location reported was on the road (40 percent), followed by in the respondent's home (31 percent). Among males in the same age bracket, the most commonly reported location was in the respondent's home (36 percent), followed by on a road/street (27 percent). There were no statistical differences across locations between females and males (Figure 4.11; Appendix B, Table 4.7.2).

4.4.3 Location where most recent incident of sexual abuse occurred: youth aged 19-24 in the 12 months prior to the survey

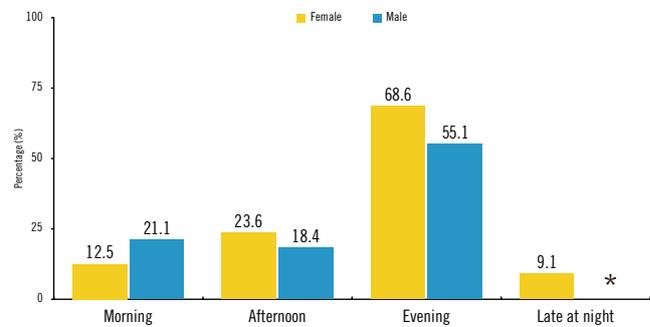
The location of sexual abuse for females aged 19-24 in the 12 months before the study follows a similar pattern to the other two age categories reported above. Road or street accounts for 42 percent of cases, followed by victim's home (32 percent). Other categories have too few cases to create reliable estimates. For males, the victim's home (27 percent), road or street (23 percent), and field or natural area (17 percent) comprise the most common areas (Appendix B, Table 4.7.3).

4.5 Time of day when the incidents of sexual abuse occurred



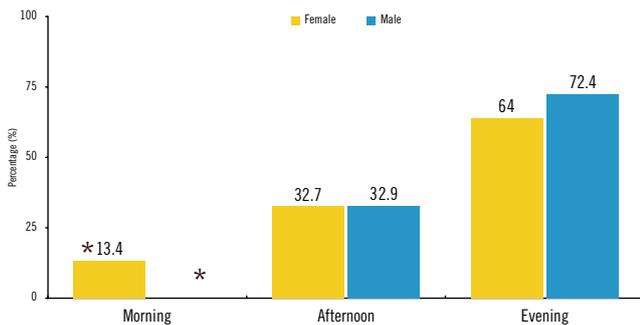
To assess how risk for sexual abuse varied by time of day, data on the time of day in which an incident of sexual abuse occurred was analyzed for all age groups (first incident for those aged 18-24; most recent incident during the 12 months prior to the survey for the 13-17 and 19-24 age groups).

Among females aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, evening was reported as the most common time of day (69 percent) for the first incident of sexual abuse; afternoon and morning were reported by 24 percent and 13 percent, respectively, and late at night by 9 percent of females aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18. Similarly, among males, evening was the most-reported time of day (55 percent); morning and afternoon were the next times reported (21 percent and 18 percent, respectively). There was insufficient data to report on late at night for males (Figure 4.12; Appendix B, Table 4.8.1).



**Unstable estimates*

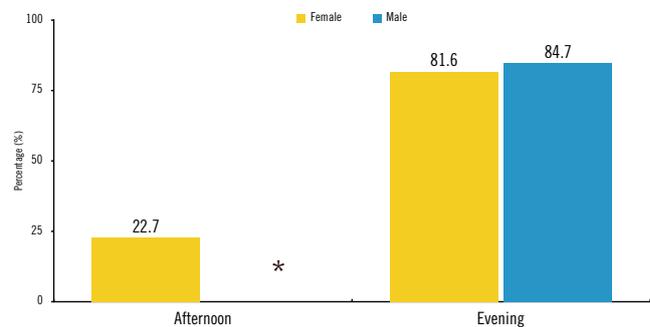
Figure 4.12 Percentage of 18-24 year old females and males who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, by time of day of first incident of sexual abuse



**Unstable estimates*

Figure 4.13 Percentage of 13-17 year old females and males who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, by time of day of most recent incident of sexual abuse

For youth aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey, 82 percent of females reported evening and 23 percent reported afternoon as the times of day when the most recent sexual abuse had happened. For males, evening was the most-reported time of day when the most recent sexual abuse had happened (85 percent).



**Unstable estimates*

Figure 4.14 Percentage of 19-24 year old females and males who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, by time of day of first incident of sexual abuse

4.6 DISCLOSURE AND SERVICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE



This section describes the reporting and service-seeking behaviour of males and females who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18. The findings presented include whether any incidents of sexual abuse were ever disclosed to anyone and whether professional services were received. The reasons why professional services were not sought or received are also highlighted.

4.6.1 Disclosure and reporting of sexual abuse among those aged 18-24 who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

Among those aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 56 percent of females and 33 percent of males had told someone about their experience of sexual abuse (Appendix B, Table 4.9.1). Females who experienced sexual abuse were more likely to tell a friend or neighbour (28 percent) or a family member or relative (20 percent) than other individuals. Males were also more likely to tell a friend or neighbour (18 percent) or a family member or friend (11 percent; Appendix B, Table 4.10.1).

Of females who had experienced sexual abuse prior to the age of 18, 35 percent knew of a place to seek help for an experience of sexual abuse, but there is insufficient data to determine those who sought and received help (Appendix B, Table 4.9.1). Among males who experienced childhood sexual abuse, 46 percent knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse, but there is insufficient data to report those who sought help.

There are insufficient data to determine how many females and males had missed school due to sexual abuse (Appendix B, Table 4.14.1).

4.6.2 Disclosure and reporting of sexual violence among children aged 13-17 who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

Among those aged 13-17 who had experienced sexual abuse in last twelve months, 63 percent of females and 34 percent of males had told someone about experience of sexual abuse (Appendix B, Table 4.9.2). Females who experienced sexual abuse most commonly told a friend or neighbor (28 percent) or a family member or relative (14 percent; Appendix B, Table 4.10.2). Males commonly told a friend or neighbour (28 percent).

Of females aged 13-17 who had experienced sexual abuse in the past twelve months, 39 percent knew of a place to seek relevant help, but there is insufficient data to determine what proportion had sought and received help (Appendix B, Table 4.9.2). Among males, 34 percent knew of a place to seek relevant help, but there is insufficient data to determine who had sought and received services.

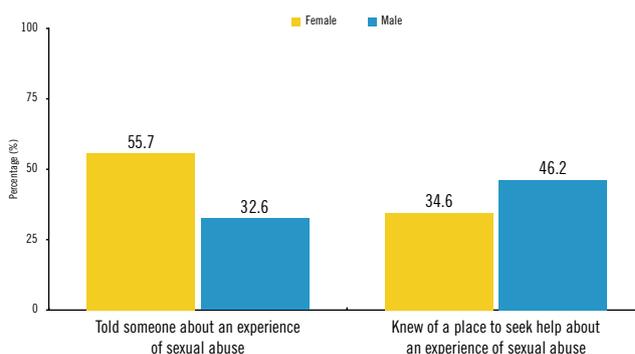


Figure 4.15 Percentage of youth aged 18-24 years who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 and knew, disclosed and used services for sexual abuse

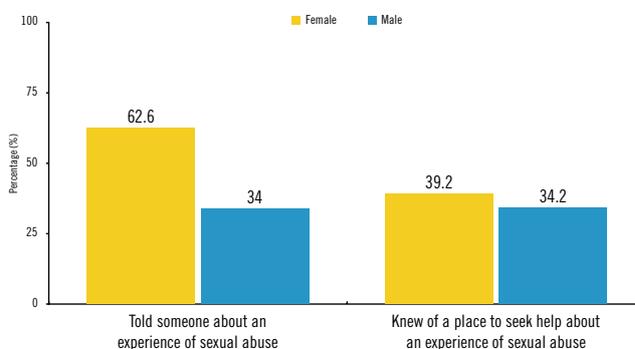
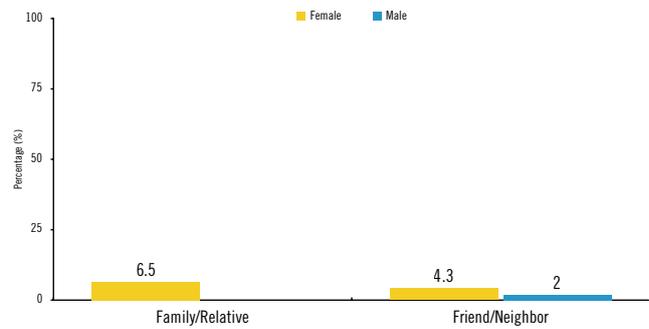


Figure 4.16 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months who reported disclosure and awareness of support services

For both males and females aged 13-17; there are insufficient data to determine how many had missed school due to sexual abuse (Appendix B, Table 4.14.1).

Figure 4.17 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed any incident of sexual abuse and who they told (among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months)



4.6.3 Disclosure and reporting of sexual violence among 19-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

Among youth aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in last 12 months, 58 percent of females and 45 percent of males had told someone about the experience. Fifty-two percent of females and 51 percent of males aged 19-24 knew where to seek help for an experience of sexual abuse, but there is insufficient data to determine how many of them sought and received help (Appendix B, Table 4.9.3). There are insufficient data to determine how many missed school due to sexual abuse.

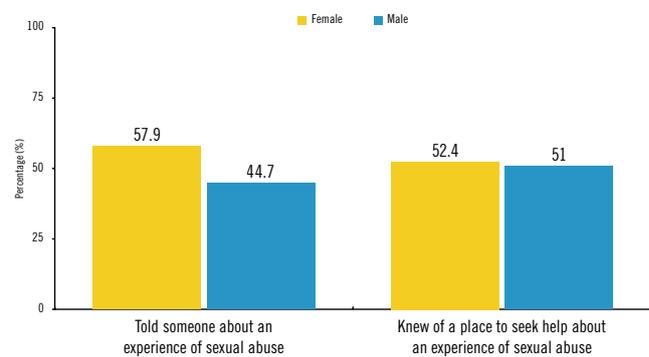


Figure 4.18 Percentage of respondents aged 19-24 who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months who reported disclosure and awareness of support services

4.7 BARRIERS TO SEEKING SERVICES FOR INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

Barriers to service-seeking mentioned by children and youth fell into three general categories: individual, relationship and structural. Individual-level barriers were: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services/ felt it was my fault. Relationship-level barriers were: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned. Structural-level barriers were: could not afford services / could not afford transport or services too far. For all three age categories, the majority of victims indicated individual-level barriers (over 90 percent for females and over 85 percent for males) as the main reason for not seeking services after sexual abuse (see Appendix B, Tables 4.16.1, 4.16.2, and 4.16.3).

SECTION 5

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS AND SERVICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR

This section describes the prevalence and current patterns of children's experience of, and exposure to, physical violence. Data on perpetrators and children's knowledge of services and help-seeking behaviour is also presented. The survey defined physical violence as including punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using (or threatening to use) a gun, knife or other weapon.

Highlights - physical violence in childhood

- 37 percent of females and 60% of males aged 18-24 had experienced physical violence before the age of 18.
- Females aged 18-24 had first experienced physical violence at young ages – 11% of them while younger than five, 38% aged 6-11, and 51% of them when aged 12-17.
- For males aged 18-24, 12% experienced first physical violence at age 5 or younger, 52% experienced their first incident of physical violence between ages 6-11, and 36% at ages 12-17.
- 13 percent of females and 23% of males aged 18-24 who had experienced physical violence in childhood had missed one or more days of school as a result. Twenty-seven percent of female respondents and 42% of male respondents aged 13-17 had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- 87 percent of females and 95% of males aged 13-17 who had experienced physical violence had experienced multiple incidents.
- 28 percent of females and 45% of males aged 18-24 who had experienced physical violence prior to age 18, reported first physical violence was perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives.

Highlights - physical violence among youth (aged 19-24)

- Nine percent of females and 13% of males had experienced physical abuse in the past 12 months.
- Seventy-eight percent of females and 87% of males reported multiple incidents in the past 12 months. Twenty-seven percent of males had experienced physical injury as a result of the most recent incident of physical violence.
- Sixty-nine percent of females had told someone about an experience of physical violence and 53% knew where to seek help.
- Seventy-six percent of males had told someone about an experience of physical violence and 69% knew where to seek help.

5.1 Experience of physical violence

Prevalence of physical violence before the age of 18, including data on perpetrators, is presented below. The age distribution and proportions of males and females experiencing multiple incidents of physical violence are also highlighted.

5.1.1 Physical violence: respondents aged 18-24 before the age of 18

For females and males aged 18-24, 37 percent of females and 60 percent of males reported experiencing physical violence before the age of 18 (Appendix B, Table 5.1.1).

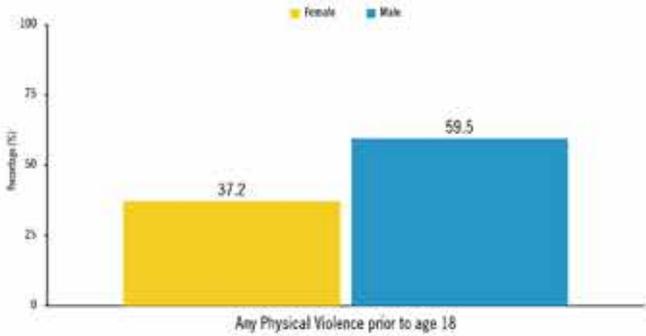


Figure 5.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18

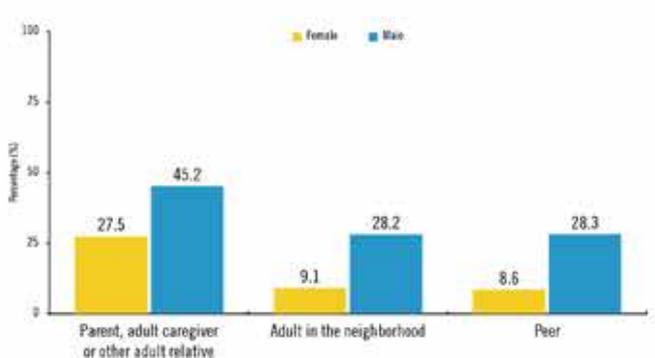


Figure 5.2 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner, parent or adult relative, or adult in the neighbourhood or peer prior to age 18

Among male youth aged 18-24 for physical violence prior to age 18, the category of perpetrators most frequently reported was parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative (45 percent), followed by peer (28 percent) and community member (28 percent). For females in the same age group, the most frequently reported perpetrators were parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives (28 percent), followed by community member (9 percent) and peer (9 percent). There was insufficient data (for both females and males) to assess physical violence by intimate partners (Appendix B, Table 5.2.1).

18 percent of females and 10 percent of males who had experienced physical violence in childhood had suffered only one incident. More than 82 percent of females and 90 percent of males had experienced multiple incidents of physical violence (Appendix B, Table 5.10.1).

Among females who experienced childhood physical violence, half (51 percent) had first experienced physical violence in childhood between the ages of 12 and 17; 38 percent reported first physical violence at ages 6-11, and 11 percent at five years and younger. For males, the first incident of physical violence was experienced more at ages 6-11 (52 percent) than while five years or younger (12 percent) or aged 12-17 (36 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.11.1).

These data indicate that, in Rwanda, girls are more likely to suffer their first incident of physical violence in their teenage years, while boys' experiences of physical violence start at younger ages.

5.1.2 Physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey: children aged 13-17

Twenty-seven percent of females and 42 percent of males in this age group reported experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 5.1.2).

Among males aged 13-17, 24 percent experienced physical violence by a community member, 22 percent experience physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative, and 17 percent experienced physical violence by a peer. For females in the same age group, 12 percent experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative, 11 percent experienced physical violence by a peer, and 7 percent experienced physical violence by a community member. There was insufficient data (for both females and males) to assess physical violence by an intimate partner (Appendix B, Table 5.2.2).

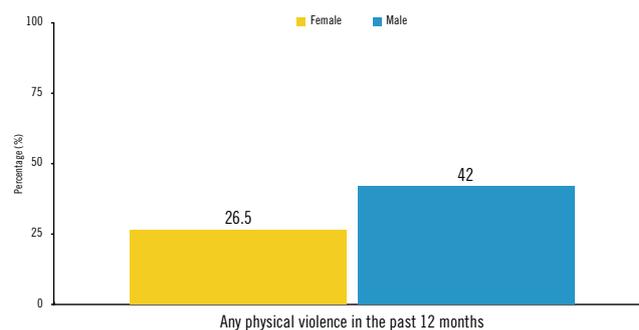


Figure 5.3 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

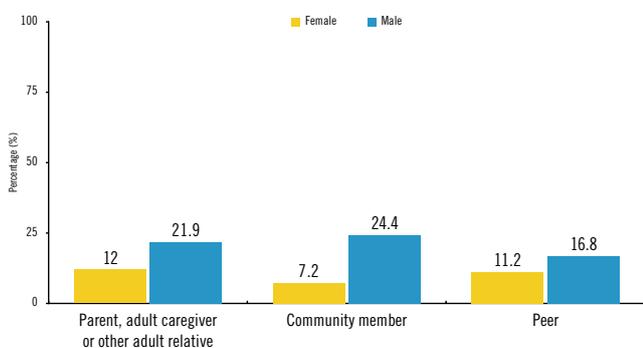


Figure 5.4 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner, parent or adult relative, adult in the neighbourhood or peer in the past 12 months

Additionally, among those aged 13-17 who had experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months, 87 percent of females and 95 percent of males reported multiple incidents (Appendix B, Table 5.10.2). In this age group, 59 percent of females had first experienced physical violence while aged 12-17 (Appendix B, Table 5.11.2). Thirty-four percent of females reported having the first experience of physical violence while aged 6-11. For males, first incidents of physical violence were most commonly experienced between ages 6-11 (62 percent), followed by ages 12-17 (27 percent) and ages five years or younger (12 percent).

5.1.3 Physical violence suffered by 19-24 year olds in the 12 months prior to the survey

In this age-group, 9 percent of females and 13 percent of males reported experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months (Appendix B, Table 5.1.3).

Among males aged 19-24 years, 9 percent experience physical violence by a peer, 3 percent experience physical violence by a community member and 2 percent experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative. For females in the same age group, 5 percent experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. There was insufficient data to assess physical violence by intimate partner for males or other perpetrators for females (Appendix B, Table 5.2.3).

Additionally, among those aged 19-24 who had experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, 78 percent of females and 87 percent of males reported multiple incidents (Appendix B, Table 5.10.3).

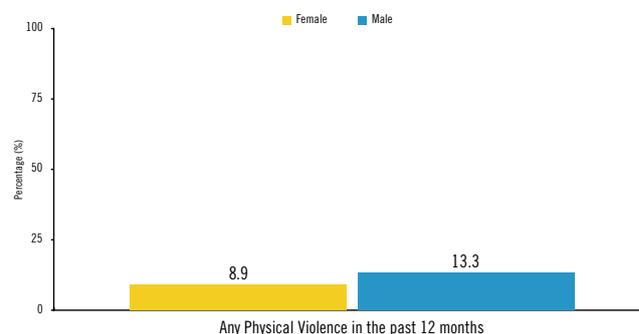


Figure 5.5 Percentage of females and males aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months

5.2 Physical injury as a result of physical violence



Among male victims of physical violence prior to age 18, 19 percent had experienced physical injury as a result of the violence. Seven percent of females in the same age were similarly injured before the age of 18 (Appendix B, Table 5.3.1).

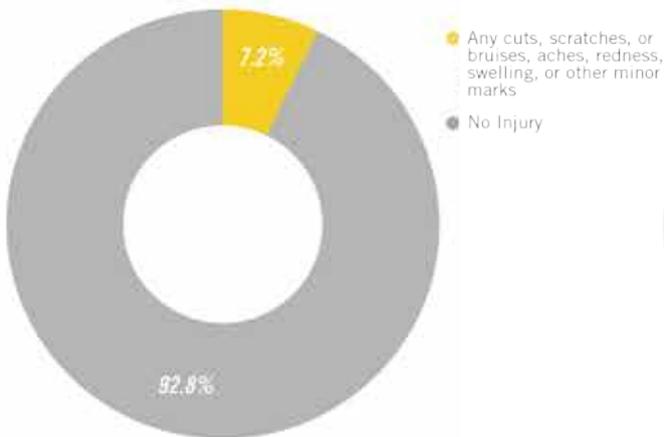


Figure 5.6 Percentage of females aged 18-24 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence prior to age 18

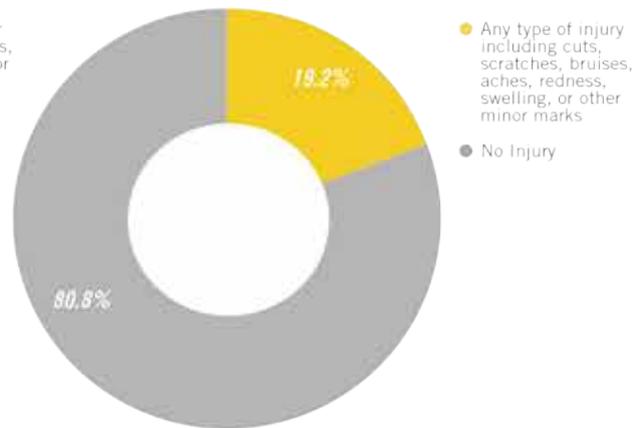


Figure 5.7 Percentage of males aged 18-24 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence prior to age 18

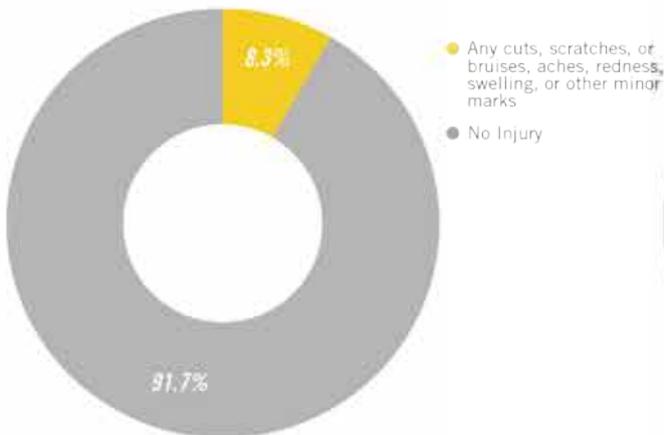


Figure 5.8 Percentage of females aged 13-17 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence in the last 12 months

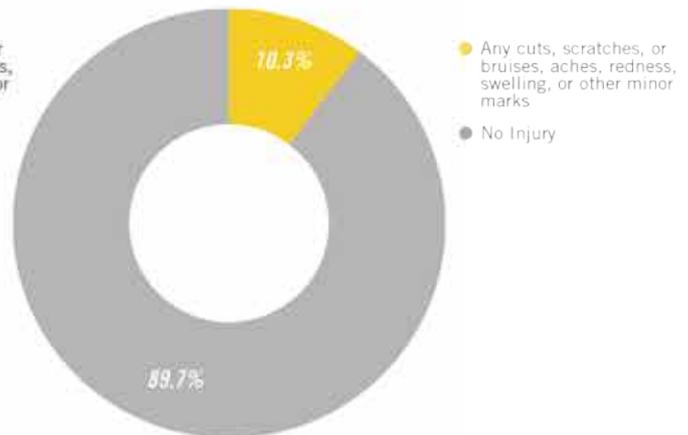


Figure 5.9 Percentage of males aged 13-17 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence in the last 12 months

Among those aged 13-17 who were victims of physical violence in the past 12 months, 8 percent of females and 11 percent of males had experienced physical injury as a result of physical violence (Appendix B, Table 5.3.2). Both females and males suffered cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling or other minor marks.

Among those aged 19-24 who were victims of physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 27 percent of males had experienced physical injury as a result of physical violence (Appendix B, Table 5.4.3). The percentage for females was too low to be reported. The majority of the injuries were cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling or other minor marks.

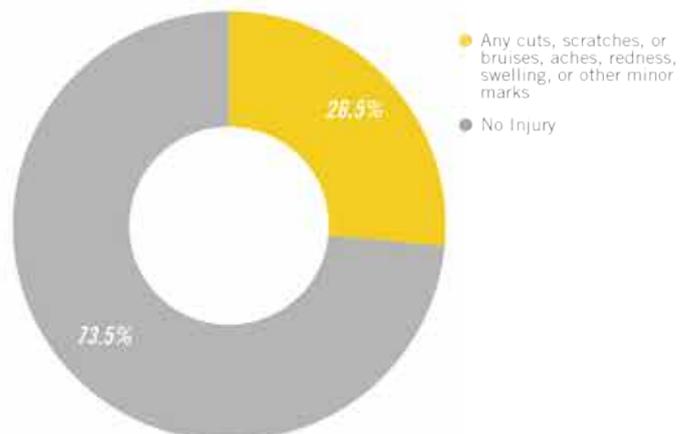


Figure 5.10 Percentage of males aged 19-24 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence in the last 12 months

5.3 Perpetrators of physical violence



This section analyzes the relationships between perpetrators and victims of physical violence. For those aged 18-24, we report the perpetrators of the first incident of violence. For those aged 13-17 year olds, we report the perpetrators of the most recent incident of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Data presented in this section provide more detail about the perpetrator categories presented in Figures 5.2 and 5.4: intimate partners; parents, adult caregivers, or others adult relatives; adults in the community; and peers. Each of the subsections takes the overall prevalence rates in Figures 5.2 and 5.4 above and provides further information on types within the categories.

