



VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Findings from a
National survey



MARCH 2020



VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE :

Findings from a National survey

Ministry of Women, Family, and Children

March 2020

BY CDC / DVP AFTER THE SCIENTIFIC REVIEW



CÔTE D'IVOIRE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY, 2018

The National Program for the Care of Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (PNOEV), and the National Institute of Statistics (INS) conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) in Côte d'Ivoire, with funding provided by President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) under the terms of Cooperative Agreement (CoAg) # NU2GGH002014. The technical guidance and coordination of this study was provided by the CDC.

All photographs for this report were taken by Frank Dejongh, UNICEF Côte d'Ivoire.

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The findings and conclusions of this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United Nations Children's Fund, the CDC, or the PEPFAR.

CDC authors conducted weighting and data analysis in support of this report and consulted with the government of Côte d'Ivoire on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth. Any policy recommendations contained within this document with regard to budget allocations or statutory changes are the recommendations of the government of Côte d'Ivoire and do not reflect an endorsement of the CDC or the U.S. Government

Additional information on the Côte d'Ivoire VACS can be obtained from MWFC through the National Program for the care of Orphans and other Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (PNOEV): Abidjan II Plateau ENA, Phone (225) 22 41 39 86, email: pnoev2005@pnoev.ci, website: www.pnoev.org and the National Institute of Statistics (INS): Address: Abidjan Plateau Administrative city. Tower C 2nd floor, Phone (225) 20 33 88 60 / 20 33 88 58, Fax (225) 20 21 63 27 - email: ins_rci@yahoo.fr, website: www.ins.ci.



FOREWORD

Violence against children and youth is a worldwide problem with devastating and long-term consequences, not only for those who are victims of violence, but also for their communities and society at large. Multiple factors impact the issue of violence against children and youth in Côte d'Ivoire, including harmful norms and values, poverty, wars and civil strife, etc.

Nationally representative data on the prevalence, nature and consequences of this type of violence, are needed to allow the government to set up an efficient action plan. The government of Côte d'Ivoire has recognized the dearth of comprehensive data on violence against children and youth as an important challenge to the development of a sound action plan addressing violence.

Therefore, a survey on Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) was carried out in Côte d'Ivoire from June to September 2018 by the National Institute of Statistics (INS). To meet the expectations of the government, the survey was coordinated by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children via the National Program for the care of Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (PNOEV). Other national bodies and international organizations also supported the implementation of this survey including, but not limited to the Ministry of Planning and Development, UNICEF and Ministry of Health of Côte d'Ivoire.

Côte d'Ivoire is the third country ever to incorporate HIV testing into the VACS methodology to learn more about the intersection of HIV and violence, and the first country to use community testing methods (finger prick).

Data from the survey show that in Côte d'Ivoire, 58% of girls and 66.5% of boys, at least, went through a type of violence during their childhood. These data also show that girls' sexual abuse



during childhood (19.2%, 1 girl out of 5) and forced sexual intercourse are the most widespread type of sexual violence in our country.

These data include key insights on physical, emotional and sexual violence and its relationship to children's lifelong health. Findings from the Côte d'Ivoire VACS uncover connections between HIV and violence.

In the French speaking West Africa region, Côte d'Ivoire has recently become a Path finding Country to end violence, thus this initiative is part of a larger strategy to which the government of Côte d'Ivoire is fully committed. A better understanding of children's and youth's experiences with violence can help us chart a new path towards prevention and protection to help Côte d'Ivoire's youth thrive.

Professor BAKAYOKO-LY RAMATA

MINISTER OF WOMEN, FAMILY, AND CHILDREN

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ly Ramata".

THANKS



The survey on violence against children and young people in Côte d'Ivoire (VACS), the first of its kind in French-speaking Africa, presents nationally representative data on the prevalence and epidemiology of sexual, physical and emotional violence among young people and adolescents aged 13 to 24.

This survey was carried out thanks to the commitment of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire

Doctor AMETHIER SOLANGE

Director of the PN-OEV

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Amethier Solange". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

and Professor BAKAYOKO-LY Ramata, Minister of Women, Family and Child (MFFE) who authorized this investigation to which I express my infinite gratitude.

This address also goes to all the technical actors of this study who have done a remarkable job: the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene through the National AIDS Programme (PNLS) and the Ministry of Planning and Development through the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and all other known or anonymous actors.

I would especially like to thank the U.S. Government for providing technical and financial support through the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) during the process.

This thanks also from UNICEF. This investigation would not have been possible without consultant Dr. N'GUESSAN Bath, the prefectural authorities, community and religious leaders, Regional Directors, Social Workers and all staff of the National Orphan Care Programme and other Children Made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (PN-OEV) to whom I would like to express my gratitude, for their mobilization and self-denial.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following summary highlights key findings from the Côte d'Ivoire VACS. This survey includes a comprehensive set of data representing the experiences, assets, and risks of young people in Côte d'Ivoire. These findings describe a complex situation of the experiences of children and youth but also contribute to identifying opportunities to address factors that can prevent such experiences. The VACS results include several notable findings that provide critical insights into the experiences of Ivorian children and youth. Results highlights below are among 18-24-year-olds, unless noted otherwise.

KEY FINDINGS

Prevalence of Different Types of Childhood Violence (Physical, Sexual, and Emotional)



58.0%



66.5%

Three in five females (58.0%) and two in three males (66.5%) experienced any type of violence in childhood.



Among 13-17 year-olds, one in three females (36.6%) and two in five of males (40.8%) experienced food insecurity.

Among 18-24 year-olds, 44.3% of females and 51.3% of males experienced food insecurity in childhood.



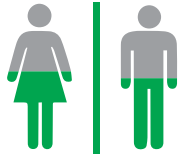
Child marriage (marriage before age 18) is significantly higher among females (16.8%) compared to males (3.8%).



• One in five females (19.2%) and one in ten males (11.4%) experienced sexual violence in childhood.



• The most common perpetrators of sexual violence against females in childhood are a current or previous intimate partner (46.5%), and nearly half of the perpetrators are at least 5 years older or more than the victim.



- Only about half of females (46.3%) and males (45.7%) who experienced childhood sexual violence ever told anyone about it; among victims, seeking assistance from formal services for sexual violence was rare.



- Nearly half of females (47.1%) and three in five males (60.8%) experienced physical violence in childhood.
- Witnessing violence in childhood was common, both in the home (females, 45.3%; males, 52.3%) and in the neighborhood (females, 28.6%; males, 44.6%).



- One in five females (19.0%) and one in seven males (15.5%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative in childhood.



- Females who experienced childhood sexual or emotional violence are more likely to have mental distress (76.4% and 56.3% respectively) than those who never experienced sexual or emotional violence.



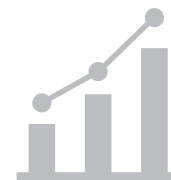
- Sexual risk behaviors were particularly common among males: 31.6% of 19-24 year-old males had two or more sex partners, and 54.8% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months.



- Disparities and gaps in HIV testing were apparent: among 16-24-year-olds, 48.0% of females and 68.0% of males had never been tested for HIV.

Information from the Côte d'Ivoire VACS clearly indicates that children and youth suffer from substantial levels of sexual, physical and emotional violence. However, few children seek services, especially for sexual violence. Findings from this survey are central to Côte d'Ivoire's response and plans to prevent and assist victims of violence.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval(s)
CNER	National Ethics and Research Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, Safe
EAs	Enumeration Areas
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HoH	Head of Household
INS	National Institute of Statistics
MEMIS	Ministry of State, Ministry of the Interior and Security
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MSHP	Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene
MWFC	Ministry of Women, Family and Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NCS	National Steering Committee
ODK	Open Data Kit
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

PNLS	National Program for fight against HIV/AIDS
PNOEV	National Program for the Care of Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TfG	Together for Girls
TWG	Technical Working Group
UFHB	Felix Houphouet Boigny University
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey(s)
VACS-CI	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey in Côte d'Ivoire
WHO	World Health Organization
VIH	Virus de l'Immunodéficience Humaine
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey



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SECTION B : KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



VIOLENCE

According to the World Health Organization, violence is “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”¹.

1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts, attempted non-consensual sex acts, non-physically pressured sex acts, and unwanted sexual contact. In this survey, questions were posed on four forms of sexual violence. Forms of sexual violence include:

1.1.1. Unwanted Sexual Touching: If anyone, male or female, ever touched the participant in a sexual way without their permission but did not try to force the participant to have sex. Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around the participant’s sexual body parts.

1.1.2. Unwanted Attempted Sex: If anyone ever tried to make the participant have sex against their will but did not succeed. They might have tried to physically force the participant to have sex or they might have tried to pressure the participant to have sex through harassment or threats.

1.1.3. Pressured or Coerced Sex: If anyone ever pressured the participant to have sex, through harassment or threats and did succeed in having sex with the participant.

1.1.4. Physically Forced Sex: If anyone ever physically forced the participant to have sex and did succeed in having sex with the participant.

In addition, questions were included about alcohol-facilitated forced sex. Although this is considered a form of sexual violence, it was not included in the sexual violence combined indicator because this question is new to the questionnaire and has not been fully tested or used in an African context.

Alcohol-Facilitated Forced Sex: If participants ever had sex when they were too drunk to say no.

2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

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

1. Current or previous intimate partners, including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or a spouse.
2. Peers, including people the same age as the participant not including a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or romantic partner. These may be people the participant may have known or not known including siblings, schoolmates, neighbors, or strangers.

¹ Sex or intercourse: includes vaginal, oral or anal sex

3. Parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives.
4. Adults in the community such as teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbors, or adults the participant did not know.

For each perpetrator type, participants were asked about four measures of physical violence. Has (1) a romantic partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or spouse; (2) a person the participant's own age; (3) a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative; (4) an adult in the community ever:

- Slapped, pushed, shoved, shook, or intentionally threw something at the participant to hurt them.
- Punched, kicked, whipped, or beat the participant with an object.
- Choked, smothered, tried or attempted to drown, or burned the participant intentionally.
- Used or threatened the participant with a knife, gun or other weapon.

3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

The behaviors measured for emotional violence varied according to the perpetrators. For emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives, participants were asked whether the participant was ever:

- Told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved.
- Told the perpetrator wished the participant had never been born or were dead.
- Ridiculed or put down, for example, told that they were stupid or useless.

For emotional violence perpetrated by intimate partners, participants were asked if they had ever been treated the following way by a current or former romantic partner, boyfriend, or spouse:

- Insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.
- Kept the participant from having their own money.
- Tried to keep the participant from seeing or talking to their family or friends.
- Kept track of the participant by demanding to know where the participant was and what the participant was doing.
- Made threats to physically harm the participant.

For emotional violence by peers, participants were asked whether a person the participant's own age had done the following in the past 12 months:

- Made the participant feel scared or feel really bad because they were calling the participant names, saying mean things to the participant, or saying they did not want them around.
- Told lies or spread rumors about the participant or tried to make others dislike the participant.
- Kept the participant out of things on purpose, excluded the participant from their group of friends, or completely ignored the participant.

SECTION 1 : INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country with an area of 322,462 square kilometers and borders the Gulf of Guinea in the south, Ghana in the east, Liberia and Guinea in the West, and Mali and Burkina Faso in the North. Côte d'Ivoire's political and administrative capital is Yamoussoukro and Abidjan remains the economic capital. There are two main climatic zones: the equatorial climate with rainy seasons ranging from May to July for the big and from October to November for the little one; and the tropical savannah climate, itself a short dry season covering the months of August and September.

The results of the recent censuses and surveys conducted in Cote d'Ivoire indicate that the population of Côte d'Ivoire is growing. This acceleration in population growth is due to a drop in mortality, which is associated with the maintenance of a high fertility rate and a high level of international immigration. In 2014, the population increased to 22,671,331.

According to the results of the 2014 census, the distribution of the population living in Côte d'Ivoire by sex indicates a male population of 11,708,244 (51.7%) and a female population of 10,963,087 (48.3%). There is thus a sex ratio (SR) of 107 men per 100 women. This national situation varies from one region to another. Furthermore, the population of Côte d'Ivoire remains very young. Children (0-14 years old) numbering 9, 481 351, represent 41.8% of the total population and the young (15-34 years old) numbering 8, 048 341, constitute 35.5% of the total population. Thus, 77.3% of the total population, a little more than 3 out of 4 people, are under 35 years old. This extreme youthfulness of the population is reflected in a very broadly-based age pyramid, which, moreover, evolved very little between 1998 and 2014.

The world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa beans and cashews, and a major player in the production of coffee and palm oil, Côte d'Ivoire has enjoyed economic success since 2012 and has a considerable economic influence in West Africa. Since the end of the political crisis in 2011, the Ivorian economy has grown at an average rate of 8% per year, making Côte d'Ivoire one of the most dynamic countries in the world over this period. The country faces a dual challenge: maintaining a rapid pace of growth but also achieving more inclusive growth (the poverty rate still stands at 46.3%) while reducing fiscal imbalances.

1.2. BACKGROUND

As in many other countries, violence against children and youth, including child sexual abuse and severe physical violence, remains a significant issue in Côte d'Ivoire. The Ministry of Women, Family and Children (MWFC) is the lead ministry for child protection. In 2010 MWFC) undertook a mapping of the national child protection system which led to the development of the National Child Protection Policy and its budgeted Action Plan. MWFC) also developed a National Strategy on Gender-Based Violence. These are the key strategic documents to guide programming of the Government and civil society on prevention and response to violence in Cote d'Ivoire. A number of in-depth qualitative studies and quantitative surveys in limited geographical areas show that children are at risk for violence at home, in the community, and in schools².

These studies show that the problems are pervasive and require attention. However, no studies have been conducted with the required rigor and methodology to generate nationally representative data on the true burden and prevalence of violence against children and youth, its contexts and risk factors, and associated health consequences. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire acknowledges that the lack of data, particularly data on the national prevalence of sexual, physical and emotional

violence against children, has become one of the main challenges in planning, implementing and evaluating programs on child protection.

In response to concerns regarding violence against children and youth, especially sexual violence, MWFC), through the National Program for the Care of Orphans and Other Children made Vulnerable by HIV/AIDS (PNOEV) and the National Institute of Statistics (INS), in collaboration with CDC, conducted a national survey to determine the magnitude of violence against children and youth and to study the epidemiologic patterns of risk factors for violence in order to develop more targeted and informed prevention and response programs and policy initiatives.

The Côte d'Ivoire VACS is a national household survey to retrospectively assess violence against children and youth, which includes physical, emotional and sexual violence against females and males. According to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is any person younger than age 18 unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age of adulthood younger. In Côte d'Ivoire, this study adheres to this definition. Ultimately, this study should provide stakeholders with an evidence base to inform policy and programming to prevent violence as well as to supply the baseline data to inform the strengthening of their national child protection system.

INS, with support from the PNOEV and the National Program for fight against HIV/AIDS (PNLS), led the process of the implementation of the study with technical support from CDC. A steering committee led by MWFC and a technical working group, led by the PNOEV and including broad governmental representation from key line ministries of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, and other national partners was established to oversee, coordinate and provide inputs to the implementation of the survey. This working group will lead the national response to the VACS data and ensure that the development and implementation of the plan occurs.

1.3. LEADERSHIP AND KEY PARTNERS

This survey reflects the leadership of the government of Côte d'Ivoire through MWFC) and INS, supported by the steering committee and the technical working group in collaborative relationships with the CDC. The national steering committee (NSC) and technical working group (TWG) both include representation from key relevant ministries as well as national and international agencies (see Section A Contributors). The steering committee, whose members are senior officials (or their representatives) at the key participating ministries, was created to oversee the implementation of the study and to ensure that the results will be followed up with appropriate policies and programs.

Mid-level and technical officials from the participating ministries and other partners engaged in daily activities within the technical working group on VACS to provide cultural context to the adaptation of the study tools for Côte d'Ivoire as well as promote broad ownership from the most pertinent governmental and non-governmental agencies (see Section A Contributors) that will be integral in organizing action around the survey results.

The Côte d'Ivoire VACS took place as part of the broader Together for Girls (TfG) partnership. TfG is a global partnership among national governments, UN agencies, and private sector organizations, working at the intersection of violence against children and youth and violence against women. Through data, nationally-led action, and advocacy, the partnership works to raise awareness, promote evidence-based solutions, and galvanize coordinated action across sectors to end violence against boys and girls, with a special focus on sexual violence against girls. The partnership was founded in 2009, following the ground-breaking, first-ever VACS in Eswatini (previously known as Swaziland) . Since then, the partnership has grown to more than twenty countries, working across three pillars: data, action, and advocacy.

To end violence against children and youth around the world, a unique public private partnership of major stakeholder groups came together to focus their efforts with an objective of holding themselves accountable and working together to prevent and respond to violence. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (End Violence) was formed in 2015 and includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, research practitioners, academics and children themselves. Major partners include the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO), CDC, PEPFAR, TFG, UNICEF, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, USAID, and the World Bank. In 2016, End Violence released INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood⁴. The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are: Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills. These strategies aim to create the safe, nurturing environments and relationships that allow children and youth to thrive. In sub-Saharan Africa, scientific research on the prevalence and incidence of violence and exploitation of children, adolescents, and young adults is still in its nascent stages in most countries, including Côte d'Ivoire. However, the quest for quality, population-level data has tremendous potential to inform appropriate, strategic resource allocation and public health strategies to prevent violence.

In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire became a Pathfinding country to end violence against children, with the Director of Child Protection as the lead within the MWFC). This Pathfinder status further demonstrates the commitment of the Ivorian Government to combat violence at home, at school and in the community, and to create safe, stable and nurturing relationships and environments for all youth.

1.4. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

In recent years, global studies have demonstrated the high prevalence of violence against children in a variety of countries and cultures. UNICEF and CDC have conducted several nationally-representative studies on violence against children in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean which have revealed high rates of violence in these populations^{5,6,7,8,9}. In West Africa, scientific research on the prevalence and incidence of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation is still in its nascent stages in most countries. However, the search for quality data on the scale and nature of such maltreatment for the purpose of informing appropriate state planning is gaining momentum. Recent research and surveys have explored child labor, violence and other child protection issues such as child prostitution and child trafficking, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)¹⁰ and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS; EDS-MICS 2011-2012)¹¹. These surveys also contain a wealth of information on physical discipline, child marriage, Female Genital Mutilation or Cutting and gender-based violence.

Studies have found that most incidents of violence are rarely disclosed to formal services and remain hidden, partly due to a culture of silence and shame, but also as formal services are difficult to access and are often under-resourced¹². Furthermore, norms and beliefs that violence against children in the home is a private affair, that physical violence is an acceptable means to discipline and educate children, and that children are expected to submit to the will of their parents, teachers, religious leaders, elders and other authority figures are pervasive¹³.

A study conducted among students at the Félix Houphouët Boigny University (UFHB) in Cocody, Côte d'Ivoire, showed that of the 824 participants in the survey, 17.6% reported depression, 10.8% screened for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and 13.5% reported childhood aggression¹⁴. However, this study was limited only to UFHB students, and may offer only a superficial view of the problem of violence against children in Côte d'Ivoire. Recent DHS data provide information on physical and sexual violence against girls and women after the age of ¹⁵, though sexual violence is only addressed in terms of forced sex with a sexual live-in partner¹⁵. The MICS 2016 also highlighted the fact that 87% of children ages 2-14 have experienced some form of violent discipline (psychological aggression and/or physical punishment and 15% severe discipline, defined as when a child is hit repeatedly with an implement such as a belt or stick¹⁶.



40% of students, both boys and girls, are physically punished by their teachers.

A recent survey on violence against primary and secondary school students highlighted the extent of institutional violence and peer violence¹⁷. It also raised concerns about the quality of education and educational opportunities for girls. Parents may perceive school as a dangerous environment for the safety of their children and for upholding cultural values. 40% of students, both boys and girls, are physically punished by their teachers. Nearly one in ten (7.1% in primary and 7.2% in secondary education) students have ever been offered sex by a teacher in exchange for benefits, such as good grades.

In 2010, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire undertook a mapping of its child protection system leading to the development of a new policy for administrative and judicial protection of children. In 2012, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted and launched a national child protection policy to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and abuse. The policy outlines the child protection system plan for the next 10 years, and the interventions, strategic directions and responsibilities of each sector to improve prevention, detection, and victim assistance and to fight against impunity. It also requires more systematic efforts to assess and monitor trends in violence against children. In Côte d'Ivoire, the lack of comprehensive data on violence against children has been one of the challenges in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating appropriate policies and programs on child protection. The lack of sufficient and reliable data on violence against children contributes to agencies' inability to make informed programmatic decisions on the issue. More evidence is needed to increase awareness, to inform national planning, and to monitor the impact of all forms of violence. The National Action Plan of the National Child Protection Policy 2014-2018 takes into account child protection indicators in a routine Information Management System (IMS). This system is now operational in nearly 50% of Government social services, but routine data collection is still a very new process. There is also a gender-based violence (GBV) case management database operating in 50 localities of the country. In 2016, about 3,061 cases were captured in the database¹⁸.

It is important to emphasize that little is known about the specific risks and protective factors for violence against children and youth in Côte d'Ivoire. While some qualitative studies in Côte d'Ivoire provide information on the risks and impacts of violence, they are mostly limited in scale and cannot be generalized. Furthermore, less focus has been given to understanding protective factors for violence against children. As a result, Government of Côte d'Ivoire, through the MWFC), and in collaboration with CDC, conducted the VACS in Côte d'Ivoire.

The VACS addressed this gap in information on violence against children and youth by collecting population-based data through a nationally representative household survey. In order to determine priorities in child protection and child welfare, population-based data can provide decision makers with national data on the magnitude and nature of violence against children. Furthermore, population-based data can be used to identify risk and protective factors for violence and abuse in order to develop effective prevention strategies. Finally, the prevention of violence can contribute to the prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in vulnerable populations such as adolescent girls, orphans or street youth. The Côte d'Ivoire VACS is the first-ever nationally representative study to estimate the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth in the country.

The data from the Côte d'Ivoire VACS are intended to inform programs and policies to end all forms of violence against children and youth and, in doing so, serve as an example to other countries in leveraging high-quality data to drive action to prevent violence and provide services to victims. Côte d'Ivoire is the first, and only, country in the West Africa Region to implement DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-Free, Mentored, and Safe), a prevention initiative that seeks to address the root causes of HIV acquisition, and support violence prevention and response, among adolescent girls and young women¹⁹.

Though violence against children and youth is preventable, in order to develop and implement effective prevention strategies, timely and more complete data are needed. VACS seeks to provide comparable, national population-based estimates which describe the magnitude and nature of the problem, as well as the epidemiologic patterns of risk and protective factors of violence in Côte d'Ivoire for the purpose of developing and implementing effective prevention strategies.

On a country level, this survey is aligned with government priorities on child protection, which have been set in the National Child Protection Policy (PNPE)²⁰ drafted in 2012 by the Ministry in Charge of Child Protection, through the National Direction on Child Protection (Directorate of Child Protection-DPE-which is a department of the MWFC) and the National Policy for the Judicial Protection of Children and Youth (PNJEJ)²¹ developed in 2015 by the Ministry of Justice (Direction of Judicial Protection for Children and Youth). The results of this survey will serve as a baseline national estimate of violence against children and youth for future response interventions and prevention strategies.

SECTION 2 : METHODS

The Côte d'Ivoire 2018 VACS was a cross-sectional nationally representative household-based survey of 13-24-year-old non-institutionalized females and males. The survey was designed to produce national estimates of experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. The data presented in this report include (1) the national prevalence of childhood violence (physical, sexual and emotional, defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age among young adults (ages 18-24); (2) the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months among adolescents (ages 13-17); (3) the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months among young adults (ages 18-24) and 4) sexual and reproductive behaviors, and risk behaviors, among young adults and adolescents.

2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The study was designed to produce national estimates of the prevalence of physical, sexual, and emotional violence in childhood (among those ages 18-24 years) and in the past 12 months (among those ages 13-17 and 18-24 years). Males and females younger than 13 years were excluded because they may not have the maturity to answer some of the sensitive survey questions. Males and females older than 24 years were also excluded because of a desire to focus on understanding violence against children and youth, and the fact that the ability to accurately recall events in the past related to childhood experiences is minimized among those aged 24 years and older.

All participants were asked about ever experiencing childhood violence in addition to experiences of violence in the past 12 months. However, for analysis purposes, prevalence estimates of childhood violence were based on responses from participants ages 18-24 reporting on their experiences prior to age 18 whereas the estimates of current childhood violence were based on responses from both participants ages 13-17 and 18-24 years reporting on experiences occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey. This allowed for the examination of current patterns and contexts of childhood violence and HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire.

Additional details on the sampling and methodology of Côte d'Ivoire 2018 VACS are included in Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Côte d'Ivoire 2018 VACS survey questionnaire was adapted through a consultative process of key stakeholders and partners, with MWFC leading this process. The participant questionnaire covered the following topics: demographics; parental relationships, education, general connectedness to family, friends and community; gender beliefs; safety; witnessing violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk-taking behavior; experiences of physical, sexual and emotional violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviors; violence disclosure, service-seeking and utilization of services; and HIV/AIDS service history, including current HIV status.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA, TIMING, AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

Inclusion criteria for this study included males and females 13-24 years of age, who resided in selected households in Côte d'Ivoire and spoke French. Persons who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to cognitive impairment or significant physical disability (e.g. severe hearing or speech impairment) were ineligible to participate. Persons living or residing in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions were not included in the survey because VACS was a household-based survey.

All data collection occurred between June and September 2018. The Côte d'Ivoire VACS used a split sample approach, such that the survey for females was conducted in different Enumeration Areas (EAs) than the survey for males. This approach was to protect the confidentiality of participants by eliminating the chance that opposite sex perpetrators will be interviewed in the same community, discover the purpose of the study, and possibly retaliate against participants.

During study implementation, a three-stage cluster sample survey approach was used. In the first stage of selection, 197 EAs out of 23,484 EAs were selected using probability proportional to the size of the EAs. In the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households were selected by equal probability systematic sampling. In the third stage, one eligible respondent (male or female depending on the EA) was randomly selected from a list of all eligible respondents ages 13-24 in each household for the interview questionnaire.

Upon entering a randomly selected household, interviewers identified the head of household (HoH) or the person acting as the HoH, introduced the study, and determined eligibility of household members to participate. Interviewers then invited the HoH to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the HoH provided consent for the selected participant to complete the survey of their experiences. When there was more than one eligible participant, a participant was randomly selected using a program installed on the tablets used for data collection. If a selected participant was not available for an interview, interviewers made every effort to reschedule a return visit up to three times. However, if the selected participant was not available after the third attempt, or refused to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether or not another eligible participant lived in the household. When there were no eligible in the household, the HoH was invited to participate in a short survey, then the household was coded no eligible. In these cases, neither the selected household nor participant was replaced.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done electronically using Open Data Kit (ODK) program installed on data collection tablets. Data collection was conducted in face-to-face interviews by trained interviewers with selected eligible participants using a structured questionnaire on a study tablet. It was estimated that from start to finish, the average interview time was about 45 minutes. Before data collection began, field staff were recruited based on the following criteria: a background in health care, social science, and/or counseling and to those who have experience in confidential data collection, females and males who can fluently speak French, and who physically look young enough to relate to the participants. After training, field staff piloted the survey consent and questionnaire tools to ensure highest quality. To ensure privacy during the study, interviewers were trained to conduct interviews in a safe and private location. If privacy of a participant could not be ensured, interviewers were instructed to reschedule the interview. The interviewers were also trained to use ODK to complete the initial visit record form of the survey tool, which had a section that allowed the survey team to track incomplete interviews, as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

The final step of data collection was an HIV test for participants 16 to 24 years old, who reported they had not had a previous HIV-positive test result and had the right to receive their test results in private according to national guidelines. HIV testing procedures were based on the WHO "Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services 2015" and Côte d'Ivoire national guidelines for HIV testing services. Testing services included pretest counseling, rapid (finger prick) testing, post-test counseling, and the offer of active linkage to care for all HIV positive participants. The national rapid test algorithm includes Determine and Stat-Pak tests with no Tie Breaker. Participants who reported a previous HIV-positive test result were recorded as "HIV positive and on ART" if they were able to show proof of being on HIV treatment (e.g. pill packet) and show proof of status, they were recorded as "HIV positive and self-report on ART" if they declined to show proof of being on HIV treatment.

2.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Côte d'Ivoire VACS adhered to WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women²². The survey protocol was independently reviewed and approved by CDC Institutional Review Board and by the Côte d'Ivoire National Research Ethics Committee (CNER), to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants. Study protocols and training of interviewers followed detailed standards for maintaining the safety, privacy, and confidentiality of children and youth participating in a violence survey²³.

2.5.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants could have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences that could elicit a strong emotional response. Participants could also have recently experienced violence and desired immediate assistance or counseling. Therefore, to respond to the needs of participants, with the support of UNICEF, the study committee developed a social welfare response plan and established multiple ways to link participants to support. Using an innovative approach to case management, funds were sent to social workers by mobile money to ensure that cases could be managed in a timely manner.

The study also had an HIV testing and counseling component. All participants 16-24 were offered HIV testing, in line with minimum age of consent (without an adult present) for HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire. A referral plan was developed to ensure appropriate and timely linkage to care in case of a HIV positive result. This plan was established with the support of the Ministry of Health through PNLs. For more details regarding the Response Plan and the Referral Plan, see Appendix B: Response Plan.

2.5.2. SURVEY INFORMED CONSENT

The first step in the informed consent process was to seek consent from the HoH. Next, for selected eligible participants under 18 years old, the parent or guardian consented to permit interviewers to conduct the interview. Participants ages 18 or older, emancipated persons under age 18, and minors who were married provided their own consent to participate in the survey. To help ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers and to avoid the possible risk of retaliation against participation in the survey, when seeking permission from the HoH, the survey was introduced as an "an opportunity to learn more about young people's health, educational, and life experiences." This is consistent with WHO ethical and safety recommendations regarding how surveys that contain questions on domestic violence should be introduced to the household to define those surveys in terms other than violence.

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Once complete, the interviewer and the participant moved to a private location for the survey to ensure confidentiality. The interviewer indicated to the participant that their participation in the survey was voluntary, that information provided was confidential and anonymous, and that if they chose to participate, questions about their sexual activity, and their experiences with physical, sexual, and emotional violence would be asked. The Côte d'Ivoire VACS required written (signed) consent for adults ages 18 and older) or assent (for minors ages 13-17) for all participants; therefore, paper copies matching exactly what was programmed into ODK on the tablet were printed. Each participant provided informed consent or assent by signing a paper copy of the consent forms or the imprint of the index finger.

2.6. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA ANALYSIS

The overall response rate was 92.4% (97.3% at household level and 95.0% at individual level) for females and 87.7% (96.1% at household level and 91.2% at individual level) for males. In the female sample, 2,520 households were surveyed, with 1,200 females completing the participant questionnaire. In the male sample, 3,360 households were surveyed, with 1,208 males completing the participant questionnaire. For further details on response rate, see Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

Data were analyzed separately for participants ages 13-17 and 18-24 given differences in the scope of time covered in these two age groups. Data from 13-17-year-olds generated estimates for the prevalence of violence experienced in the past 12 months among adolescents. Data from 18-24-year-olds generated estimates of prevalence of violence experienced before age 18 (i.e. childhood violence) and in the past 12 months among young adults. Although the analyses distinguished results by sex and age group, all VACS participants responded to the same questions, except questions about pregnancy, which only applied to females. SAS statistical software (version 9.4) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates and their associated standard errors. Sample weights were applied to all results to yield nationally representative estimates. When calculating the estimates for measures included in this report, missing values were excluded from the analyses.

2.6.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were created and applied to each individual record in order to adjust for the probability of selection, differential non-response, and calibration to the census population. See Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods for more information.

2.6.2. DEFINITION OF UNRELIABLE ESTIMATES

Estimates with a Relative Standard Error (RSE) greater than 30 percent were considered unreliable. RSE is defined as the standard error of a survey estimate divided by the survey estimate and then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. An asterisk (*) is displayed in tables next to all unreliable estimates. Unreliable estimates are included in the tables (and should be interpreted with caution) but are not discussed in the results section.

2.6.3. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

For all point estimates, 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated. To evaluate whether differences between any groups or subgroups were statistically significant and not due to random variation, the 95% CI for point estimates were compared to determine whether they overlapped or not. The CI overlap method is a conservative method that determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates - if the CIs do not overlap, then the estimates were considered “statistically different” and not due to random chance.

2.6.4. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The 95% CI is a statistical measure that indicates how confident we can be in our point estimates, within a specified margin of error. The CIs are calculated as the Z-score for a normal distribution containing 95% of the values (1.96) multiplied by the standard error of the prevalence estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs indicate more variation in the sample data. The range of the 95% CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will lie between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Côte d'Ivoire was 30%, with a CI of 26-34, this means that, if we could survey all children in Côte d'Ivoire at the same time, the VACS data estimate that between 26% and 34% of the total child population of Côte d'Ivoire had experienced sexual violence. In short, the CI helps determine how effectively prevalence is measured and how to make inferences about the national population. For further details on 95% CI, see Appendix C: Supplementary Sampling Methods.



SECTION 3 : BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

This section presents selected background characteristics of youth in Côte d'Ivoire by age, sex, education, age of head of household, orphan status, work experience, marital status, and sexual activity. Orphanhood is defined as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18. "Married" refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.1.1. through 3.1.3. include background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds. Slightly more than half of females (53.6%) and more than one out of three males (36.5%) had never attended school or completed primary school or less. Significantly more females (24.9%) than males (14.8%) had never attended school. Significantly more males (55.2%) than females (38.5%) had attended or completed secondary school. These findings suggest disparities in educational access between males and females.

For females, the proportion of single or double orphans was 29.6%, and for males, 22.2%. About one out of three females (33.1%) and half of males (51.8%) worked for money or other payment in the previous year (Figure 3.1). This difference was statistically significant. Despite these high levels of work among youth, more than two out of five females (44.3%) and more than half of males (51.3%) experienced food insecurity.

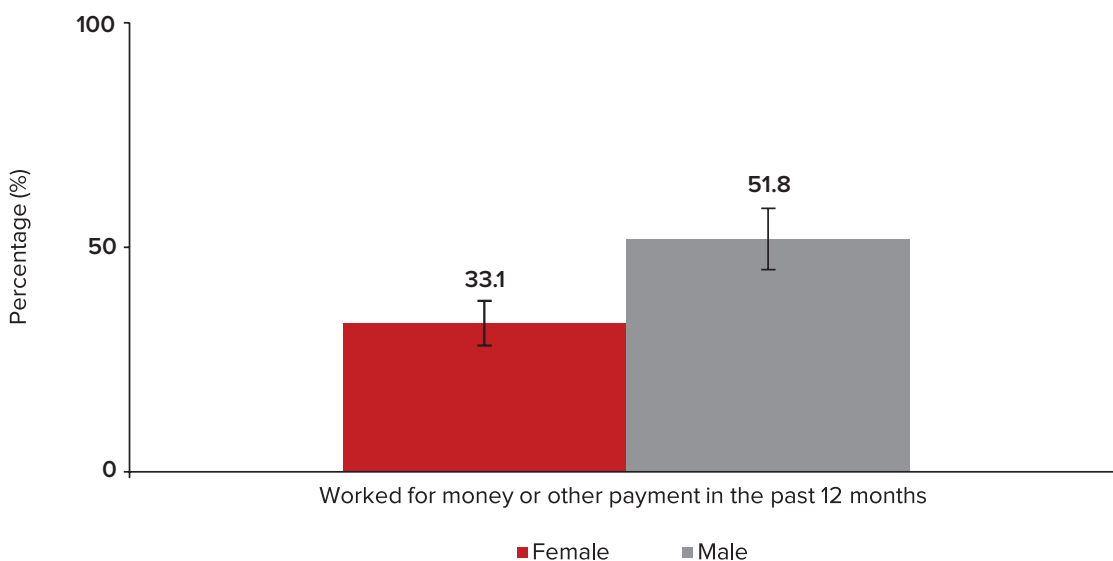


Figure 3.1. Background characteristics of 18-24 year olds

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars

Among those who had worked in the past year, the most common locations of work for females were at a family dwelling (23.6%), a farm, plantation, or garden (14.0%), a factory or workshop (13.2%), or another location (27.4%). For males, the most common locations of work were a farm, plantation or garden (34.4%), a factory or workshop (25.2%), a construction site, mine, or quarry (11.5%), or at another location (15.8%).

Nearly half of females (46.1%) were married or lived with someone as if married, compared to 15.9% of males (Figure 3.2). This difference was statistically significant. Child marriage was not uncommon among females; 16.8% of females and 3.8% of males married or cohabitated before age 18, also a statistically significant difference (Figure 3.3). Among females who were married, about one third (34.7%) were in an arranged or forced marriage. Too few males were married by age 18 to report reliable estimates of arranged or forced marriages. Significantly more females (89.1%) than males (74.6%) had ever had sex (Figure 3.4). The mean age of first sex among those who had ever had sex was 16.7 years old for females and 16.5 years old for males. More than one in five females (22.1%) had early sexual initiation, defined as first sex before age 15. For males, 23.3% had early sexual initiation.

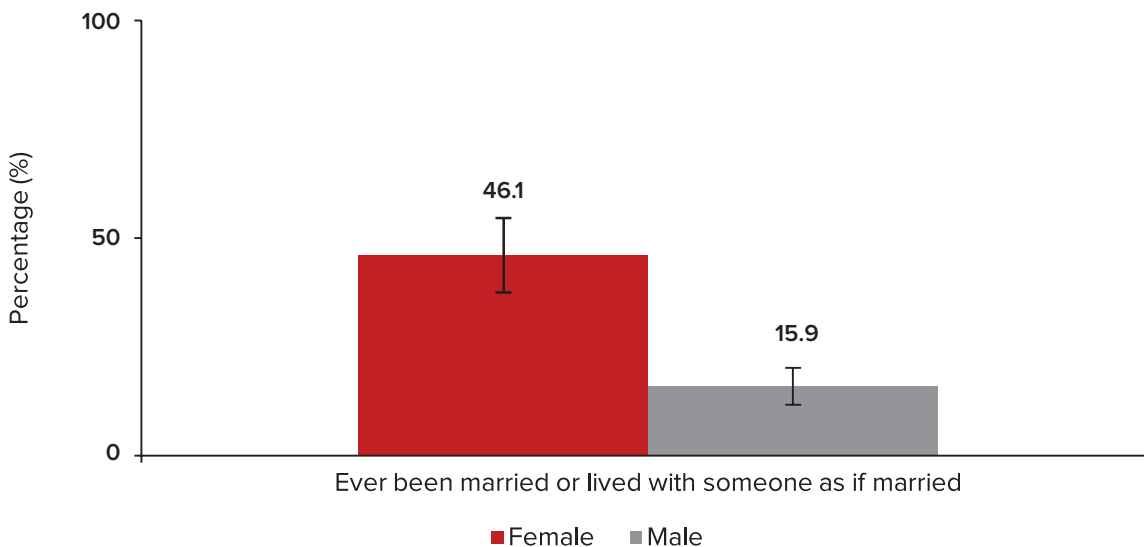


Figure 3.2. Prevalence of 18-24-year-olds who had ever been married or lived with someone as if married

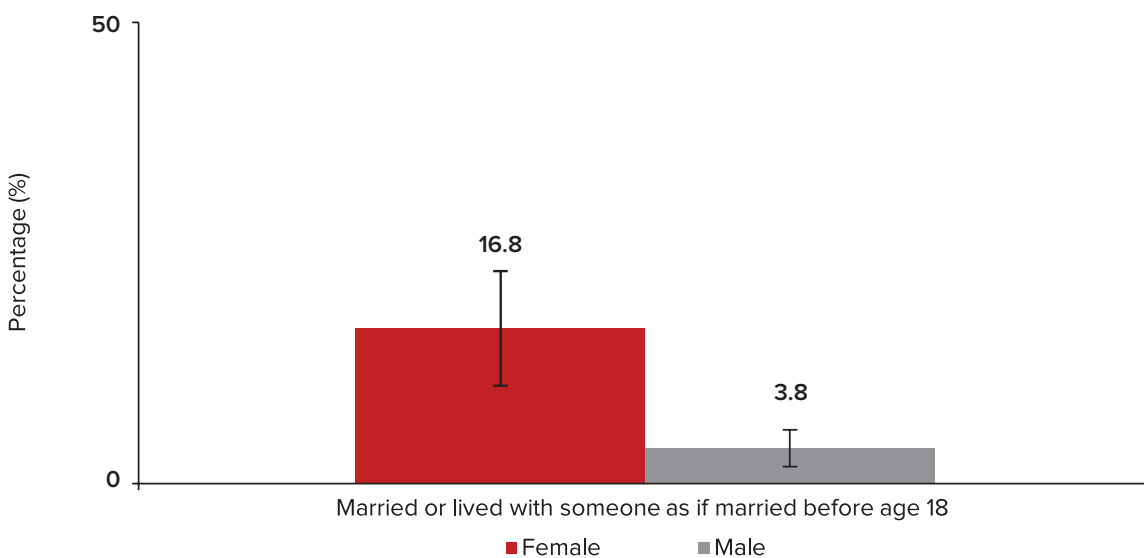


Figure 3.3. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds

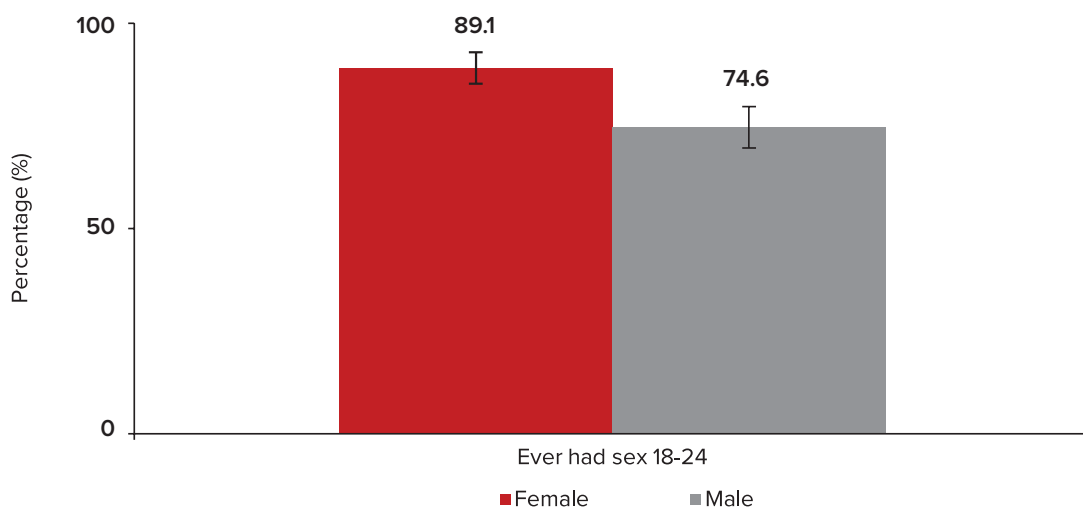


Figure 3.4. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17- YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 include background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds. Among females and males aged 13-17, one out of three had a primary education or less (39.2% of females and 34.6% of males). Current educational enrollment was high; 80.2% of females and 82.3% of males aged 13-17 were enrolled in school. About one out of five children were single or double orphans; that is, one or both of their parents had died (19.4% of females and 17.0% of males). More than one in three females (36.6%) and two out of five males (40.8%) experienced food insecurity.

More than 1 in 8 females (12.4%) worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, while 25.5% of males had worked in the same time period. Among those who worked in the past year, the most common locations of work for females were at a family dwelling (26.8%) and another location (33.4%). For males, the most common locations were at a farm, plantation, or garden (49.4%), a factory/workshop (14.3%), or construction site, mine, or quarry another location (14.2%).

Significantly more females (32.6%) than males (17.3%) had ever had sex (Figure 3.5). Too few females and males ages 13-17 had ever been married or cohabitated to report reliable estimates.

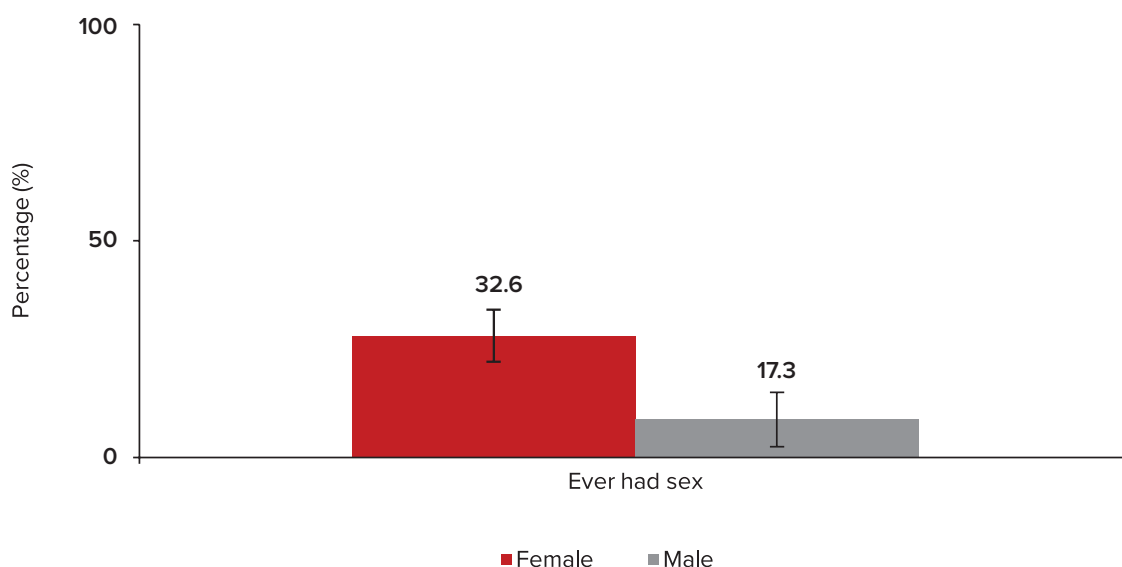


Figure 3.5. Prevalence of 13-17-year-olds who had ever had sex



SECTION 4 : SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes the prevalence and contexts of sexual violence against children in Côte d'Ivoire. Four forms of sexual violence were included: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted pressured/coerced and forced sex, pressured or coerced sex, and physically forced sex. The section further describes the context in which sexual violence occurs as well as service knowledge and utilization for experiences of sexual violence.