5.3.1 Perpetrators of physical violence: 18-24 year olds prior to age 18

In section 5.1.1 four general perpetrator categories were presented: (1) parent, adult care giver or adult relative; (2) adults in the community; and, (3) peer. In this section, the types of perpetrators in each large category are further examined. Please refer to figure 5.2 for the percentage of types of perpetrators for first experience of physical violence.

5.3.1.1 Parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative

For victims of physical violence prior to age 18, 28 percent of females and 45 percent of males reported first physical violence was perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives (Figure 5.2). In this category, females most often identified their mother (33 percent) as the perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, followed by father (23 percent), siblings (19 percent) and uncle/aunt (11 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.6.2). Males reported father (47 percent), followed by mother (35 percent), uncle/aunt (5 percent) and siblings (5 percent). Among those who had experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, 91 percent of females and 93 percent of males reported that the perpetrator lived in the same household (Appendix B, Table 5.13.1).

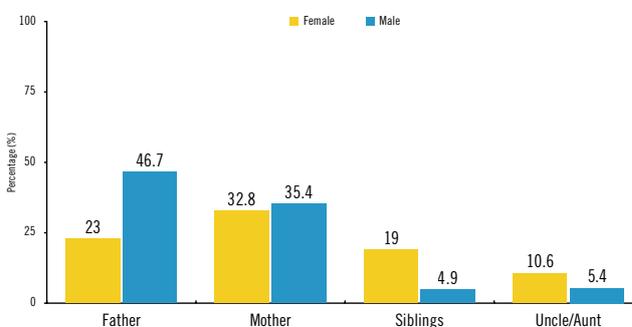


Figure 5.11 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported first physical violence by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to the age of 18, by relationship to victim

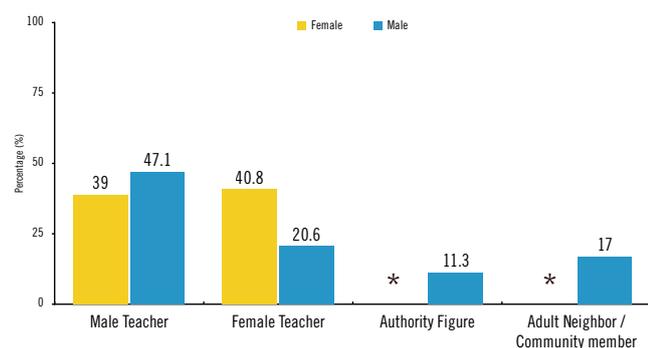


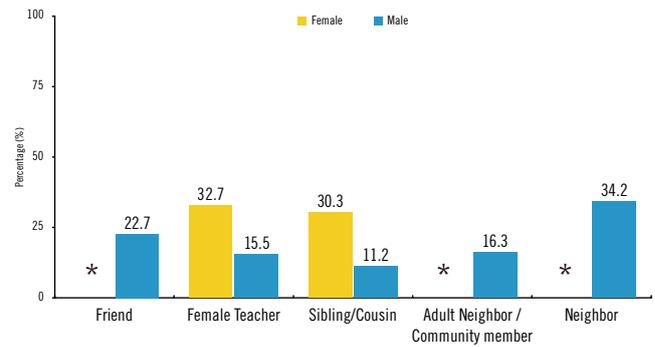
Figure 5.12 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported first physical violence by adults living in the community prior to the age of 18, by relationship to victim

5.3.1.2 Adults in the community

For victims of physical violence prior to age 18, 9 percent of females and 28 percent of males reported first physical violence was perpetrated by adults in the community (Figure 5.2). Within this category, females most often reported female (41 percent) or male teachers (39 percent) as the most common perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence by an adult in the community. For males, male teachers were most commonly reported as the perpetrators of the first incident of physical violence by an adult in the community (47 percent), followed by female teachers (21 percent), neighbours (17 percent) and authority figures (11 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.6.3).

5.3.1.3 Peers

For victims of physical violence prior to age 18, 8.6 percent of females and 28 percent of males reported first physical violence was perpetrated by peers (Figure 5.2). Females were most likely to identify classmates or schoolmates as perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence by a peer (33 percent), followed by a cousin or sibling (30 percent). Males most often identified a neighbour as the perpetrator of the first incident (34 percent), followed by a friend (23 percent), classmate or schoolmate (16 percent) or cousin or sibling (11 percent). Males who had experienced physical violence by other peers accounted for 16 % of physical violence by a peer. Females were significantly more likely than males to identify cousins or siblings as the perpetrator of first incident of childhood physical violence by a peer (Figure 5.13 and Appendix B, Table 5.6.1).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 5.13 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported first physical violence by a peer prior to the age of 18, by relationship to victim

5.3.1.4 Intimate partner

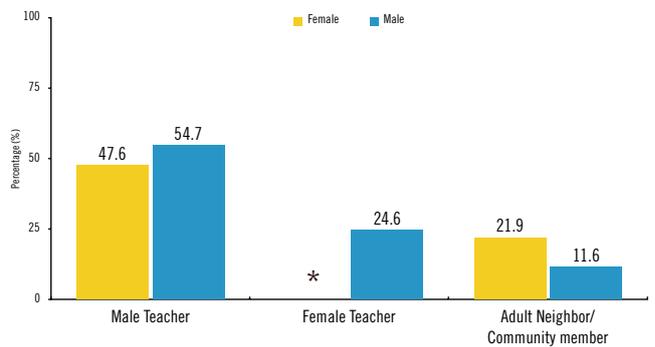
There was insufficient data to report on experiences of intimate partner violence (Appendix B).

5.3.2 Perpetrators of physical violence: 13-17-year-old in the 12 months prior to the survey

In section 5.1.1 three perpetrator categories were presented: (1) parent, adult care giver or adult relative; (2) adults in the community; and, (3) peer. In this section, the types of perpetrators in each large category are further examined. Please refer to figure 5.4 for the percentage of types of perpetrators for first experience of physical violence.

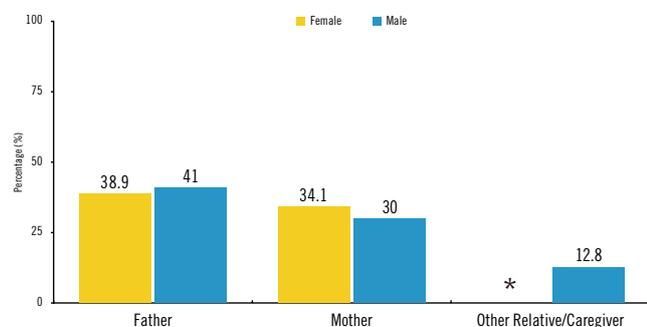
5.3.2.1 Parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative

Among females and males who reported physical violence in the past 12 months, 12 percent of females and 22 percent of males reported the most recent incident was perpetrated by a parent, adult care giver or other adult relative (Figure 5.4). Among females, mothers were the most-reported perpetrators in the overall category (33 percent), followed by fathers (23 percent), siblings (19 percent) and uncles/aunts (11 percent). For males, fathers are the most-reported perpetrators (47 percent), followed by mothers (35 percent), uncles/aunts (5 percent), and siblings (5 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.6.2).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 5.14 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence in the past 12 months by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative, by perpetrator of most recent incident



*Unstable estimates

Figure 5.15 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence by adults in the neighbourhood in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

5.3.2.2 Adults in the community

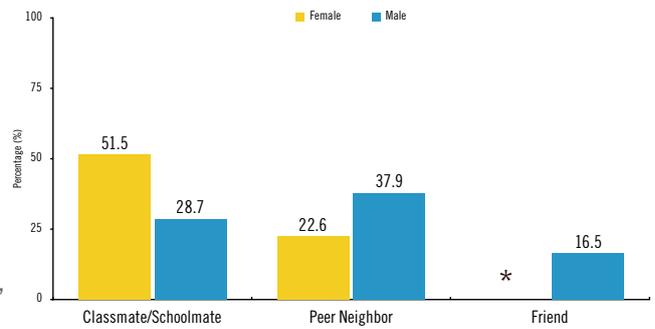
For 13-17 year olds, who were victims of physical violence in the past 12 months, 7 percent of females and 24 percent of males reported the most recent incident of physical violence was perpetrated by adults in the community (Figure 5.4). Within this category of perpetrators, females most often reported male teachers followed by neighbours as the perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence (48 percent and 22 percent, respectively). Males most commonly reported that the perpetrator of the most recent incident was a male teacher (55 percent), followed by a female teacher (25 percent), or a neighbour (12 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.6.5).

5.3.2.3 Peers

Among females aged 13-17 who reported any physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, a classmate or schoolmate was most frequently identified as the peer perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence (52 percent), followed by neighbour (23 percent). Males reported peer neighbours and classmates as the most common perpetrators of the first incident of physical violence by a peer (38 percent and 29 percent, respectively), followed by friend (17 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.6.4).

5.3.2.4 Intimate partner

There were insufficient data to report on the perpetrators of intimate partner violence.



*Unstable estimates

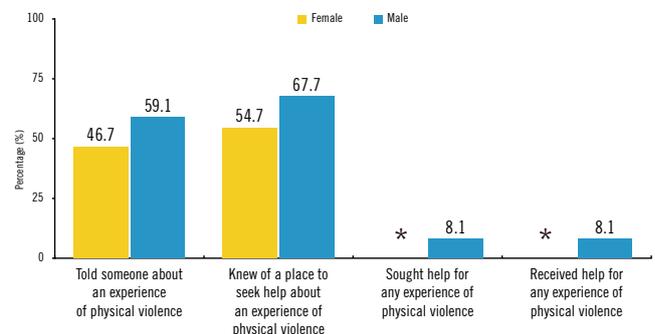
Figure 5.16 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

5.4 Disclosure and service-seeking behaviour of children who experienced physical violence

The main objective of this section is to describe the reporting and service-seeking behaviour of females and males who had experienced at least one incident of physical violence before the age of 18. This section describes whether any incidents of physical violence were ever disclosed to anyone and whether professional services were sought and received. Reasons why professional services were not received are also highlighted.

5.4.1 Disclosure and service-seeking behaviour among those aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence prior to age 18.

Among females in this category, 47 percent had told someone about an experience of physical violence and 55 percent knew of a place to seek help, but there is insufficient data about those who sought and/or received help. Among males, 59 percent had told someone about an experience of physical violence, 68 percent knew where to seek help, and 8 percent both sought and received help for such an experience (Appendix B, Table 5.7.1). Among females and males who missed school due to physical violence, 52 percent and 49 percent respectively reported abandoning school (Appendix B, Table 5.8.2).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 5.17 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who disclosed, reported service awareness/use and missed school among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18

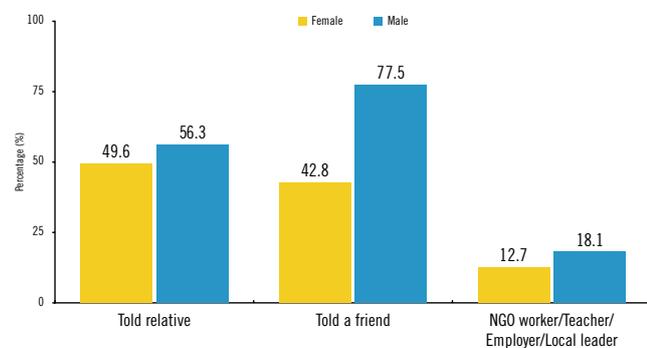


Figure 5.18 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who disclosed any incident of physical violence and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18

Among those aged 18-24 with a history of physical violence in childhood, females who had told someone about their experience most often reported telling a relative (50 percent), followed by a friend or neighbor (43 percent) and then service-providers and authority figures (13 percent) came last. Males most often told a friend (78 percent), followed by a relative (56 percent) and lastly service-providers and authority figures (18 percent). Disclosure to relatives and friends was significantly higher (for both females and males) than disclosure to service-providers, authority figures or anyone else (Figure 5.18 and Appendix B, Table 5.9.1).

Among those who received help after experiences of physical violence, males (76 percent) and females (87 percent), were significantly more likely to receive help from a local leader compared to any other service-provider (Appendix B, Table 5.14.4).

5.4.2 Disclosure and service-seeking behaviour following physical violence among those aged 13-17 who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this group, 62 percent told someone about an experience of physical violence and 30 percent knew where to seek help, but there is insufficient data about those who sought and/or received help. Among males, 59 percent told someone about their experience and 49 percent knew where to seek help, but there is insufficient data on those who sought and/or received help. (Appendix B, Table 5.7.2). There is insufficient data for both females and males on those who abandoned school due to physical violence. (Appendix B, Table 5.8.2).

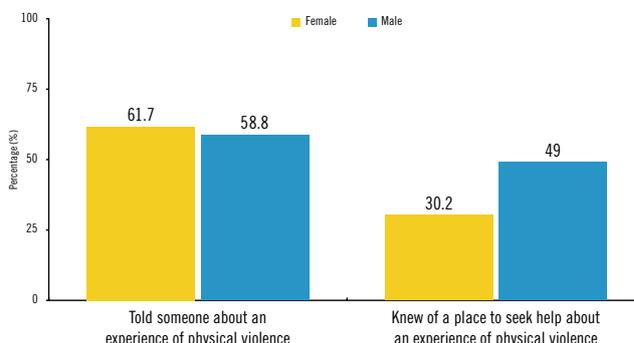
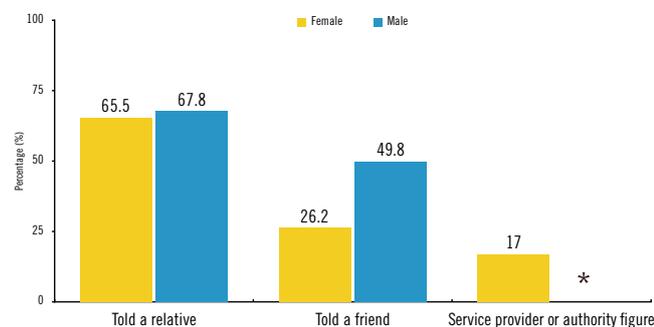


Figure 5.19 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who disclosed, reported service awareness/use among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months



*Unstable estimates

Figure 5.20 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

Among those who had disclosed the experience to someone, females most often reported telling a relative (66 percent), followed by a friend (26 percent), and a service-provider or authority figure (17 percent). Males most often told a relative (68 percent), followed by a friend (50 percent) – there is insufficient data to report figures for service-provider or authority figure category (Figure 5.20 and Appendix B Table 5.9.2).

5.4.3 Disclosure and service-seeking behaviour following physical violence among those aged 19-24 who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this group, 69 percent had told someone about an experience of violence and 53 percent knew a place to seek help, but there is insufficient data on those who sought and/or received help. Among males, 76 percent told someone and 69 percent knew of a place to seek help, but again there is insufficient data on those who actually sought and/or received help (Appendix B, Table 5.7.3).

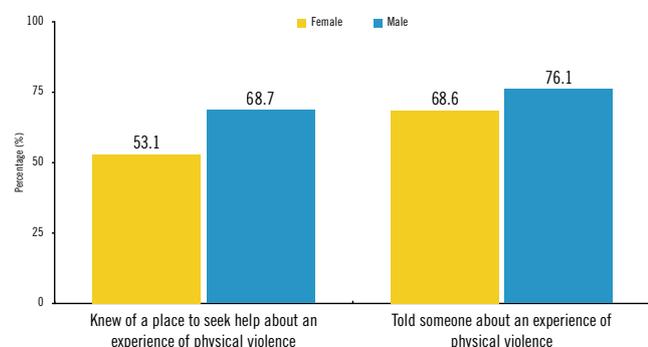


Figure 5.21 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 who reported service awareness and disclosure, among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

5.4.4 Service-seeking behaviour following physical violence among those aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence prior to age 18

When asked why they had not sought services after an incident of physical violence, males were significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers such as embarrassment or fear of getting into trouble than any other reason (92 percent and 89 percent, respectively). For males, relationship-level barriers (such as dependence on the perpetrator) accounted for just 7 percent of the reasons for not seeking services, while there is insufficient data to report on females for this category. There is insufficient data for both females and males for structural-level barriers (such as not being able to access or afford the services; Appendix B, Table 5.16.1).

Males most often reported that they thought the violence was their fault (46 percent), followed by did not think physical violence was a problem (23 percent); not needing or wanting services (12 percent); or being afraid of getting in trouble (7 percent; Appendix B, Table 5.15.1).

SECTION 6

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD – PREVALENCE AND PERPETRATORS

This section describes the national prevalence and current patterns of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers and other adult relatives against children in Rwanda.

Highlights - emotional violence in childhood

- Twelve percent of females and 17 percent of males aged 18-24 had experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative before the age of 18. Among them, 97 percent of both females and males had experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence.
- Fifty-five percent of females and 61 percent of males aged 18-24 who had experienced emotional violence before the age of 18 had experienced the first incident when aged 12-17.
- Forty-nine percent of females and 62 percent of males aged 13-17 who had experienced emotional violence had experienced the first incident when aged 12-17.
- Eight percent of females and 13 percent of males aged 13-17 reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Among them, 100% of females and 96 percent of males had experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence.

Highlights - emotional violence among youth (aged 19-24)

- Nine percent of females and 11 percent of males aged 19-24 had experienced emotional violence by a parent or caregiver in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- Among them, 97 percent of females and 98 percent of males had experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence.

6.1 Emotional violence



The prevalence of emotional violence, the age at which it was first experienced and experience of multiple incidents of emotional violence are presented below.

6.1.1 Emotional violence: experienced by those aged 18-24 prior to age 18

In this age group, 12 percent of females and 17 percent of males had experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative during childhood (Appendix B, Table 6.1.1). Of those who had experienced any emotional violence during childhood, 97 percent of both females and males had experienced multiple incidents (Appendix B, table 6.3.1).

For females aged 18-24 who had experienced emotional violence before the age of 18, the first incident was most reported to be when aged 12-17 (55 percent), followed by 6-11 years (43 percent). For males, the first incident was most-reported to occur when aged 12-17 (61 percent) followed by 6-11 years (34 percent). Too few males and females reported experiencing emotional violence prior to age 5 to report (Appendix B, Table 6.4.1).

6.1.2 Emotional violence: experienced by those aged 13-17 in the past 12 months

In this age group, 8 percent of females and 13 percent of males had experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 6.1.2). Of these, 100 percent of the females and 96 percent of the males had experienced more than one incident of emotional violence (Appendix B, Table 6.3.2).

Among those aged 13-17 who had experienced any emotional violence, the most frequently reported age of experiencing the first incident of such violence (for both females and males) was aged 12-17 (49 percent and 62 percent respectively). Forty-three percent of females and 36 percent of males experienced their first incident of emotional violence when aged 6-11. Too few males and females reported experiencing emotional violence prior to age 5 to report (Figure 6.1 and Appendix B, Table 6.4.2).

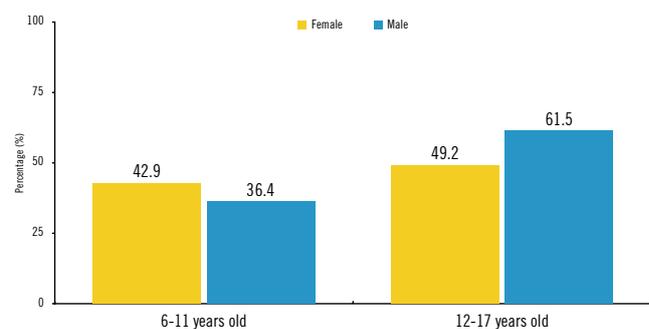


Figure 6.1 Distribution of males and females aged 13-17 by age at which they experienced the first incident of emotional violence

6.1.3 Emotional violence: experienced by those aged 19-24 in the past 12 months

In this age group, 9 percent of females and 11 percent of males had experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 6.1.3). Of these, 97 percent of females and 98 percent of males reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence (Appendix B, Table 6.3.3).

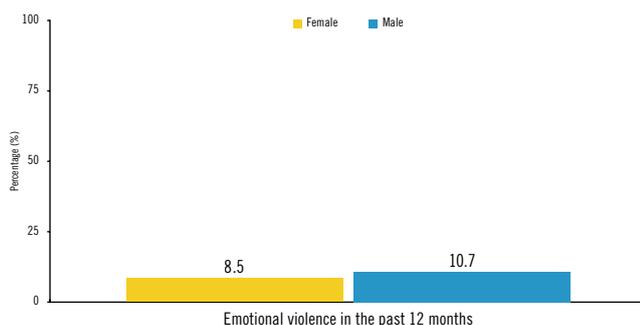


Figure 6.2 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative in the past 12 months prior to the survey

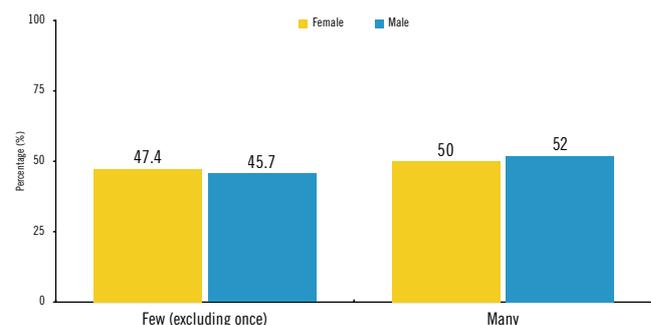


Figure 6.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 who experienced few or many incidents of emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

6.2 Perpetrators of emotional violence



Data were analyzed for those aged 18-24 who had experienced emotional violence before the age of 18, and for those aged 13-17 and aged 19- 24 who had experienced emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, to examine the specific relationship with perpetrators.

6.2.1 Perpetrators of emotional violence: against 18-24 year olds, before the age of 18

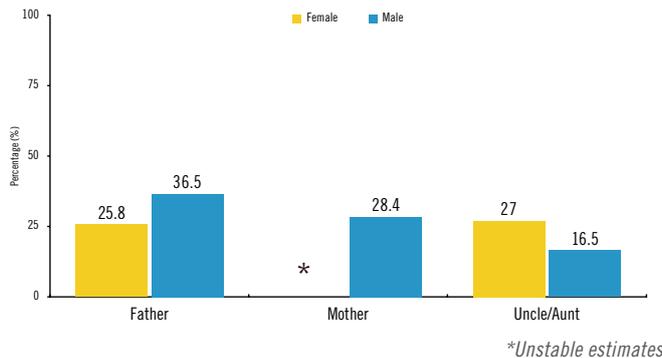


Figure 6.4 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

Females in this age group most frequently identified uncles/aunts as the perpetrator of childhood emotional violence (27 per cent), followed by fathers (26 per cent). Males identified fathers as the most common perpetrator of the first incident of emotional violence (37 per cent), followed by mother (28 per cent), and uncle/aunt (17 per cent) (Figure 6.4 and Appendix B, Table 6.2.1).

6.2.2 Perpetrators of emotional violence: against 13-17 year olds, in the past 12 months

Females in this age group most frequently identified fathers as the most recent perpetrator of childhood emotional violence (32 per cent), followed by mother (29 per cent). Males identified mothers (31 per cent) as the first perpetrator of childhood emotional violence, followed by fathers (27 per cent) (Figure 6.5 and Appendix B, Table 6.2.2).

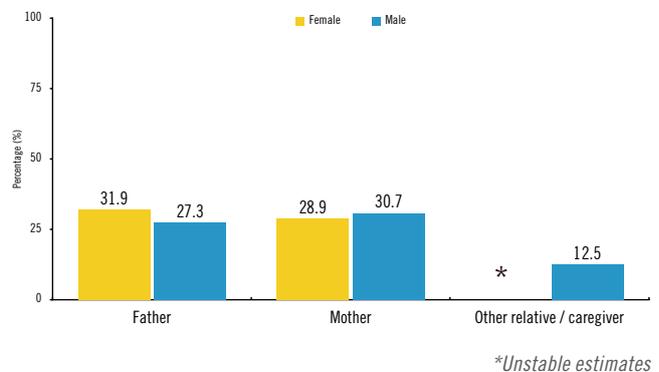


Figure 6.5 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

6.2.3 Perpetrators of emotional violence: against 19-24 year olds in the past 12 months

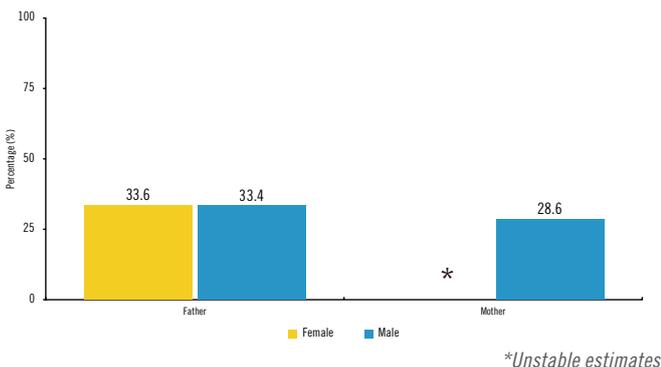


Figure 6.6 Percentage of females and males aged 19-24 years who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

Females in this age group most frequently identified fathers as the most recent perpetrator of childhood emotional violence (34 per cent). Males also identified fathers (33 per cent) as the first perpetrator, followed by mothers (29 per cent) (Figure 6.6 and Appendix B, Table 6.2.3).