For each form of sexual violence, the perpetrator, context, and location of the first incident is reported among 18-24-year-olds, and the most recent incident among 13-17-year-olds. If a participant experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, such as unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted forced sex, she or he was asked about the perpetrator of the first or most recent incident of each form of violence. Since a participant could have provided up to four perpetrators (one perpetrator for the first or most recent incident of each form of violence experience), the total percentages of perpetrators may sum to more than 100%. All results presented are percentages of the total number who experienced sexual violence in childhood (for those ages 18-24) or experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months (for those aged 13-17).

4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of childhood sexual violence is presented in this section. The prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence are also described along with age at first experience of sexual violence and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual violence. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same form of sexual violence, more than one form of sexual violence, or both. Rates of unwanted first sex, including physically forced or pressured or coerced sex at sexual debut, are also presented. In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males were too small to generate reliable estimates for certain indicators. Results of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.1.1 through 4.1.17.



About one in five females (19.2%) and one in nine males (11.4%) experienced sexual violence before age 18

About one in five females (19.2%) and one in nine males (11.4%) experienced sexual violence before age 18 (Figure 4.1). Among females, 7.7% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 7.6% experienced unwanted attempted sex, 5.1% experienced pressured or coerced sex, and 8.2% experienced physically forced sex in childhood. Among males, 7.9% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 3.0% experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 2.3% experienced physically forced sex before age 18. Additionally, 10.9% of females and 2.9% of males experienced pressured or coerced or physically forced sex in childhood, a statistically significant difference (Figure 4.3).

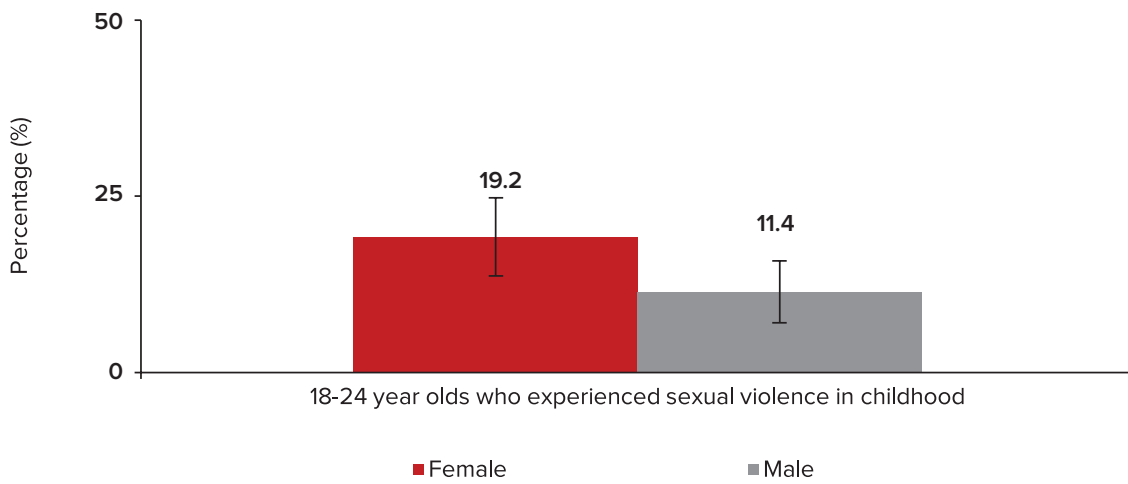


Figure 4.1. Prevalence of sexual violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

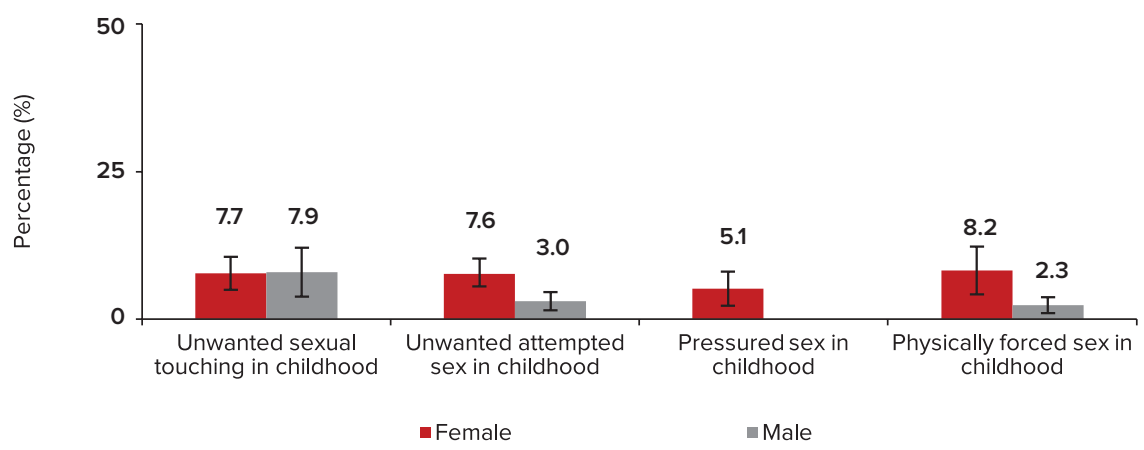


Figure 4.2 Prevalence of different types of sexual violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

* Unreliable estimate

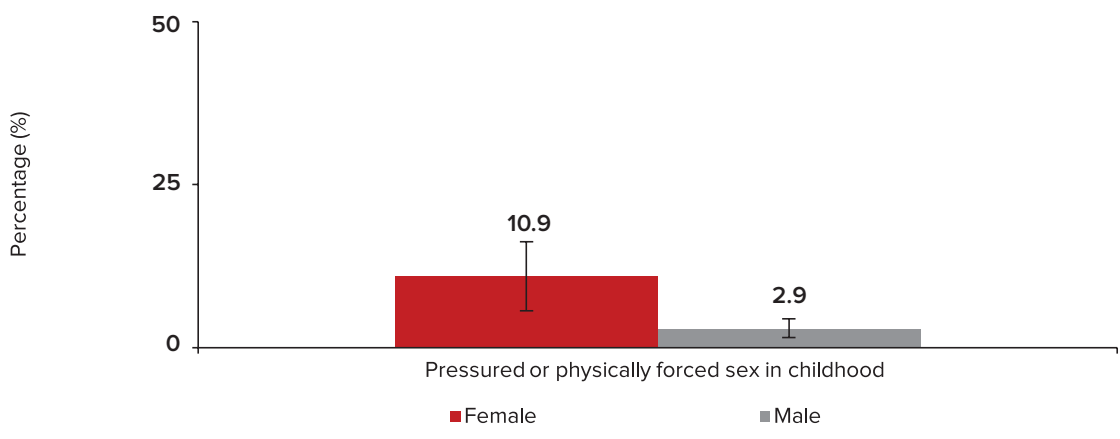


Figure 4.3 Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

Among those who experienced any childhood sexual violence, 15.6% of females experienced the first incident at age 13 or younger, 38.9% at age 14-15, and 45.5% at age 16-17. Significantly more females had a first experience at age 16-17 than at age 13 or younger. For males, 36.0% experienced the first incident at age 13 or younger, 19.3% at age 14-15, and 44.7% at age 16-17. Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex in childhood, about two out of five (42.0%) experienced the first incident at age 14-15 and 42.4% at age 16-17. Among males who experienced pressured or physically forced sex in childhood, 44.6% experienced the first incident at age 16-17.

Among youth who experienced childhood sexual violence, more than seven out of ten females (71.5%) and three out of four males (75.8%) experienced multiple incidents before age 18. Among females who had sex before age 18, 13.3% were pressured or physically forced at first sexual experience.

4.1.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Among females, the most common perpetrator of the first incident of sexual violence was a current or previous intimate partner (46.5%), followed by other types of perpetrator (27.3%), and a friend (23.6%). For males, the most common perpetrators were a friend (33.7%), followed by other types of perpetrator (27.4%), and a classmate or schoolmate (26.2%).

Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood, nearly half (47.3%) indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older. Two out of five females (42.2%) who experienced pressured or physically forced sex before age 18 indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older (Figure 4.4). Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, 13.3% indicated that more than one perpetrator was present during the first incident. Too few males experienced sexual violence in childhood and pressured or physically forced sex in childhood to report reliable estimates of the percent of perpetrators of these types of violence who were at least 5 years older.

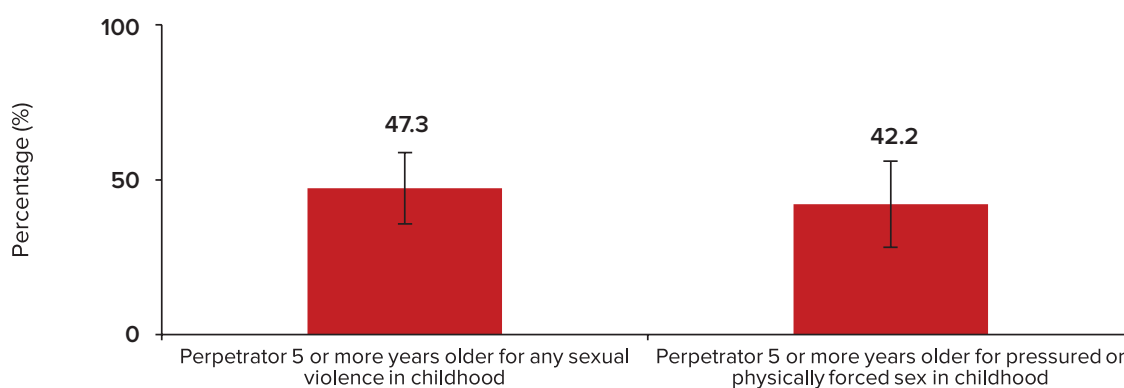


Figure 4.4. Percentage of victims who indicated the perpetrator of the first incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-old females who experienced first incidents of sexual violence before age 18

4.1.2. CONTEXTS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

The most common location of the first incident for females was the perpetrator’s home (65.8%), followed by another location (22.6%) and the victim’s home (18.6%). The most common locations for males were the victim’s home (40.8%), followed by the perpetrator’s home (32.2%) and another location (29.3%). Among females who experienced sexual violence, 63.7% of the first incidents occurred in the evening, followed most commonly by the afternoon (31.3%) and the morning (11.6%). For males, 45.9% of the first incidents occurred in the afternoon, followed by the evening (41.9%). The estimate of first incidents of sexual violence in the morning for males is unreliable.

4.1.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Among females and males who experienced sexual violence in childhood, 46.3% of females and 45.7% of males ever told anybody about their experience (Figure 4.5). Females and males most commonly told a friend or neighbor (52.9% and 65.6% respectively) or a relative (44.8% and 29.4%, respectively). Only 23.8% of females and 26.6% of males who experienced childhood sexual violence knew of a place to go for help (Figure 4.5). Too few females and males experienced sexual violence to report reliable estimates for service-seeking and receipt of services. Both females and males who did not seek services for sexual violence indicated that the most common reason for not seeking services was that they did not need or want services (29.1% for females and 48.5% for males). Among females and males who experienced pressured or physically forced sex, 41.4% of females and 53.2% of males told someone about their experience, and 17.9% of females knew of a place to go for help.

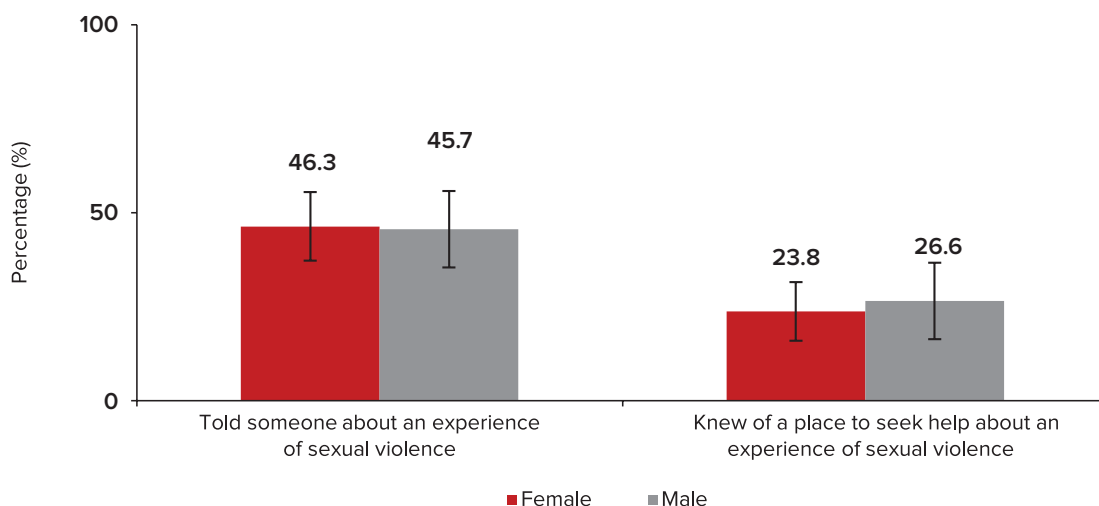


Figure 4.5. Disclosure and knowledge of services for any incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18

4.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17- YEAR-OLDS

Results of sexual violence in childhood among 13-17-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.2.1 through 4.2.13. In the past year, 16.1% of females and 7.3% of males ages 13-17 experienced sexual violence (Figure 4.6). This difference was statistically significant. Among females, 10.3% experienced unwanted sexual touching and 5.7% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Too few females experienced pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months to report reliable estimates. Among males, 5.9% experienced unwanted sexual touching and 2.7% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Too few males experienced pressured or coerced sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months to yield reliable estimates.

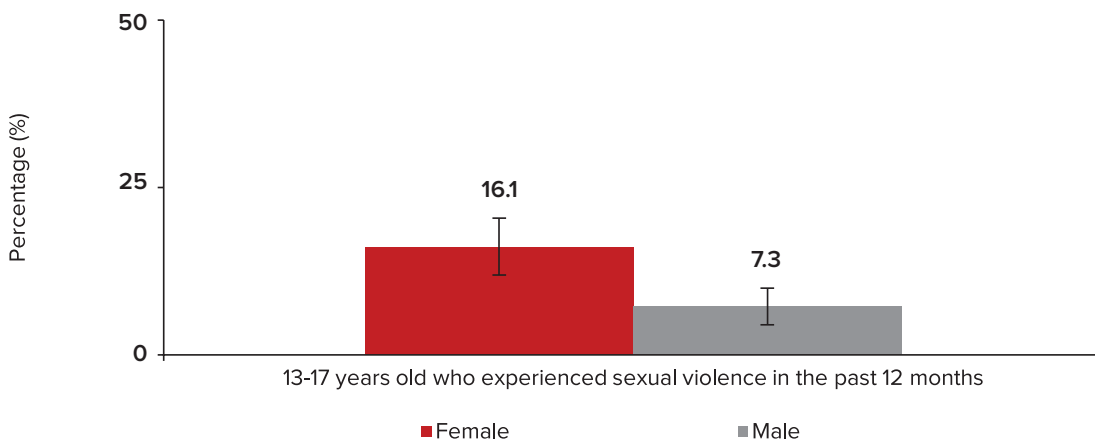


Figure 4.6 Prevalence of any sexual violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

Among youth who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, one half of females (51.9%) and nearly two out of three males (64.9%) experienced more than one incident (Figure 4.7). Among females 13 to 17 years old who had ever had sex, one out of five (20.4%) experienced pressured or physically forced sex at their first sexual experience. Too few males experienced pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience to report reliable estimates.

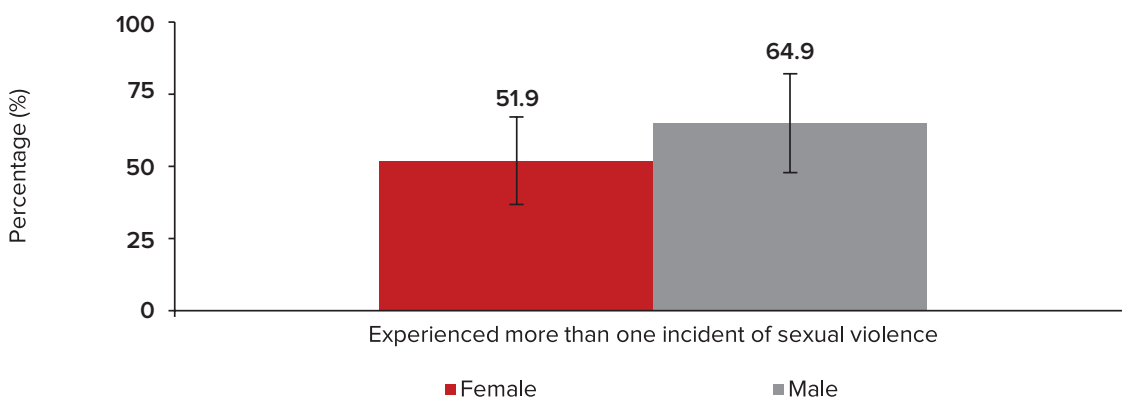


Figure 4.7 Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months

4.2.1. PERPETRATORS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Among females aged 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, the most common perpetrator of the most recent incident was “other” type of perpetrator (43.6%), which included teachers, police/security persons, employers, community leaders, religious authority figures, neighbors, classmates or schoolmates, and strangers, followed by a current or previous intimate partner (32.6%) and a friend (26.5%). For males, the most common perpetrator was a current or previous intimate partner (49.2%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, more than one out of four (28.1%) indicated the perpetrator of the most recent incident was at least five years older. Too few males experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to yield reliable estimates of perpetrators who were 5 or more years older.

4.2.2. CONTEXTS OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Among females who experienced sexual violence, the most common location of the most recent incident for females was at the perpetrator’s home (45.1%), followed by on a road or street (26.2%; Figure 4.8). The most common time of day for females was evening (47.7%), followed by the afternoon (35.6%) and the morning (20.8%). Too few females experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months to report reliable estimates of the most recent incident of sexual violence late at night. For males, the most recent incident occurred in the afternoon (43.2%), followed by the evening (37.0%). Too few males experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to report reliable estimates of occurrences in the morning and late at night, and the most common locations.

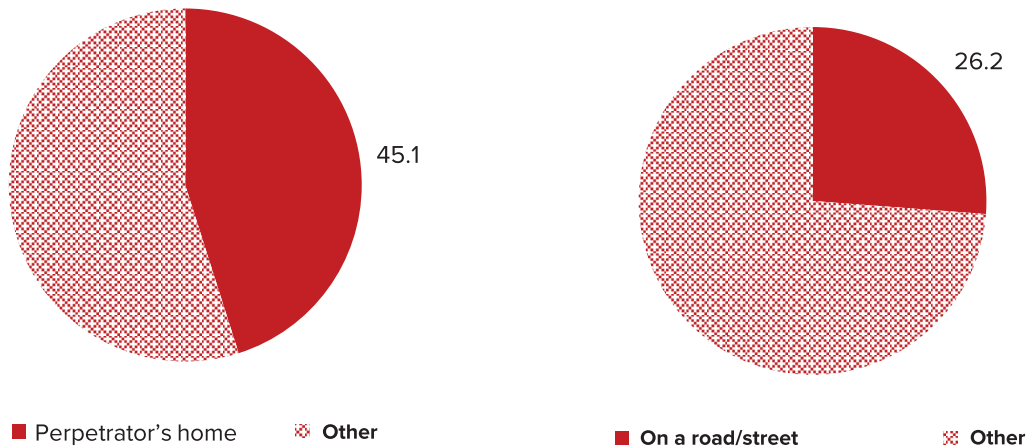


Figure 4.8. Proportion of location of most recent incident of sexual violence that occurred in the perpetrator’s home or on a road or street, among 13-17-year-old females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

4.2.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Estimates of disclosure, knowledge of services, and service-seeking for sexual violence among 13-17-year-olds are reported among all 13-17-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence. Nearly half of females (45.8%) and 51.9% of males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience (Figure 4.9). Females were most likely to tell a relative (62.7%), followed by a friend or neighbor (29.8%). Males were most likely to tell a friend or neighbor (74.8%), which was significantly more than females, or a relative (35.7%). Only about one out of five females (21.7%) and one out of three males (33.1%) knew of a place to go for help (Figure 4.9).

Estimates for males and females about seeking services, receiving services, or knowing of a place to go for help are unreliable. Females who did not seek services indicated that the most common reason was that they did not think it was a problem (42.3%). Too few males experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to yield reliable estimates of reasons for not seeking services.

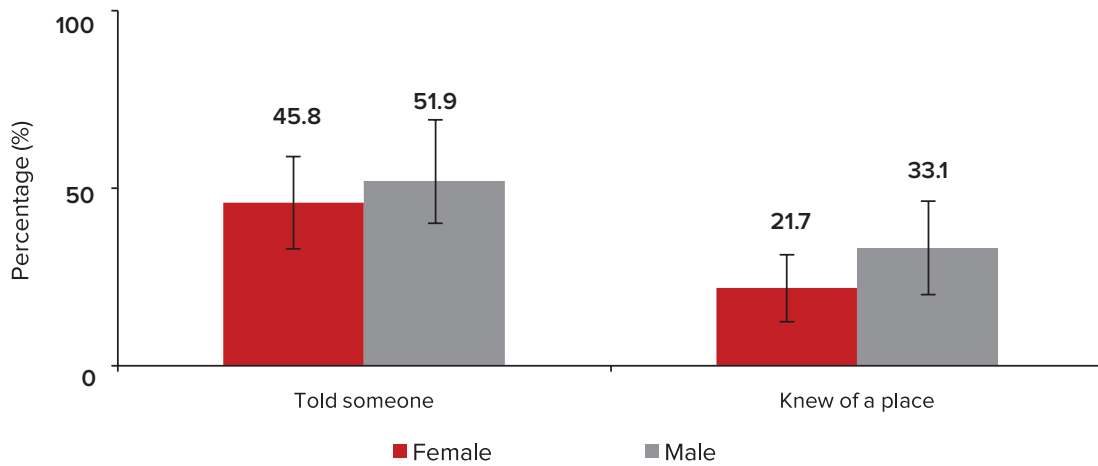


Figure 4.9. Disclosure, knowledge of services, service-seeking for any incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months



SECTION 5 : PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes the magnitude and contexts of physical violence against children in Côte d'Ivoire. The following are also described: perpetrators of childhood physical violence; injuries received and school missed as a result of violence; disclosure of violence; and knowledge and utilization of services. Results include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18) for 18-24-year-olds and in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds.

The prevalence of physical violence by four types of perpetrators is presented: 1) parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives; 2) intimate partners; 3) peers; and 4) other adults in the community. For 18-24-year-olds who experienced childhood physical violence, the specific perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence is presented. For 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, the specific perpetrator of the most recent incident of violence is presented.

Injuries from physical violence among 13-17-year-olds are also described. Such injuries include: minor bruises, scrapes or scratches, black eyes or other eye injuries, gashes, deep wounds (e.g., from a knife, gun or other object), broken bones or teeth, or burns.

5.1. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.6 include findings related to physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. Nearly half of females (47.1%) and three out of five males (60.8%) experienced physical violence before age 18 (Figure 5.1). This difference was statistically significant.

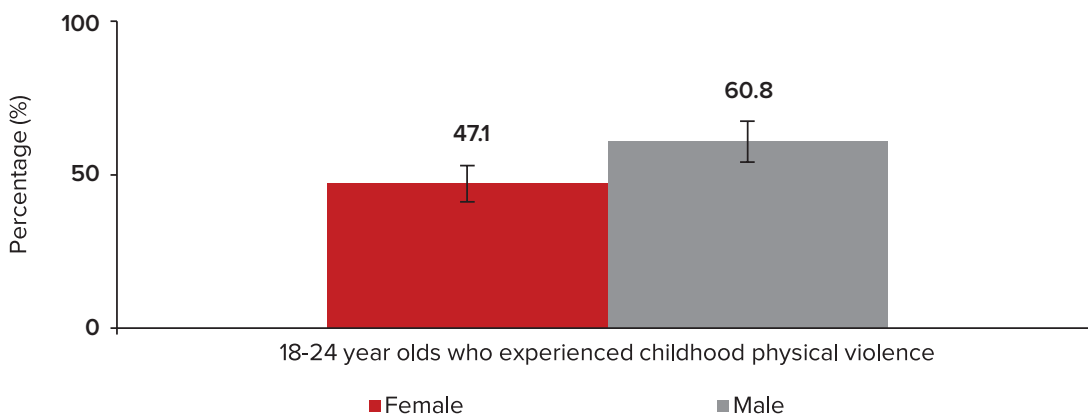


Figure 5.1 Prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

About three in ten females (29.9%) and two out of five males (40.1%) experienced physical violence in childhood by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. Among 18-24-year-olds who had an intimate partner before age 18, 10.5% of females and 8.6% of males experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. The prevalence of childhood physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood was 14.5% among females and 26.5% among males. Significantly more males (38.1%) than females (14.1%) experienced physical violence from a peer in childhood (Figure 5.2).

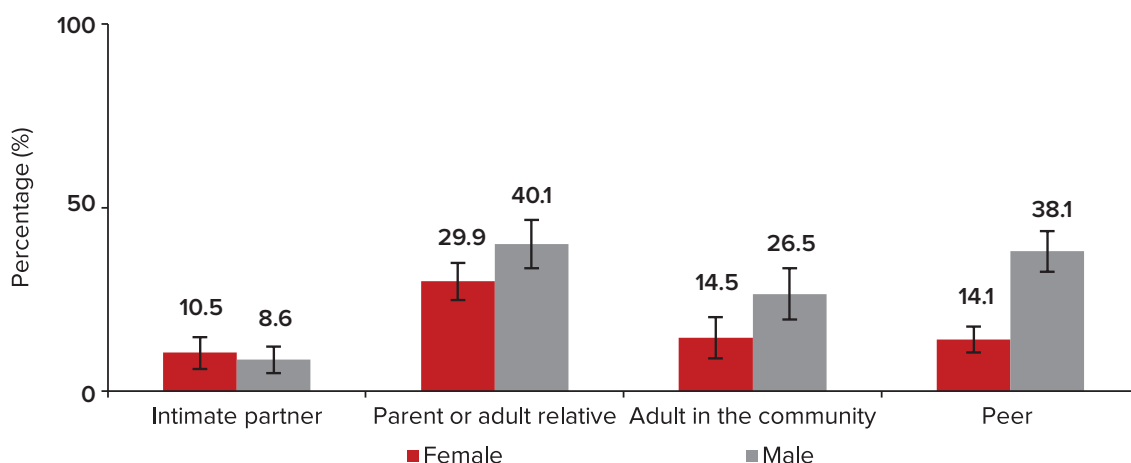


Figure 5.2. Prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds

Nearly half of females (49.1%) who experienced physical violence in childhood had the first incident at ages 12-17, and 42.9% had the first incident at ages 6-11. For males who experienced physical violence in childhood, half (50.8%) had the first experience at ages 12-17, followed by ages 6-11 (42.9%) and age 5 or younger (6.3%). Too few females experienced physical violence to yield reliable estimates of age of first incident at 5 or younger.

5.1.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence, 48.1% of females and 56.3% of males ever told anybody about their experience (Figure 5.3). The person they most commonly told was a relative (females, 66.9%; males, 61.6%), followed by a friend or neighbor (females, 27.7%; males, 47.3%). Two out of five females (40.0%) and males (38.8%) knew of a place to go for help for physical violence (Figure 5.3). Only 8.2% of females and 5.9% of males sought help with 6.5% of females and 3.7% of males receiving help. Females who did not seek services for physical violence indicated their reasons for not seeking services were that they did not want or need services (36.2%) and they did not think it was a problem (29.9%). For males, the most common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not want or need services (38.6%) and they did not think it was a problem (35.0%).

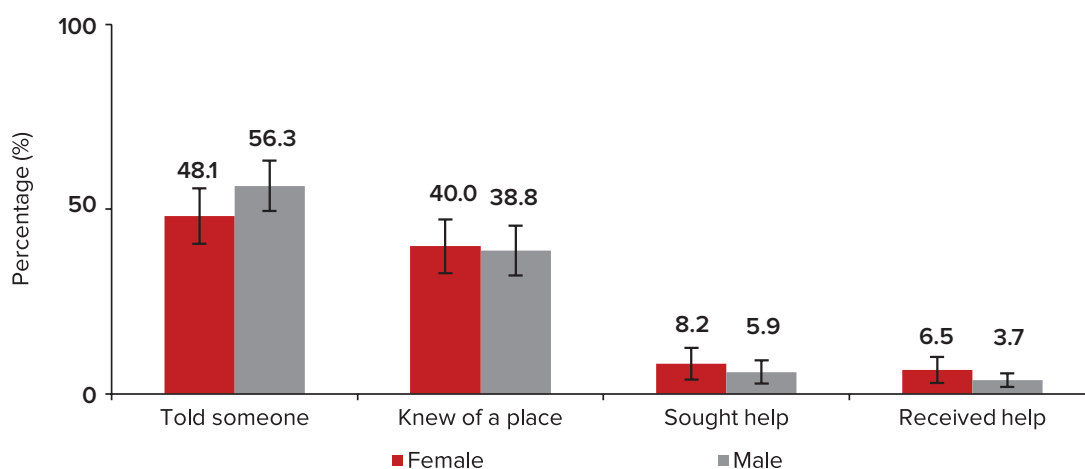


Figure 5.3. Disclosure, knowledge of services, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence before 18

5.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 5.2.1 through 5.2.8 include results for physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds. More than one in three females (36.1%) and males (37.6%) ages 13-17 experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (Figure 5.4).

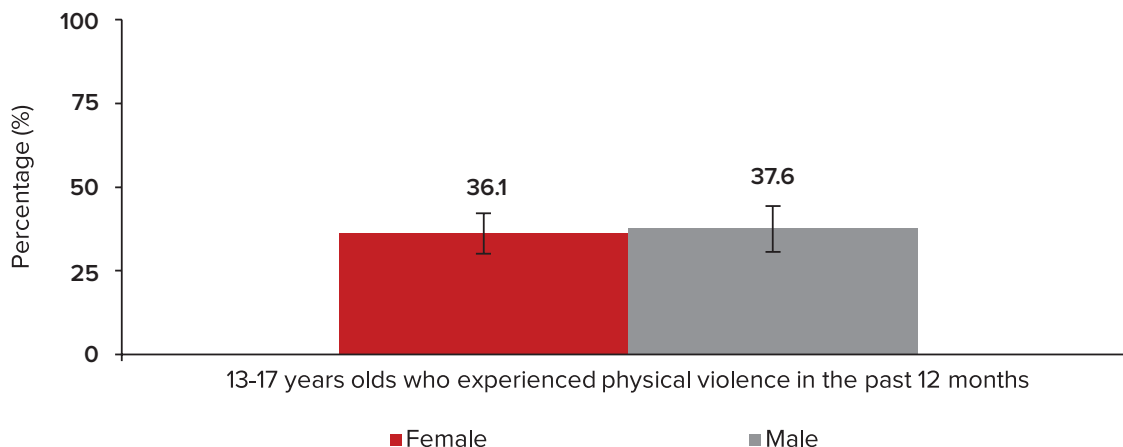


Figure 5.4. Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds



Nearly one out of six females (15.4%) and 17.6% of males experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver in the past 12 months.

Nearly one out of six females (15.4%) and 17.6% of males experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver in the past 12 months. Among youth who ever had an intimate partner, 13.8% of females and 8.7% of males experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, 12.9% of females and 14.1% of males experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighborhood, and 20.4% of females and 23.8% of males experienced physical violence by a peer.

For more than half of females (58.3%), the first incident was at ages 12-17, and 41.7% had the first incident at ages 6-11. No females surveyed experienced the first incident of physical violence at age 5 or younger. The age of the first incident was 12-17 for 48.9% of male victims and ages 6-11 for 48.3%. Too few males experienced the first incident at age 5 or younger to yield reliable estimates.

5.2.1. INJURIES FROM PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

More than half of females (53.7%) and three out of ten males (30.6%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months experienced an injury from violence. Among those who experienced violence by a parent or adult relative in the past 12 months, 69.0% of females were injured (Figure 5.5). Too few males were injured from a parent or adult caregiver or relative to report reliable estimates. Among those who experienced peer physical violence in the past 12 months, 43.9% of females and 36.2% of males received an injury. Too few females and males experienced physical violence by intimate partners and by adults in the community to report reliable estimates of injuries from those perpetrators.

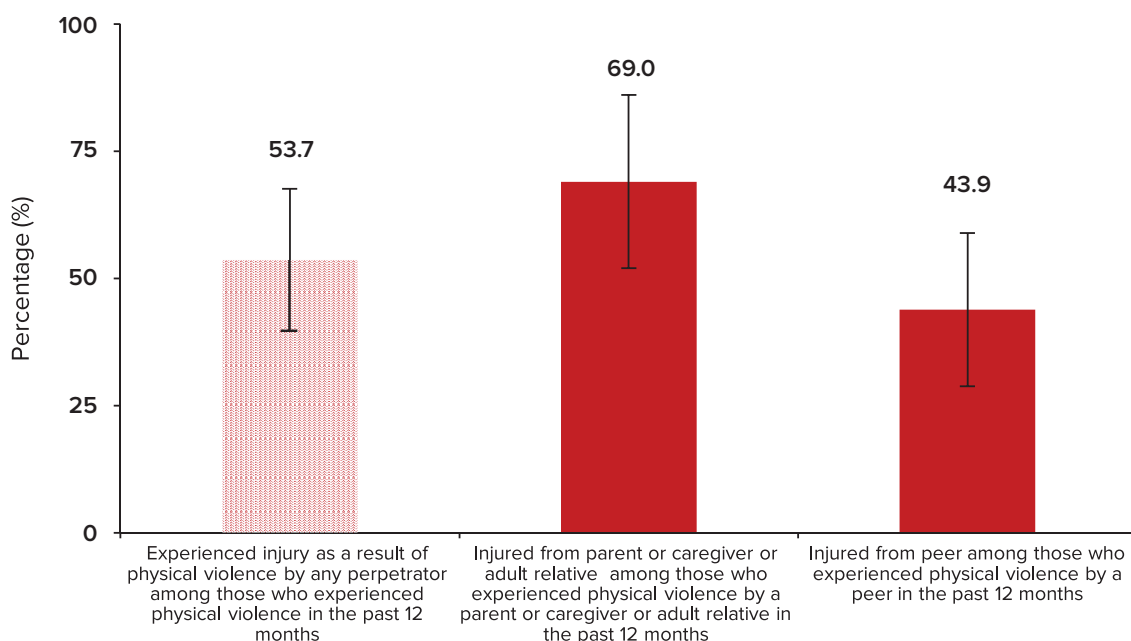


Figure 5.5. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of the most recent experience of physical violence, among 13-17-year-old females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator

Note: the zigzag bar in this graph represents overall data on injury; the solid color bars represent perpetrator specific data on injury as a result of physical violence.

5.2.2 DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Among 13-17-year-olds, about one out of three females (37.0%) and two out of five males (42.2%) who experienced any physical violence told someone about their experiences (Figure 5.6). Both females (64.1%) and males (63.2%) most commonly told a relative, followed by a friend or neighbor (females, 22.5%; males, 31.8%). Fewer than one out of three of females (30.6%) and males (30.9%) knew of a place to go for help (Figure 5.6). Estimates of service-seeking and receiving help for females and males are unreliable. Females who did not seek services indicated that the most common reasons were that they did not need or want services (45.9%) and did not think that the violence was a problem (24.0%). Males indicated that their most common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think the violence was a problem (57.0%) and they did not need or want services (23.9%)



Among 13-17-year-olds, about one out of three females (37.0%) and two out of five males (42.2%) who experienced any physical violence told someone about their experiences

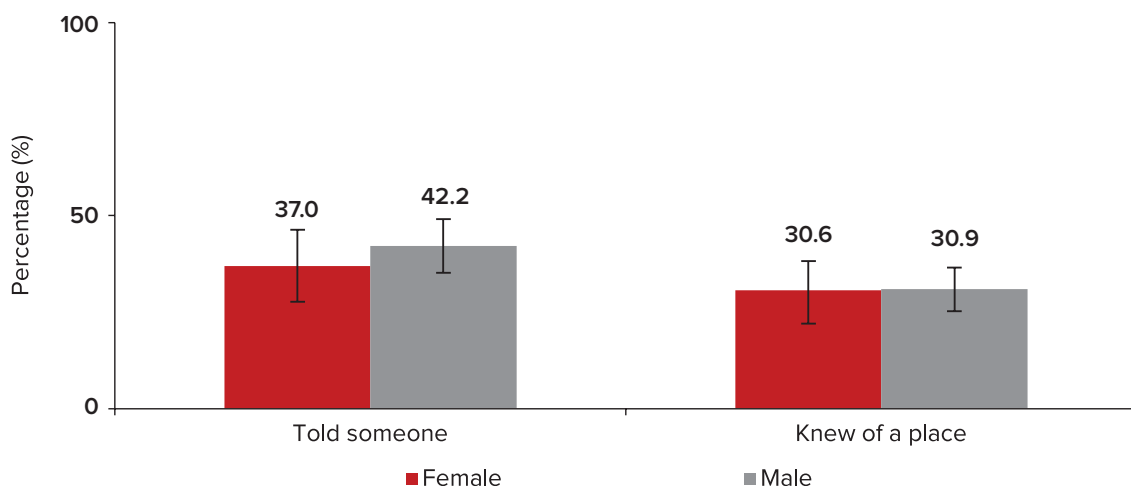
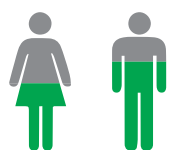


Figure 5.6. Service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

5.3. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Witnessing physical violence in the home was defined as seeing or hearing a parent get punched, kicked, or beaten up by another parent or their boyfriend or girlfriend or seeing or hearing a sibling get punched, kicked, or beaten by a parent. Witnessing physical violence in the community included seeing anyone outside of the home and family environment get attacked. Table 5.3.1 includes results of witnessing violence in the home and in the community among 18-24-year-olds in childhood and 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months.



Nearly half of females (45.3%) and more than half of males (52.3%) ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18.

Nearly half of females (45.3%) and more than half of males (52.3%) aged 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18. More than one out of four females (28.6%) and 44.6% of males witnessed violence in the community or neighborhood before age 18 (Figure 5.7). This difference was statistically significant. Among youth ages 13-17, 22.1% of females and 21.9% of males witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months, and 14.4% of females and 19.5% of males witnessed physical violence in the community or neighborhood in the past 12 months.

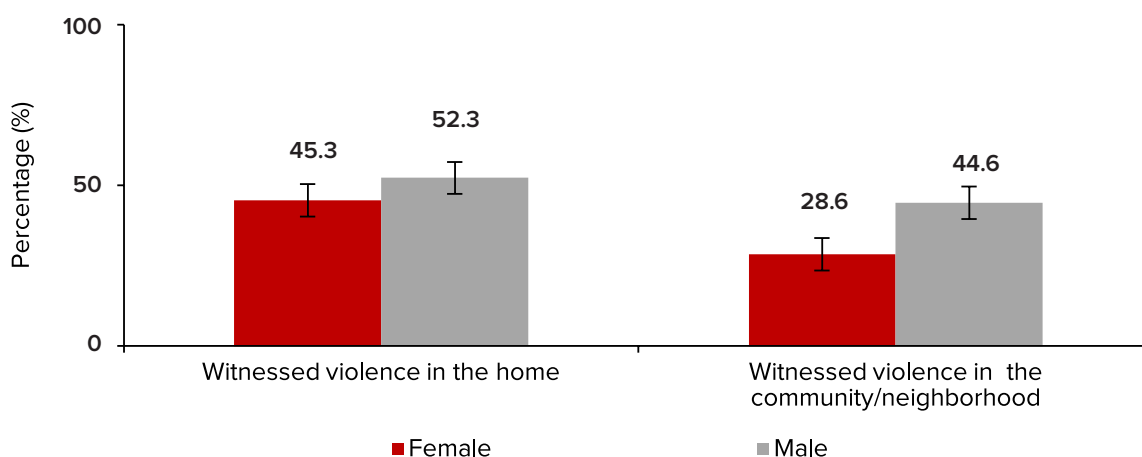


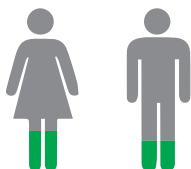
Figure 5.7. Percent of 18-24-year-olds who experienced witnessing any physical violence in the home and neighborhood prior to age 18



SECTION 6 : EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

This section describes childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives and by intimate partners. For 13-17-year-olds, peer emotional violence is also reported. Tables 6.1.1 through 6.2.3 include results of emotional violence.

6.1. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS



Among 18-24-year-olds, 19.0% of females and 15.5% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18

Among 18-24-year-olds, 19.0% of females and 15.5% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18 (Figure 6.1). For both females (60.6%) and males (73.3%), the most common age of first experience of emotional violence was ages 12-17, followed by age 11 or younger for females (39.4%). Too few males experienced emotional violence to report reliable estimates of age of first incident at age 11 or younger. Among females and males who had an intimate partner, nearly half of females (46.8%) and more than half of males (53.1%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner (Figure 6.2).

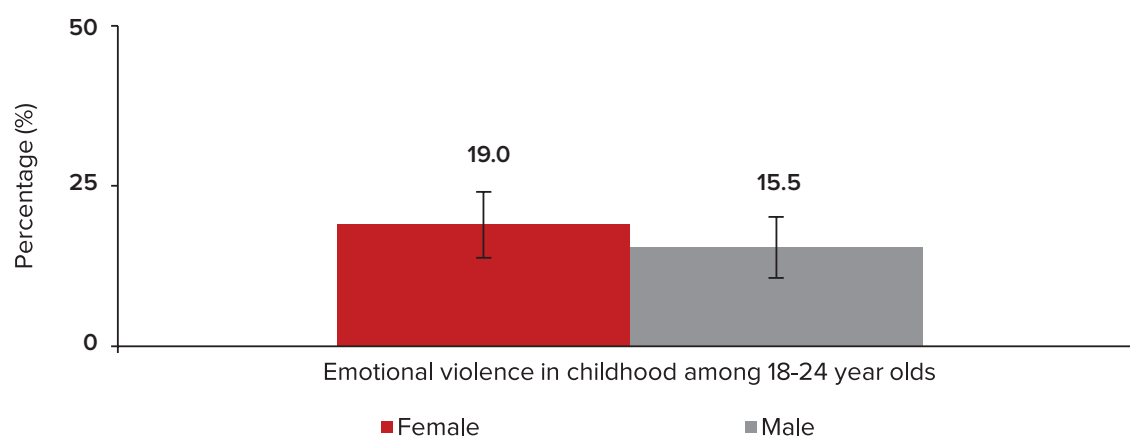


Figure 6.1. Prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

* All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars

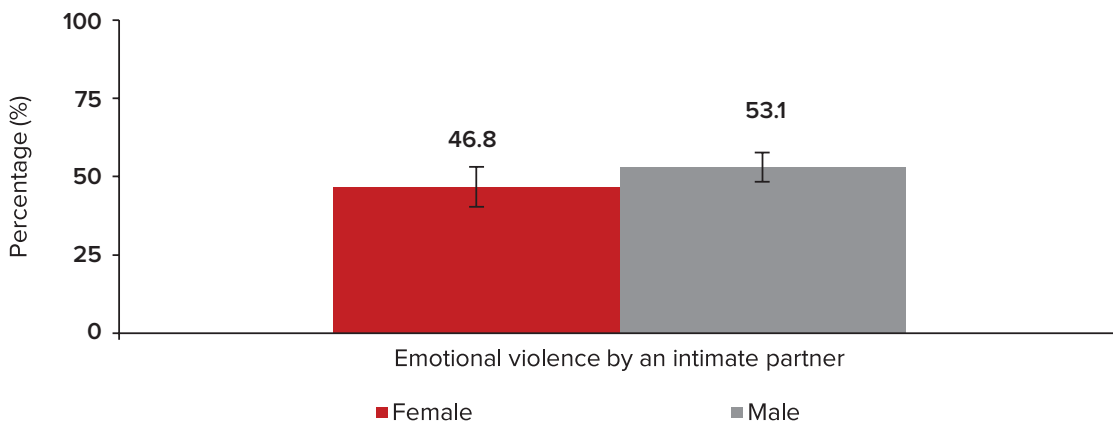


Figure 6.2. Prevalence of emotional violence by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-olds

6.2. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Among 13-17-year-olds, 16.3% of females and 15.4% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past year (Figure 6.3). The most common age of first experience was 12-17 for both females (89.8%) and males (84.2%), followed by age 11 or younger for males (15.8%). Too few females experienced emotional violence to report reliable estimates of first incident at age 11 or younger. More than one out of three females (36.8%) and two out of five males (40.2%) experienced peer emotional violence in the past 12 months (Figure 6.3).