SECTION 7



OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

7.1 Children and youth who have experienced any type of violence



This section focuses on the overlap between the three types of violence measured by this survey. Overlap can occur in one of two ways: 1) simultaneously, such as when a child is being emotionally and physically abused at the same time; or 2) they can occur to the same child, but at different points in time.

Recognizing the overlap between different types of violence highlights how violent incidents frequently co-occur, and how one type of violence may lead to another. It can also indicate the need to identify cross-cutting risk and protective factors that have the potential to address multiple forms of violence at the same time. Examining the distribution of multiple occurrences of violence can provide a more comprehensive picture and profile of children's experiences with sexual abuse, physical violence and emotional violence.

7.1.1 Co-occurrence of violence: experienced by 18-24 year olds prior to age 18

Half of the females in this age group did not experience any form of violence before the age of 18 (Appendix B, Table 7.1.1). Thirty percent of them had experienced only one form of violence (sexual, physical, or emotional), 8 percent had experienced sexual and physical violence, and 5 percent had experienced all three forms of violence before the age of 18. Among males, 34 percent had experienced no form of violence before the age of 18 (Figure 7.2 and Appendix B, Table 7.1.1); all other males experienced one or more forms of violence before the age of 18.

7.1.2 Co-occurrence of violence experienced by 13-17 year olds in the past 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this age group, 36 percent had experienced one or more forms of violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 7.1.2). Over a quarter of females (27 percent) had experienced one form of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) in the last 12 months.

Among males in this age group, 48 percent had experienced one or more forms of violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 7.1.2). Over one third of males (37 percent) had experienced one form of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) in the last 12 months.

7.1.3 Co-occurrence of violence experienced by 19-24 year olds in the past 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this age group, 28 percent had experienced one or more forms of violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B, Table 7.1.3). Over 12 percent of females had experienced sexual violence and 5 percent had experienced physical violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey. There is insufficient data to determine co-occurrences of violence in this age group.

SECTION 8

HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes health outcomes reported by those who had experienced sexual abuse, or physical or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who had not experienced such violence. Specifically, these health outcomes include mental distress in the past 30 days, being drunk in the past 30 days, smoking in the past 30 days, substance use in the past 30 days, self-harm, considering suicide, attempting suicide, and symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Pregnancy amongst females was also assessed.

To examine the significance of these associations, 95 percent confidence intervals (95% CIs) were used. Where corresponding 95% CIs overlapped, it was concluded there was no significant difference. Where they did not overlap, a statistically significant difference was reported.

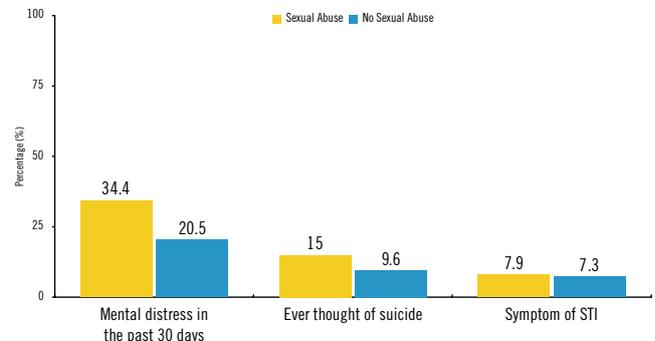
HIGHLIGHTS – health outcomes

- Females and males aged 18-24 with a history of sexual abuse or emotional violence were significantly more likely to have mental distress than their peers who had not experienced abuse or violence.
- Males aged 18-24 with a history of emotional violence were significantly more likely to have been drunk in the past 30 days than their peers who did not have such experiences.
- Males aged 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have been drunk in the past 30 days than their peers who did not have such experiences.
- Females aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were more likely to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days. Females who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were also more likely to report suicidal thoughts than their peers who did not have such experience;.
- Among females with experiences of unwanted completed sex in childhood, 48 percent of those aged 18-24 and 51 percent of those aged 19-24 reported pregnancy in the first or most recent incidence of unwanted completed sex.

8.1 Experiences of sexual abuse in childhood and current health status

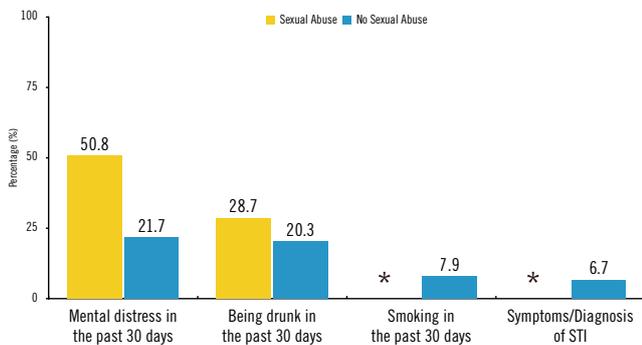
8.1.1 Experiences of sexual abuse in childhood and current health status among those aged 18-24, before the age of 18

The most-reported health outcomes for females aged 18-24 were mental distress in the past 30 days, suicidal feelings and symptoms or diagnosis of STIs. Among females in this age group who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, 34 percent had suffered mental distress in the past 30 days compared with 21 percent who had not experienced sexual abuse, this difference is statistically significant. Other health outcomes were not statistically associated with sexual abuse prior to age 18, in 18-24 year olds (Figure 8.1, Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.1).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.1: Percentage of female youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18



*Unstable estimates

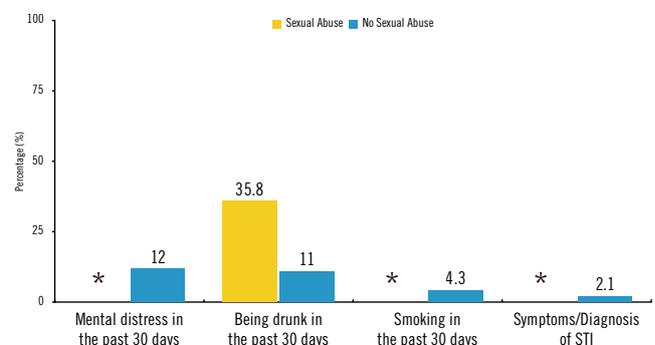
Figure 8.2 Percentage of male youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18

Among males aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18, 51 percent had experienced mental distress compared with 21 percent who had no sexual abuse, a difference that is statistically significant. Non-statistically significant findings include those that had been drunk in the past 30 days, smoking in the past 30 days and symptoms or a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection (Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.2).

8.1.2. Experiences of sexual abuse in childhood and current health status: children aged 13-17, in the 12 months prior to the survey

Mental distress was the most reported health outcome among females in this age group: 17 percent of females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey had felt mental distress in the past 30 days, as compared to 10.1% who did not experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey; however, this difference is not statistically significant (Appendix B, Table 8.2.2.1).

Among males in this age group who had experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 36 percent had got drunk in the past 30 days compared to 11 percent without sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey, this difference is statistically significant. Other health outcomes were not statically significant (Figure 8.3, Appendix B, Table 8.2.2.2).

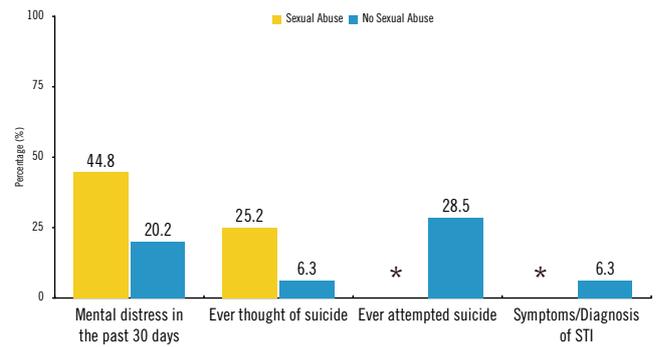


*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.3 Percentage of male children aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

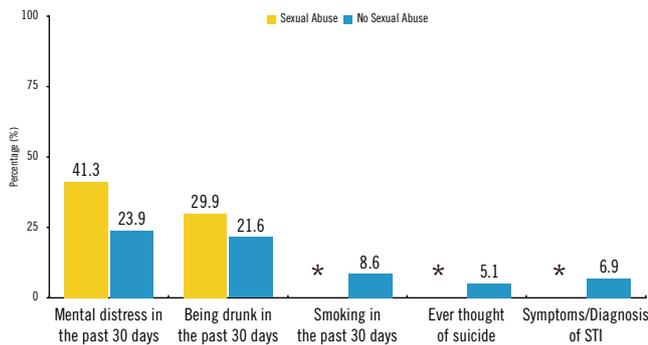
8.1.3 Experiences of sexual abuse in childhood and current health status: youth aged 19-24, in the 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this age group who had experienced their most recent sexual abuse episode in the past 12 months, 53 per cent had experienced mental distress in the past 30 days and 25 per cent reported having thought of suicide. Among those with no history of sexual abuse in the last 12 months, 28 per cent had experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, 6 per cent had thought of suicide, 29 per cent had attempted suicide and 6 per cent had had symptoms of or been diagnosed with STIs (Figure 8.4 and Appendix B, Table 8.2.3.1)



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.4 Percentage of female youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey



*Unstable estimates

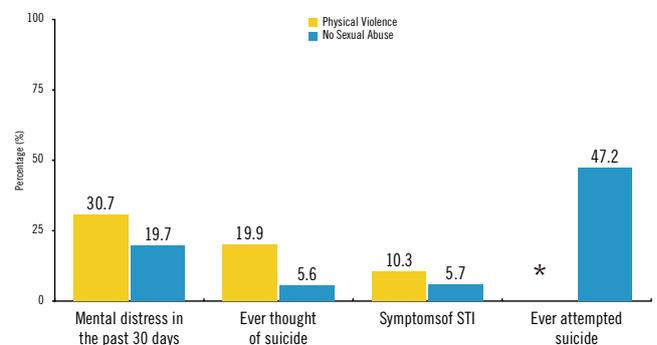
Figure 8.5 Percentage of male youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey

Mental distress (52 per cent) and being drunk (30 per cent) in the past 30 days were the most reported health outcomes among males aged 19-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months. For males in the same age group who had not experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 29 per cent had experienced mental distress, 22 per cent had been drunk and 9 per cent had smoked in the past 30 days. Ideas of suicide (5 per cent) and having symptoms of or being diagnosed with STIs (7 per cent) were the least reported health outcomes (Figure 8.5 and Appendix B, Tables 8.2.3.2).

8.2 Experiences of physical violence in childhood and current health status

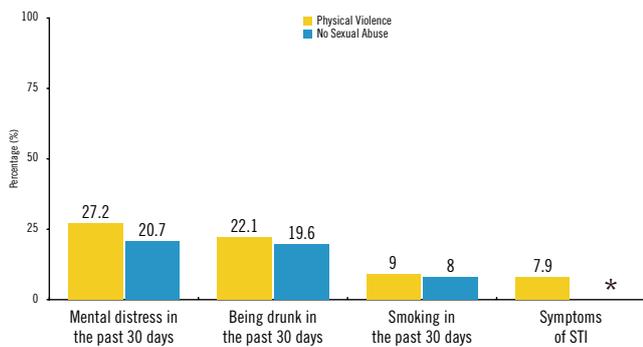
8.2.1 Experiences of physical violence in childhood and current health status among those aged 18-24, before the age of 18

For females who experience physical violence before age 18 for those aged 18-24, has no statistically significant associations with mental distress in the past 30 days, ever had thoughts of suicide, sexually transmitted infection symptoms, and ever attempted suicide (Figure 8.6, Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.1).



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.6 Percent of female youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.7 Percentage of male youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18

Twenty-seven percent of males in this age group who had experienced physical violence before the age of 18 had also experienced mental distress in the past 30 days. Other health outcomes were, in order of prevalence: having been drunk in the past 30 days (22 percent); smoking in the past 30 days follows (9 percent); having symptoms of or being diagnosed with STIs (8 percent); and ideas of suicide (7 percent). Among males who had not experienced physical violence during childhood, mental distress (21 percent) was the predominant health outcome, followed by having been drunk in the past 30 days and smoking in the past 30 days (8 percent; Figure 8.5 and Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.2.). These differences are not statistically significant.

8.2.2 Experiences of physical violence in childhood and current health status: children aged 13-17, in the 12 months prior to the survey

Seventeen percent of females with a history of physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey had experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 9 percent of those with no history of childhood physical violence (Appendix B, Table 8.2.2.1). This difference is not statistically significant.

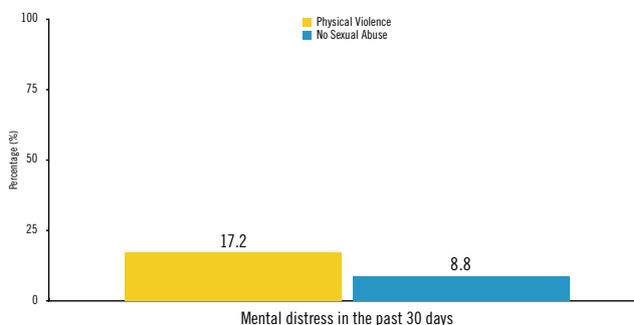
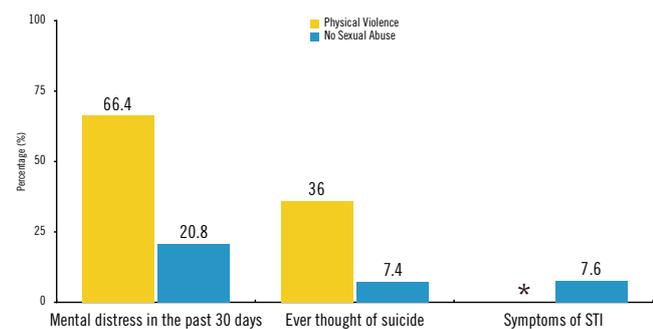


Figure 8.8 Percentage of female children aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience physical violence

8.2.3. Experiences of physical violence in childhood and current health status: youth aged 19-24, in the 12 months prior to the survey



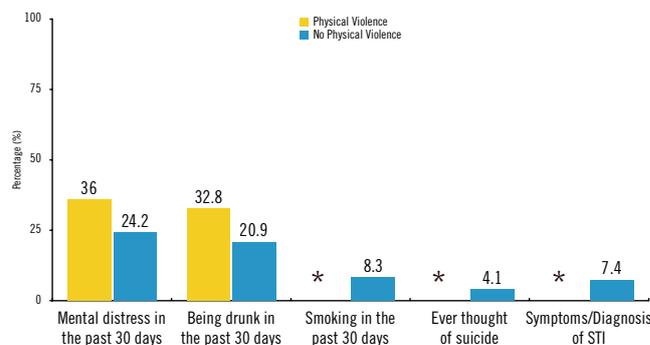
*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.9 Percentage of female youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience physical violence

experience physical violence (36 percent versus 7.4 percent, respectively). There were too few females who reported physical violence and symptoms of a STI to provide a stable estimate (Figure 8.9, Appendix B, Table 8.2.3.1).

Among males, aged 19-24, who had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey none of the current health status measures were statistically different from those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey. (Figure 8.10, Appendix B, Table 8.2.3.2).

Among female youth who had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 66 percent had felt mental distress in the past 30 days compared with 21 percent who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, this difference is statistically significant. Similarly, those who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey were more likely to have ever thought of suicide than those who did not



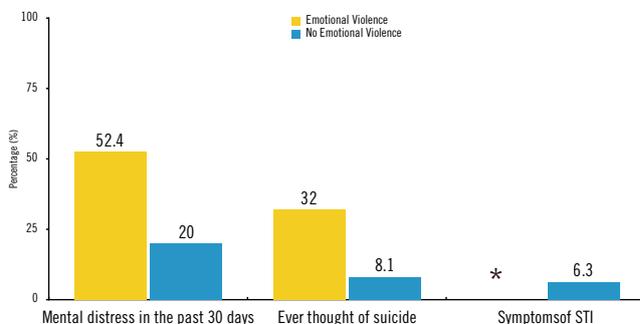
*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.10 Percentage of male youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience physical violence

8.3 Experiences of emotional violence in childhood and current health status

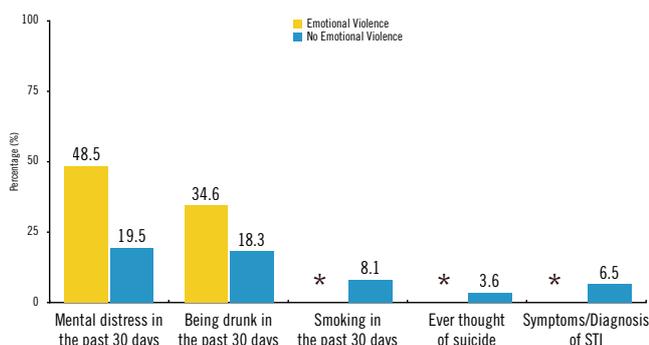
8.3.1 Experiences of emotional violence in childhood and current health status: those aged 18-24, before the age of 18

For females, 18-24 of age, who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, 52 percent experienced mental distress in the past 30 days. Twenty percent of females in this age category who did not experience emotional violence in childhood indicated mental distress in the past 30 days. This difference is statistically significant. Similarly, those 32 percent of females who experienced emotional violence in childhood had ever thought of suicide, while 8 percent of those who did not experience childhood emotional violence ever had these thoughts. This difference is statistically significant. There were too few females with childhood emotional violence and STI symptoms to produce a stable estimate (Figure 8.11, Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.1)



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.11 Percentage of female youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18



*Unstable estimates

Figure 8.12 Percentage of male youth aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18

Among males in this age group who had experienced emotional violence before the age of 18, 49 percent had experienced mental distress in the past 30 days compared with 20 percent who did not experience childhood emotional violence, a difference that is statistically significant. Being drunk in the past 30 days also was statistically different between those who experienced childhood emotional violence (35 percent) and those who did not (18 percent). Too few males who experienced childhood emotional violence reported information about smoking in the past 30 days, ever thought of suicide, or reported a STI symptom to produce stable estimates. (Figure 8.12, Appendix B, Table 8.2.1.2).

8.3.2. Experiences of emotional violence in childhood and current health status: children aged 13-17, in the past 12 months prior to the survey

Among females in this age group who had experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 37 percent had experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 9 percent of those with no history of emotional violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey, this difference is statistically significant. Too few females reported emotional violence and other health status indicators to produce stable estimates (Figure 8.13, Appendix B, Table 8.2.2.1).

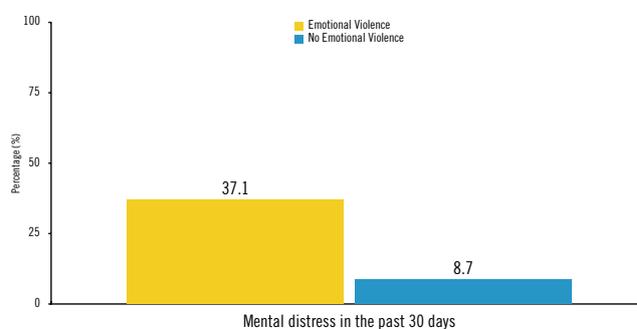


Figure 8.13 Percentage of female children aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse or physical or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

Thirty-seven percent of males in this age group with experience of emotional violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey felt mental distress as compared with 9 percent who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey. This difference is statistically significant. For being drunk in the 30 days, there is no statistical difference between those who did and did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey. There were too few boys reporting emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey and smoking in the past 30 days or reporting a STI symptom to produce stable estimates. (Figure 8.14, Appendix B, Table 8.2.2.2).

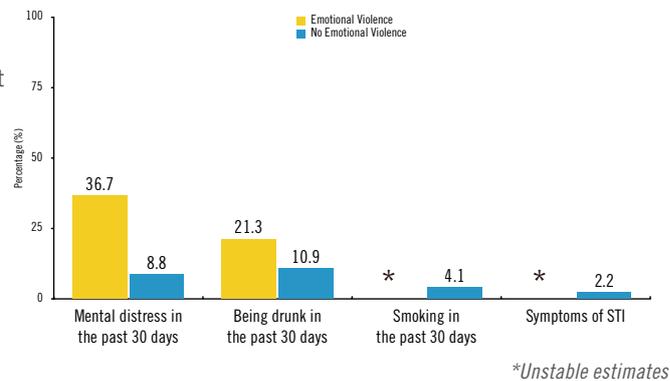


Figure 8.14 Percent of male children aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse or physical or emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

8.3.3. Experiences of emotional violence in childhood and current health status: youth aged 19-24, in the past 12 months prior to the survey

For females who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 67 percent expressed mental distress, compared to 21 percent of those who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, a difference that is statistically significant. In terms of ever thought of suicide the difference between those who had emotional violence (40 percent) and those who did not (7 percent) is statistically significant. There were too few females with emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey and ever attempted suicide or indicated symptoms of a STI to produce stable estimates (Figure 8.15, Appendix B, Table 8.2.3.1).

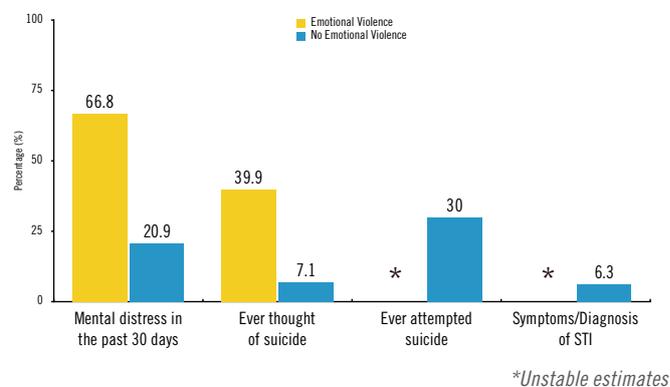


Figure 8.15 Percentage of female youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

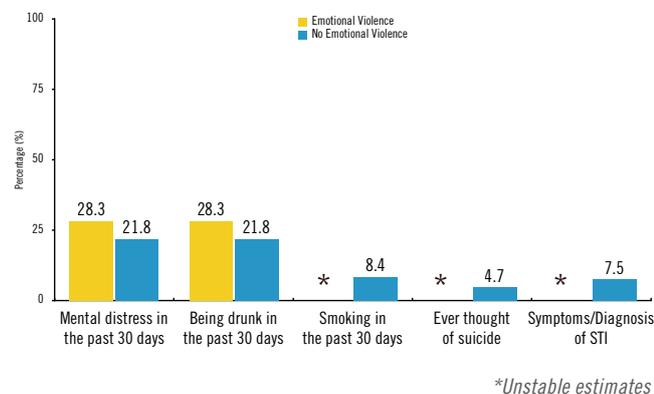


Figure 8.16 Percentage of male youth aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

For male youth, age 19-24, who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey, no current health indicators showed a significant difference with those males who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 8.16, Appendix B, Table 8.2.3.2).

8.4 Experiences of unwanted completed sex and pregnancy

For females, data were analyzed on pregnancy and unwanted completed sex (which includes physically forced sex or pressured sex in childhood). Among those aged 18-24 who had experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 48 percent got pregnant as a result of unwanted completed sex. Among those aged 13-17 who had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey, the number was too low to report a reliable estimate (Appendix B, Tables 8.3.1; 8.3.2). Among females aged 19-24 who had experienced unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 51 percent reported getting pregnant (Appendix B, 8.3.3).

SECTION 9

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AND EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

This section examines the link between prevalence of sexual risk-taking behaviours – including multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use,²³ and exploitative sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey – and exposure to violence in childhood. The analyses were restricted to females and males aged 19-24. The primary reason for focusing on this age group is to ensure that the exposure to violence in childhood and the risk-taking behaviours are separated in time. The exposure to violence in childhood preceded the involvement in recent sexual risk-taking behaviours.

HIGHLIGHTS – sexual risk-taking

- Twenty percent of sexually active males and 16 percent of sexually active females aged 19-24 reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- Among sexually active males aged 19-24, 17 percent reported having had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months prior to the survey.
- Fifty-four percent of females with experience of sexual abuse before the age of 18 and who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months prior to the survey had not used condoms in the past 12 months prior to the survey.

9.1 Sexual risk-taking behaviours: 19-24 year olds in the past 12 months prior to the survey

Among sexually active females aged 19-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 16 percent had used condoms and 6 percent had engaged in transactional sex (meaning sex in exchange for food, favours or money).