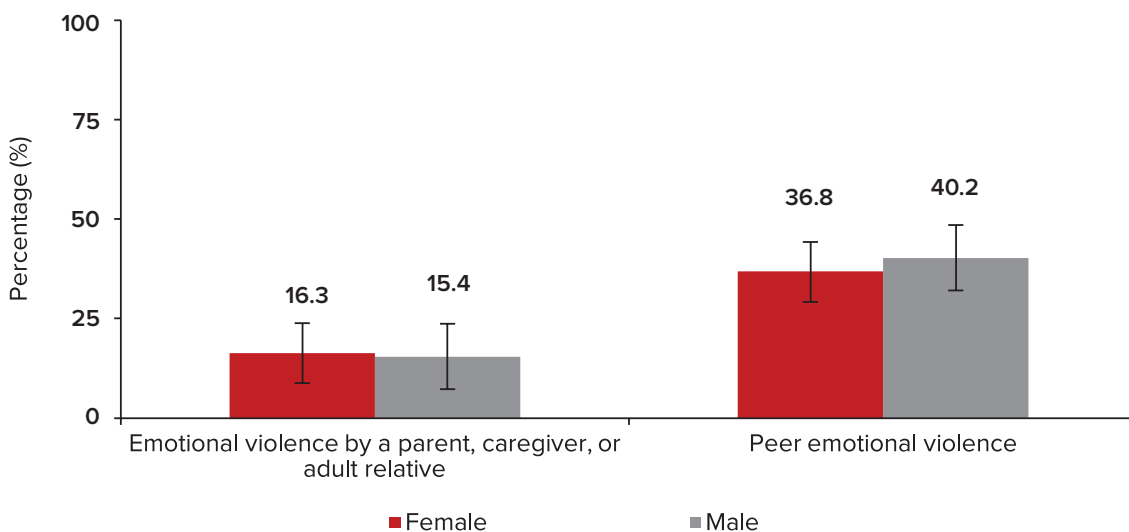


Figure 6.3. Prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, and by a peer in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds



SECTION 7 : SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

This section describes sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months among young adults. Prevalence, perpetrators, and service-seeking for sexual and physical violence are included for 18-24-year-olds who experienced violence in the past year. The overall prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months among young adults is presented. The prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence are also described.

7.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Results related to sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds are provided in Tables 7.1.1 through 7.1.9. In the past 12 months, 16.4% of females and 15.7% of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence (Figure 7.1). Among females, 8.1% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 7.9% experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 4.2% experienced physically forced sex in the past 12 months. For males, 10.2% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 7.4% experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 3.5% experienced physically forced sex in the past 12 months. Too few females and males experienced pressured or coerced sex in the past 12 months to report reliable estimates.

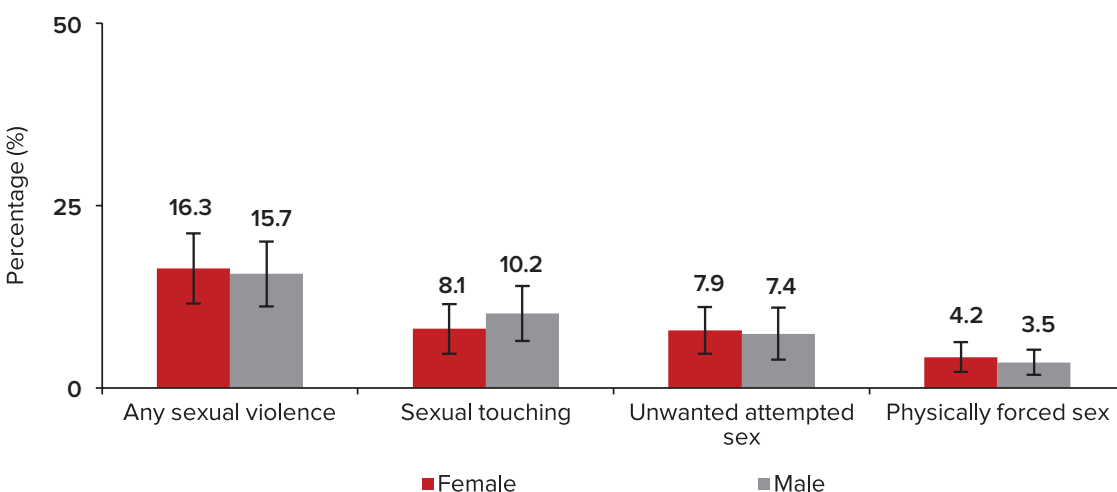


Figure 7.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

* All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

About one in twenty females (5.3%) and males (4.3%) experienced pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months.

The most common perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence experienced by females in the past 12 months were a current or former intimate partner (49.8%), followed by a friend (39.8%) and then by others (18.8%). For males, the most common perpetrators were a current or former intimate partner (47.1%), followed by another type of perpetrator (33.1%) and a friend (33.0%); Figure 7.2).

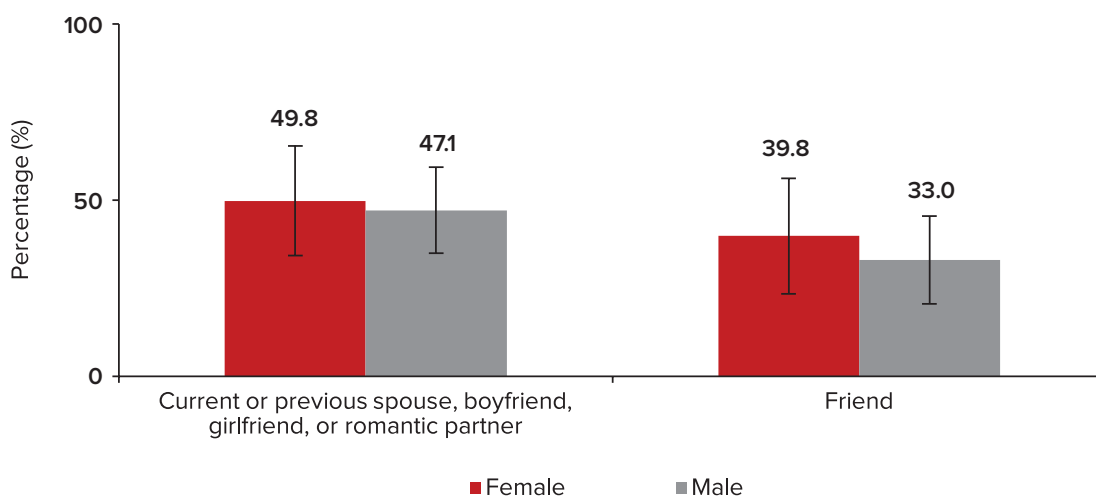


Figure 7.2. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

More than half of females (58.8%) who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months perceived the perpetrators of the most recent incidents to be at least five years older. Too few males experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to generate reliable estimates of perpetrators of the most recent incident perceived to be five or more years older.

Transactional sex was defined as having sex with a person mainly in order to get things that they need such as money, gifts, or other things that are important to them. Among males who had ever had sex, 7.6% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. Too few females engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months to report reliable estimates.

7.1.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, about two out of five (39.8%) told someone about an experience of violence. Females were most likely to tell a friend or neighbor (52.7%). About half of males (53.2%) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone. Males were most likely to tell a friend or neighbor (73.5%). About one out of four females (27.2%) and males (24.2%) knew of a place to go for help for sexual violence. There were too few cases of females and males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to generate reliable estimates of service-seeking and receipt of help.

7.2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 7.2.1 through 7.2.5 include results of physical violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds. Among 18-24-year-olds, one in five females (20.3%) and more than one in four males (27.6%) experienced physical violence in the past year (Figure 7.3). Half of females (54.1%) and males (47.3%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were injured (Figure 7.4). More than one in ten females (13.7%) and one in ten males (11.0%) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner; 6.9% of males experienced physical violence by an adult in the community; and 5.8% of females and 17.2% of males experienced physical violence by a peer (Figure 7.5). The difference between males and females for peer physical violence was statistically significant. Too few females experienced physical violence by an adult in the community to report reliable estimates.

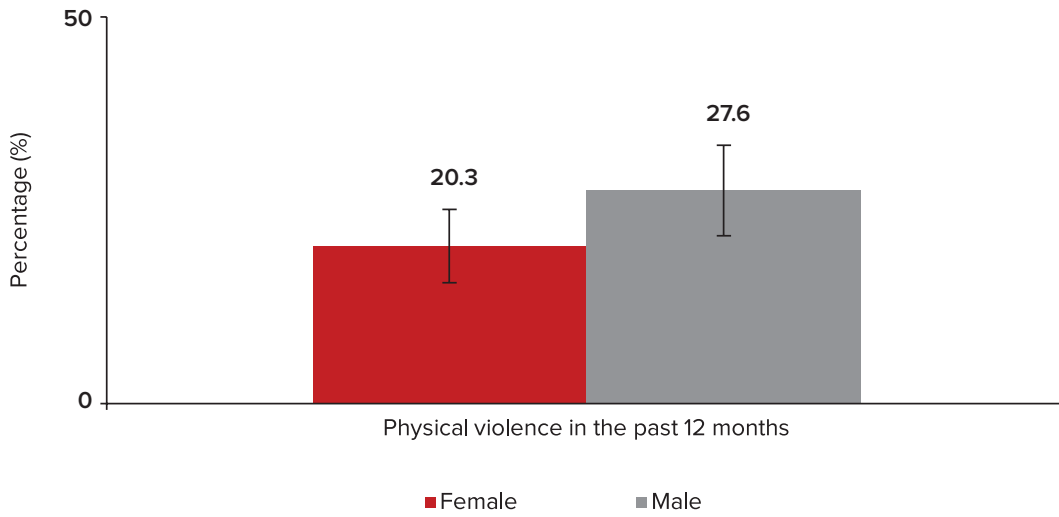


Figure 7.4. Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

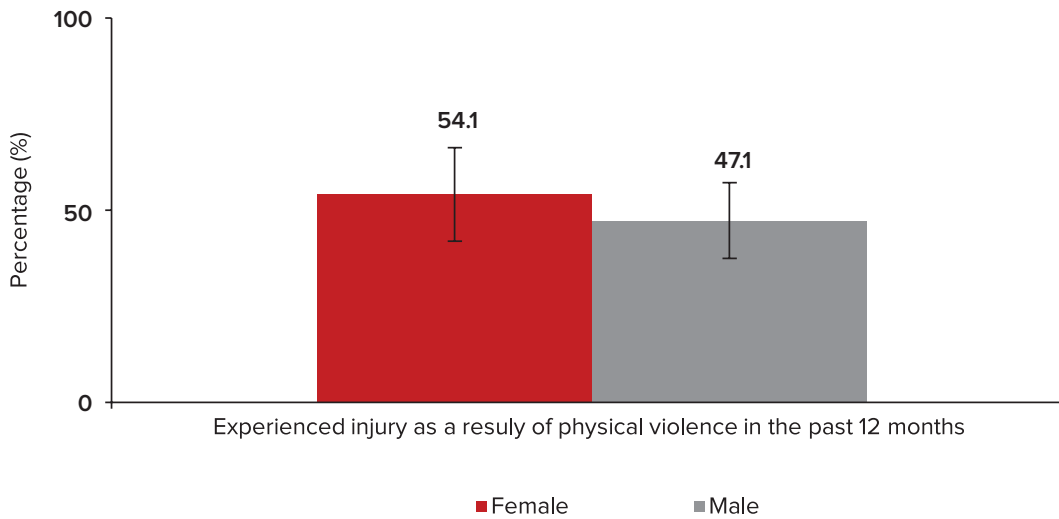


Figure 7.5. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

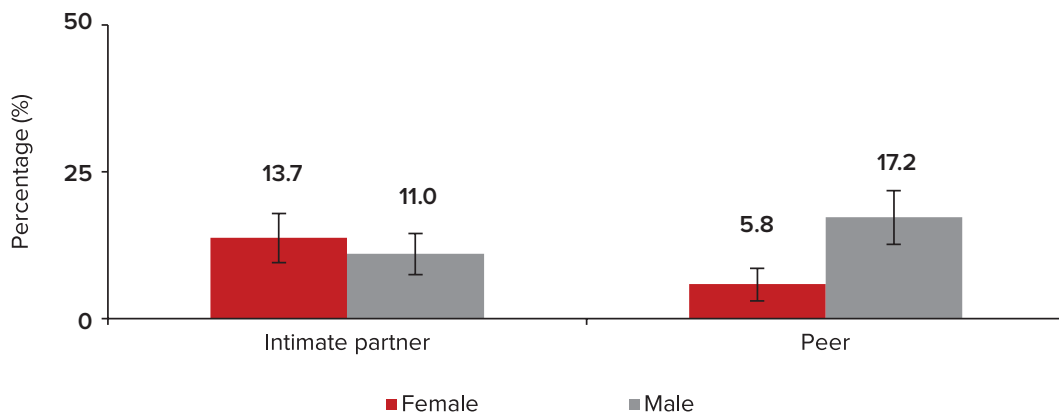


Figure 7.6. Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months by an intimate partner and peer, among 18-24-year-olds

7.2.1. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE, AND SERVICE-SEEKING AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Half of females (50.9%) and two out of three males (66.8%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience.

Half of females (50.9%) and two out of three males (66.8%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience. Among those who disclosed, females most often told a relative (62.7%), or a friend or neighbor (35.8%). Males most often told a friend or neighbor (57.2%), or a relative (51.3%). More than two out of five females (43.1%) and one in three males (32.6%) knew of a place to seek help. Estimates of service-seeking and receiving help for females and males are unreliable.



SECTION 8 : OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE: SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to categorize violence can be somewhat artificial given that the boundaries between acts of violence often become blurred. Overlap among different forms of violence could happen in one of two ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a youth is being emotionally and physically subjected to violence at the same time; and/or (2) different forms of violence could occur to the same youth, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced before age 18 are described here. In this section, “sexual violence” includes the four subtypes of sexual violence only (not including transactional sex).

8.1. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.3 include data on overlap of types of violence in childhood and in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds. Overall, more than half of females and males experienced at least one form of violence in childhood. In this age group, 58.0% of females and 66.5% of males experienced any violence before age 18; 6.1% of females and 3.0% of males experiences sexual violence only, 25.6% of females and 42.8% of males experienced physical violence only, and 4.2% of females and 2.5% of males experienced emotional violence only in childhood. There was some overlap in violence experiences: 17.0% of females and 15.7% of males experienced two types of violence. Too few females and males experienced all three types of violence to report reliable estimates.



About one out of three 18-24-year-olds (females, 32.0%; males, 37.7%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months.

About one out of three 18-24-year-olds (females, 32.0%; males, 37.7%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. In this age group, 5.4% of females and 5.0% of males experienced sexual violence only, 8.2% of females and 16.3% of males experienced physical violence only, and 7.8% of females and 6.8% of males experienced both sexual and physical violence.

8.2. OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 8.1.2 includes data on overlap among types of violence in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds. Nearly half of females (47.9%) and about two out of five males (43.3%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. In this age group, 6.4% of females experienced sexual violence only; 21.5% of females and 22.4% of males experienced physical violence only, and 4.1% of females and 3.4% of males experienced emotional violence only. Too few males experienced sexual violence to report reliable estimates. In the past 12 months, 11.3% of females and 13.9% of males experienced two types of violence. For females, 4.7% experienced all three types in the past 12 months. Too few males experienced all three types to report reliable estimates.



SECTION 9 : HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes health-related conditions in young adulthood among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who did not experience any violence. The health outcomes assessed include: mental distress in the past 30 days; alcohol intoxication in the past 30 days; current cigarette smoking; drug use in the past 30 days; self-harm behaviors, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts; and symptoms or diagnosis of STIs. Health outcomes that do not specify 'in the past 30 days' may have occurred at any time in the person's life (ever). This section also described pregnancy among females as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex and missed school after sexual violence.

9.1. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 include results of health conditions and childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 18-24-year-olds.

9.1.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Females aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days (81.8% versus 57.8%) and to have ever thought of suicide (24.8% versus 5.9%). There were no significant differences for females on binge drinking, current smoking, drug use, ever intentionally hurting oneself, ever attempting suicide, and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI. Among all 18-24-year-old females who ever thought of suicide, approximately half had ever attempted suicide (53.9% among those who had experienced sexual violence in childhood and 50.8% of those who had never experienced sexual violence in childhood). There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among males who did versus did not experience sexual violence in childhood.

9.1.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among females and males who did versus did not experience physical violence in childhood.

9.1.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females aged 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence were significantly more likely to experience mental distress (78.6% versus 58.2%; Figure 9.1) and have ever thought of suicide (17.3% versus 7.8%) than those who experienced no childhood emotional violence (Figure 9.2). There were no differences for females on binge drinking, current smoking, drug use, ever intentionally hurting oneself, ever suicide attempts, and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI. Males aged 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence had significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days (80.7% versus 53.8%) than those who had not experienced emotional violence in childhood (Figure 9.3). There were no statistically significant differences for males on mental distress, current smoking, drug use, ever intentionally hurting oneself, ever thinking about suicide, ever suicide attempts, and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI.

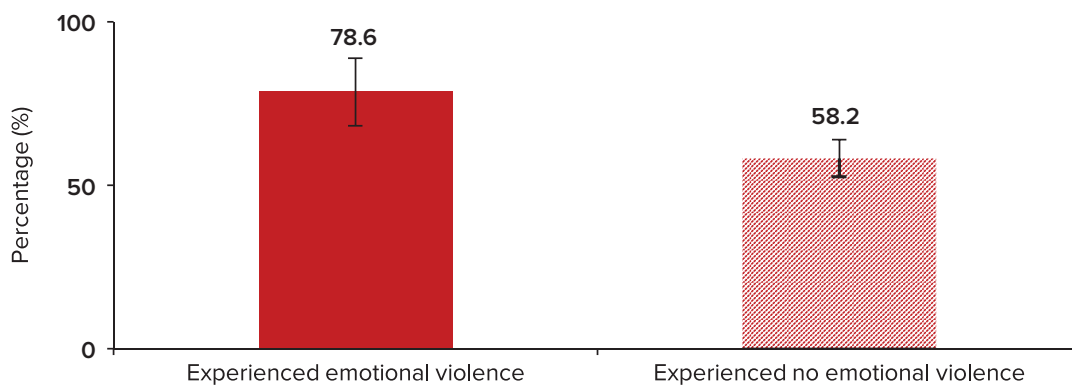


Figure 9.1 Prevalence of mental distress (moderate and serious) in the past 30 days and experiences of emotional violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-old females

* All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

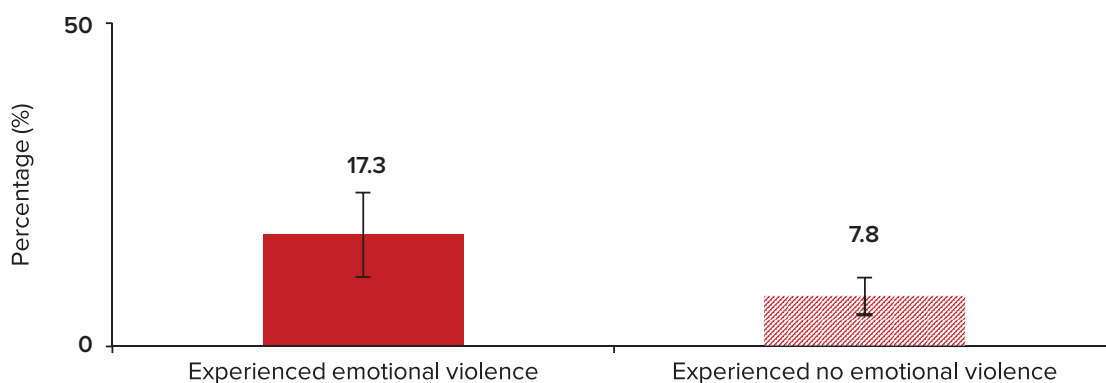


Figure 9.2. Prevalence of suicide ideation in the past 30 days and experiences of emotional violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-old females

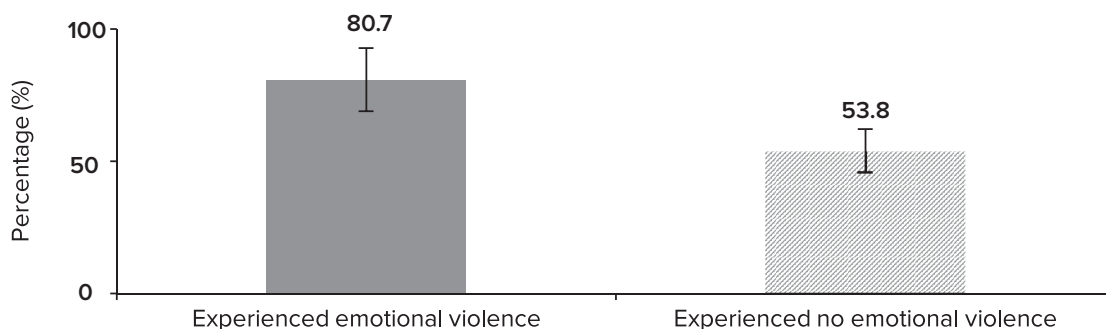


Figure 9.3. Prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days and experiences of emotional violence prior to age 18, among 18-24-year-old males

9.2. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 include findings related to health conditions and sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds.

9.2.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among females or males who did versus did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months.

9.2.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

There were significant differences between females ages 13-17 who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months and those who did not for mental distress in the past 30 days (60.6% versus 41.7%; Figure 9.4). There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among males aged 13-17 who did versus those did not experience physical violence in the past twelve months.

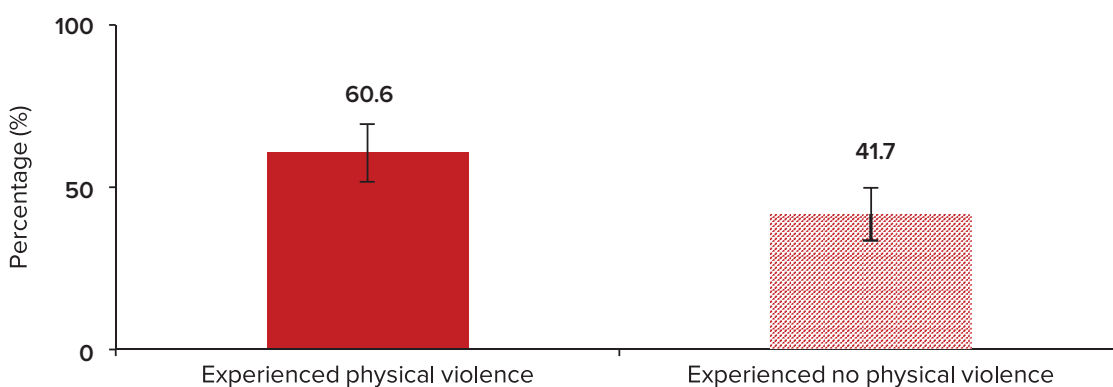


Figure 9.4. Prevalence of mental distress in the past 30 days and experience of physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females

9.2.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females aged 13-17 who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months had significantly higher prevalence of mental distress in the past 30 days (74.7% versus 43.4%; Figure 9.5) and binge drinking in the past 30 days (63.4% versus 31.6%; Figure 9.6). There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among males aged 13-17 who did versus those did not experience emotional violence in the last twelve months.

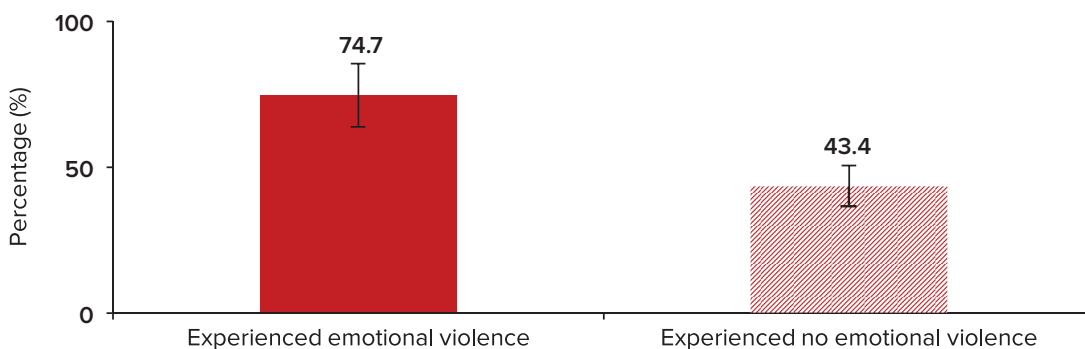


Figure 9.5. Prevalence of mental distress in the past 30 days and experience of emotional in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females

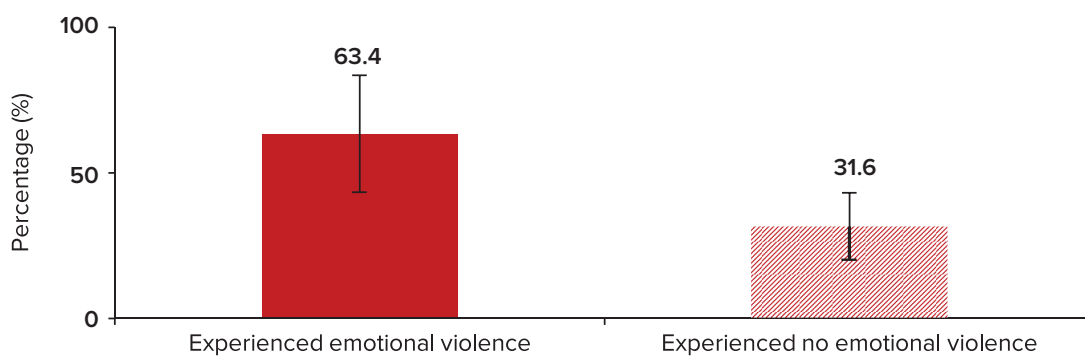


Figure 9.6 Prevalence of binge drinking in the past 30 days and experience of emotional violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females

9.3. PREGNANCY AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND MISSING SCHOOL DUE TO VIOLENCE

Tables 9.3.1 through 9.3.3 include data on pregnancy as a result of sexual violence and missing school due to violence. Females answered a direct question during the survey: “Did you ever get pregnant as a result of being physically forced or pressured to have sex, or when you were too drunk to say no?”.



Among females aged 13-24 who experienced pressured, alcohol-facilitated, or physically forced sex, 7.0% became pregnant as a result of that incident. Among 18-24-year-olds, 5.8% of females and 12.1% of males missed school as a result of physical violence. Among 13-17-year-olds, 8.5% of males missed school as a result of physical violence. Too few females missed school due to physical violence to report reliable estimates.

Among females ages 13-24 who experienced pressured, alcohol-facilitated, or physically forced sex, 7.0% became pregnant as a result of that incident.



SECTION 10 : SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV

This section examines the association between exposure to violence in childhood and sexual risk-taking behaviors such as having multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use, and sexual exploitation. Multiple sexual partners is defined as two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms, regardless of marital status.

The analyses were restricted to youth aged 19-24 to ensure the exposure to violence in childhood and risk-taking behaviors are separated in time. The inclusion of only those age 19 or older ensures that violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviors.

10.1. SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 19-24-YEAR-OLDS

Findings related to sexual risk-taking behaviors, overall and by experience of different types of violence, are included in Tables 10.1.1 to 10.1.4. Among 19-24-year-olds who had sex in the past year, significantly more males than females had two or more sex partners in the past year (males, 31.6%; females, 7.2%). Males had significantly higher percentage of infrequent condom use in the past 12 months (males, 54.8%; females, 36.6%; Figure 10.1).

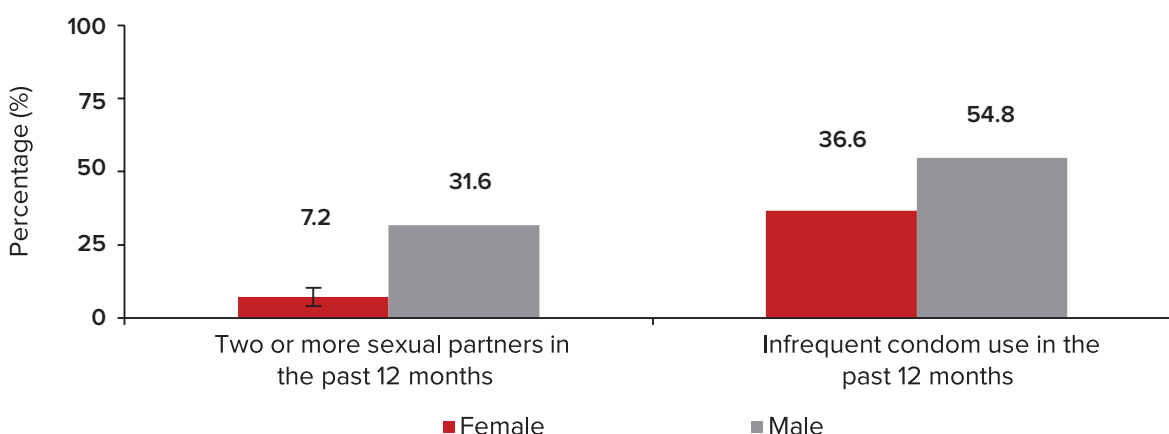


Figure 10.1 Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

Among females who experienced sexual violence, 35.0% infrequently used condoms, compared to 36.9% who never experienced sexual violence. Among males who experienced childhood sexual violence, 34.8% had multiple sex partners and 65.2% infrequently used condoms, compared to 31.2% and 53.8% who did not experience sexual violence. Among females who experienced physical violence, 35.4% infrequently used condoms, compared to 37.6% who did not experience physical violence. For males who experienced physical violence, 33.1% had multiple sex partners and 53.7% infrequently used condoms, compared to 29.5% and 56.5% of males who did not experience physical violence. Among males who experienced emotional violence, 33.2% had multiple sex partners and 62.5% had infrequent condom use, compared to 30.9% and 51.4%, respectively, of males who did not experience emotional violence. However, none of these differences are statically significant.

10.2. HIV/AIDS TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS

This section describes knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviors among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual violence before age 18, compared to those who did not. Although unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted sexual intercourse are considered low risk for direct HIV transmission, those results are still presented, as all forms of sexual violence may increase the risk of HIV indirectly – through diminished ability to negotiate safe sex and engagement in sexual risk-taking behaviors later in life. Data are presented in a single age range of 16-24 years, as the age of consent for HIV testing is 16 years old in Côte d’Ivoire. Findings related to HIV/AIDS testing knowledge and behaviors are included in Tables 10.2.1 to 10.2.4.

Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was moderately high among 16-24-year-old females in contrast to their male counterparts. Of those who had ever had sex, 81.7% of females and 68.3% of males knew where to go for an HIV test; a statistically significant difference (Figure 10.2). Never being tested for HIV was also common; significantly fewer females (48.0%) than males (68.0%) had never been tested. Among those who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV, the most common reasons selected by both females (47.3%) and males (42.6%) were that they did not know about the HIV test (Figure 10.3), they did not need the test or were low risk (females, 12.3%; males, 16.0%), or other reasons (females, 15.4%; males, 15.2%).

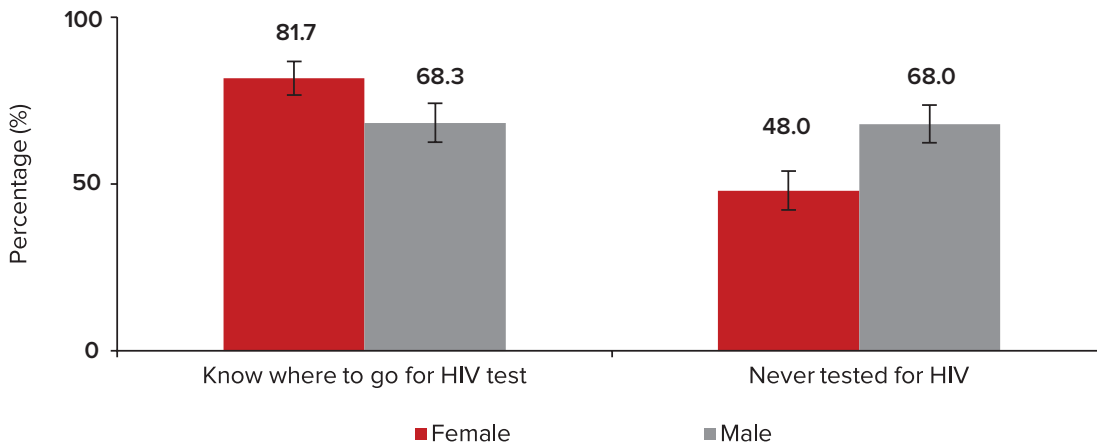


Figure 10.2 HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 16-24-year-olds who ever had sexual intercourse

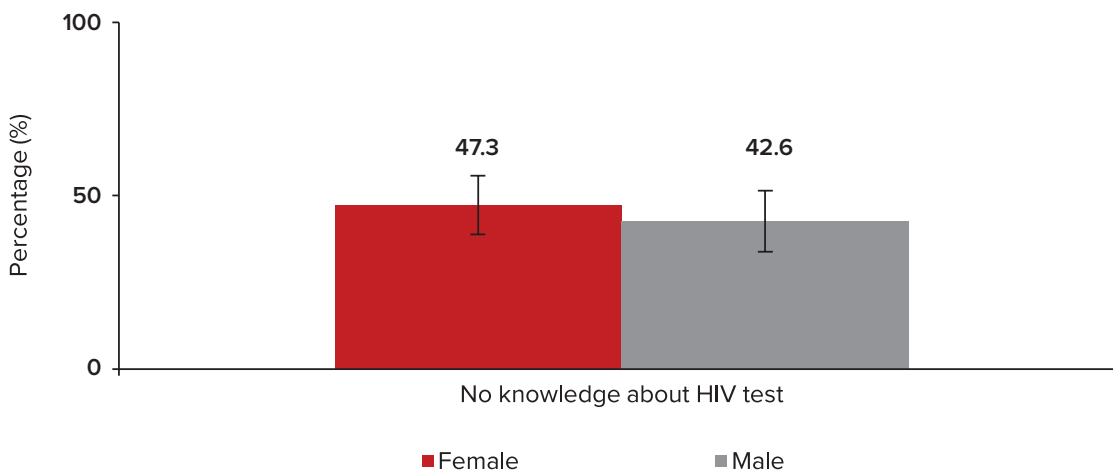


Figure 10.3. Reason for not getting tested for HIV, among 16-24-year-olds who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV

For females, 79.3% of those who had experienced childhood sexual violence knew where to go for an HIV test, compared to 82.3% of those who had never experienced childhood sexual violence. About half of females who had experienced childhood sexual violence (51.1%) and those who did not (47.1%) have never been tested for HIV.

For males, 81.1% of those who experienced childhood sexual violence and 65.9% of those who did not, knew where to go for an HIV test. Similarly, 79.4% of those who did experience childhood sexual violence and 65.9% of those who did not had never been tested for HIV.

Among those who experienced violence within the past 12 months, 83.9% of females and 74.0% of males knew where to get an HIV test, compared to 81.1% of females and 66.8% of males who did not experience violence within the last 12 months. Significantly more females who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months had never been tested for HIV (51.1%), compared to 33.8% of those who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.

Findings related to HIV status can be found in Table 10.3.1. HIV status was determined through HIV testing or a participant self-reporting the results of a prior HIV test. The prevalence of HIV was too low to report reliable estimates of HIV positive status, or to report HIV status by experience of violence.



SECTION 11 : BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section examines attitudes and beliefs related to violence. Questions assessed attitudes justifying the use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. All participants were asked if it was right for a husband to hit or beat his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she is suspected of having an affair.

The survey also examined the prevalence of certain traditional beliefs toward the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence. Beliefs measured include: men, not women, should decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wife; women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; and a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

11.1. BELIEFS ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TRADITIONAL GENDER NORMS



Among 18-24-year-olds, 63.7% of females and 81.6% of males indicated it was acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances

Findings related to attitudes about domestic violence and traditional gender norms are included in Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2. Among 18-24-year-olds, 63.7% of females and 81.6% of males indicated it was acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances, a statistically significant difference. Among 13-17-year-olds, 68.7% of females and 81.4% of males endorsed one or more reasons for domestic violence. This difference was also statistically significant. Among 18-24-year-olds, 42.8% of females and 48.7% of males endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms. Among 13-17-year-olds, significantly fewer females (43.7%) than males (52.8%) endorsed one or more traditional gender and sexual norms.

11.2. PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section presents the prevalence of sexual and physical violence perpetration among 18-24 and 13-17-year-old females and males. Here, violence includes the physical violence measures of: punching, kicking, whipping, lashing, or poking with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning; or using or threatening to use a weapon, such as a knife, gun, screwdriver, softball bat, knobkerrie or other weapon. Similarly, sexual violence was asked about in terms of forcing a current or former intimate partner or someone else to have sex when they did not want to. This section also presents data on perpetration of violence by experiences of sexual violence and physical violence in childhood. Participants were asked if they had ever perpetrated these measures of violence, so it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened in relation to timing of experiences of violence. Tables 11.2.1 through 11.2.3 include results of violence perpetration.

Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly fewer females (28.8%) than males (42.3%) perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence to have perpetrated physical violence (45.3% versus 24.8%; Figure 11.1). Females who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence than females who did not experience physical violence (44.4% versus 14.9%) (Figure 11.2.). Males who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience childhood physical violence to perpetrate physical violence (55.0% versus 22.5%; Figure 11.2).

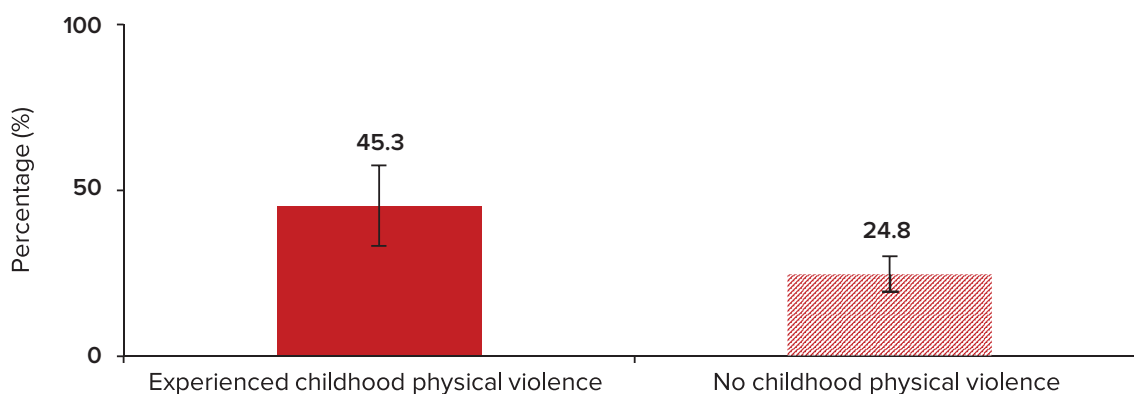


Figure 11.1. Physical violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence[2] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds females

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

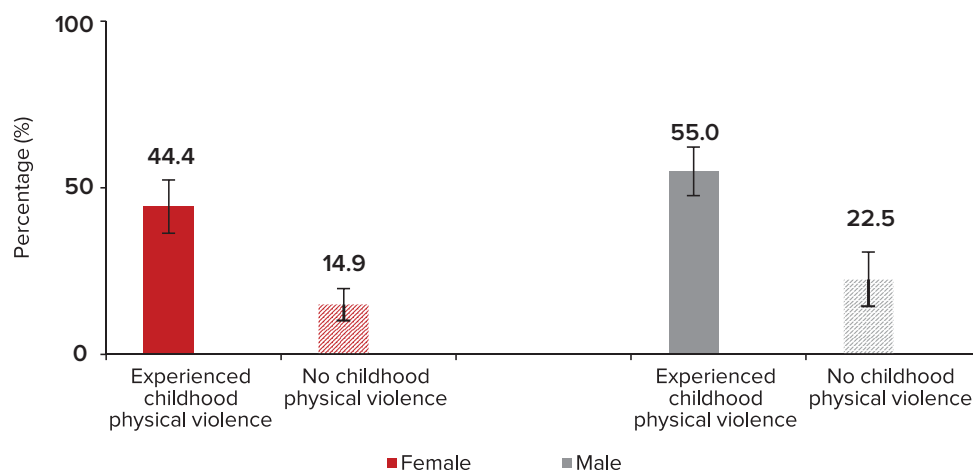


Figure 11.2. Physical violence perpetration by experience of physical violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

Among 13-17-year-olds, 30.9% of females and 29.1% of males had perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have perpetrated physical violence than those who had not experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (47.8% versus 21.4%; Figure 11.3). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months to have perpetrated physical violence (63.4% versus 26.4%; Figure 11.4).

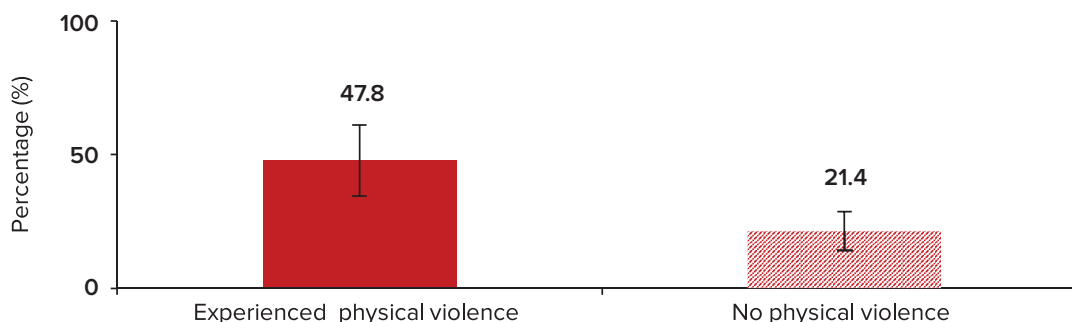


Figure 11.3. Physical violence perpetration by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females

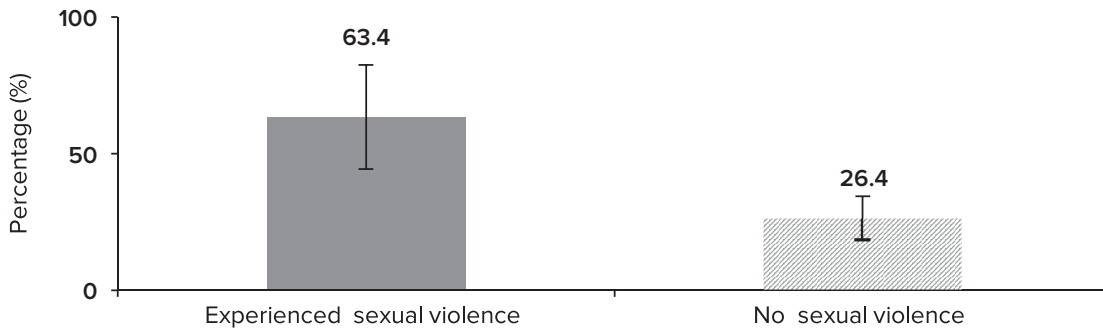


Figure 11.4. Violence physique commise par expérience de violence sexuelle au cours des 12 derniers mois, chez les hommes 13-17 ans

11.3. PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Violence perpetrated against intimate partners, or intimate partner violence, included both forcing someone to have sex and physical violence, are described in this section. As in previous sections, an intimate partner refers to a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, while ever-partnered refers to someone who has ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence perpetration results are provided in Tables 11.3.1 through 11.3.4. Among females ages 18-24 who ever had a partner, nearly one in five (18.4%) had ever perpetrated physical violence against an intimate partner. This was significantly higher in males (45.0%; Figure 11.5). There were no significant differences between those who experienced childhood sexual violence and those who did not, and those who experienced physical violence and those who did not, for intimate partner violence perpetration for either females or males.

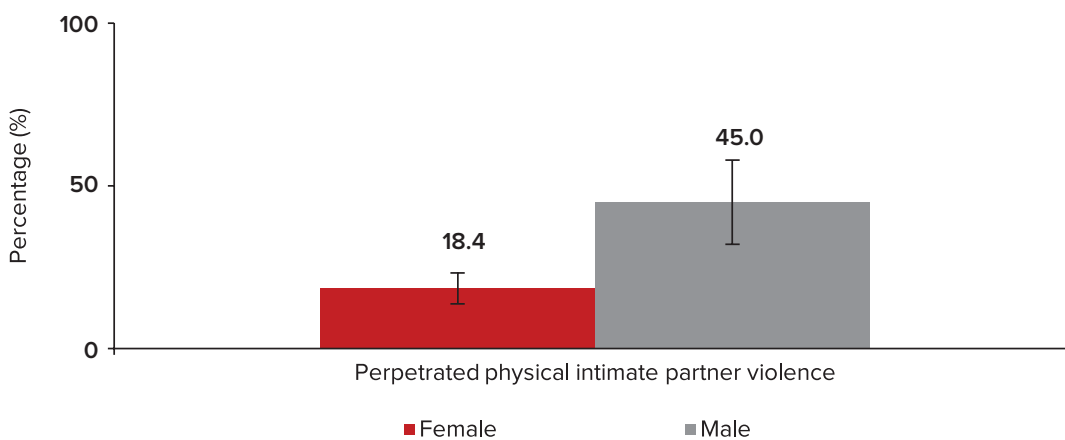


Figure 11.5. Physical intimate partner violence perpetration, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner

For 13-17-year-olds, there were too few ever-partnered females or males who perpetrated intimate partner violence to report reliable estimates.