²³The condom use of males and females who were married, had one sexual partner in the previous 12 months prior to the survey, and were not or infrequently using a condom was not classified as low condom use because the reported sex most likely was with a husband or wife.

Among males, 17 percent reported having two or more sex partners in the last 12 months prior to the survey, and 20 percent had used condoms infrequently in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 9.1 and Appendix B Table 9.1).

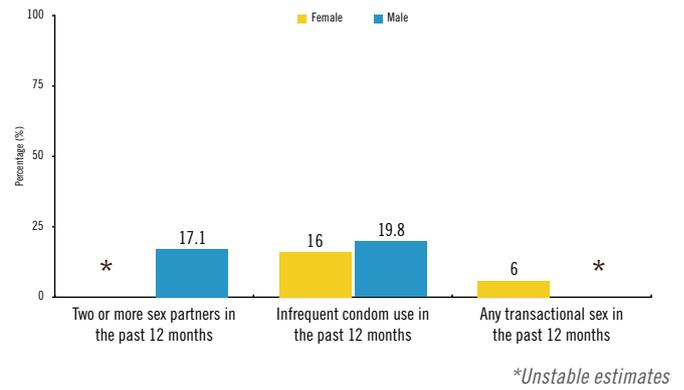


Figure 9.1 Percentage of males and females according to the sexual risk-taking behaviours in the past 12 months among 19-24 years old for those who had sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey

9.2 Sexual risk-taking behaviours and exposure to violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey

Among females who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey 54 percent never used condoms. Too few males reported sexual abuse to provide stable estimates. Results for physical and emotional abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey for males and females, age 19-24 and condom had too few responses to produce stable estimates (Appendix B, tables 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5).

SECTION 10

HIV/AIDS TESTING BEHAVIOURS, TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND ASSOCIATION WITH SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD

The main objective of this section is to describe the knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV-testing behaviors of males and females overall and by experience of unwanted completed sex before the age of 18. Although unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted sexual intercourse are low-risk for direct HIV exposure, all types of sexual abuse may indirectly increase the risk of HIV by reducing a person's ability to negotiate safe sex and increasing their engagement in sexual risk-taking behaviors later in life.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Among youth aged 18-24 who experienced sexual intercourse prior to the age of 18, 97 percent of females and 89 percent of males have been tested for HIV.

10.1 General knowledge and behaviours related to HIV-testing

Among those aged 18-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, all of the females and almost all of the males (98 percent) knew where to go for an HIV test. The overwhelming majority of females (97 percent) and males (89 percent) had been tested for HIV. Of those who had been tested, very nearly all (99 percent of the females and 97 percent of the males) had received their test results (Figure 10.1 and Appendix B, Table 10.1).

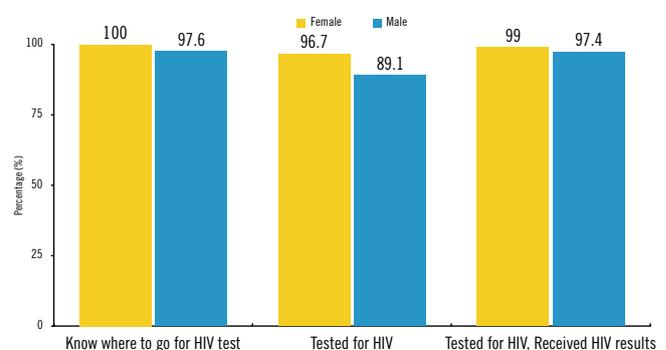


Figure 10.1 Percentage of males and females according to the HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among youth aged 18 to 24 who have ever had sexual intercourse

10.2 SEXUAL ABUSE AND KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOURS RELATED TO HIV-TESTING: CHILDREN AGED 13-17, IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Too few females and males aged 13-17 who had ever had sexual intercourse and had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey to report on HIV testing behavior.

10.3 Sexual abuse and knowledge and behaviours related to HIV-testing: youth aged 18-24, before the age of 18

All of the females and males in this age group who had ever had sexual intercourse and had experienced unwanted completed sex before the age of 18 knew where to go for an HIV test. Of all those who had been tested for HIV, all of them had received the results (Figure 10.2 and Appendix B, Table 10.1.1).

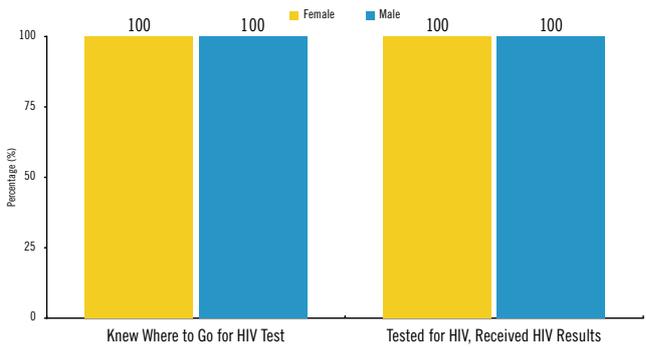
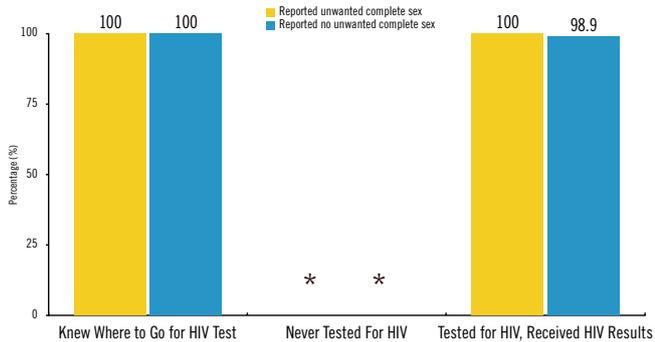


Figure 10.2 Percentage of males and females according to the HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among youths aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse and experienced unwanted completed sex prior to age 18

10.4 SEXUAL ABUSE AND KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOURS RELATED TO HIV-TESTING: YOUTH AGED 19-24, IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

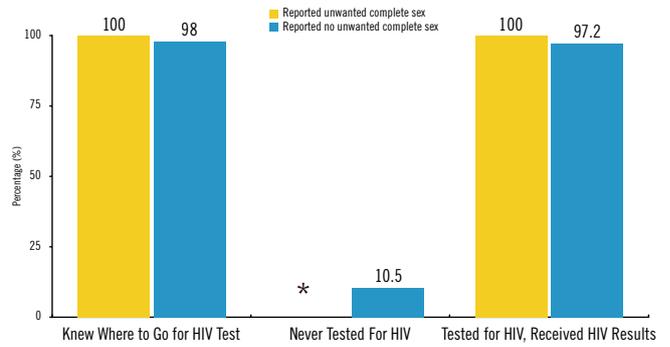


*Unstable estimates.

Figure 10.3 Percentage females aged 19-24 according to the HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey

All of the females in this age group who had ever had sexual intercourse and who had experienced unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey knew where to go for an HIV test. All those who had taken the HIV test had received the results of their most recent HIV test. Similarly, females who had engaged in sexual intercourse without experiencing unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey all knew where they could get tested for HIV, and 99 percent of those who had taken the HIV test had received their results of their most recent test. Too few females, aged 19-24, who ever had sexual intercourse and reported about unwanted completed sex reported never tested for HIV to provide a stable estimate (Figure 10.4, Appendix B, Table 10.3.1).

All of the males in this age group who had ever had sexual intercourse and who had experienced unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey knew where to go for an HIV test. Among those who had taken the HIV test, all had received their results of their most recent test. For the males who had engaged in sexual intercourse without experiencing unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey, 98 percent knew where they could get tested for HIV; among those who had taken the HIV test, 97 percent had received results of their most recent test (Figure 10.5, Appendix B Table 10.3.2).



**Unstable estimates*

Figure 10.4 Percentage of males aged 19-24 according to the HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex in the past 12 months prior to the survey

SECTION 11

BELIEFS TOWARD GENDER AND VIOLENCE

This section examines beliefs towards and acceptance of the use of physical violence in marriage by husbands against their wives. It also looks at beliefs about the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Thirty-three percent of females aged 13-17 versus 20 % of males aged 13-17 believed that not taking care of the children is the main acceptable reason for a man to hit or beat his wife.
- Similarly, 25 % of females aged 18-24 versus 15 % of males aged 18-24 believed that not taking care of the children is the main acceptable reason for a man to hit or beat his wife.
- The most common belief²⁴ among females and males aged 13-17 (71 % and 69 %, respectively) was that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men.
- Among youth aged 18-24 years, 69 % of females believed that men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wives, whereas 62 % of males believe that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men.
- Among children aged 13-17 years, 7 % of both males and females reported having committed violence against other persons.
- Among youths aged 18-24, 13 % of males reported committing physical or sexual violence against other persons, and 3% females reported perpetrating physical or sexual violence.
- Males aged 18-24 who had experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey before the survey were significantly more likely to use violence (12 %) than those who had not experienced physical violence (4 %).

²⁴Ditto

11.1 Beliefs toward spousal violence



In the survey, respondents were asked if a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she burns the food.

Neglecting the children was the most commonly accepted justification for a husband to hit or beat his wife among both females and males of both age groups. Among females, 33 percent of those aged 13-17 and 25 percent of those aged 18-24; among males, 20 percent of those aged 13-17 and 15 percent of those aged 18-24.

For females aged 13-17 years old, arguing with the husband was the second-most cited justification (20 percent), followed by going out without telling her husband (19 percent); while the second most-cited justification among females aged 18-24 was going out without telling the husband (18 percent) followed by arguing with him (17 percent). Responses from males aged 13-17 put refusing to have sex with a husband in second place (10 percent). Among males aged 18-24, 7 percent cited the second most common belief that it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife if she goes out without telling him (Figure 11.1 and 11.2 and Appendix B, Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2).

Females aged 13-17 years (19 percent) were significantly more likely than males in the same age group (9 percent) to cite a woman going out without telling her partner as a justification for violence. Females aged 18-24 were significantly more likely than males in the same age group to cite going out without telling him (18 percent vs 7 percent) and arguing with him (17 percent vs 5 percent) as reasons to justify a husband hitting or beating his wife (Figures 11.1 and 11.2 and Appendix B, Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2).

Other reasons acceptable to female respondents included refusing to have sex with her husband (18 percent for those aged 13-17 and 16 percent for those aged 18-24), and burning the food (11 percent for those aged 13-17 and 7 percent for those aged 18-24).

Although somewhat dissimilar in the ranking of the reasons, males were significantly less likely to hold these beliefs. Male respondents aged 13-17 cited refusal to have sex as the second acceptable reason (10 percent), followed by arguing with her husband, or going out without telling him (both 9 percent); while the males aged 18-24 cited going out without telling her husband (7 percent) as the second acceptable reason for the husband to hit or beat his wife, followed by 6 percent who thought that refusing to have sex and 5 percent who believed that arguing with her husband are all acceptable reasons to be hit or beaten by the husband. Finally, burning the food was the least acceptable reason for a husband to hit or beat his wife across sexes and age ranges, as only 3 percent of the males and 11 percent of females aged 13-17 believed that a wife could be hit by her husband when she burns food. Among those aged 18-24, 3 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females believed the same (Appendix B, Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2).

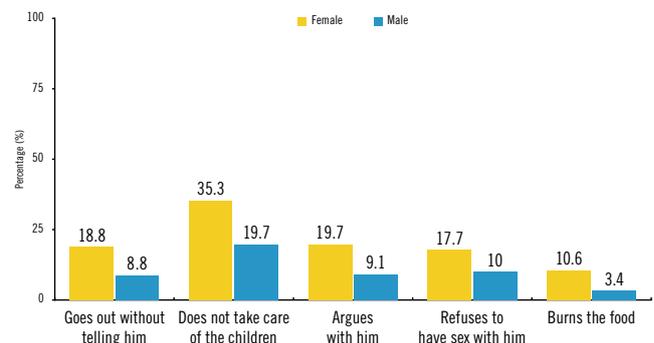


Figure 11.1 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 according to the endorsement of one or more circumstances where spousal violence is acceptable

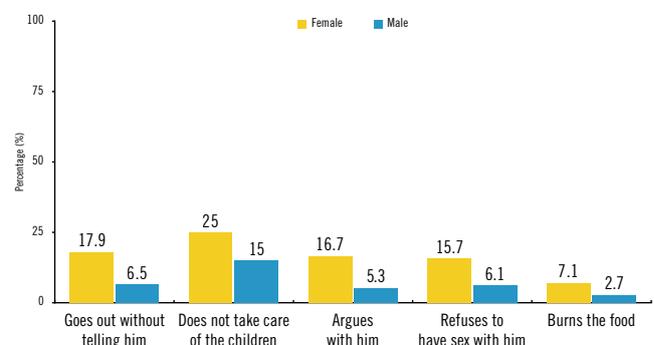


Figure 11.2 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 according to the endorsement of one or more circumstances where spousal violence is acceptable

11.2 Beliefs toward the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence



The survey examined beliefs about the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence, including that men (not women) should decide when to have sex; that men need more sex than women; that men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationships with their wives; that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; and that a woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.

Among children aged 13-17, for both females and males, the most common belief was that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men (71 percent, and 69 percent respectively). They also endorsed the belief that women should tolerate violence to keep her family together at almost similar rates (61 percent and 62 percent, respectively). Sixty-two percent of females aged 13-17 believed that men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationships with their wives; only about half the males (49 percent) held the same belief. Among this same age range, 49 percent of females, and 41 percent of males believed that men need more sex than women. Finally, just over one quarter (27 percent) of both females and males believed that men, not women, have the right to decide when to have sex (Appendix B, table 11.2.2).

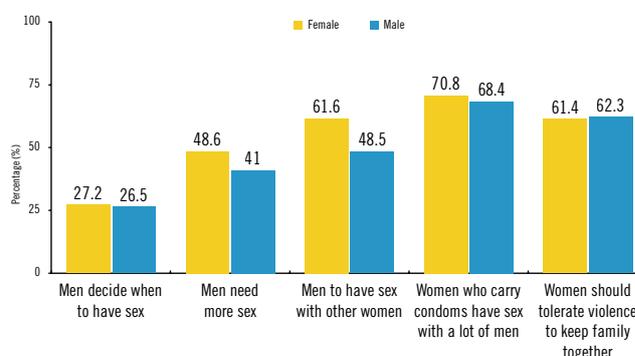


Figure 11.3 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 according to the beliefs towards the role of gender, sexual practices and intimate partner violence

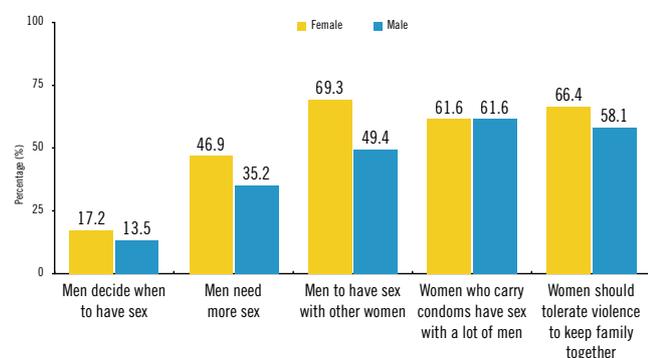


Figure 11.4 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 according to the beliefs towards the role of gender, sexual practices and intimate partner violence among females and males

Among youth aged 18-24 years, 69 percent of the females believed that men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationships with their wives; 66 percent of the females believed that women should tolerate violence to keep her family together, 62 percent believed that women who carry condoms have sex with a lots of men; 47 percent believed that men need more sex than women; and 17 percent believed that men not women have the right to decide when to have sex.

For males in the same age group, most of them (62 percent) believed that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; more than half (58 percent) believed that women should tolerate violence to keep her family together; half believed that men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationships with their wives; and only 14 percent of them believed that only men have the right to decide when to have sex (Appendix B, Table 11.2.1).

11.3 Prevalence of perpetration among children and youth



The perpetration of violence (defined for the purpose of this section as: ever punching, kicking, whipping or beating with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown or intentionally burning or scalding; or using or threatening to use a weapon, such as a knife or gun, against them; or forcing non-consensual sex) by those aged 13-24 ever against a current or former partner or another person was assessed. The association of perpetration of violence with childhood experience of violence is also highlighted here.

Among children aged 13-17 year, 7 percent of females and 8 percent of males had committed physical or sexual violence against another person; among those aged 18-24, 3 percent of females versus 13 percent of males had committed such violence (Figure 11.5 and Appendix B, Table 11.3).

Among males aged 18-24, those with prior experience of physical violence before the age of 18 were more likely to commit physical or sexual violence against (18 percent) another person than those with no experience of physical violence (6 percent).

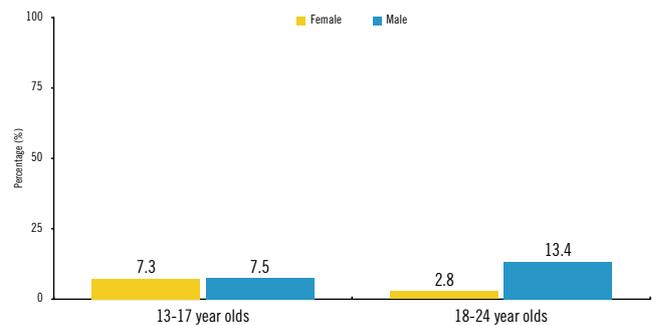
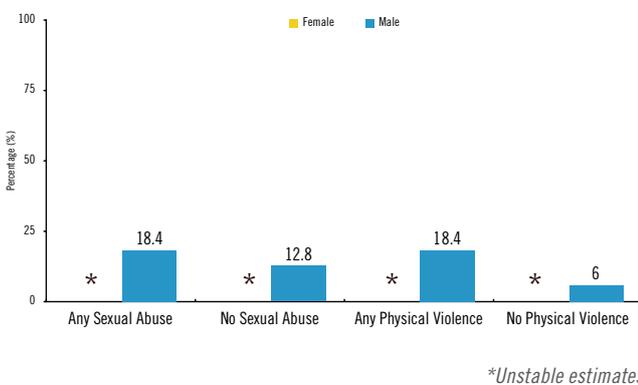


Figure 11.5 Percentage of females and males who reported using violence against another person, by age group

Data collected for the females in this age range and rubric were low and produced unstable estimates which are not reported here (Figure 11.6 and Appendix B Tables 11.4.1).

Data on the perpetration of violence and experiences of violence in the 12 months before the survey were analyzed for males and females aged 13-17 to develop a picture of the current prevalence and context of violence.

Females who had experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey were not significantly more likely to report using violence against another person than those who did not (13 percent vs. 5 percent). Conversely, males who had experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (12 percent) were significantly more likely to use violence than those who had not experienced physical violence (4 percent; Appendix B, Table 11.4.2). The data for males and females who had experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey was too low and produced unstable estimates; they are not reported here.



*Unstable estimates

Figure 11.6 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported using violence against another person among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse or physical violence prior to age 18

Among males aged 13-24 who had ever had a partner, 18 percent of those aged 13-17 and 14 percent of those aged 18-24 had committed violence against a current or previous girlfriend, romantic partner or wife. The numbers of females in this category were too low to be reported.

Among males aged 13-17 with experience of physical violence, 27 percent had committed violence against a current or previous girlfriend, romantic partner or wife. Among males aged 13-17 with no experience of sexual abuse, 16 percent had committed violence against a current or previous girlfriend, romantic partner or wife (Appendix B, Table 11.6.2).

Among males aged 18-24, those with experience of physical violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to use violence against a current or previous girlfriend, romantic partner or wife (19 percent) than those with no experience of physical violence before age 18 (7 percent). The numbers collected for females in this age range and categories were low and produced unstable estimates which are not reported here (Appendix B, Table 11.6.1). The differences in committing violence against an intimate partner are not statistically significant when comparing the status of experience of sexual abuse.

SECTION 12

DISCUSSION

12.1 Introduction

Violence against children has been identified as a significant child protection issue in Rwanda, as it is in many other parts of the world. Until now, scientific evidence on its prevalence was lacking. The Rwanda VACYS 2015-16 provides the first nationally representative data on the prevalence of sexual, physical and emotional violence among girls and boys in Rwanda. This report describes the context and conditions under which violence against children occurs, including co-occurrence of different types of violence, as well as the key health consequences. The report also reveals data about perpetrators; children's disclosure; service-seeking behaviour and service utilization; the relationship between exposure to sexual abuse and HIV-testing patterns and high risk sexual behaviours; and beliefs towards gender and intimate-partner violence.

Violence against children erodes the strong foundation that children require for leading healthy and productive lives, increasing vulnerability and leading to negative behavioural, cognitive, mental health, sexual and reproductive health problems, chronic diseases and social impacts.²⁵ Numerous studies on the intergenerational transmission of violence suggest that children, particularly males, who are exposed to violence are more likely to become perpetrators of violence later in life and that females are more likely to become victims of intimate partner violence.²⁶ The growing body of evidence on the social and economic costs of violence against children makes the issue of violence against children not only a moral and social imperative, but also a critical issue in terms of human capital and economic development.

The 2006 United Nation's Secretary-General's Study of Violence against Children documented the global range and scale of this problem and was a catalyst for action to promote the protection of children from violence and establish systems of response for children affected by violence. Developing and implementing systematic national data-collection and research efforts was one of the study's key recommendations. The VACYS 2015-16 not only represents a critical step in the recognition of global goals but, most importantly, provides Rwanda the unprecedented opportunity to develop evidence-driven policies and plans to prevent and respond to violence. It also provides a baseline from which these efforts may be measured in coming years.

²⁵WHO 2015.

²⁶Glasser et al. 2001; Jewkes et al. 2006; WHO 2007.

12.2 Key findings



The results of VACYS 2015-16 indicate that sexual, physical and emotional violence against children is a serious concern. Before the age of 18, around one in five females and one in 10 males in Rwanda have been exposed to sexual violence, almost four in 10 females and six in 10 males have been exposed to physical violence, and about one in 10 females and two in 10 males have faced emotional violence. Moreover, there was overlap in the occurrence of sexual, physical and emotional violence.

All forms of violence – sexual, physical and emotional – were experienced by children and youth in Rwanda and the perpetrators of this violence are often near and known to them. Sexual violence was most commonly perpetrated by neighbours. The majority of perpetrators of sexual violence against girls were older, with many perpetrators of at least one incident of sexual violence before the age of 18 more than five years older than the victims. In relation to physical violence, children reported being punched, kicked or whipped mostly by parents, teachers and classmates. The most common authority figures to use physical violence against both females and males were parents and teachers. For emotional abuse, the most common perpetrators were parents and uncles/aunts.

For both females and males, sexual violence commonly took place in a home, either that of the perpetrator or that of the child, and on roads/streets during the evening. The high incidence of sexual violence in a child's home or on the street – one being a place assumed to be safe and the other being unavoidable (as most of the children are students and have to attend schools daily using streets and roads) – thus presents a significant challenge to preventing and responding to sexual violence.

Both reporting of violence and subsequent access to services is poor. Those who experienced sexual violence sometimes told someone about their experience, but rarely received services. The study found that four in 10 females and two thirds of males who had experienced childhood sexual violence did not report their experiences to anyone. For females indicating their primary personal reasons for not reporting sexual violence, the most frequently cited reason was that they thought it was not a problem. Among those who experienced childhood sexual violence, awareness of services was high but service-seeking was uncommon.

Clearly a major challenge for improving and strengthening legal, health and social response services will be twofold: first, overcoming the silence of children who experience sexual violence (whose inhibitions prevent them from reporting the incident) and, second, ensuring that when children seek services, those services are available and provided with sensitivity and quality of care. Equally important is the provision of information to people who children naturally identify as their advocates – parents and friends.

In Rwanda, as has been shown worldwide, exposure to violence as a child was associated with a range of short-term health consequences in both females and males (e.g. mental distress, STIs and suicide ideation). These findings are consistent with decades of research in the neurobiological, behavioural and social sciences that indicate, conclusively, that childhood exposure to violence can impact the development of the brain and subsequent vulnerability to a broad range of mental and physical health problems, ranging from the short-term consequences identified in this study to long-term health outcomes such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes²⁷ Reducing the prevalence of violence against children is therefore likely to reduce the incidence and cost of future mental and physical health problems in the population as a whole.

Many risk behaviours are common to both HIV/AIDS and sexual violence. Being sexually abused in childhood or adolescence has been shown to increase the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex and in transactional sex, both of which are likely to increase the risk of acquiring HIV and STIs. This is particularly worrying given the increased risk of HIV transmission associated with unprotected sexual intercourse and the average rate of condom use amongst Rwandan population.²⁸ Related to this issue, this study examined self-reported patterns of being tested for HIV/AIDS in relation to childhood sexual violence. The Rwanda DHS 2014-15 found that among youth aged 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past year, six in 10 young women and half of young men have been tested for HIV in the past year and received the results. In VACYS, there were too few 13-17 year olds who had sex to produce a stable estimate of HIV testing. However, among 18-24 year olds 3.3 percent of females and 10.9 of males had never been tested for HIV. Of those tested, 99 percent of females and 97.4 percent of males received the results of their most recent HIV test. By comparing DHS and VACYS results, there is a potential gap in the prior to age 18 where testing may not be occurring

²⁷Cutajar et al. 2010; Testa et al. 2005; Jewkes et al. 2002.

²⁸Rwanda DHS 2014-15.

at a high rate. A number of sexual risk-taking behaviours were found to be associated with exposure to sexual violence as a child. This survey uncovered a concerning trend in the context of Rwanda whereby the most recent DHS 2014-15 showed that a small percentage of women (1 percent) and 5 percent of men had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. For males aged 19-24 who had engaged in sexual intercourse, having sex with two or more partners in the previous 12 months was higher among those with a history of childhood sexual violence. Among females and males 19-24 who have had sex, infrequent or no condom use was more prevalent among those with a history of sexual violence as a child. These findings reinforce other research in sub-Saharan Africa suggesting that violence can indirectly increase the risk of spreading HIV/AIDS by influencing risky behaviours that are known to be the drivers of the epidemic.²⁹ It is imperative that future prevention work with children and adults addresses the social dynamics and risk factors that reinforce the problem of sexual assault and violence – including, but not limited to, poverty, gender, age, income inequality, and alcohol and drug consumption.

Social acceptance of the use of violence by husbands against their wives was prevalent among both females and males in both age groups, with two in three believing that a female should tolerate violence to maintain family harmony and should not complain to anyone when beaten or abused by her husband. A quarter of females and more than one in seven males aged 18-24, and one-third of females and about one-fifth of males aged 13-17 believed that a male was justified in hitting his wife if she neglected the children. Among males aged 13-17, the second most common justification for physical violence was if a wife refused to have sex with her husband, while for females in the same age group the second most common reason for a man hitting or beating his wife is when a woman argues with him. This suggests there are embedded social norms and values among young people that support the use of violence against women when their behaviour is perceived to be unacceptable. This finding, coupled with the high prevalence of physical violence against girls and boys uncovered in this survey, raises the important question on how to address the social and cultural legacy of violence in Rwanda.

12.3 Strengths and limitations of the study



This is the first survey to provide nationally representative estimates of violence against children. Interviewers obtained high individual and household response rates among eligible participants, reflecting a strong design, well-trained interviewers and a national willingness to participate. The survey strengths also provide confidence that the sample interviewed was representative of 18-24 year olds and 13-17 year olds in Rwanda. An additional strength of this survey is the depth of information collected, notably on the context and circumstances of sexual abuse, which should considerably enhance both prevention and response efforts. As the eighth country to conduct a national VACS, the Rwanda VACYS 2015-16 was able to build on lessons learnt in previous studies. The ownership and oversight of the survey by the Government of Rwanda and national stakeholders has played a critical role in guiding the research and in translating the extensive data that has been gathered into action to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Despite the significant amount of information elicited by the study, certain limitations remain. First, as a household survey, the experiences of children living outside family care (e.g. children living on the streets, in institutional or residential care, or in detention) are not included. Neither are the experiences of children affected by violence in school settings and in situations of conflict. Research from around the world shows that these children are particularly vulnerable and likely to be at higher risk of violence, so the results from a household sample are probably conservative estimates of the true prevalence in Rwanda. On the other hand, when people think of violence against children, they often consider marginalized groups, whereas this survey clearly highlights that violence against children transcends social and economic status.

Second, data were collected only on the first and most recent event of sexual abuse for each of the four types of sexual abuse experienced. Similarly, contextual information was collected with regard only to the first and most recent events of emotional violence and for physical violence within each perpetrator category. Therefore, contextual data for those who experienced more than two events of a particular type of sexual abuse were not collected.

Third, prevalence estimates are based on self-reports and might underestimate the actual prevalence. It is not uncommon for adults who have experienced violence in childhood to have no memory of that abuse, particularly when it occurred

²⁹Campbell et al. 2008.

at a young age and by someone well known to the victim.³⁰ Additionally, some respondents might have been less likely to disclose an incident if the perpetrator was known to them.³¹ Finally, the survey relied on self-reported HIV testing behaviour and STI symptoms and self-reported diagnosis. Future studies using biomarkers from respondents could further explore the relationship between sexual abuse victimization and HIV/STIs.

There are also limitations stemming from the Rwandan context. For example, as in many countries, gender norms and beliefs towards children (such as the expectation that children will be overtly submissive to their caregivers and other adults),³² may have inhibited respondents' willingness to share information for fear of parental or societal retribution. Similarly, gender norms, including constructions of masculinity which emphasize multiple sexual partners and power over women and girls,³³ have the potential to impact on the study. In order to protect respondents and improve rates of disclosure, interviewer rapport with respondents was emphasized throughout the training of field staff. Particular emphasis was placed on maintaining and assuring respondents' privacy and confidentiality throughout the interview. And, to moderate the impact of field staff gender beliefs, field staff received training on gender issues and the importance of putting aside personal beliefs to conduct neutral and non-judgmental interviews.

Knowing the magnitude of the problem of violence against children and the contexts in which violence occurs are critically important when planning the next steps toward strengthening the protection of children in Rwanda. The data from the survey offer rich opportunities for further analysis of issues around violence against children. The fact that prevalence is most likely underestimated creates an even more urgent call to action for all stakeholders.

In future surveys and secondary data review of the VACYS, it will be important to build upon these initial findings and explore vulnerability factors, such as links between children's orphan status, marital status, educational attainment, engagement in economic activity, disability, etc. and their experience of violence. It will also be important to gather data on those groups of children not covered by this survey: children affected by conflict, those facing violence in school settings, or living and working on the streets, children in residential or institutional care, or in detention, and children with disabilities. A synthesis of existing Rwanda research on violence against children and youth would be useful. Undertaking future qualitative research is also important to enable further exploration of risk and protective factors for violence against children, especially the drivers of violence, and to explore in more depth the barriers to disclosure and support-seeking behaviour.

12.4 Implications for prevention and response



This study represents an important step toward addressing the problem of violence against children in Rwanda by providing critical evidence on the magnitude and key characteristics of the issue. The ability to describe the prevalence of violence at the national level is an essential first step towards preventing violence in communities and making the institutions that should provide protection and services to children accountable. Without adequate data, there is a risk that the issue of violence against children is compounded by misconceptions that see violence as a 'marginal phenomenon' that only affects certain categories of children and is perpetrated solely by offenders with biological predispositions to violent behaviour.³⁴ In reality, as the results of the survey show, violence against children is widespread and affects children from all backgrounds, and perpetrators are primarily those responsible for the care of children or with whom children interact frequently.

The fact that much of the violence experienced by participants went undisclosed until the survey was conducted reflects the acceptance of violence by children themselves. Children were largely inhibited from telling someone because of individual factors; most commonly because they did not think what they experienced was a problem. This suggests the low awareness of the harm caused by violence, including the emotional and psychological impacts. Other individual barriers, including fear of getting in trouble or the embarrassment children would cause to themselves or their family, indicate children in Rwanda are not encouraged to voice their opinions or concerns. It also points to the acceptance of violence by adults and wider society, as there are few reporting mechanisms and obvious routes for children to seek help. These findings serve as a call to action for sectors responsible for providing services to respond to violence against children,

³⁰Williams 1994.

³¹Ullman 2003.

³²Mbakogu 2004.

³³Lalor 2008.

³⁴UNICEF 2015.

including social services, health, law enforcement and justice. The findings also highlight the important role parents, communities and the media play in influencing attitudes towards, and responses to, violence.

The findings herein highlight the importance of understanding the intersection between use of corporal punishment by parents and teachers, their attitudes and beliefs about such corporal punishment, and broader social norms regarding its practice. This survey did not investigate the views of parents and teachers relating to corporal punishment and whether they approve or disapprove of it, or whether many have simply never questioned its role in child-rearing or education. Notwithstanding, the prevalence of violence perpetrated by parents and teachers shows the need for awareness and skills on more constructive and less harmful disciplinary methods in the home and at school. Such a change of approach has the potential to promote learning and development, understanding and ultimately improved behavior among children, with a subsequent reduction in the need for physical and emotional violence.

The survey findings on beliefs and behavior, combined with the prevalence of violence in childhood and the lack of disclosure and help-seeking behavior, portray a picture of immediate and longer-term consequences of failing to address violence against children in Rwanda. The survey revealed the short-term health impacts of violence against children including mental distress, STIs, self-harm and suicidal ideation. Other studies document further consequences including longer-term mental and physical health impacts, negative impacts on children's schooling and work performance as adults, as well as perpetration of violence or victimization in later life. These short- and longer-term consequences can lead to high societal costs. The survey therefore highlights the importance of placing the problem of violence against children in the context of other public health, welfare and justice concerns, and prioritizing measures to prevent and respond to violence, given its significant impact on human capital and economic development.

The obligation of all States to work toward the elimination of violence against children is recognized by the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which were both ratified by Rwanda in 1991. Efforts to prevent violence, therefore, form part of the government's commitment to uphold the right of each child to his or her human dignity and physical integrity. The findings from the Rwanda VACYS 2015-16 underscore the fact that prevention and response efforts must be strengthened in order to address the needs of Rwanda's children. It is well-recognized globally that preventing violence against children is complicated by the influence of poverty and a limited social protection framework. It is important that a multi-sectoral national action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children be developed. Such a plan would provide clear directions for addressing the gap between law and practice. It would also establish clear mandates, roles and responsibilities (at different levels and between actors) for ensuring the provision of preventive community-based child and family protection programmes that would coordinate with health, education and social protection programmes to deliver a range of support for vulnerable children and their families.

While the country is strengthening its national child protection and justice systems to prevent and respond to violence, it will be important to ensure that violence prevention and response initiatives also cut across other established structures such as education and health. Direct support to government structures (ministries, district level governments and community structures) by international partners and donors can also help to ensure not only that children are protected but also that these efforts are sustained. Such collaboration needs strong coordination and a planned, organized response. Such a response also needs a better understanding of children's vulnerability as it is represented in the study findings, with specific and tailored measures to prevent and respond to violence against children and protect the children most at risk.

The results of the survey can therefore assist the Government of Rwanda and all concerned agencies, including international organizations, NGOs and community leaders, to enhance their efforts to raise awareness of violence against children and strengthen prevention and response to the issue. Efforts to address violence against children in Rwanda need to overcome many barriers. Children's and adults' beliefs need to be changed so that violence against children is no longer accepted. Children's rights to protection and participation need to be ensured and their views and voices need to be heard. Structurally, through law and policy, schools, social and health services, community governance and law enforcement, a holistic and coordinated approach is needed to raise awareness of existing laws, to introduce new legislation and policy, to allocate sufficient resources, and to mobilize multi-sectoral stakeholders to comprehensively prevent violence and respond effectively to children who experience violence.



SECTION 13

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this survey have shed light on widespread violence against children and youth in Rwanda. This evidence base clearly shows that much more could be done to prevent and respond to violence; to ensure that abused children and youth report violence; to make homes and schools safe places for children; and to ensure that high-quality services are readily available. To address all forms of violence against children and youth, efforts should be made to implement comprehensive, holistic and multi-sectoral strategies that prevent violence against children and strengthen child protection systems and responses.

Based on the results of the Rwanda VACYS 2015/2016 and information on existing interventions, the Rwanda VACYS steering committee recommended actions along five strategic areas: strengthening coordination and child protection systems; prevention of violence against children; responses to violence, including laws and policies; financing child protection; and monitoring and evaluation.

The first step in a response is to develop a national plan of action to assess all existing multi-sectoral response and services, and identify specific, achievable and costed actions that can address violence against children and youth. The recommendations provided here will be further assessed within a systematic process for developing a national plan of action.

Strengthening cross-sector child protection systems through a multi-sectoral national action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth

- Disseminate findings of the VACYS report nationwide, especially among target populations affected by violence.
- Based on nationwide consultation, develop a multi-sectoral National Plan of Action to prevent and respond to violence against children; and identify the lead ministry, drawing on the strengths of different sectors and existing platforms for prevention and response.
- Implement integrated child- and youth-friendly, gender-sensitive response systems (with specified operating standards and procedures) to respond to violence against children and youth for both boys and girls.
- Establish and coordinate an integrated referral system to respond to abuse and violence against children and youth.
- Strengthen the capacity and sensitize all those working directly with children and their families to identify, respond, report and refer cases of violence and abuse of children, for both boys and girls, and ensure they are guided by the principle of 'do no harm'.
- Establish coordination mechanisms for community-based actors in the field of child and family protection and for community-based health workers.

13.1 Preventing violence against children and youth



Create safe, nurturing and violence-free relationships between children and their parents and caregivers:

- Develop a standardized national parents and caregivers training manual to include protecting children and youth from violence and promoting positive parenting education programmes. The manual should address the needs of girls and boys of different ages.
- Develop holistic programming that integrates child protection into early childhood development programmes.
- Review the national guidelines on early childhood development centres to include standards on creating a violence-free environment for children.

Ensure schools are safe places for children and free from violence:

- Develop a teacher-training package and train teachers both pre- and in-service on non-violent forms of child discipline; end corporal and degrading punishment in schools.
- Develop and enforce a national standardized teacher's code of conduct based on non-violent forms of child discipline.
- Develop a specific policy on prevention and response to all forms of violence against children in school with accompanying standard procedures.
- Review the teaching curriculum of teacher training colleges and include modules on prevention and response to all forms of violence against children.
- Establish and strengthen the reporting mechanisms for violence against children in schools.
- Promote sensitization and awareness of violence against children in all schools targeting teachers, parent-teacher associations, parents, children and the community.

Change cultural and social norms that support violence against children:

- Adopt, implement and enforce laws and policies to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth.
- Mobilize communities to take a zero-tolerance approach to corporal punishment and other forms of violence against children, and to speak out against those who practice and condone it.
- Train front-line workers, including police, local leaders, social workers and community workers on child rights and the importance of preventing and responding to violence of any form against children and youth.
- Run media campaigns aimed at changing perceptions of violence in society, challenging harmful practices and promoting social norms that care for and protect children.
- Mobilize religious leaders to raise awareness and speak out against all forms of violence against children and youth, and to prevent physical and emotional violence.

Empower children and adolescents:

- Explore and promote evidence-based strategies that increase the capacity of adolescents and young people to prevent instances of violence, especially different forms of gender-based violence.
- Ensure that out-of-school adolescents and youth are identified and supported to return to school or engage in livelihoods activities.
- Review the sexual and reproductive health education curriculum and implement it in all primary and secondary schools, focusing on children's life skills.
- Ensure that in-school and out-of-school adolescents and youth are accessing sexual and reproductive health information and services.
- Develop holistic programming that integrates child protection into adolescent and youth development programmes.
- Involve children and young people, especially young girls, in challenging the norms and attitudes that legitimize and accept violence against children, including the acceptability of violent forms of child discipline and peer violence.
- Raise awareness of the harmful impact of drugs and alcohol among parents, caregivers, children and adolescents.

13.2 Responding to violence against children



Interventions to respond to violence against children have been initiated based on the existing national policy and legal frameworks. Sexual violence against children, especially child defilement, has been classified as a serious crime, but reporting and subsequent response provided to children need to be strengthened. More could also be done to improve the integrated response offered by One Stop Centres, and to boost the capacities of the judiciary, police and social workforce.

Improve the utilization of legal, health and social response services for sexual, emotional and physical violence:

- Educate children and their representatives – relatives and friends, authority figures – that any type of abuse or violence is unacceptable and that reporting violence and receiving services are important.
- Establish safe, confidential reporting systems in schools that enable children to report incidents of violence. This would include evaluating and scaling up the existing girls' safe room programme in primary and secondary schools.
- Ensure health centres are safe places for children and adolescents, especially adolescent girls, to report incidents of violence by ensuring confidentiality, and developing and enforcing standard procedures based on the principle of 'do no harm'.
- Ensure police stations are safe places for children and adolescents to report incidents of violence, by ensuring confidentiality, and developing and enforcing standard procedures based on the principle of 'do no harm'.
- Establish real-time data reporting and monitoring systems for immediate response to cases of violence against children.
- Map out Rwanda's child protection services and raise awareness of child protection services to children, families and communities.
- Strengthen and scale-up safe spaces (children's clubs, youth clubs and children's forums) for children in communities to speak out.
- Introduce and strengthen guidance and counselling programmes in all primary and secondary schools to support children on issues related to violence and increase their awareness of support services.

Improve quality of services and capacity of professionals working with children

- Equip all frontline workers (including professional social workers, psychologists, healthcare workers, prosecutors, police and community-based child protection and health workers) with the skills and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse, through pre- and in-service training.
- Develop standard operating procedures to establish clear reporting, referral and case management for violence against children between actors involved in handling children's cases, namely the police, justice, health and social welfare.
- Improve and continue the scale-up of One Stop Centres for effective violence-against-children service provision and integrated case management in hospitals and health facilities.
- Incorporate violence against children into the curriculum of healthcare workers and ensure violence against children is incorporated into routine health services.
- Strengthen the mental health system and psycho-social services to be able to respond to cases of violence against children.
- Increase funding for legal representation for cases of violence against children both in court proceedings and to enforce court judgments.
- Maximize the use of information and communication technology (ICT) throughout judicial proceedings to expedite cases of violence against children.

13.3 Increase the financing for protection of children and young people



- Analyze the national budget to get an estimate of public budget allocated to child protection, and violence against children in particular.
- Develop budgeting guidelines on child protection and monitor resource allocation.
- Conduct a longitudinal study to determine the returns on investment in prevention and response to violence against children.
- Undertake a child protection services costing exercise to be able to accurately budget for child protection services.

13.4 Evidence collection, monitoring and evaluation on violence against children and youth



- Deepen the analysis of the findings of the Rwanda VACYS to uncover the drivers of violence and barriers that prevent children speaking out and seeking support in order to inform prevention strategies and public policies.
- Collect periodic data on the prevalence of violence against children and young people.
- Invest in further research to cover evidence gaps around violence against children and youth, for example evidence around the scale and impact of cyber-bullying and online violence, and the impact that growing urbanization has on violence against children and youth.

Conclusion



The Rwanda VACYS 2015-16 has not only provided rich data to inform programming, but has also been a catalyst for action for both public and private actors. The launch of the survey report and the initiation of a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children signals a strong commitment from the Government of Rwanda and other key stakeholders to ensure that the findings of the survey are not left on a shelf but make a significant contribution to ensuring that children in Rwanda can grow up free from violence.

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APPENDIX A: WEIGHTING PROCEDURES, QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

The 2015 VACYS was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized females and males aged 13-24 designed to produce data on sexual, physical and emotional violence in childhood.

The sampling frame was originally compiled by NISR for the 2012 national population and housing census, during which the country was divided into small areas called Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EAs are convenient areas carved out from localities or group of localities to serve as units of enumeration during censuses and surveys. The sampling frame provided by NISR consists of 14,837 natural villages and 10,482,641 persons.

To calculate separate male and female prevalence estimates for violence victimization, a split-sample approach was used. This means that the survey for females was conducted in different EAs than the survey for males. The split-sample approach serves to protect the confidentiality of respondents, and eliminates the chance that a male perpetrator of a sexual assault and the female who was the victim of his sexual assault in the same community would both be interviewed. The design also eliminates the chance that a female perpetrator and a male victim of sexual violence from the same community would both be interviewed in the selected EA.

The following assumptions were used to estimate the sample size: 95% confidence interval (CI) of +/-2.0% around an estimated prevalence of sexual violence against children of 30 per cent, and a design effect of 2.0. The calculated sample size based on these assumptions was 1,180 completed interviews for males and 1,032 completed interviews for females. Adjustment to the sample size for eligibility as well as non-response resulted in a target of 2,775 households in 111 EAs for the female sample and 3,475 households in 139 EAs for the male sample.

Stages of selection

The survey utilized a three-staged stratified sample design. In the first stage a total of 250 EAs was selected using probabilities proportional to the population size. The sample was allocated across the 30 districts of Rwanda based on the population of each district. In the second stage, a fixed number of 25 households were selected using equal probability systematic sampling. In the last stage, one eligible respondent (female or male, depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected to answer the questionnaire from the list of all eligible respondents (females or males) aged 13-24 in each household. For EAs containing greater than 250 households, segmentation was conducted to obtain a sample of geographic areas that were of suitable size for the field teams.

Table A1: Sampling strategy and size estimates

| | Required Completed Individual Interviews (CII) | Individual Eligibility Rate (IER) | Individual Response Rate (IRR) | Adjusted Individual Interviews (AII)CII/(IER*IRR) | HH Eligibility Rate (HER) | HH Response Rate (HRR) | HH Screen Rate (SR) | Adjusted HH (AdjHH) R*HRR*SR | # HHs Selected AII/AdjHHSelected AII/AdjHH | # Households to select per EA | # PSU |
|--------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| Female | 1008 | 0.98 | 0.9 | 1143 | 0.9 | 0.98 | 0.47 | 0.41 | 2758 | 25 | 111 |
| Male | 1008 | 0.98 | 0.8 | 1286 | 0.9 | 0.98 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 3471 | 25 | 139 |

Weighting procedure

Weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the total population. VACYS used a two-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of the base weight for each sample respondent; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for non-response.

Base weights were calculated that are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of EAs, selection of households, gender specification and selection of eligible individuals.

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform with the NSO statistical 2015 population projections distributed by region, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and gender. These variables were used to form weighting cells.

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment factors and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS V9.3.

Adjustment for unit non-response

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response (Table A2 below shows household and individual response rates). In this step, non-response adjustments were made for non-responding EAs, non-responding households and non-responding respondents. Due to some non-responding EAs, nonresponse adjustments were made at the PSU-level for female EAs (Table A6 present PSU-level non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs). The household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by region and EA. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account, region, age-group (13-17 or 18-24) and sex. In the VACYS protocol, it is recommended that any household- or person-level non-response adjustment component that exceeds 3.00 should be set to 3.00. For the 2015 VACYS, there were no values larger than 3.0 in either the household-level and the person-level adjustment factors for non-response.

Household-level response rate

Using the household disposition codes, the household-level response rates were computed separately for each sample EA using the formula below.

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = ([1] + [2]) / ([1] + [2] + [3] + [4])$$

where:

- [1] = Completed household survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed household survey, no one eligible in household
- [3] = Household refusal
- [4] = Other household non-response
- [5] = Household respondent incapacitated

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sampled EA. Tables A3 and A4 list all household-level non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Person-level response rate

Person-level non-response adjustment was performed by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting cell. Table A5 reflects the person-level non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

$$\text{Individual-level response rate} = [1] / ([1] + [2] + [4])$$

where:

- [1] = Completed individual survey
- [2] = Selected respondent refusal
- [3] = Selected respondent incapacitated
- [4] = Other individual non-response

Table A2: Household and individual response rates by sex

| Household | Females | Males |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Completed household – 1 person selected | 1051 | 1198 |
| Eligible households | 1055 | 1213 |
| Ineligible households | 1700 | 2259 |
| Total | 2774 | 3474 |
| Household Response Rate | 99.60% | 99.42% |
| | | |
| Individual | | |
| Completed Individual survey | 1032 | 1180 |
| Eligible individuals | 1050 | 1196 |
| Ineligible households | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 1053 | 1198 |
| Individual Response Rate | 98.30% | 98.70% |
| *Overall Response Rate | 96.18% | 98.09% |
| *Overall Response Rate = Household Response Rate * Individual Response Rate | | |

APPENDIX B: DATA TABLES

Notes to tables: Numbering of tables corresponds to key sections in the report

95% confidence interval is abbreviated as 95% CI

* denotes an unstable estimate

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of household economic resources by female and male respondents

| | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Main cooking fuel | | | | |
| Fuel from fossil ¹ | 3 | * | 5 | * |
| Fuel originated from plants ² | 1028 | 99.7 (98.8 - 99.9) | 1166 | 99.3 (98.5 - 99.6) |
| Other | 1 | * | 3 | * |
| Household effects | | | | |
| Electricity | 218 | 22.9 (16.8 - 30.3) | 292 | 26.3 (20.3 - 33.4) |
| Computer | 31 | 2.9 (1.7 - 5.0) | 47 | 3.8 (2.5 - 5.8) |
| Radio | 514 | 51.1 (47.0 - 55.3) | 620 | 52.7 (48.8 - 56.6) |
| Television | 95 | 10.9 (7.0 - 16.6) | 106 | 10.0 (6.9 - 14.2) |
| Mobile telephone | 701 | 68.6 (63.5 - 73.3) | 856 | 72.9 (69.2 - 76.4) |
| Refrigerator | 9 | * | 22 | * |
| Main material of the roof | | | | |
| Metal/Iron sheets | 641 | 64.4 (56.2 - 71.9) | 783 | 66.9 (60.0 - 73.2) |
| Ceramic tiles | 374 | 34.3 (27.1 - 42.4) | 382 | 32.2 (26.0 - 39.2) |
| Other ³ | 14 | 1.2 (0.7 - 2.2) | 11 | * |
| Any member of this household owns any agricultural land | | | | |
| Agricultural land | 814 | 79.1 (73.8 - 83.6) | 998 | 82.8 (78.1 - 86.7) |
| Household owns any livestock, herds, other farm animals or poultry. | | | | |
| Yes | 533 | 52.0 (47.5 - 56.5) | 732 | 59.7 (54.4 - 64.7) |
| Head of the household covered by any health insurance | | | | |
| Any health insurance | 795 | 76.3 (72.8 - 79.5) | 890 | 75.6 (72.1 - 78.7) |

¹ Fuel from fossil includes" liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas, biogas, kerosene, coal, lignite.