SECTION 12 : CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

This section presents experiences of sexual and physical violence by characteristics of youth, including: orphan status, school attendance and completion, employment status, ever witnessing violence at home, and marriage or cohabitation status.

12.1. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.1 includes results of characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in childhood. Among 18-24-year-olds, females who witnessed violence at home before age 18 were significantly more likely to experience childhood sexual or physical violence (35.9%) compared to those who did not witness violence at home (20.6%). Males aged 18-24 who witnessed violence at home before age 18 were significantly more likely to have experienced childhood sexual or physical violence (42.5% versus 26.1%) than those who did not witness violence at home (Figure 12.1). There were no other statistically significant differences in experience of violence by characteristic for females or males.

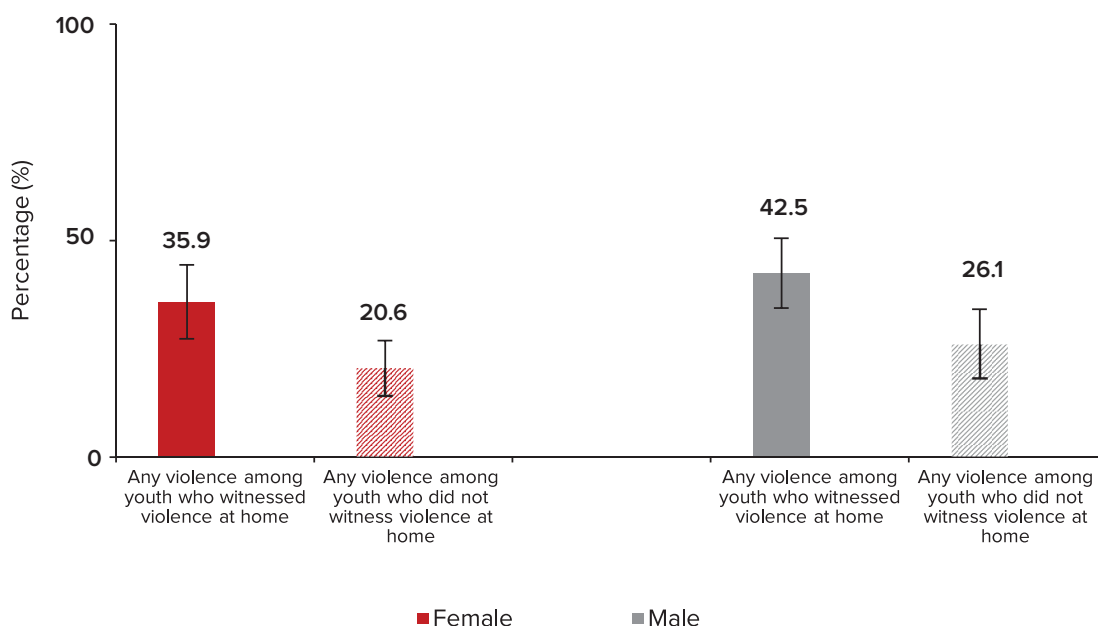


Figure 12.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months

12.2. CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 12.2 includes results of characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months. Among 13-17-year-olds, females who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced sexual or physical violence (67.3% versus 37.2%) in the past 12 months. Males who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely than males who did not to have experienced sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months (68.5% versus 31.5%; Figure 12.2). There were no other statistically significant differences in experience of violence by characteristic for females or males.

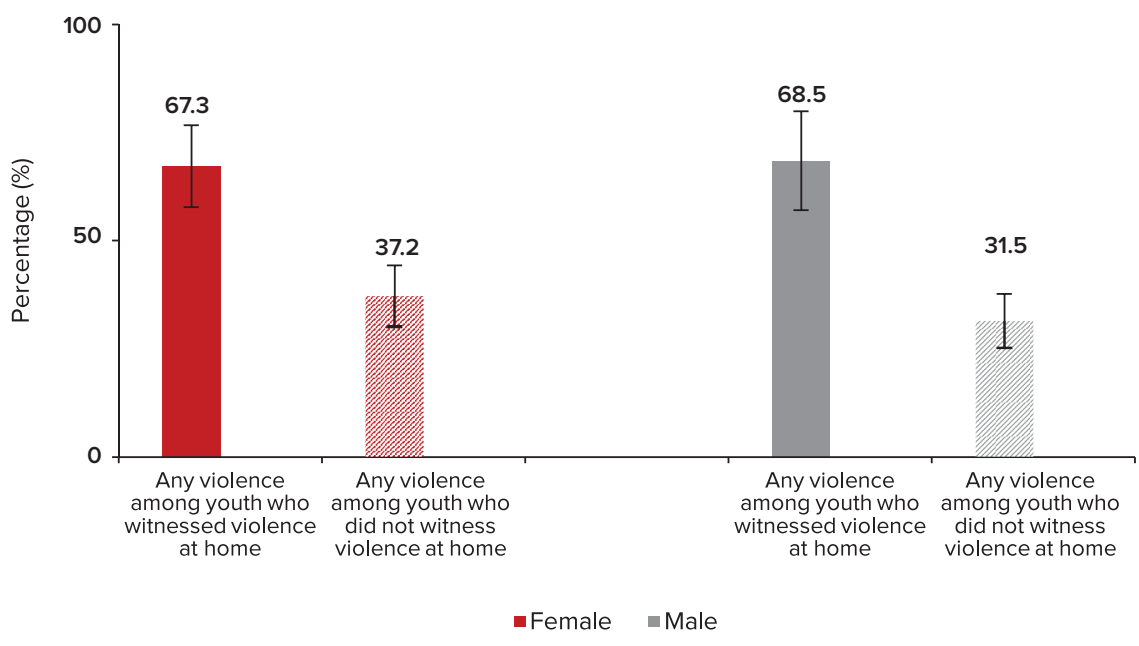


Figure 12.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months

SECTION 13 : INSPIRE INDICATORS

In 2016, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children released INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood²⁴. There are seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses but this section presents indicators for 5 strategies: Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening, and Education and life skills. Data on the Response and support services indicators are previously provided in this report in Sections 4, 5, and 7, and include: disclosure, knowledge of services, service-seeking, and receipt of services for sexual and physical violence. Data on these indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches.

13.1. NORMS AND VALUES

Data on Norms and Values are included in Table N. Among 18-24-year-olds, 29.4% of females and 26.0% of males agreed it was necessary for parents to use corporal punishment to raise children. About three out of ten females (31.9%) and males (29.6%) agreed it was necessary for teachers to use corporal punishment. About two in five females (42.8%) and males (48.7%) endorsed attitudes accepting of wife beating. Significantly more males (81.6%) than females (63.7%) endorsed traditional norms about gender and sexuality (Figure 13).

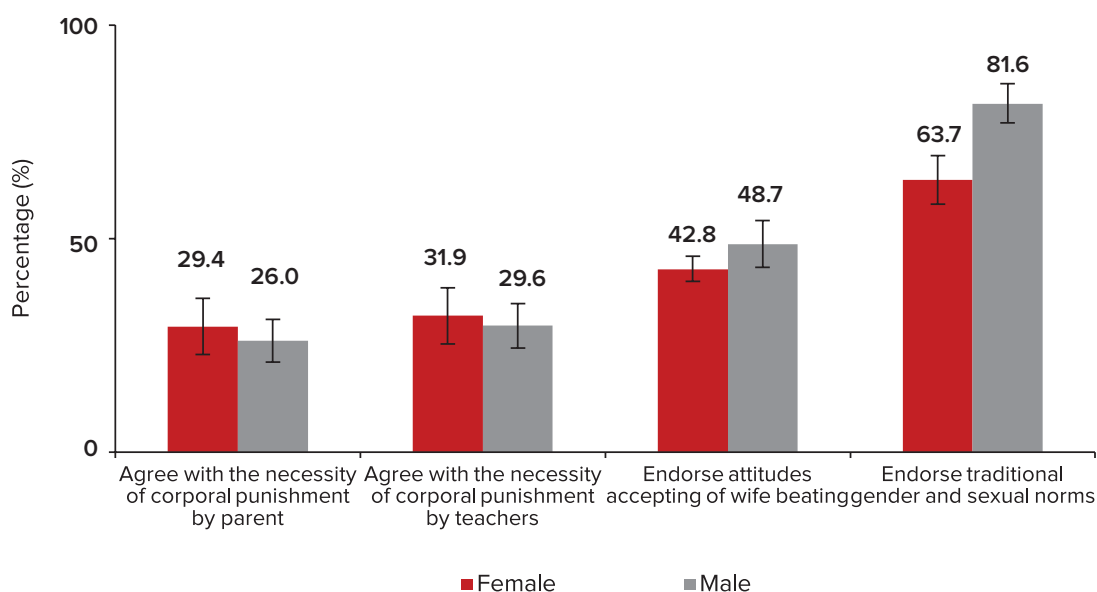


Figure 13. Norms and values related to violence among 18-24-year-olds

*All figures are presented with 95% confidence intervals represented by the line above and below the bars.

13.2. SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

Results of Safe Environments indicators are provided in Table S. Data on the indicator for Safe Environments indicate that 6.7% females and 4.4% males aged 13-17 who are enrolled in school missed school or did not leave the home due to fear of violence in the community (threats or extortions, etc.) in the past 12 months. About one in ten females (10.0%) and males (9.7%) missed school or did not leave home due to problems with safety (for any reasons) in the past 12 months.

13.3. PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

Table P includes data on Parent and Caregiver Supports. Among 13-17-year-olds, 57.1% of females and 52.3% of males said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months. In contrast, more than one in three females (37.9%) and males (34.2%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression by a parent in the past 12 months. Eight out of ten females (80.3%) and 78.6% of males said they were close or very close to their mothers, and 52.3% of females and 53.4% of males said it was easy to talk to their mothers about something that was really bothering them. Three out of four females (75.1%) and males (76.2%) indicated their parents had high parental monitoring and supervision.



Among 13-17-year-olds, 57.1% of females and 52.3% of males said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months.

13.4. INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Tables I.1 to I.3 include results of indicators for Income and Economic Strengthening. The survey included questions about work, food insecurity and who makes economic decisions in the household as indicators of Income and Economic Strengthening. Among 13-17-year-olds, three out of ten females (36.6%) and two out of five males (40.8%) experienced food insecurity; 12.4% of females and 25.5% of males worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference.



Among 18-24-year-olds, almost half of the females (44.3%) and half of the males (51.3%) experienced food insecurity.

Among 18-24-year-olds, almost half of the females (44.3%) and half of the males (51.3%) experienced food insecurity. One third of the females (33.1%) and half of the males (51.8%) worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference. The question about women's economic empowerment assessed to what extent married or cohabitating females indicated that they have a say in how money is spent in the household; among 18-24-year-old females, 93.7% indicated they have a say in how money is spent.

13.5. EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

Table E.1 and E.2 include results of Education and Life Skills. Indicators of Education and Life Skills assess both engagement and participation in education and risk behaviors. Among 13-17-year-olds, 80.2% of females and 82.3% of males were currently enrolled in school, and 37.6% of females and 55.7% of males who had ever drunk alcohol had at least one episode of binge drinking in the past 30 days. One in three males (31.5%) had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, compared with 26.2% of females. Among 18-24-year-olds, 22.1% of females and 23.3% of males had early sexual debut, defined as first sex at or before age 15. Females were significantly more likely than males to have been married before age 18 (16.8% versus 3.8%). More than one in four females (27.8%) became pregnant before age 18.

SECTION 14 : DISCUSSION

The Côte d'Ivoire VACS is the first nationally representative data on the prevalence and epidemiology of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among female and male youth in Côte d'Ivoire. This report describes the burden, contexts, and health conditions associated with violence against children and adolescents. It also explores the overlap between sexual, physical, and emotional violence and the services sought and utilized for incidents of sexual violence and physical violence. The wealth of information provided by the VACS can guide prevention and response efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Côte d'Ivoire.

14.1. KEY FINDINGS

In all, the Côte d'Ivoire VACS includes a wealth of rich data on the experiences, assets, and risks of young people in Côte d'Ivoire. The findings paint a complex and nuanced picture of the experiences of young people and point to opportunities to address factors that can improve those experiences. Several notable findings point to unique aspects of the lives and environments among Côte d'Ivoire's children and youth.

- Approximately three out of five females and two out of three males experience any type of violence in childhood, indicating that for both boys and girls in Côte d'Ivoire, the majority have experienced violence by the time they reach age 18 years old. These data show the true burden of childhood violence.
- School attendance findings suggest disparities in educational access between males and females, particularly at secondary level. More females than males had never attended or completed secondary school.
- Despite high levels of work among youth, two out of five females and more than half of males experienced food insecurity.
- Females experience sexual violence more often at the hand of a current or previous intimate partner; nearly half of the perpetrators are at least 5 years older, and three out of five first incidents of sexual violence occur in the evening.
- Physical violence is the most common type of violence experienced in childhood in Côte d'Ivoire. Almost half of females and three out of five males experienced childhood physical violence.
- Although more males experience physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, by an adult in the community, and by a peer, among youth who have intimate partners, more females experience childhood physical violence by an intimate partner than males do.
- Only about half of youth (male and female) who experienced sexual and/or physical violence tell anyone about their experience; and when they do disclose, they most commonly tell a relative or a friend or neighbor.
- More than half of females and three out of ten males 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence were injured.
- Few youths who experienced physical violence sought help. Most of those who do not seek services for physical violence either do not want or feel a need for those services or do not think physical violence is a problem.
- Females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual or emotional violence in childhood are more likely to have mental distress and to have ever thought of suicide than those who never experience sexual or emotional violence.
- More males than females have multiple sex partners or use condoms infrequently.

- Although knowledge of where to get an HIV test is moderately high among 16-24-year-olds, more females know where to go for an HIV test than males. Furthermore, about half of the females and seven out of ten males have never been tested. The most common reason for not being tested for HIV was not knowing about the HIV test.
- Experiencing violence in childhood was significantly associated with violence perpetration, documenting the cycle of violence that often occurs in families and communities.
- Both males and females who witnessed violence in their home are more likely to also experience childhood physical and sexual violence.
- Significantly more males than females endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms.



Among 16-24-year-olds, more females know where to go for an HIV test than males.

The following findings revealed an opportunity to reinforce four specific strategies from the INSPIRE package:

- o Norms and Values about gender-based violence: three out five females and four out five males believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances. In addition, two out three females and four out of five males endorsed traditional attitudes about gender and sexual behavior.
- o Safe Environments: one in ten children missed school due to problems with safety.
- o Income and Economic Strengthening: many children experience food insecurity. Furthermore, the majority of females indicate that wives have a say in how money is spent in households.
- o Response and Support Services: very few females and males sought services and received services for sexual violence or physical violence. Females who did not seek services indicated that the most common reason was that they did not think it was a problem.

14.2. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The VACS is Côte d'Ivoire's first nationally representative data on the burden of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children and youth. There are important strengths and limitations to consider when interpreting the data. The sampling strategy ensured the data are nationally representative, and random sampling using a stratified three-stage cluster design allowed for calculation of weighted estimates. Another benefit of the survey is the level of detail obtained on the context of violence. The rich, contextualized data in the Côte d'Ivoire VACS can inform programmatic and policy strategies to address violence. Another strength of the VACS is that it relies on a core questionnaire that is consistent across countries. This allows for cross-country comparison and facilitates interpretation of findings as they can be assessed within a global context. Most importantly, the process of planning the VACS – thorough engagement with the Côte d'Ivoire government agencies, partners, and stakeholders – can bolster country ownership of the data and results, encouraging efforts to use the data to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Côte d'Ivoire.

There are also limitations that must be taken into account. Because the VACS involves a household survey, vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children residing in institutions, residential care, or justice systems, as well as those living on the street. Similarly, children and youth who are away from home to attend school or for other reasons would not have been available to participate in the survey. Children were also excluded from the study if they had a disability that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions or from being interviewed in private. Children residing outside of the home in vulnerable settings, or living with disabilities, could be at higher risk for violence.

Future studies should address the burden of violence among these special populations.

An additional limitation is that the survey only collects contextual information on the first and most recent episodes of each type of violence, when individuals reported multiple instances of a form of violence. This potentially results in missing important contextual detail on certain violent events affecting participants. The VACS is also vulnerable to recall bias. The study does not include participants over the age of 24 years old to maximize the participants' ability to recall events from childhood. However, there is still a chance that participants do not accurately recall the details of their past victimization experiences.

Another possible limitation is that some participants may not have been comfortable disclosing personal and sensitive life experiences with strangers, thus providing an underestimate of the prevalence of violence. The survey was only conducted if interviewers could ensure privacy and reduce the risk of retaliation for participation in the survey. Interviewers underwent extensive training on how to maximize rapport with participants. Finally, the survey moved through sensitive questions in a graduated manner to help comfort participants and facilitate trust-building with their interviewer. These strategies were in place to facilitate disclosure. Furthermore, because of the lower HIV prevalence among young people in Côte d'Ivoire, the VACS was not able to have a sufficient sample of HIV-positive respondents to analyze relationships between HIV status and violence. However, the survey is able to draw correlations between risk and protective behaviors, including HIV testing, and experiences of violence.

14.3. CONCLUSIONS

The Côte d'Ivoire VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention and response efforts in the specific context of Côte d'Ivoire. The dedication of the partners signifies a strong commitment to utilizing the findings of the Côte d'Ivoire VACS in order to make significant gains in the prevention of violence against children in Côte d'Ivoire.

The results of the survey offer an opportunity for Côte d'Ivoire to lead the way in addressing the problem of violence against children, by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programs. Fostering partnerships among multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations and international technical experts is critical in the development and implementation of response. The following sections describe key objectives by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and its partners in response to the VACS results.

14.4. PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PRIORITIES

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire, civil society organizations, and international community partners held a Data to Action Workshop in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, from June 18 to 21, 2019. Discussions in Côte d'Ivoire included a wide variety of participants from multiple sectors. This event was co-organized by the MFFE and UNICEF with technical leadership by the CDC and support from TfG and funding by PEPFAR.

Multiple themes emerged from the three-day multi-sectoral workshop focused on transforming VACS data into action for Côte d'Ivoire. All participants agreed that these data continue to guide ongoing efforts to develop a National Action Plan (NAP) for the country. The institutions represented in this meeting agreed that these recommendations complement ongoing activities led by MWFC with the goal of creating a NAP to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Côte d'Ivoire. Multiple government partners such as the Ministries of Justice, Health, Education, Work and Social Protection, Economy, Finance, along with civil society organizations will collaborate with the MWFC to develop the final plan. UNICEF, UN Women, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, World Bank, Save the Children, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and a variety of non-government organizations provide additional support to plan development.

Multi-sectoral discussions also focused on identifying strategies intended to strengthen the existing child protection systems, as well as improving primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies to address violence against children and youth and provide protective supportive services to victims. Workshop participants noted that mapping of existing violence prevention and control programs to identify areas of collaboration and areas for improved coordination is necessary. Progress on the development of a NAP for Côte d'Ivoire with clear milestones and a timeline will provide a clear roadmap for the country. All participants reviewed and discussed VACS results in detail as well as its methodological strengths and limitations and its applications in the context of other existing national information on violence. Participants further addressed programmatic and policy implications. Over the course of the workshop, participants also identified several high-level priorities that could be targeted for Côte d'Ivoire. These priorities were mapped to specific INSPIRE strategies that could be developed, adapted or strengthened for the country²⁵. The following section describes the key points and suggestions that emerged from those discussions and from thematic tables representing the sectors of justice and human rights, education, child protective services, policy and finance, and health.

PRIORITIES

The multi-sector discussions identified key areas for special attention in Côte d'Ivoire based on the VACS results as well as on existing programs and interventions under development or implemented locally. This is an important moment for planning in Côte d'Ivoire as the Action Plans for the National Child Protection Policy and the National Strategy on Gender Based Violence have come to an end. Priority themes included a reduction in **physical violence** perpetrated by parents or adult caregivers against children and youth. Second, sectors prioritized a reduction of **sexual violence** through strategies aimed at preventing violence in the home. Third, sectors prioritized prevention of all forms of violence in school environments, especially for male children and youth. Programs offering **response and support services** (for girls, boys and women), **parent and caregiver support**, and addressing **existing norms and values** were identified to address these forms of violence. Further areas of priority included addressing **food insecurity, mental health impacted by violence**, and **HIV testing**. Several sectors and participants concurred with the importance of **strengthening protection services for children and women** by improving response programs and addressing individual, relational, and structural barriers to accessing these services.

Discussions between sectors emphasized the importance of identifying and focusing on six of the seven INSPIRE strategies²⁶. The INSPIRE Handbook serves as a framework for implementing several policy and programmatic strategies in Côte d'Ivoire. These strategies include addressing norms and values, creating safe environments, promoting more parent and caregiver support, strengthening response and support services by improving programs and addressing access to service barriers, reinforce existing Income and economic strengthening programs, and improving education and life skills with a strong focus on intimate partner violence.

In regard to addressing all forms of violence, the country will focus on those strategies addressing **physical violence**. These interventions should include the prevention of physical violence perpetrated by parents and caregivers against children and youth. It will be key to address physical disciplinary practices and work with communities to reduce the social acceptance of corporal punishment; this priority is also supported by MICS data which revealed that 92.7 % of children aged 3-4 have experienced violent discipline. Priorities addressing **sexual violence** should focus on strategies intended to prevent violence by any perpetrator, with some differences for female and male interventions. For females, data indicate that addressing sexual violence perpetrated by intimate partners in the latter's home is essential to reduce childhood sexual violence. Data on recent incidences of sexual violence among 13-17-year-old females suggest that interventions should also focus on other types of perpetrator (which include teachers, police/security persons, employers, community leaders, religious authority figures, neighbors, classmates or schoolmates, and strangers). For males, perpetration of sexual violence by peers in the victim's home is a priority. VACS results suggest that addressing gender and its role in the causes and circumstances of sexual violence against children and youth is crucial for Côte d'Ivoire. Workshop participants also identified intimate partner violence as a priority area. Discussions emphasized strategies related to norms and values, family planning, and sexual education. In the case of both physical and sexual violence, it is vital to increase disclosure and access to services for victims. It is foundational to analyze the individual, family, and structural barriers for reporting and understand the reasons why individuals choose not to report.

In the **home environment**, programs that strengthen positive connections and communication between children, youth and parents can foster protective environments, particularly those exposed to risks outside the home. In the **school environment**, improving upon or implementing evidence-based violence prevention programs is imperative. Strengthening safe, supportive school environments can reduce peer-to-peer violence, especially among males. Ensuring that teachers have clear rules for discipline of students and that teachers who are violent towards children are punished will also improve children's safety in schools. School interventions that foster dynamic, reciprocal communication between the home and schools are more effective than those focused on one setting. At the **community and legislative level**, addressing early pregnancy for young girls.

was identified as a key priority to reduce risk. Côte d'Ivoire VACS data indicated high prevalence of early pregnancy among young girls. To address childhood food insecurity, Income and economic strengthening evidence-based strategies have demonstrated encouraging outcomes²⁷.