² Fuel originated from plants includes: charcoal, wood, straw/shrub/grass, agricultural crop.

³ Other roofing materials includes: thatch/palm leaf, rustic mat, palm/bamboo/grass, wood planks, cardboard, wood, calamine/cement fibre, cement, roofing shingles.

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of males and females by select background characteristics

| | Females | | Males | |
|---|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Age group | | | | |
| 13-17 years old | 492 | 45.9 (42.2 - 49.5) | 619 | 51.9 (48.8 - 55.0) |
| 18-24 years old | 540 | 54.1 (50.5 - 57.8) | 563 | 48.1 (45.0 - 51.2) |
| Highest education level attained | | | | |
| Never attended school | 24 | 2.3 (1.3 - 3.3) | 29 | 2.4 (1.5 - 3.4) |
| Less than primary school | 210 | 21.1 (16.8 - 25.4) | 267 | 22.7 (19.7 - 25.8) |
| Primary school | 523 | 49.6 (45.5 - 53.8) | 596 | 51.0 (47.7 - 54.4) |
| Post- primary/ vocational | 16 | * | 19 | 1.6 (0.9 - 2.4) |
| Secondary school and higher | 248 | 25.2 (20.2 - 30.1) | 260 | 22.1 (19.4 - 24.8) |
| Reported age of head of household | | | | |
| <=18 | 6 | * | 6 | * |
| 19 - 30 | 235 | 11.5 (9.1 - 14.4) | 190 | 8.4 (6.6 - 10.6) |
| 31 - 50 | 432 | 21.5 (18.2 - 25.3) | 555 | 23.0 (19.6 - 26.8) |
| 51 + | 359 | 17.8 (14.8 - 21.3) | 429 | 17.3 (14.6 - 20.4) |
| Orphanhood prior to age 18 (13-24 year olds) | | | | |
| Not an orphan prior to age 18 | 303 | 58.3 (49.6 - 67.0) | 317 | 61.2 (56.5 - 65.9) |
| Lost one parent prior to 18 years | 169 | 34.1 (25.9 - 42.4) | 160 | 32.0 (27.5 - 36.6) |
| Lost both parents prior to 18 years | 43 | 7.6 (4.7 - 10.4) | 33 | 6.7 (4.4 - 9.1) |
| Ever been married or lived with someone as if married | | | | |
| 13-17 years old | 6 | * | 0 | 0(0) |
| 18-24 years old | 220 | 40.8 (32.2 - 49.3) | 95 | 17.8 (13.8 - 21.9) |
| Ever married or lived with someone as if married prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds) | | | | |
| 18-24 years old | 31 | 6.1 (3.3 - 8.9) | 3 | * |
| Ever had sex | | | | |
| 13-17 years old | 33 | 6.6 (4.0 - 9.2) | 68 | 12.0 (8.6 - 15.4) |
| 18-24 years old | 311 | 55.6 (46.5-64.2) | 287 | 52.2 (47.6 - 56.9) |
| Ever had sex prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds) | | | | |
| 18-24 years old | 90 | 28.6 (24.0 - 33.1) | 126 | 42.5 (35.4 - 49.6) |
| Ever worked for money or any other payment | | | | |
| 13-17 years old | 6 | * | 41 | 38.8 (28.2 - 49.4) |
| 18-24 years old | 6 | * | 32 | 63.2 (50.5 - 76.0) |

Table 3.3 Mean age at first sexual intercourse experience by age group

| Mean age (years) of first sex | Females | | Males | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) | Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 33 | 13.3 (12.3-14.3) | 68 | 10.3 (9.3-11.2) |
| 18-24 years old | 311 | 18.6 (18.3-18.8) | 287 | 17.4 (16.9-17.9) |

Table 4.1.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18

| Type of sexual abuse | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|------------------|-------|----------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any type of sexual abuse | 138 | 23.9 (20.0-27.8) | 54 | 9.6 (6.9-12.4) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual touching | 67 | 12.1 (9.3-15.0) | 30 | 5.2 (3.1-7.0) |
| Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex | 93 | 16.5 (13.5-19.6) | 37 | 6.6 (4.3-8.9) |
| Reported experiencing physically forced sex | 27 | 4.1 (2.4-5.9) | 4 | * |
| Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² | 8 | * | 1 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment or tricking.

Table 4.1.2 Percentage of Rwandans aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ and types of sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Types of sexual abuse | Females | | Males | |
|---|---------|-----------------|-------|---------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any type of sexual abuse | 62 | 11.7 (8.7-14.7) | 37 | 5.4 (3.6-7.1) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual touching in the past 12 months | 37 | 7.0 (4.6 - 9.3) | 21 | 3.2 (1.8-4.6) |
| Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months | 35 | 6.5 (4.2 - 8.7) | 22 | 3.2 (1.8-4.6) |
| Reported experiencing any physically forced sex in the past 12 months | 5 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Reported experiencing any pressured ² sex ² in the past 12 months | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricking.

Table 4.1.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any type of sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Type of sexual abuse | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|-------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse | 93 | 18.9 (15.0 - 23.0) | 51 | 10.8 (7.7 - 13.9) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual touching | 76 | 15.6 (11.9 - 19.3) | 35 | 7.3 (4.7 - 9.8) |
| Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex | 49 | 10.7 (7.4 - 14.1) | 31 | 6.7 (4.2 - 9.1) |
| Reported experiencing physically forced sex | 9 | * | 0 | 0.0 (0) |
| Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² | 4 | * | 1 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricking.

Table 4.2.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those whose first sexual intercourse was prior to age 18

| Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted among 18-24 year olds whose first sex was prior to age 18. | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 year olds prior to age 18 | 26 | 29.1 (19.2 - 39.0) | 7 | * |

Table 4.2.2 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those who had ever had sexual intercourse

| Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted among 13-17 year olds who had ever had sex | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 year olds | 7 | 46.0 (20.5 - 71.4) | 0 | 0.0 |

Table 4.2.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those whose first sexual abuse¹ was in the past 12 months prior survey

| | Females | | Males | |
|----------|---------|-------------------|-------|------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Unwanted | 9 | 15.2 (6.4 - 23.9) | 2 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 4.3.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex¹ prior to age 18

| Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex ³ prior to age 18 | Females | | Males | |
|---|---------|-----------------|-------|------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Unwanted complete sex | 28 | 4.3 (2.6 – 6.1) | 5 | * |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 4.3.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex¹ in the past 12 months

| Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|------------|-------|------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Unwanted complete sex | 5 | * | 0 | 0.0 |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 4.4.1 Percentage of females and males who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|-------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Spouse/ boyfriend/ girlfriend or romantic partner | 42 | 30.0 (21.9 - 38.1) | 9 | * |
| Family member | 17 | 13.5 (7.6 – 19.5) | 4 | * |
| Authority figure ² | 6 | * | 2 | * |
| Neighbour | 45 | 35.0 (25.0 - 44.9) | 23 | 43.1 (29.8- 56.4) |
| Classmate/schoolmate | 13 | 8.0 (3.8 - 12.1) | 10 | 17.5 (7.5 – 27.4) |
| Friend | 20 | 18.5 (7.9 – 29.1) | 6 | * |
| Stranger | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Other | 6 | * | 3 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, religious leader

Table 4.4.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months by perpetrator of most recent event of sexual

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Spouse/ boyfriend/ girlfriend or romantic partner | 11 | 21.3 (10.3 - 32.3) | 4 | * |
| Family member | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Authority figure ² | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Neighbour | 30 | 45.7 (33.1 - 58.3) | 20 | 56.8 (40.7 - 73.0) |
| Classmate/schoolmate | 5 | * | 4 | * |
| Friend | 4 | * | 7 | * |
| Stranger | 9 | * | 2 | * |
| Other | 3 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, religious leader

Table 4.5.1 Sexual violence perpetrators perceived to be 5 or more years older among youths aged 18-24 years old who experienced sexual abuse prior to 18 years

| Perpetrator of sexual abuse ¹ perceived to be 5 or more years older | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 years old prior to age 18 | 68 | 51.9 (41.5 - 62.4) | 17 | 33.0 (19.2 - 46.7) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex

Table 4.5.2 Sexual violence perpetrators perceived to be 5 or more years older among children aged 13-17 years old who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Perpetrator of sexual abuse ¹ perceived to be 5 or more years older | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old in the past 12 months | 39 | 60.1 (46.2 - 74.0) | 9 | 27.7 (12.0 - 43.4) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex

Table 4.5.3 Perceived age of perpetrator of most recent incident of sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 19-24 years old who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Difference in age between respondents and perpetrator | Females | | Males | |
|---|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| < 5 years older | 18 | 18.8 (10.4 - 27.2) | 5 | * |
| 5-10 years older | 29 | 36.7 (23.4 - 50.0) | 11 | 20.4 (9.5 - 31.4) |
| > 10 years older | 45 | 44.5 (31.5 - 57.5) | 34 | 69.4 (56.2 - 82.6) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.6.1 Gender of perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Gender of perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Male perpetrator | 133 | 96.8 (94.0 - 99.6) | 14 | 27.1 (14.6 – 39.7) |
| Female perpetrator | 1 | * | 36 | 66.4 (54.3 - 78.5) |
| Male & female perpetrators | 4 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.6.2 Gender of perpetrator of most recent incident of sexual abuse¹ among children aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Gender of perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Male perpetrator | 61 | 98.7 (96.2 – 100.0) | 5 | * |
| Female perpetrator | 1 | * | 31 | 86.4 (75.5 - 97.3) |
| Male & female perpetrators | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.6.3 Gender of perpetrator of most recent incident of sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Gender of perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Male perpetrator | 89 | 96.3 (92.6 – 100.0) | 11 | * |
| Female perpetrator | 1 | * | 37 | 73.2 (58.2 - 88.2) |
| Male & female perpetrators | 3 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.7.1 Location of first incident of any sexual abuse¹ among 18–24 years old who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Location | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Respondent's home | 39 | 27.6 (18.4 - 36.8) | 14 | 24.3 (10.0 - 38.6) |
| Perpetrator's home | 30 | 19.4 (12.1 - 26.7) | 13 | 24.5 (13.0 - 36.1) |
| Someone else's home | 17 | 11.3 (5.8 - 16.9) | 4 | * |
| On a road/street | 46 | 36.4 (26.0 - 46.8) | 6 | * |
| School | 15 | 9.7 (4.8 - 14.7) | 9 | * |
| Field or other natural area | 9 | * | 8 | * |
| Other location | 6 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.7.2 Location of most recent incident of any sexual abuse¹ among 13–17 years old who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior the survey

| Location | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Respondent's home | 21 | 30.8 (19.1 - 42.4) | 12 | 35.7 (20.1 – 51.3) |
| Perpetrator's home | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Someone else's home | 8 | * | 2 | * |
| On a road/street | 22 | 39.5 (26.0 - 53.0) | 10 | 27.0 (11.9- 42.0) |
| School | 5 | * | 6 | * |
| Field or other natural area | 6 | * | 5 | * |
| Other location | 7 | * | 3 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.7.3 Location of most recent incident of sexual abuse among 19–24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Location | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Respondent's home | 31 | 32.1 (20.1 – 44.1) | 14 | 26.9 (11.9 – 41.9) |
| Perpetrator's home | 10 | * | 6 | * |
| Someone else's home | 10 | * | 5 | * |
| On a road/street | 41 | 41.8 (29.6 - 53.9) | 11 | 23.4 (11.3 – 35.6) |
| School | 4 | * | 6 | * |
| Field or other natural area | 4 | * | 9 | 17.4 (7.3 – 27.6) |
| Other location | 12 | * | 8 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.8.1 Time of the day of the first experience of any sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 18-24 who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Time of day | Any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| | Female | | Male | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Morning ² | 19 | 12.5 (6.1 - 18.8) | 11 | 21.1(9.5-32.8) |
| Afternoon | 34 | 23.6 (15.2 - 32.0) | 10 | 18.4 (8.0-28.8) |
| Evening | 90 | 68.6 (59.8 - 77.4) | 31 | 55.1(42.6-67.6) |
| Late at night | 16 | 9.1 (4.2 - 13.9) | 4 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, late at night refers to midnight-sunrise

Table 4.8.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported the time of day of most recent experience of any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Time of day | Any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | Female | | Male | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Morning ² | 8 | 13.4 (2.8 - 24.0) | 3 | * |
| Afternoon | 22 | 32.7 (20.4 - 44.9) | 12 | 32.9 (16.2 - 49.6) |
| Evening | 39 | 64.0 (50.3 - 77.7) | 27 | 72.4 (56.2 - 88.6) |
| Late at night | 3 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, late at night refers to midnight-sunrise

Table 4.8.3 Time of day of most recent experience of sexual abuse among youth aged 19-24 who experienced sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Time of day | Any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | Female | | Male | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Morning ² | 11 | * | 6 | * |
| Afternoon | 23 | 22.7 (12.7 - 32.6) | 4 | * |
| Evening | 73 | 81.6 (73.2 - 90.0) | 42 | 68.3 (54.1 - 82.4) |
| Late at night | 8 | * | 5 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, late at night refers to midnight-sunrise

Table 4.9.1 Percentage of youth aged 18-24 years who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 and knew, disclosed and used services for sexual abuse

| 18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18 | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse | 52 | 34.6 (26.2 - 43.0) | 25 | 46.2 (31.9 - 60.4) |
| Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse | 13 | * | 2 | * |
| Received help for any experience of sexual abuse | 5 | * | 0 | 0(0) |
| Told someone about an experience of sexual abuse | 74 | 55.7 (45.9 - 65.4) | 17 | 32.6 (19.0 - 46.3) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.9.2 Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months prior to the survey and knew, disclosed and used services for sexual abuse

| 13- 17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse | 22 | 39.2 (26.5 - 51.9) | 14 | 34.2 (18.8 - 49.5) |
| Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse | 7 | * | 1 | * |
| Received help for any experience of sexual abuse | 5 | * | 1 | * |
| Told someone about an experience of sexual abuse | 37 | 62.6 (49.6 - 75.6) | 14 | 34.0 (18.0 - 50.0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.9.3 Percentage of respondents aged 19-24 years who experienced any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months and knew, disclosed and used services for sexual abuse¹

| Service utilization | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse | 45 | 52.4 (40.3 - 64.6) | 26 | 51.0 (36.2 - 65.9) |
| Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse | 7 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Received help for any experience of sexual abuse | 7 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Told someone about an experience of sexual abuse | 53 | 57.9 (45.8 - 70.1) | 23 | 44.7 (28.1-61.4) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.10.1 Percentage of respondents aged 18-24 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Disclosed to | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Family/ relative | 53 | 9.1 (6.1 - 12.1) | 14 | 2.7 (1.1 - 4.2) |
| Spouse/romantic partner | 7 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Friend/neighbour | 63 | 12.6 (7.9 - 17.2) | 34 | 6.0 (3.9 - 8.1) |
| NGO worker/teacher/employer/local leader | 7 | * | 2 | * |
| Someone else | 13 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.10.2 Percentage of respondents aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of sexual abuse¹ among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Disclosed to | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Family/ relative | 33 | 6.5 (4.4 - 8.5) | 9 | * |
| Spouse/romantic partner | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Friend/neighbour | 22 | 4.3 (2.5 - 6.0) | 15 | 2.0 (1.0 - 3.0) |
| NGO worker/teacher/employer/local leader | 2 | * | 2 | * |
| Someone else | 3 | * | 1 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.11.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18 years

| Number of incidents of sexual abuse among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 33 | 24.3 (17.0 - 31.6) | 14 | 31.5 (16.2 - 46.8) |
| Two or more | 11 | 75.7 (68.4 - 83.0) | 40 | 68.5 (53.2 - 83.8) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.11.2 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse¹ among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Number of incidents of sexual abuse among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 22 | 33.9 (20.9 - 47.0) | 15 | 37.3 (20.8 - 53.7) |
| Two or more | 40 | 66.1 (53.0 - 79.1) | 22 | 62.7 (46.3 - 79.2) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.11.3 Number of incidents of sexual abuse in the past 12 months among youth aged 19-24 years who experienced sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months

| Number of incidents of sexual abuse among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 15 | 16.3 (8.2 - 24.4) | 9 | 18.0 (7.2 - 28.8) |
| Two or more | 76 | 83.7 (75.6 - 91.8) | 41 | 82.0 (71.2 - 92.8) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.12.1 Distribution of age at which females and males aged 18-24 years first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 years

| Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=13 | 19 | 13.4 (7.7 - 19.2) | 14 | 27.7 (15.8 - 39.6) |
| 14-15 | 31 | 21.1 (14.3 - 27.9) | 8 | * |
| 16-17 | 88 | 65.4 (56.9 - 73.9) | 32 | 58.2 (46.4 - 70.1) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.12.2 Distribution of age at which males and females aged 13-17 years first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse¹, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=13 | 21 | 34.1 (21.5 - 46.6) | 13 | 34.2 (18.5 - 49.9) |
| 14-15 | 26 | 39.5 (26.7 - 52.3) | 18 | 51.9 (34.2 - 69.6) |
| 16-17 | 15 | 26.4 (14.4- 38.4) | 6 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.13.1 Mean age of first sexual abuse, among children aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Females | | Males | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) | Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) |
| 62 | 14.4 (14.0-14.8) | 37 | 13.8 (13.0 - 14.6) |

Table 4.14.1 Percentage of females and males who missed school as a result of any sexual abuse¹

| Missed school due to sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|------------|-------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 year old who missed school | 13 | * | 2 | * |
| 13-17 year old who missed school | 3 | * | 0 | 0 |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.14.2 Percentage of females and males who abandoned school as a result of any sexual abuse¹

| Missed school due to sexual abuse ¹ | Females | | Males | |
|--|---------|---------------------|-------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 year old who missed school | 11 | 82.7 (60.4 – 100.0) | 0 | 0 (0) |
| 13-17 year old who missed school | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.15.1 Reasons for not seeking services for incidents of sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 18-24 who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Males and females who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18 and did not try to seek services because... | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Afraid of getting in trouble | 8 | * | 1 | * |
| Embarrassed for self or my family | 5 | * | 3 | * |
| Could not reach services | 1 | * | 0 | 0 |
| Dependent on perpetrator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perpetrator threatened me | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Did not think it was a problem | 23 | 52.8 (36.8 - 68.7) | 16 | 67.5 (46.7 - 88.3) |
| Felt it was my fault | 2 | * | 0 | 0 |
| Afraid of being abandoned | 0 | 0 | 1 | * |
| Did not need/want services | 3 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 4.15.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 who reported reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual abuse, among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Reasons | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Afraid of getting in trouble | 6 | * | 2 | * |
| Embarrassed for self or my family | 8 | * | 1 | * |
| Did not think it was a problem | 18 | 60.2 (38.9 – 81.6) | 17 | 71.9 (52.0 – 91.8) |
| Afraid of being abandoned | 0 | 0 | 1 | * |
| Did not want/need services | 3 | * | 2 | * |

Table 4.16.1 Individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for not seeking services for incidents of sexual abuse¹ among youth aged 18-24 who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18

| Reasons | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|---------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 41 | 97.8 (94.7 – 100.0) | 22 | 94.6 (84.1 – 100.0) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services/felt it was my fault.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level barriers: could not afford services / could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 4.16.2 Individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for not seeking services for incidents of sexual abuse¹ among children aged 13-17 who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Reasons | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------|------|---------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 14 | 100 | 10 | 85.3 (67.7 – 100.0) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 0 | * | 2 | * |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services/felt it was my fault.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level barriers: could not afford services / could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 4.16.3 Individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for not seeking services for incidents of sexual abuse, among youths aged 19-24 who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| Reasons | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 35 | 100 | 22 | 94.4 (83.7 -100.0) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

² Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services/felt it was my fault.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level barriers: could not afford services / could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 4.17.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported receiving any money, food, gifts or other favours in exchange for sex prior to age 18

| Reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favours in exchange for sex in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------|------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 19-24 years old | 6 | * | 2 | * |

Table 4.18.1 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported that more than one perpetrator was present during the most recent event of any sexual abuse in the past 12 months

| More than 1 perpetrator at most recent event of sexual abuse | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 19-24 years old | 28 | 27.3 (16.1 -38.5) | 16 | 31.4 (18.9 – 43.8) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment or tricking) sex.

Table 5.1.1 Percentage of youth aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ prior to age 18

| Reported experiencing any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 years old, prior to age 18 | 187 | 37.2 (32.3 – 42.0) | 336 | 59.5 (54.6 – 64.5) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.1.2 Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Reported experiencing any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 137 | 26.5 (22.1 – 30.9) | 259 | 42.0 (36.9 - 47.0) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.1.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Reported experiencing any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 19-24 years old | 44 | 8.9 (6.1 – 11.7) | 63 | 13.3 (10.5 – 16.2) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.2.1 Percentage of Rwandans aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner,² parent or adult relative, or community member, or peer prior to age 18 by type of violence

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ² | 11 | * | 4 | * |
| Parent or adult relative | 131 | 27.5 (22.1 – 32.9) | 257 | 45.2 (40.2 - 50.3) |
| Community member | 51 | 9.1 (6.0 - 12.2) | 162 | 28.2 (23.6 - 32.8) |
| Peer | 54 | 8.6 (6.2 - 11.0) | 153 | 28.3 (23.9 - 32.7) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.2.2 Percent of children aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner,² parent or adult relative, community member or peer in the past 12 months

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ² | 7 | * | 7 | * |
| Parent or adult relative | 61 | 12.0 (8.9 – 15.1) | 134 | 21.9 (18.3 – 25.4) |
| Community member | 40 | 7.2 (4.7 – 9.7) | 148 | 24.4 (20.1 – 28.6) |
| Peer | 58 | 11.2 (8.5 – 13.9) | 103 | 16.8 (12.8 – 20.8) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.2.3 Percent of youth aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner,² parent or adult relative, community member or peer in the past 12 months

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------|------|------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ² | 23 | 5.1 (2.6 – 7.6) | 4 | * |
| Parent or adult relative | 9 | * | 13 | 2.4 (1.1 – 3.7) |
| Community member | 5 | * | 18 | 3.4 (1.9 – 5.0) |
| Peer | 9 | * | 41 | 9.4 (6.6 – 12.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.3.1 Percent who youth aged 18-24 years old who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of physical violence¹ before age of 18

| Females | | Males | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) | Total [n] | Mean (95% CI) |
| 17 | 7.2 (3.7 - 10.8) | 58 | 19.2 (15.0 - 23.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.3.2 Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Reported any physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------------|------|------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 13 | 8.3 (3.8 - 12.7) | 28 | 10.6(6.5 – 14.7) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.3.3 Percentage of youths aged 19-24 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any physical violence in the past 12 months

| Reported any physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 19-24 years old | 7 | * | 17 | 26.5 (15.9 – 37.2) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.4.1 Types of physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence among youths aged 18-24 who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18

| Types of physical harm | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Any cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks | 17 | 7.2 (3.7 - 10.8) | 54 | 17.8 (13.8 - 22.0) |
| Any sprains, dislocations, or blistering | 5 | * | 20 | 7.1 (4.0 - 10.2) |
| Any deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin | 4 | * | 12 | 4.3 (2.0 - 6.7) |
| Any permanent injury or disfigurement | 2 | * | 11 | 3.9 (1.6 - 6.1) |
| No Injury | 170 | 92.8 (89.2 - 96.3) | 278 | 80.8 (76.7 - 85.0) |

Table 5.4.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Types of physical harm | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Any cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks | 13 | 8.3 (3.8 – 12.7) | 27 | 10.3 (6.2 – 14.3) |
| Any sprains, dislocations, or blistering | 5 | * | 8 | * |
| Any deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin | 1 | * | 4 | * |
| Any permanent injury or disfigurement | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * |
| No Injury | 124 | 91.7 (87.3 - 96.2) | 231 | 89.4 (85.6 - 93.5) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.4.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Types of physical harm | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Any cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks | 7 | * | 17 | 26.5 (15.9 – 37.2) |
| Any sprains, dislocations, or blistering | 2 | * | 7 | * |
| Any deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin | 1 | * | 4 | * |
| Any permanent injury or disfigurement | 1 | * | 4 | * |
| No Injury | 37 | 88.9 (80.0 - 97.9) | 46 | 73.5 (62.8 – 84.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.5.1 Perpetrator of violence against youth aged 18-24 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of physical violence prior to age 18

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ¹ | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * |
| Parent or adult relative | 9 | * | 19 | 8.2 (4.5 – 11.9) |
| Community member | 4 | * | 9 | * |
| Peer | 6 | * | 37 | 25.1 (18.3 - 32.0) |

¹ Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.5.2 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months by perpetrator

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------|-------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ² | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Parent or adult relative | 6 | * | 7 | * |
| Community member | 2 | * | 7 | * |
| Peer | 5 | * | 19 | 17.7 (9.2 – 26.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.5.3 Percentage of children aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner,² parent or adult relative, community member or peer in the past 12 months

| Perpetrator categories | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Intimate partner ² | 4 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Parent or adult relative | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * |
| Community member | 0 | 0 (0) | 4 | * |
| Peer | 3 | * | 13 | 29.5 (15.8 – 43.2) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.6.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

| Category of intimate partner | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend/romantic partner | 8 | 75.3 (46.3 – 100.0) | 3 | * |
| Husband/wife | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.2 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a peer prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

| Category of peer of first incident | Female | | Male | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Sibling/cousin | 17 | 30.3 (17.4 - 43.2) | 17 | 11.2 (5.4 - 17.1) |
| Friend | 8 | * | 35 | 22.7 (15.4 – 30.0) |
| Classmate/schoolmate | 18 | 32.7 (19.7 – 45.7) | 26 | 15.5 (9.8 – 21.1) |
| Neighbour | 7 | * | 52 | 34.2 (26.3 - 42.2) |
| Other peer | 4 | * | 21 | 16.3 (9.1 – 23.5) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.3 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

| Category of peer of first incident | Female | | Male | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 30 | 23.0 (15.6 - 30.4) | 121 | 46.7 (39.8 - 53.5) |
| Stepfather | 4 | * | 1 | * |
| Mother | 50 | 32.8 (20.4 - 45.3) | 88 | 35.4 (29.7 - 41.1) |
| Stepmother | 1 | * | 3 | * |
| Siblings | 15 | 19.0 (9.3 – 28.7) | 12 | 4.9 (2.1 - 7.6) |
| Uncle/ aunt | 13 | 10.6 (2.6 – 18.7) | 14 | 5.4 (2.7 – 8.2) |
| Other relative/caregiver | 6 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.4 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by adults living in the community prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

| Community member | Female | | Male | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Male teacher | 22 | 39.0 (22.8 - 55.1) | 77 | 47.1 (38.8 - 55.4) |
| Female teacher | 18 | 40.8 (23.4 – 58.2) | 34 | 20.6 (12.9 – 28.3) |
| Authority figure ² | 2 | * | 18 | 11.3 (6.4 - 16.2) |
| Male/ female neighbour | 7 | * | 27 | 17.0 (10.4 – 23.6) |
| Other male/female in the community | 2 | * | 6 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Authority figure: includes police/security person, employer, and neighbourhood/religious leader.

Table 5.6.5 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Intimate partner | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend/romantic partner | 5 | 77.3 (47.7 - 100) | 6 | 81.4 (48.9 - 100) |
| Husband/wife | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.6 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a peer in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Category of peer | Female | | Male | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Sibling/cousin | 8 | * | 9 | * |
| Friend | 4 | * | 19 | 16.5 (9.5 - 23.5) |
| Classmate/schoolmate | 30 | 51.5 (37.7 - 65.4) | 25 | 28.7 (14.7 - 42.7) |
| Neighbour | 14 | 22.6 (11.4 - 33.8) | 39 | 37.9 (27.0 - 48.9) |
| Other peer | 2 | * | 10 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.7 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 24 | 38.9 (26.1 - 51.7) | 58 | 41.0 (32.2 - 49.8) |
| Mother | 22 | 34.1 (23.1 - 45.1) | 40 | 30.0 (21.7 - 38.3) |
| Stepfather | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * |
| Stepmother | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Sibling | 5 | * | 10 | * |
| Uncle/aunt | 2 | * | 7 | * |
| Other relative | 7 | * | 18 | 12.8 (7.2 - 18.5) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.6.7 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Community member | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Male teacher | 20 | 47.6 (30.7 - 64.5) | 82 | 54.7 (47.1 - 62.3) |
| Female teacher | 9 | * | 34 | 24.6 (17.1 - 32.1) |
| Authority figure ² | 0 | 0 (0) | 5 | * |
| Neighbour | 8 | 21.9 (9.5 - 34.3) | 20 | 11.6 (6.6 - 16.7) |
| Other | 3 | * | 6 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Authority figure: includes police/security person, employer, neighbourhood/religious leader.

Table 5.7.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported service awareness/use and disclosure among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18

| Service awareness/use and disclosure | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|-----------------|------|------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence. | 97 | 54.7(46.5-62.9) | 226 | 67.7 (62.3-73.2) |
| Sought help for any experience of physical violence. | 8 | * | 23 | 8.1 (4.7-11.6) |
| Received help for any experience of physical violence. | 8 | * | 23 | 8.1 (4.7-11.6) |
| Told someone about an experience of physical violence. | 96 | 46.7(39.3-54.0) | 192 | 59.1(53.1-65.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.7.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported service awareness/use and disclosure among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Service awareness/use and disclosure | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence. | 45 | 30.2 (22.0 - 38.4) | 122 | 49.0 (42.4 - 55.6) |
| Sought help for any experience of physical violence. | 3 | * | 4 | * |
| Received help for any experience of physical violence. | 3 | * | 4 | * |
| Told someone about an experience of physical violence. | 85 | 61.7 (52.7 - 70.6) | 150 | 58.8 (51.4 - 66.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.7.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported service awareness/use and disclosure among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Service awareness/use and disclosure | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence. | 25 | 53.1 (37.5 - 68.7) | 44 | 68.7 (54.8 - 82.6) |
| Sought help for any experience of physical violence. | 7 | * | 10 | * |
| Received help for any experience of physical violence. | 7 | * | 10 | * |
| Told someone about an experience of physical violence. | 30 | 68.6 (54.6 - 82.6) | 45 | 76.1 (65.6 - 86.5) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.8.1 Percentage of females and males who missed school as a result of any physical violence¹ experienced during childhood

| Missed school due to an experience of physical violence ¹ | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 | 18 | 52.0 (33.3 – 65.8) | 34 | 49.4 (39.0 – 59.7) |
| 13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months | 5 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.9.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence¹ and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18

| Disclosed to | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Family/ relative | 46 | 49.6 (37.0 – 62.2) | 90 | 56.3 (46.4 – 65.6) |
| Spouse/romantic partner | 10 | * | 6 | * |
| Friend/neighbour | 34 | 42.8 (29.2 – 57.7) | 94 | 77.5 (68.2 – 84.7) |
| NGO worker/teacher/employer/local leader | 13 | 12.7 (7.1 – 21.7) | 24 | 18.1 (12.0 – 26.5) |
| Someone else | 8 | * | 8 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.9.2 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Disclosed to | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Family/ relative | 55 | 65.5 (53.1 - 76.1) | 101 | 67.8 (58.9 – 75.6) |
| Spouse/romantic partner | 7 | * | 1 | * |
| Friend/neighbour | 22 | 26.2 (17.7 – 37.0) | 73 | 49.8 (41.1 – 58.6) |
| NGO worker/teacher/employer/local leader | 14 | 17.0 (10.1 – 27.3) | 8 | * |
| Someone else | 6 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.10.1 Number of incidents of physical violence,¹ among youths aged 18-24 who experienced at least one incident of physical violence prior to age 18

| Frequency of incident | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 30 | 17.7 (9.3 - 26.2) | 35 | 10.2 (6.7 - 13.7) |
| Two or more times | 156 | 82.3 (73.8 - 90.7) | 101 | 89.8 (86.3 - 93.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.10.2 Number of incidents of physical violence,¹ among children aged 13-17 who experienced at least one incident of physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Frequency of incident | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 17 | 13.1 (7.0 - 19.2) | 15 | 5.0 (2.2 - 7.8) |
| Two or more times | 120 | 86.9 (80.8 - 93.0) | 244 | 95.0 (92.2 - 97.8) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.10.3 Number of incidents of physical violence,¹ among youth aged 19-24 who experienced at least one or more incidents of physical violence in the past 12 months prior to the survey

| Frequency of incident | Female | | Male | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| One | 10 | 32.0 (17.9 – 50.3) | 9 | * |
| Two or more times | 20 | 68.0 (49.7 – 82.1) | 15 | 65.9 (43.5 – 82.9) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.11.1 Age category of first incident of physical violence¹ among youth aged 18-24 who experienced physical violence prior to age 18

| Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of physical violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=5 years old | 16 | 11.4 (5.0 – 17.7) | 37 | 12.0 (8.5 - 15.5) |
| 6-11 years old | 68 | 38.1 (29.3 – 46.9) | 183 | 52.4 (45.8 – 59.0) |
| 12-17 years old | 101 | 50.6 (40.9 - 60.2) | 115 | 35.6 (30.3 – 40.9) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.11.2 Age category of first incident of physical violence¹ among children aged 13-17 who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

| Age (years) at which first incident of physical violence happened | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=5 years old | 8 | * | 28 | 11.9 (7.2 - 16.5) |
| 6-11 years old | 47 | 34.3 (26.0 – 42.6) | 158 | 61.5 (53.9 – 69.1) |
| 12-17 years old | 1 | 59.1 (50.0 - 68.1) | 72 | 26.7 (21.0 - 32.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.13.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative live within the same household as them when the first event of any physical violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred prior to age 18

| 18-24 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 94 | 91.0 (84.2 - 97.9) | 216 | 92.9 (88.6 - 97.2) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.13.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported that parent or adult relative live within the same household as them when the first event of any physical violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months

| 18-24 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 56 | 91.1 (83.4 - 98.8) | 121 | 91.7 (87.2 - 96.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.13.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative live within the same household as them when the first event of any physical violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months

| 18-24 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 7 | 73.5 (42.4 - 100) | 9 | 72.2 (47.7 - 96.8) |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.14.1 Percentage of males and females aged 18-24 years who received help for any incident of physical violence¹ and who they got help from among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18

| 18-24 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker | 3 | * | 10 | * |
| Police or other security personnel | 4 | * | 7 | * |
| Lawyer, judge/ magistrate or other legal professional other than police | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * |
| A social worker or counsellor | 3 | * | 6 | * |
| A hotline including phone/internet/ website | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Local leader | 7 | 87.1 (63.3 - 100) | 17 | 76.3 (57.6 - 95.1) |
| Community volunteers/ civil society organization. | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.14.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who received help for any incident of physical violence¹ and who they got help from among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Help received from | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker | 4 | * | 6 | 58.5 (27.4 - 89.6) |
| Police or other security personnel | 4 | * | 3 | * |
| Lawyer, judge/ magistrate or other legal professional other than police | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| A social worker or counsellor | 4 | 75.4 (47.0 - 100) | 0 | 0 (0) |
| A hotline including phone/internet/ website | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | 74.5 (54.5 - 94.6) |
| Local leader | 6 | * | 15 | * |
| Community volunteers/ civil society organization. | 0 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.15.1 Percentage of female males and females aged 18-24 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence, among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18

| Reasons for not trying to seek services for incidents of physical violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Afraid of getting in trouble | 9 | * | 13 | 6.6 (3.0 - 10.4) |
| Ashamed/embarrassed for self or my family | 2 | * | 2 | * |
| Could not afford services | 1 | * | 2 | * |
| Could not reach services | 1 | * | 5 | * |
| Dependent on perpetrator | 2 | * | 7 | * |
| Perpetrator threatened me | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Did not think it was a problem | 23 | 30.0 (13.5 - 46.4) | 44 | 23.4 (17.1 - 29.6) |
| Felt it was my fault | 32 | 46.0 (25.3 - 66.8) | 79 | 46.3 (37.8 - 54.8) |
| Afraid of being abandoned | 2 | * | 6 | * |
| Did not need/want services | 8 | * | 24 | 11.8 (6.8 - 16.8) |
| Unsatisfactory / negative prior experience of Services | 1 | * | 1 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.16.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence¹, among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18

| Categories of barriers | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|------|------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 74 | 92.4 (86.8-98.0) | 162 | 89.2 (84.3-94.0) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 5 | * | 13 | 6.9 (3.2-10.5) |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 3 | * | 8 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned .

⁴ Structural-level barriers: could not afford services/ did not know where to go/ could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 5.15.2 Percentage of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence,¹ among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

| Reasons for not trying to seek services for incidents of physical violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Afraid of getting in trouble | 2 | * | 12 | 14.1 (5.7 - 22.5) |
| Ashamed/embarrassed for self or my family | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) |
| Could not afford services | 0 | * | 1 | * |
| Could not reach services | 0 | * | 1 | * |
| Dependent on perpetrator | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Perpetrator threatened me | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Did not think it was a problem | 15 | 38.5 (24.9 - 52.2) | 28 | 4.8 (17.1 - 36.2) |
| Felt it was my fault | 11 | 26.9 (14.2 - 39.6) | 45 | 45.1 (35.5 - 54.7) |
| Afraid of being abandoned | 1 | | 1 | * |
| Did not need/want services | 6 | * | 9 | * |
| Unsatisfactory / negative prior experience of Services | 1 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.16.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence,¹ among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

| Categories of barriers | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 35 | 86.7(74.5 - 98.9) | 94 | 93.0(87.9 - 98.1) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 3 | * | 3 | * |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * |
| Others | 1 | * | 2 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Individual-level barriers: Afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level barriers: Could not afford services/ did not know where to go/ could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 5.16.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported individual, relationship and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence,¹ among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months

| Categories of barriers | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Individual-level ² | 11 | 76.3 (56.4 – 96.1) | 23 | 85.3 (71.3 – 99.3) |
| Relationship-level ³ | 0 | * | 2 | * |
| Structural-level ⁴ | 1 | 0 | 1 | * |
| Others barriers | 3 | * | 1 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassment for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ did not need or want services.

³ Relationship-level barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level barriers: could not afford services/ did not know where to go/ could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 6.1.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative prior to age 18

| Reported experiencing any emotional violence ¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 58 | 11.8 (7.3 – 16.3) | 95 | 17.3 (13.4 – 21.2) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.1.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months

| Reported experiencing any emotional violence ¹ by a parent/ adult caregiver/adult relative in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 42 | 8.3 (5.8 - 10.7) | 78 | 13.0 (10.0 - 16.0) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.1.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver or adult relative in the past 12 months

| Reported experiencing any emotional violence by a parent/ adult caregiver/adult relative in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------------|------|-------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 19-24 years old | 29 | 8.5 (2.7 - 14.3) | 52 | 10.7 (7.6 - 13.8) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.2.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 11 | 25.8 (11.9 – 39.6) | 35 | 36.5 (27.7 - 45.2) |
| Stepfather | 4 | * | 2 | * |
| Mother | 13 | * | 28 | 28.4 (19.1 - 37.6) |
| Stepmother | 4 | * | 5 | * |
| Brother | 3 | * | 1 | * |
| Sister | 3 | * | 5 | * |
| Uncle/aunt | 12 | 27.0 (13.2 – 40.8) | 14 | 16.5 (7.7 – 25.3) |
| Other relative | 6 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.2.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 14 | 31.9 (17.7 - 46.0) | 23 | 27.3 (16.5 – 38.0) |
| Stepfather | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Mother | 11 | 28.9 (15.3 - 42.5) | 24 | 30.7 (20.5 – 40.9) |
| Stepmother | 6 | * | 5 | * |
| Brother | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | * |
| Sister | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Uncle/aunt | 4 | * | 8 | * |
| Other relative | 4 | * | 12 | 12.5 (5.5 - 19.5) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.2.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 14 | 31.9 (17.7 - 46.0) | 23 | 27.3 (16.5 – 38.0) |
| Stepfather | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Mother | 11 | 28.9 (15.3 - 42.5) | 24 | 30.7 (20.5 – 40.9) |
| Stepmother | 6 | * | 5 | * |
| Brother | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | * |
| Sister | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Uncle/aunt | 4 | * | 8 | * |
| Other relative | 4 | * | 12 | 12.5 (5.5 - 19.5) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.2.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident

| Relationship with perpetrator | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Father | 7 | 33.6 (16.9 – 50.3) | 17 | 33.4 (21.8 - 45.0) |
| Stepfather | 2 | * | 1 | * |
| Mother | 10 | * | 16 | 28.6 (15.7 - 41.4) |
| Stepmother | 0 | 0 (0) | 4 | * |
| Brother | 4 | * | 1 | * |
| Sister | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | * |
| Uncle/aunt | 2 | * | 3 | * |
| Other relative | 4 | * | 6 | * |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.3.1 Number of incidents of emotional violence, among youth aged 18-24 who experienced at least one incident of emotional violence prior to age 18

| Number of incidents | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Once | 2 | * | 2 | * |
| Few | 25 | 44.1 (33.9 – 54.2) | 41 | 41.1 (29.7 - 52.4) |
| Many | 31 | 53.2 (43.5-62.8) | 51 | 55.9 (43.8 - 68.0) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.3.2 Number of incidents of emotional violence, among children aged 13-17 who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months

| Number of incidents | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Once | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | 0 |
| Few | 19 | 44.0 (28.5 - 59.4) | 41 | 51.6 (38.2 - 65.0) |
| Many | 23 | 56.0 (40.6 - 71.5) | 34 | 44.1 (31.0 - 57.2) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.3.3 Number of incidents of emotional violence, among children aged 19-24 who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months

| Number of incidents | Female | | Male | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Once | 1 | * | 1 | * |
| Few | 13 | 47.4 (34.1 – 60.6) | 23 | 45.7 (33.8 - 57.7) |
| Many | 15 | 50.0 (36.8 – 63.2) | 28 | 52.0 (39.9 - 64.0) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.4.1 Distribution of age at which females and males aged 18-24 years experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence prior to age 18

| Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence ¹ prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|-------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=5 years old | 2 | * | 5 | * |
| 6-11 years old | 23 | 34.6(23.8 – 45.3) | 33 | 27.5(18.0 – 37.1) |
| 12-17 years old | 32 | 43.3(32.8 – 53.8) | 56 | 49.0(37.8 – 60.2) |
| 18 or older | 20 | 20.3 (9.3 – 31.3) | 26 | 19.3 (11.7 – 27.0) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.4.2 Distribution of age at which males and females aged 13-17 years experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence,¹ among 13-17 year olds who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months

| Age at which experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence ¹ | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------------|------|------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| <=5 years old | 3 | * | 2 | * |
| 6-11 years old | 16 | 42.9 (23.1-62.6) | 25 | 36.4 (23.8-49.1) |
| 12-17 years old | 21 | 49.2 (29.9-68.6) | 50 | 61.5 (48.8-74.2) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.5.1 Percentage of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative lived within the same household as them when the first event of any emotional violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred prior to age 18

| 18-24 year olds who reported any emotional violence prior to age 18 | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 53 | 94.3 (87.8 – 100.0) | 79 | 83.9 (74.6 - 93.1) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.5.2 Percentage of males and females aged 13-17 years who reported that parent or adult relative lived within the same household as them when the most event of any emotional violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months

| Any emotional violence in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 42 | 100 | 72 | 93.7 (88.5 - 99.0) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 6.5.3 Percentage of males and females aged 19-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative lived within the same household as them when the most event of any emotional violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months

| Any emotional violence in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|---------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| First event | 26 | 91.2 (79.6 – 100.0) | 47 | 89.8 (80.9 - 98.6) |

¹ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 7.1.1 Distribution of reported type of violence experienced prior to age 18, among 18-24 year old females and males

| Types of violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Sexual violence only ¹ | 58 | 8.9 (6.0 - 11.9) | 8 | * |
| Physical violence only ² | 105 | 20.6 (17.3 – 23.8) | 235 | 41.5 (37.2 – 45.9) |
| Emotional violence only ³ | 12 | * | 20 | 4.0 (2.1 – 5.9) |
| Sexual abuse and physical violence | 48 | 8.4 (5.8 – 11.0) | 28 | 4.9 (3.2 - 6.6) |
| Sexual abuse and emotional violence | 12 | * | 2 | * |
| Physical and emotional violence | 14 | * | 57 | 10.0 (7.3 - 12.8) |
| Sexual abuse and physical and emotional violence | 20 | 4.5 (1.9 – 7.1) | 16 | 3.1 (1.5 - 4.6) |
| No violence | 270 | 50.2 (46.0 - 54.5) | 196 | 34.8 (29.6 - 40.0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 7.1.2 Distribution of reported type of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year old males and females

| Types of violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Sexual violence only ¹ | 34 | 5.9 (3.7 - 8.1) | 12 | 1.8 (0.8 - 2.8) |
| Physical violence only ² | 99 | 18.5 (14.2 - 22.8) | 195 | 31.7 (26.9 - 36.6) |
| Emotional violence only ³ | 12 | 2.2 (1.0 – 3.5) | 19 | 3.3 (1.8 - 4.8) |
| Sexual abuse and physical violence | 15 | 3.4 (1.7 - 5.0) | 10 | * |
| Sexual abuse and emotional violence | 7 | * | 5 | * |
| Physical and emotional violence | 17 | 3.6 (2.0 - 5.2) | 44 | 7.5 (5.3 – 9.8) |
| Sexual abuse and physical and emotional violence | 6 | * | 10 | * |
| No violence | 302 | 64 (59.3- 68.7) | 323 | 52.1 (47.3 – 57.0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 7.1.3 Distribution of reported type of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 19-24 year old males and females

| Types of violence | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Sexual violence only ¹ | 64 | 12.5 (4.7 - 9.7) | 32 | 6.9 (4.5 – 9.4) |
| Physical violence only ² | 23 | 5.0 (5.6 - 11.4) | 38 | 8.5 (6.0 - 11.0) |
| Emotional violence only ³ | 8 | * | 31 | 6.6 (4.0 – 9.3) |
| Sexual abuse and physical violence | 11 | * | 10 | * |
| Sexual abuse and emotional violence | 11 | * | 6 | * |
| Physical and emotional violence | 3 | * | 12 | 2.2 (0.9 – 3.5) |
| Sexual abuse and physical and emotional violence | 7 | * | 3 | * |
| No violence | 327 | 72.2 (66.7 - 77.7) | 330 | 71.8 (67.7 - 76.0) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 8.1.1.1 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among female youths aged 18-24 years who experienced any violence prior to age 18

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 22 | 9.5 (4.5 – 14.4) | 49 | 16.9 (11.7 - 22.1) | 32 | 10.6 (6.4 - 14.7) | 166 | 63.1 (57.6 - 68.6) |
| Hopeless | 24 | 9.8 (4.7 - 14.9) | 48 | 15.8 (10.5 - 21.0) | 28 | 11.6 (5.6 - 17.6) | 169 | 62.8 (55.9 - 69.8) |
| Restless | 30 | 11.5 (6.5 - 16.6) | 46 | 16.3 (11.0 - 21.6) | 37 | 14.8 (8.5 - 21.0) | 156 | 57.4 (50.7 - 64.2) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 32 | 13.2 (8.3 - 18.2) | 45 | 18.2 (12.6 - 23.8) | 23 | 10.2 (4.2 - 16.1) | 169 | 58.4 (50.3 - 66.5) |
| Everything was an effort | 16 | * | 27 | 9.1 (5.5 - 12.7) | 20 | 6.8 (3.8 - 9.7) | 206 | 78.6 (72.1 - 85.1) |
| Worthless | 17 | * | 26 | 9.0 (5.1 - 12.9) | 24 | 7.4 (4.2 - 10.6) | 202 | 77.7 (71.4 - 84.1) |

Table 8.1.1.2 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among male youths aged 18-24 years who experienced any violence prior to age 18

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 35 | 10.1 (6.9 - 13.2) | 69 | 18.2 (13.8 - 22.6) | 43 | 12.4 (8.8 - 16.1) | 219 | 59.3 (53.6 - 65.0) |
| Hopeless | 25 | 6.7 (4.1 - 9.4) | 62 | 16.8 (12.8 - 20.7) | 31 | 8.9 (6.0 - 11.9) | 248 | 67.5 (62.3 - 72.7) |
| Restless | 26 | 6.7 (4.0 - 9.3) | 67 | 17.3 (13.2 - 21.5) | 57 | 16.1 (12.5 - 19.7) | 216 | 59.9 (54.6 - 65.2) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 24 | 6.2 (3.5 - 8.9) | 50 | 13.9 (9.7 - 18.1) | 37 | 9.7 (6.2 - 13.3) | 255 | 70.2 (65.4 - 75.0) |
| Everything was an effort | 15 | 4.3 (2.2 - 6.3) | 30 | 8.6 (5.5 - 11.6) | 24 | 5.4 (2.9 - 8.0) | 297 | 81.7 (77.6 - 85.8) |
| Worthless | 13 | * | 24 | 6.3 (3.7 - 9.0) | 25 | 5.8 (3.6 - 8.0) | 304 | 83.6 (79.8 - 87.5) |

Table 8.1.2.1 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among female children aged 13-17 years who experienced any violence in the past 12 months

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 7 | * | 15 | * | 15 | 7.5 (3.7 - 11.4) | 152 | 80.2 (74.0-86.7) |
| Hopeless | 7 | * | 12 | * | 16 | 8.1 (4.2-12.1) | 155 | 81.6 (75.3-88.0) |
| Restless | 7 | * | 19 | 9.5 (4.6 - 12.6) | 17 | 7.9 (5.5 - 14.1) | 147 | 78.7 (69.9-83.6) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 8 | * | 19 | 8.6 (4.5 - 12.7) | 18 | 9.8 (5.3 -14.3) | 145 | 76.8 (70.4-83.1) |
| Everything was an effort | 4 | * | 14 | 8.0 (4.0 - 11.9) | 12 | 6.0 (2.5 - 9.5) | 159 | 83.3 (77.7-89.1) |
| Worthless | 5 | * | 14 | 6.8 (3.2 - 10.5) | 6 | * | 165 | 86.3 (81.1-91.6) |

Table 8.1.2.2 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among male children aged 13-17 years who experienced any violence in the past 12 months

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 11 | * | 43 | 14.1 (9.5 - 18.6) | 26 | 9.0 (5.5 - 12.4) | 215 | 73.3 (67.0 – 79.5) |
| Hopeless | 5 | * | 27 | 9.1 (5.6 - 12.6) | 15 | 4.8 (2.4 - 7.3) | 247 | 84.1 (79.4 - 88.8) |
| Restless | 9 | * | 34 | 11.4 (7.4 - 15.4) | 34 | 11.3 (7.6 - 15.0) | 218 | 74.2 (68.4 – 80.0) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 11 | * | 27 | 9.7 (6.0 - 13.4) | 25 | 8.0 (4.8 -11.1) | 232 | 78.7 (73.4 – 84.0) |
| Everything was an effort | 8 | * | 13 | * | 17 | 4.9 (2.5 - 7.4) | 257 | 87.6 (83.6 - 91.6) |
| Worthless | 5 | * | 16 | 5.6 (2.6 - 8.6) | 10 | * | 264 | 89.5 (85.8 - 93.2) |

Table 8.1.3.1 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among female children aged 19-24 years who experienced any violence in the past 12 months

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 11 | * | 33 | 22.4 (13.3- 31.6) | 13 | * | 70 | 55.9 (47.1 - 64.7) |
| Hopeless | 14 | * | 24 | 16.4 (9.4 - 23.4) | 13 | * | 76 | 59.7 (51.6 – 67.8) |
| Restless | 17 | 16.0 (6.7 – 25.2) | 32 | 22.8 (14.3 - 31.2) | 19 | 13.4 (6.6 – 20.3) | 59 | 47.8 (39.6- 56.1) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 18 | 18.3 (9.3 - 27.3) | 26 | 17.9 (10.1 - 25.7) | 16 | 11.3 (5.5 - 17.1) | 67 | 52.5 (44.9 - 60.1) |
| Everything was an effort | 10 | * | 16 | 10.7 (5.0 - 16.4) | 11 | * | 90 | 73.8 (64.2 - 83.4) |
| Worthless | 9 | * | 20 | 13.8 (7.4 - 20.2) | 14 | 9.6 (4.6 - 14.7) | 84 | 70.0 (60.9 – 79.2) |

Table 8.1.3.2 Frequency and type of mental distress in the past 30 days among male children aged 19-24 years who experienced any violence in the past 12 months

| Mental distress | All/ most of the time | | Some of the time | | A little of the time | | None of the time | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Nervous | 17 | 13.2 (7.4 – 18.9) | 37 | 27.1 (19.6 -34.7) | 16 | 14.5 (7.1 - 21.9) | 62 | 45.2 (36.9 - 53.6) |
| Hopeless | 12 | 9.0 (4.1 – 13.9) | 30 | 22.1 (14.7 - 29.5) | 19 | 16.1 (8.7 - 23.6) | 71 | 52.7 (43.6 - 61.9) |
| Restless | 14 | 10.4 (5.5 - 15.3) | 34 | 23.7 (16.5 - 30.9) | 22 | 18.1 (11.1 - 25.0) | 62 | 47.8 (38.8 - 56.9) |
| So sad that nothing could cheer you up | 13 | 9.5 (4.8 - 14.2) | 23 | 17.3 (9.9 - 24.7) | 12 | 9.2 (4.2 - 14.4) | 84 | 64.0 (55.7 - 72.3) |
| Everything was an effort | 7 | * | 17 | 12.6 (6.7 - 18.5) | 11 | * | 97 | 72.8 (64.0 - 81.7) |
| Worthless | 6 | * | 14 | 10.9 (5.6 - 16.2) | 14 | 10.0 (4.9 - 15.2) | 98 | 74.5 (66.0 - 82.9) |

Table 8.2.1.1 Percentage of females aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence prior to age 18

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Females who reported... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attemptedv suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/ diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 33 | 38.4 (28.4-48.4) | 6 | * | 3 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 2 | * | 22 | 15.0 (9.1-21.0) | 3 | * | 14 | 7.9 (3.3-12.6) |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 53 | 33.5 (25.6-41.4) | 6 | * | 6 | * | 1 | * | 7 | * | 30 | 9.6 (3.4 – 15.9) | 10 | * | 26 | 7.3 (3.8-10.8) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 40 | 37.3 (27.9-46.7) | 4 | * | 3 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 4 | * | 30 | 19.9 (8.6-31.1) | 4 | * | 17 | 10.3 (4.3-16.3) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 46 | 32.9 (24.4-41.3) | 8 | * | 6 | * | 1 | * | 5 | * | 22 | 5.6 (3.1-8.2) | 9 | 47.2 (26.5 - 68.0) | 23 | 5.7 (3.3-8.2) |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence prior to age 18 | 22 | 56.9 (37.0-76.8) | 1 | * | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | * | 17 | 32.0 (19.5-44.5) | 3 | * | 5 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.2.1.2 Percentage of males aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence prior to age 18

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------|
| | Females who reported ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attempted suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 18 | 47.2 (31.4-63.0) | 14 | 28.7 (15.5-41.9) | 8 | * | 4 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 6 | * | 1 | * | 6 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 66 | 27.6 (21.7-33.6) | 94 | 20.3 (15.4-25.1) | 40 | 7.9 (5.3-10.6) | 5 | * | 6 | * | 24 | 4.3 (2.5-6.2) | 5 | * | 35 | 6.7 (4.2-9.2) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 52 | 29.0 (21.7-36.3) | 70 | 22.1 (16.4-27.8) | 32 | 9.0 (5.8-12.2) | 6 | * | 6 | * | 25 | 6.9 (4.2-9.6) | 6 | * | 27 | 7.9 (4.8-11.0) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 32 | 33.0 (22.2-43.8) | 38 | 19.6 (13.5-25.7) | 16 | 8.0 (4.2-11.8) | 3 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 5 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 14 | * |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence prior to age 18 | 30 | 45.4 (32.8-57.9) | 32 | 34.6 (24.4-44.8) | 12 | * | 2 | * | 2 | * | 11 | * | 1 | * | 10 | * |
| Reported experiencing no emotional violence prior to age 18 | 54 | 25.1 (19.2-31.1) | 76 | 18.3 (13.8-22.8) | 36 | 8.1 (5.3-10.9) | 7 | * | 4 | * | 19 | 3.6 (1.8-5.3) | 5 | * | 31 | 6.5 (3.9-9.2) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.2.2.1 Percentage of females aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence in the past 12 months

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------|--|---|
| | Females who reported ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attempted suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 3 | * | 3 | * | 1 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 1 | * | 5 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 4 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 24 | 22.4 (13.9-30.8) | 6 | * | 4 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 0 | 0(0) | 7 | * | 1 | * | 5 | * |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months | 11 | 26.3 (12.3-40.3) | 2 | * | 1 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 1 | * | 8 | * | 1 | * | 2 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 16 | 18.6 (9.6-27.6) | 7 | * | 4 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 0 | 0(0) | 4 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 7 | * |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence in the past 12 months | 12 | 38.2 (20.9-55.4) | 2 | * | 0 | 0(0) | 0 | 0(0) | 0 | 0(0) | 5 | * | 2 | * | 3 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.2.2.2 Percentage of males aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence in the past 12 months

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|--|---------------|
| | Males who reported... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attempted suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 3 | * | 13 | 35.8 (20.6-51.0) | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 3 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 35 | 19.6 (13.5-25.7) | 63 | 11.0 (8.1-13.8) | 23 | 4.3 (2.6-6.0) | 1 | * | 2 | * | 7 | * | 2 | * | 15 | 2.1 (1.0-3.3) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months | 18 | 18.5 (10.0-27.0) | 40 | 15.0 (10.1-19.9) | 6 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * | 5 | * | 1 | * | 7 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 20 | 19.2 (10.5-27.9) | 36 | 10.3 (6.6-14.1) | 19 | 5.9 (3.3-8.4) | 1 | * | 1 | * | 4 | * | 1 | * | 11 | 2.6 (1.1-4.1) |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence in the past 12 months | 18 | 31.8 (21.3-42.3) | 17 | 21.3 (12.6-30.1) | 4 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * | 5 | * | 2 | * | 4 | * |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.2.3.1 Percentage of females aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence in the past 12 months

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|
| | Females who reported... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attempted suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 28 | 53.3 (35.8 - 70.9) | 3 | * | 2 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 4 | * | 18 | 25.2 (10.5 - 39.8) | 5 | * | 8 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 43 | 27.8 (19.9 - 35.8) | 7 | * | 6 | * | 1 | * | 4 | * | 24 | 6.3 (3.5 - 9.2) | 7 | 28.5 (12.5 - 44.4) | 27 | 6.3 (3.7 - 9.0) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 19 | 53.4 (36.2 - 70.5) | 3 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 (0) | 2 | * | 14 | 36.0 (22.0 - 49.9) | 6 | * | 4 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 52 | 30.3 (21.4 - 39.2) | 7 | * | 8 | * | 1 | * | 6 | * | 28 | 7.4 (4.0 - 10.7) | 6 | * | 31 | 7.6 (4.2 - 11.0) |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence prior to age 18 | 14 | 60.5 (36.7 - 84.3) | 2 | * | 1 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 4 | * | 11 | 39.9 (25.7 - 54.0) | 3 | * | 4 | * |
| Reported experiencing no emotional violence prior to age 18 | 57 | 29.8 (22.4 - 37.1) | 8 | * | 7 | * | 1 | * | 4 | * | 31 | 7.1 (4.4 - 9.8) | 9 | 30.0 (14.8 - 45.2) | 31 | 6.3 (3.9 - 8.7) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.2.3.2 Percentage of males aged 19-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse¹ or physical² or emotional³ violence in the past 12 months

| | Health outcomes & violence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| | Females who reported... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mental distress in the past 30 days | | Being drunk in the past 30 days | | Smoking in the past 30 days | | Substance use in the past 30 days | | Ever intentionally hurt themselves | | Ever thought of suicide | | Ever attempted suicide ⁴ | | Symptoms/diagnosis of STI ⁵ | |
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 17 | 52.1 (34.1 – 70.1) | 15 | 29.9 (17.0 - 42.8) | 5 | * | 3 | * | 1 | * | 5 | * | 1 | * | 9 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 58 | 28.5 (21.9 – 34.9) | 78 | 21.6 (15.9 - 27.2) | 36 | 8.6 (5.6 - 11.5) | 5 | * | 4 | * | 23 | 5.1 (2.9 - 7.3) | 5 | * | 29 | 6.9 (3.9 - 10.0) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 17 | 40.2 (23.6 - 56.9) | 19 | 32.8 (18.2 - 47.3) | 8 | * | 2 | * | 3 | * | 11 | * | 2 | * | 9 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 58 | 29.8 (22.4 - 37.3) | 74 | 20.9 (16.0 - 25.7) | 33 | 8.3 (5.4 - 11.1) | 6 | * | 2 | * | 17 | 4.1 (2.1 - 6.2) | 4 | * | 29 | 7.4 (4.2 - 10.5) |
| Reported experiencing any emotional violence prior to age 18 | 23 | 54.8 (41.5 - 68.0) | 15 | 28.3 (16.0 - 40.6) | 6 | * | 0 | 0 (0) | 1 | * | 7 | * | 1 | * | 7 | * |
| Reported experiencing no emotional violence prior to age 18 | 52 | 26.7 (20.0 - 33.3) | 78 | 21.8 (16.3 - 27.3) | 35 | 8.4 (5.5 - 11.4) | 8 | * | 4 | * | 21 | 4.7 (2.5 - 6.8) | 5 | * | 31 | 7.5 (4.7 - 10.4) |

¹ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, community member or peer.

³ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁴ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁵ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

Table 8.3.1 Percentage of females aged 18-24 years who reported pregnancy, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ prior to age 18

| Never got pregnant | | Got pregnant | | Pregnant at the time of data collection | | Pregnant but not end in live birth | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 22 | 52.2 (35.7 – 69.3) | 19 | 47.8 (30.7 – 64.9) | 1 | * | 9 | * |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 8.3.2 Percentage of females aged 13-17 years who reported pregnancy, among those who ever experienced unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months

| Never got pregnant | | Got pregnant | | Pregnant at the time of data collection | | Pregnant but not end in live birth | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 4 | 78.6 (48.5 – 100) | 2 | * | 1 | * | 0 | 0 |

Table 8.3.3 Percentage of females aged 19-24 years who reported pregnancy, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex in the past 12 months

| Never got pregnant | | Got pregnant | | Pregnant at the time of data collection | | Pregnant but not end in live birth | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 13 | 48.7 (24.6 – 72.7) | 12 | 51.3 (27.3 – 75.4) | 0 | 0 (0) | 5 | * |

Table 9.1 Sexual risk-taking behaviours among youths aged 19-24 years who experienced sexual abuse in childhood and reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

| Sexual risk behaviours | Female | | Male | |
|--|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months | 4 | * | 19 | 17.1 (8.5 - 25.6) |
| Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months | 38 | 16.0 (10.7 - 21.4) | 21 | 19.8 (12.1 - 27.5) |
| Any transactional sex in the past 12 months | 19 | 6.0 (2.9 – 9.0) | 10 | * |

Table 9.2 Number of sexual partners in the previous 12 months, among 19-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in childhood

| Number of sexual partners in the past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------|------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| 2-5 partners | 2 | * | 4 | * |
| 2-5 partners | 0 | * | 1 | * |

Table 9.3 Infrequent condom use among youths aged 19-24 who experienced sexual abuse in childhood and reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

| Infrequent condom use in past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------------|------|--------------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Never | 14 | 54.1 (34.5-73.7) | 6 | * |
| Sometimes | 16 | 45.9 (26.3-65.5) | 16 | 69.9 (49.8 – 90.0) |

Table 9.4 Infrequent condom use among youths aged 19-24 who experienced physical abuse in childhood and reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

| Infrequent condom use in past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------|------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Never | 6 | * | 6 | * |
| Sometimes | 20 | * | 14 | * |

Table 9.5 Infrequent condom use among youths aged 19-24 who experienced emotional abuse in childhood and reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

| Infrequent condom use in past 12 months | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------|------------|------|------------|
| | N | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Never | 5 | * | 4 | * |
| Sometimes | 4 | * | 4 | * |

Table 10.1 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among Rwandans aged 13-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse

| HIV testing knowledge and behaviour | Females | | Males | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | | | | |
| HIV-testing knowledge | | | | |
| Know where to go for HIV test | 31 | 95.0 (87.6 - 100) | 56 | 88.7 (79.7 - 97.8) |
| HIV-testing behaviour | | | | |
| Never tested For HIV | 12 | 35.5 (18.6 – 52.4) | 31 | 46.4 (34.1 – 58.6) |
| Tested for HIV | 22 | 64.5 (47.6 – 81.4) | 34 | 53.6 (41.4 – 65.9) |
| Received HIV results | 20 | 92.9 (83.1 - 100) | 33 | 97.3 (92.2 - 100) |
| 18-24 years old | | | | |
| HIV-testing knowledge | | | | |
| Know where to go for HIV test | 311 | 100 | 280 | 97.6 (94.8 - 100) |
| HIV-testing behaviour | | | | |
| Never tested For HIV | 12 | 3.3 (1.4 - 5.2) | 28 | 10.9 (7.1 - 14.7) |
| Tested for HIV | 299 | 96.7 (94.7 - 98.6) | 256 | 89.1 (84.6 - 93.5) |
| Received HIV results | 295 | 99.0 (97.9 - 100) | 250 | 97.4 (95.4 - 99.5) |

Table 10.1.1 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among females aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ prior to age 18

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 28 | 100 | 1 | * | 27 | 100 |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 283 | 100 | 11 | 3.4 (1.4 – 5.4) | 268 | 98.9 (97.7 – 100.0) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 10.1.2 HIV testing knowledge and behaviour among males aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ prior to age 18

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 4 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 276 | 97.6 (94.8 – 100.0) | 28 | 11.0 (7.2 - 14.9) | 246 | 97.3 (95.3 - 99.5) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 10.2.1 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among females aged 13-17 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ in the past 12 months

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 4 | 90.6 (71.7 – 100.0) | 3 | * | 1 | * |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 27 | 95.9 (87.9 – 100.0) | 8 | * | 19 | 97.7 (93.1 – 100.0) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 10.2.2 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among males aged 13-17 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ in the past 12 months

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 | 0(0) | 0 | 0(0) |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 56 | 88.7 (79.7 – 97.8) | 30 | 45.8 (33.6 – 58.0) | 33 | 97.3 (92.2 – 100.0) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 10.3.1 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among females aged 19-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ in the past 12 months

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 11 | 100 | 3 | * | 8 | 100 |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 280 | 100 | 7 | * | 269 | 98.9 (97.8 – 100.0) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 10.3.2 HIV-testing knowledge and behaviour among males aged 19-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by presence or absence of unwanted complete sex¹ in the past 12 months

| Experience of sexual abuse prior to age 18 | HIV/AIDS-testing knowledge | | HIV/AIDS-testing behaviour | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Know where to go for HIV test | | Never tested For HIV | | Tested for HIV, Received HIV results | |
| | N | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) | N | % (95% CI) |
| Reported unwanted complete sex | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Reported no unwanted complete sex | 260 | 98.0 (95.1 – 100.0) | 24 | 10.5 (6.6 - 14.5) | 232 | 97.2 (95.0 - 99.4) |

¹ Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured sex.

Table 11.1.1 Beliefs on acceptable reasons for a man hitting or beating his wife among respondents aged 18–24

| Respondents' beliefs | Females | | Male | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Goes out without telling him | 106 | 17.9 (13.5 - 22.4) | 39 | 6.5 (4.5 - 8.5) |
| Does not take care of the children | 152 | 25.0 (19.8 - 30.2) | 82 | 15.0 (11.9 - 18.2) |
| Argues with him | 98 | 16.7 (12.7- 20.7) | 32 | 5.3 (3.3 - 7.3) |
| Refuse have sex with him | 94 | 15.7 (11.7- 19.6) | 35 | 6.1 (3.9 - 8.3) |
| Burns the food | 43 | 7.1 (4.8 - 9.3) | 16 | 2.7 (1.2 - 4.2) |

Table 11.1.2 Beliefs on acceptable reasons for a man hitting or beating his wife among respondents aged 13-17

| Respondents' beliefs | Females | | Male | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Goes out without telling him | 93 | 18.8 (15.1 - 22.4) | 60 | 8.8 (6.4 - 11.2) |
| Does not take care of the children | 164 | 33.1 (28.5 - 37.7) | 129 | 19.7 (16.5 - 22.9) |
| Argues with him | 100 | 19.7 (15.8 - 23.6) | 58 | 9.1 (6.7 - 11.5) |
| Refuse have sex with him | 84 | 17.7 (12.6 - 22.8) | 62 | 10.0 (7.2 - 12.9) |
| Burns the food | 56 | 10.6 (7.4 - 13.9) | 22 | 3.4 (1.8 - 4.9) |

Table 11.2.1 Beliefs of respondents aged 13-17 towards the role of gender, sexual practices and intimate partner violence

| Beliefs of respondents | Females | | Male | |
|--|---------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Men decide not women when to have sex | 108 | 27.2 (22.6 - 31.8) | 147 | 26.5 (22.2 - 30.8) |
| Men need more sex than women | 187 | 48.6 (43.7 - 53.5) | 224 | 41.0 (36.4 - 45.7) |
| Men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationship with their wives | 262 | 61.6 (56.0 - 67.3) | 271 | 48.5 (43.6 - 53.3) |
| Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot men | 306 | 70.8 (66.2 -75.5) | 394 | 68.6 (64.4 - 72.8) |
| Women should tolerate violence to keep her family together | 306 | 61.4 (55.3 - 67.4) | 372 | 62.3 (58.2 - 66.5) |

Table 11.2.2 Beliefs of respondents aged 18-24 towards the role of gender, sexual practices and intimate partner violence

| Beliefs of respondents | Females | | Male | |
|--|---------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Men not women decide when to have sex | 98 | 17.2 (13.7 - 20.6) | 76 | 13.5 (10.4 - 16.7) |
| Men need more sex than women | 255 | 46.9 (39.9 - 53.9) | 191 | 35.2 (30.1 - 40.3) |
| Men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationship with their wives | 364 | 69.3 (64.5 - 74.1) | 270 | 49.4 (45.1 - 53.6) |
| Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men | 333 | 61.6 (53.6 - 69.7) | 336 | 61.6 (56.7 - 66.6) |
| Women should tolerate violence to keep her family together | 360 | 66.4 (62.7 - 70.1) | 331 | 58.1 (53.1 - 63.1) |

Table 11.3 Percentage of youth and children who reported committing physical¹ or sexual² violence against another person

| Age group | Females | | Male | |
|-----------------|---------|------------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 39 | 7.3 (4.7 - 10.0) | 46 | 7.5 (5.4 - 9.7) |
| 18-24 years old | 19 | 2.8 (1.4 - 4.2) | 78 | 13.4 (10.5 - 16.3) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.4.1 Percentage of youths aged 18-24 years who reported committing physical or sexual violence by presence or absence of sexual¹ or physical² violence prior to age 18

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|---|---------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 9 | * | 11 | 18.4 (8.7 - 28.0) |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 10 | * | 67 | 12.8 (9.8 - 15.8) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 11 | * | 64 | 18.4 (14.1 - 22.7) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 8 | * | 14 | 6.0 (2.8 - 9.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.4.2 Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who reported committing physical² or sexual¹ violence by presence or absence of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|--|---------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months. | 7 | * | 6 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months. | 32 | 6.6 (4.1 – 9.1) | 40 | 7.2 (4.9 - 9.4) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months. | 18 | 13.1 (6.8 - 19.3) | 32 | 12.4 (8.3 - 16.5) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence in the past 12 months. | 21 | 5.3 (2.4 – 8.1) | 14 | 4.0 (2.0 - 6.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.5 Percentage of children and youths aged 13-24 years who reported ever using violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife among those who ever married or had a romantic partner

| Age group | Females | | Male | |
|-----------------|---------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| 13-17 years old | 2 | * | 30 | 17.5 (11.3 - 23.7) |
| 18-24 years old | 10 | * | 60 | 14.4 (10.0 - 17.8) |

Table 11.6.2 Percentage of children aged 13-17 years who reported ever using violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, by presence or absence of sexual¹ or physical² violence in the past 12 months

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|---|---------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 0 | 0 (0) | 6 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 2 | * | 24 | 16.2 (9.5 - 22.8) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months | 0 | 0 (0) | 21 | 27.4 (17.2 - 37.7) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence in the past 12 months | 2 | * | 9 | * |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.6.1 Percentage of youth aged 18-24 years who reported ever using violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, by presence or absence of sexual¹ or physical² violence prior to age 18

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|---|---------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 4 | * | 11 | 21.4 (10.6 - 32.0) |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18 | 6 | * | 49 | 13.5 (10.0 - 17.1) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 | 5 | * | 49 | 18.9 (14.4 - 23.5) |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18 | 5 | * | 11 | 6.8 (2.9 - 10.6) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.4.3 Percentage of youth aged 19-24 years who reported using violence by presence or absence of sexual¹ or physical violence² in the past 12 months

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|---|---------|-----------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 10 | * | 14 | 27.3 (14.6 - 39.9) |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 9 | * | 51 | 12.0 (9.1 - 14.9) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months | 4 | * | 9 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence in the past 12 months | 15 | 2.8 (1.2 - 4.4) | 56 | 13.7 (10.3 - 17.1) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.6.3 Percentage of ever-partnered youth aged 19-24 years who reported ever using violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, by presence or absence of sexual¹ or physical violence² in the past 12 months

| Experience of violence | Females | | Male | |
|---|---------|------------|------|--------------------|
| | n | % (95% CI) | n | % (95% CI) |
| Reported experiencing any sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 3 | * | 8 | * |
| Reported experiencing no sexual abuse in the past 12 months | 7 | * | 43 | 13.7 (9.9 - 17.4) |
| Reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months | 2 | * | 7 | * |
| Reported experiencing no physical violence in the past 12 months | 8 | * | 44 | 14.3 (10.3 - 18.4) |

¹ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