Policies supported by Response and support services and Parent and caregiver support strategies can have positive effects on other risk factors for violence such as early pregnancy, alcohol consumption and HIV testing behavior. Restricting excessive alcohol consumption is a key priority to reduce risk. Côte d'Ivoire VACS data indicate high prevalence of alcohol consumption among youth; indicating a need for evidence-based policies that specifically address youth access. Such policies can have dual positive effects on both alcohol and violence outcomes. Knowledge and access to HIV testing among youth is an important priority. More remains to be done to utilize violence response and support services, in addition to education and life skills strategies to increase HIV testing uptake among youth who are more at risk for new infections and/or HIV transmission. For HIV negative youth, HIV testing services can also serve as a linkage point to needed HIV prevention services.

Additional **system-wide measures** that include improving child and youth knowledge of existing services for violence, promoting accessibility to these services, and a costing exercise to address the feasibility of strategies and initiatives will ensure a sustained impact on the response to violence against children and women in Côte d'Ivoire. With increasing access to post-violence care services comes a critical need to ensure that quality services are in place. To consolidate these approaches, **multi-sector coordination** is essential. Coordinated mechanisms led by MWFC will be important to define a road map for the country and will further strengthen current efforts to develop a national action plan for Côte d'Ivoire.

With the inter-sectoral mechanisms in place, and the new status of Côte d'Ivoire as a Pathfinding country for End Violence Against Children, a more coordinated implementation of policies and interventions for preventing and responding to violence against children may be achieved. Furthermore, the inter-sectoral mechanisms will consider pursuing an integrated approach to preventing violence against children and violence against women using consolidated efforts to target shared risk factors. These efforts will be greatly improved with the support of civil society and the international community. This evidence-based and inclusive approach has the potential to be an effective tool for addressing this priority issue in Côte d'Ivoire and contributing in a meaningful and long-lasting way to the country's well-being and development.

APPENDIX A : CÔTE D'IVOIRE VACS DATA TABLES

SECTION 3 : BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.1.1. Background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
Never attended school	24.9 (20.2 - 29.7)	14.8 (10.3 - 19.4)
Attending/completed primary school	28.7 (22.7 - 34.6)	21.7 (16.6 - 26.7)
Attending/completed secondary school	38.5 (30.9 - 46.2)	55.2 (49.2 - 61.3)
Higher than secondary school	7.9 (4.6 - 11.1)	8.3 (4.6 - 11.9)
Orphan Status before age 18	Females (n= 682)	Males (n= 597)
Not an orphan before age 18	70.4 (64.0 - 76.9)	77.8 (73.7 - 82.0)
Lost one or both parents before 18 years	29.6 (23.1 - 36.0)	22.2 (18.0 - 26.3)
Socioeconomic conditions	Females (n= 703)	Males (n= 617)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	33.1 (28.1 - 38.0)	51.8 (45.0 - 58.6)
	Females (n= 702)	Males (n= 614)
Experiencing food insecurity	44.3 (34.8 - 53.9)	51.3 (45.0 - 57.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table 3.1.2. Location of work among 18-24-year-olds who have worked in the past year

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
At family dwelling	68	23.6 (16.1 - 31.2)	22	4.3 (1.4 - 7.1)*
Factory/Workshop	41	13.2 (7.0 - 19.5)	96	25.2 (18.9 - 31.6)
Farm/plantation/garden	43	14.0 (6.1 - 21.9)	166	34.4 (27.0 - 41.9)
Construction site/mine/quarry	1	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)*	39	11.5 (6.7 - 16.2)
Restaurant/hotel/cafe/bar	27	10.3 (5.5 - 15.0)	6	1.8 (0.1 - 3.6)*
Fixed, street or market stall	40	11.2 (6.8 - 15.6)	12	5.2 (0.5 - 10.0)*
Other[1]	71	27.4 (19.4 - 35.5)	67	15.8 (10.9 - 20.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1]Other includes pond/lake/river, formal office, shop/kiosk, different places (mobile), and other.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.1.3. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=700)	Males (n=614)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	46.1 (37.5 - 54.7)	15.9 (11.7 - 20.2)
	Females (n= 692)	Males (n= 614)
Married or lived with someone as if married before age 18	16.8 (10.6-23.0)	3.8 (1.8 - 5.8)
	Females (n= 159)	Males (n= 39)
Arranged marriage (out of those who are married)[2]	34.7 (23.6-45.8)	26.9 (8.9-44.8)*
	Females (n= 703)	Males (n= 614)
Ever had sex[1]	89.1 (85.3 - 92.9)	74.6 (69.6 - 79.7)
	Females (n= 683)	Males (n= 588)
Had sex before age 15	22.1 (15.9 - 28.4)	23.3 (17.4 - 29.1)
	Females (n= 621)	Males (n= 433)
Mean age of first sex (among those who ever had sex)	16.7 (16.4-17.0)	16.5 (16.1-16.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

[2] Marriage was arranged and the person did not have a choice or was asked to agree.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.2.1. Background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=497)	Males (n= 591)
Never attended school	10.6 (7.1 - 14.1)	6.0 (3.7 - 8.3)
Attending/completed primary school	28.6 (21.6 - 35.6)	28.6 (21.5 - 35.7)
Attending/completed secondary school	60.8 (54.1 - 67.5)	65.5 (58.9 - 72.0)
	Females (n= 493)	Males (n= 588)
Currently enrolled in school	80.2 (75.0 - 85.4)	82.3 (77.0 - 87.5)
Current Orphan Status	Females (n= 492)	Males (n= 587)
Not an orphan	80.6 (75.9 - 85.2)	83.0 (77.8 - 88.2)
Lost one or both parents	19.4 (14.8 - 24.1)	17.0 (11.8 - 22.2)
Socioeconomic Conditions	Females (n= 497)	Males (n= 591)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	12.4 (7.9 - 16.8)	25.5 (18.9 - 32.1)
	Females (n= 433)	Males (n= 541)
Experiencing food insecurity	36.6 (29.7 - 43.6)	40.8 (32.2 - 49.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.2.2. Location of work among 13-17-year-olds who have worked in the past year

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
At family dwelling	33	26.8 (15.2 - 38.4)	11	5.9 (1.7 - 10.2)*
Formal Office	0	0.0	0	0.0
Factory/Workshop	13	15.8 (4.3 - 27.3)*	28	14.3 (5.1 - 23.4)*
Farm/plantation/garden	11	9.5 (1.1 - 17.9)*	129	49.4 (41.6 - 57.2)
Construction site/mine/quarry	3	2.3 (0.0 - 4.8)*	32	14.2 (9.5 - 18.9)
Fixed, street or market stall	18	12.2 (5.3 - 19.2)	5	2.9 (0.0 - 6.0)*
Other[1]	36	33.4 (21.4 - 45.5)	32	13.3 (7.6 - 18.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Other includes pond/lake/river, Bar/Restaurant/Disco/Club, shop/kiosk, different places (mobile), and other.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3.2.3. Relationship and sexual history of 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Ever had sex[1]	32.6 (27.9 - 37.4)	17.3 (12.3 - 22.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 4 : SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 4.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=703)	Males (n=616)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence[2] in childhood	19.2 (13.7 - 24.8)	11.4 (7.0 - 15.8)
	Females (n=691)	Males (n=610)
Sexual touching in childhood	7.7 (4.9 - 10.5)	7.9 (3.8 - 12.1)
	Females (n=700)	Males (n=606)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood [3]	7.6 (5.0 - 10.2)	3.0 (1.5 - 4.5)
	Females (n=692)	Males (n=612)
Pressured sex[4] in childhood	5.1 (2.2 - 8.0)	1.4 (0.3 - 2.5)*
	Females (n=696)	Males (n=612)
Physically forced sex in childhood	8.2 (4.2 - 12.3)	2.3 (1.0 - 3.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured or coerced sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Females or males who experienced one or more of the following: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured or coerced sex (through harassment or threats).

[3] Unwanted attempted sex include: pressured/coerced and or physically forced attempted sex against the child's will without succeeding.

[4] Pressured sex includes: harassment or threats.

Table 4.1.2. Age of first experience of sexual violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=68)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13 or younger	15.6 (7.0 - 24.2)	36.0 (18.4 - 53.7)
14-15	38.9 (27.2 - 50.6)	19.3 (8.7 - 29.8)
16-17	45.5 (34.6 - 56.4)	44.7 (28.8 - 60.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 4.1.3. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=700)	Males (n=616)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	10.9 (5.6 - 16.2)	2.9 (1.5 - 4.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table 4.1.4. Age of first experience of pressured or physically forced sex, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced pressured or physically forced sex before age 18

	Females (n=63)	Males (n=21)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13 or younger	15.6 (1.9 - 29.2)*	30.7 (8.5 - 53.0)*
14-15	42.0 (24.5 - 59.6)	24.7 (4.1 - 45.3)*
16-17	42.4 (27.8 - 57.0)	44.6 (20.1 - 69.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.5. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence before age 18

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=68)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence in childhood	71.5 (62.5 - 80.5)	75.8 (62.2 - 89.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 4.1.6. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience, among 18-24-year-olds whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18

	Females (n=422)	Males (n=261)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience	13.3 (8.7 - 17.9)	4.7 (0.7 - 8.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.7. Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18

	Females (n=123)	Males (n=69)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse/Boyfriend/Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	46.5 (32.9 - 60.2)	20.1 (7.9 - 32.3)*
Family Member	4.4 (0.0 - 8.8)*	3.3 (0.0 - 7.5)*
Classmate/Schoolmate	6.1 (0.0 - 14.2)*	26.2 (12.6 - 39.8)
Friend	23.6 (11.6 - 35.6)	33.7 (21.1 - 46.4)
Other [2]	27.3 (16.5 - 38.1)	27.4 (13.7 - 41.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Other includes teacher, police/security person, employer, community leader, religious leader (authority figure), neighbor, stranger and others.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence with each being a different perpetrator or may have experienced an incident of sexual violence that involved multiple perpetrators.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.8. Percentage of victims who reported the perpetrator of the first incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced first incidents of sexual violence[1] before age 18

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n=125)	Males (n=68)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	47.3 (35.8 - 58.8)	23.2 (6.9 - 39.5)*
	Females (n=63)	Males (n=21)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	42.2 (28.3 - 56.0)	23.0 (1.9 - 44.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.9. Prevalence of more than one perpetrator during the first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before 18

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=69)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
More than one perpetrator during the first incident of childhood sexual violence	13.3 (6.3 - 20.2)	16.3 (6.1 - 26.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.10. Location of first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18

	Females (n= 122)	Males (n= 68)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Victim's home	18.6 (9.0 - 28.3)	40.8 (23.2 - 58.4)
Perpetrator's home	65.8 (54.3 - 77.3)	32.2 (17.4 - 47.0)
Someone else's home	11.5 (4.7 - 18.3)	9.8 (1.4 - 18.2)*
Other[2]	22.6 (10.3 - 34.8)	29.3 (16.7 - 41.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Other includes inside on a road/street, market/shop, school, lake, river or other body of water, field or other natural areas, a car/bus, bar/disco/club, church/mosque, office.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different locations.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.11. Time of day[1] of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18

	Females (n=124)	Males (n=69)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	11.6 (4.7 - 18.5)	17.4 (1.9 - 32.8)*
Afternoon	31.3 (18.9 - 43.7)	45.9 (32.0 - 59.8)
Evening	63.7 (52.7 - 74.8)	41.9 (29.0 - 54.9)
Late at night	4.1 (0.8 - 7.5)*	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different times of the day.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.1.12. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1] and for pressured or physically forced sex, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence or pressured or physically forced sex

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
	Females (n=236)	Males (n=171)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	46.3 (37.2 - 55.5)	45.7 (35.5 - 55.8)
	Females (n=236)	Males (n=168)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	23.8 (16.0 - 31.6)	26.6 (16.4 - 36.7)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	3.8 (0.4 - 7.2)*	2.5 (0.0 - 5.6)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	3.2 (0.0 - 6.6)*	2.5 (0.0 - 5.6)*
Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence among those who experienced pressured or physically forced sex		
	Females (n=112)	Males (n=63)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about pressured or physically forced sex	41.4 (30.9 - 51.8)	53.2 (37.9 - 68.5)
Knew of a place to seek help about pressured or physically forced sex	17.9 (10.5 - 25.3)	19.2 (5.8 - 32.6)*
Sought help for any experience of pressured or physically forced sex	5.6 (0.4 - 10.8)*	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)*
Received help for pressured or physically forced sex	4.6 (0.0 - 9.8)*	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.113. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n=103)	Males (n=80)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	44.8 (30.4 - 59.2)	29.4 (17.6 - 41.1)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, partner	3.9 (0.0 - 7.9)*	0.0
Friend or neighbor	52.9 (39.3 - 66.4)	65.6 (53.5 - 77.8)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	4.1 (0.0 - 9.6)*	0.7 (0.0 - 2.3)*
Someone else	3.3 (0.0 - 7.5)*	3.1 (0.0 - 6.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of sexual violence or may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.114. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and did not seek services

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=50)	Males (n=39)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	15.9 (3.4 - 28.4)*	6.4 (0.0 - 14.6)*
Embarrassed for self/family	16.4 (0.0 - 33.7)*	4.7 (0.0 - 12.0)*
Could not afford services	5.4 (0.0 - 15.0)*	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)*
Dependent on perpetrator	9.2 (0.0 - 21.2)*	6.9 (0.0 - 16.2)*
Perpetrator threatened me	1.0 (0.0 - 2.9)*	3.5 (0.0 - 10.6)*
Did not think it was a problem	17.7 (6.6 - 28.8)*	29.1 (11.4 - 46.8)*
Felt it was my fault	3.2 (0.0 - 9.7)*	0.0
Afraid of being abandoned	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)*	0.0
Did not need/want services	29.1 (15.8 - 42.5)	48.5 (27.2 - 69.8)
Afraid of community violence	0.0	0.0
Services too far away	0.0	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	16.1 (11.9 - 20.4)	7.3 (4.5 - 10.0)
	Females (n=494)	Males (n=591)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	10.3 (6.6 - 13.9)	5.9 (3.4 - 8.5)
	Females (n=495)	Males (n=590)
Unwanted attempted sex[2] in the past 12 months	5.7 (2.7 - 8.7)	2.7 (1.2 - 4.2)
	Females (n=497)	Males (n=589)
Pressured sex in the past 12 months	1.8 (0.6 - 3.1)*	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)*
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.2 (0.3 - 2.0)*	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Unwanted attempted sex include: pressured/coerced and or physically forced attempted sex against the child's will without succeeding.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution

Table 4.2.2. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=80)	Males (n=39)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced more than one incident of sexual violence	51.9 (36.7 - 67.1)	64.9 (47.8 - 82.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 4.2.3. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=590)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	2.6 (1.3 - 3.9)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.4. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience, among 13-17-year-olds who had ever had sexual intercourse

	Females (n=160)	Males (n=105)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual intercourse	20.4 (12.0 - 28.8)	14.8 (6.0 - 23.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.5. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=80)	Males (n=39)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	32.6 (18.8 - 46.3)	49.2 (28.2 - 70.1)
Family Member	1.3 (0.0 - 3.3)*	1.4 (0.0 - 4.3)*
Friend	26.5 (15.4 - 37.6)	19.5 (4.2 - 34.8)*
Other[2]	43.6 (28.1 - 59.1)	20.5 (6.6 - 34.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Other includes teacher, police/security person, employer, community leader, religious leader (authority figure), neighbor, classmate/schoolmate, stranger and others.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence with each being a different perpetrator or may have experienced an incident of sexual violence that involved multiple perpetrators.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.6. Percentage of victims who reported the perpetrator of the most recent incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n=80)	Males (n=39)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	28.1 (14.9 - 41.2)	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.7. Location of most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=80)	Males (n=42)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Victim's Home	11.0 (2.4 - 19.6)*	27.4 (10.5 - 44.4)*
Perpetrator's Home	45.1 (31.1 - 59.0)	15.2 (1.5 - 29.0)*
Someone else's Home	5.3 (0.0 - 11.6)*	27.4 (6.2 - 48.6)*
On a road/street	26.2 (14.2 - 38.3)	13.2 (2.4 - 23.9)*
School	14.6 (4.1 - 25.1)*	14.1 (3.1 - 25.0)*
Other[2]	2.2 (0.0 - 6.7)*	9.4 (0.0 - 19.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Other includes: Market/shop, lake, river or other body of water, field or other natural area, inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g. restaurant, bar, disco, club), church/mosque, office.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different locations.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.8. Time of day^[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=80)	Males (n=42)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Morning	20.8 (9.3 - 32.4)	21.2 (7.2 - 35.2)*
Afternoon	35.6 (22.4 - 48.7)	43.2 (24.7 - 61.8)
Evening	47.7 (31.8 - 63.6)	37.0 (18.7 - 55.3)
Late at night	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)*	1.3 (0.0 - 3.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Morning refers to sunrise-noon, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise. Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different times of the day.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.9. Service-seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence^[1] among 13-17-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
	Females (n=120)	Males (n=65)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	45.8 (32.8 - 58.8)	51.9 (37.2 - 66.5)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	21.7 (12.2 - 31.1)	33.1 (20.0 - 46.3)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	2.4 (0.0 - 5.2)*	3.5 (0.0 - 8.4)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	2.0 (0.0 - 4.7)*	3.5 (0.0 - 8.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.10. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and who told someone

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n=55)	Males (n=32)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	62.7 (45.7 - 79.8)	35.7 (14.8 - 56.5)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	0.0	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)*
Friend or neighbor	29.8 (13.9 - 45.8)	74.8 (58.2 - 91.4)
Service provider or authority figure ^[2]	4.1 (0.0 - 9.4)*	0.0
Someone else	4.6 (0.0 - 10.3)*	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of sexual violence or may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 4.2.11. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=23)	Males (n=15)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	25.7 (2.6 - 48.9)*	9.6 (0.0 - 23.0)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	0.0	0.0
Could not afford services	0.0	3.8 (0.0 - 11.3)*
Dependent on perpetrator	1.7 (0.0 - 5.1)*	2.2 (0.0 - 6.8)*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.0	0.0
Did not think it was a problem	42.3 (17.3 - 67.4)	47.6 (17.3 - 78.0)*
Felt it was my fault	0.0	0.0
Afraid of being abandoned	4.7 (0.0 - 13.5)*	0.0
Did not need/want services	25.6 (5.6 - 45.7)*	36.8 (6.1 - 67.4)*
Afraid of community violence	0.0	0.0
Services too far away	0.0	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 5 : PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 5.1.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood physical violence	47.1 (41.2 - 53.0)	60.8 (54.2 - 67.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.1.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	65	10.5 (6.1 - 14.8)	29	8.6 (5.0 - 12.2)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	215	29.9 (24.8 - 34.9)	214	40.1 (33.5 - 46.7)
Adult in the community/neighborhood physical violence	100	14.5 (8.9 - 20.2)	145	26.5 (19.5 - 33.5)
Peer physical violence	92	14.1 (10.6 - 17.6)	196	38.1 (32.6 - 43.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

n§ = numerator

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience violence from more than one person

Table 5.1.3. Age of first experience of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence before age 18

	Females (n=312)	Males (n=332)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 or younger	8.0 (2.6 - 13.5)*	6.3 (3.1 - 9.5)
6-11	42.9 (34.4 - 51.3)	42.9 (35.0 - 50.8)
12-17	49.1 (39.4 - 58.8)	50.8 (41.8 - 59.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.1.4. Disclosure, service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence before age 18

	Females (n=425)	Males (n=445)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	48.1 (40.6 - 55.7)	56.3 (49.5 - 63.1)
	Females (n=424)	Males (n=442)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	40.0 (32.7 - 47.2)	38.8 (32.0 - 45.6)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	8.2 (3.9 - 12.5)	5.9 (2.8 - 9.0)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	6.5 (3.0 - 10.0)	3.7 (1.9 - 5.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.1.5. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence before age 18 and who told someone

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=202)	Males (n=238)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	66.9 (60.1 - 73.8)	61.6 (53.2 - 70.0)
Friend/neighbor	27.7 (20.1 - 35.4)	47.3 (38.1 - 56.5)
Others [2]	10.2 (5.2 - 15.3)	9.5 (2.3 - 16.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Others includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader, spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner, and someone else.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of physical violence or may have experienced physical violence from multiple people which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.1.6. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence before age 18 and did not seek services

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=117)	Males (n=118)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	13.8 (5.4 - 22.2)*	10.4 (3.1 - 17.6)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	1.9 (0.0 - 4.2)*	2.7 (0.0 - 7.9)*
Could not afford services	1.5 (0.0 - 4.3)*	1.2 (0.0 - 3.0)*
Dependent on perpetrator	1.0 (0.0 - 2.7)*	3.7 (0.0 - 9.0)*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.0	0.0
Did not think it was a problem	29.9 (18.9 - 40.8)	35.0 (22.9 - 47.2)
Felt it was my fault	12.3 (3.1 - 21.5)*	5.7 (1.2 - 10.3)*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.0	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)*
Did not need/want services	36.2 (21.9 - 50.4)	38.6 (25.5 - 51.7)
Afraid of community violence	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)*	0.0
Services too far away	2.5 (0.0 - 6.4)*	2.3 (0.0 - 6.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	36.1 (30.1 - 42.1)	37.6 (30.7 - 44.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 5.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17-year-olds

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	24	13.8 (8.2 - 19.3)	14	8.7 (3.6 - 13.9)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	69	15.4 (9.1 - 21.7)	80	17.6 (12.3 - 23.0)
Adult in the community/neighborhood physical violence	47	12.9 (8.5 - 17.2)	68	14.1 (9.0 - 19.2)
Peer physical violence	88	20.4 (15.0 - 25.8)	122	23.8 (17.4 - 30.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon. [2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience violence from more than one person

n§ = numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.3. Age of first experience of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=154)	Males (n=193)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 or younger	0.0	2.8 (0.0 - 5.8)*
6-11	41.7 (27.8 - 55.5)	48.3 (34.5 - 62.1)
12-17	58.3 (44.5 - 72.2)	48.9 (35.7 - 62.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.4. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator

	Females (n=158)	Males (n=202)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator among those who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	53.7 (39.7 - 67.7)	30.6 (19.8 - 41.3)
	Females (n=24)	Males (n=14)
Injured from intimate partner[2]	32.2 (8.1 - 56.2)*	19.8 (0.0 - 44.2)*
	Females (n=69)	Males (n=80)
Injured from parent or caregiver or adult relative	69.0 (52.0 - 86.1)	16.2 (6.3 - 26.1)*
	Females (n=47)	Males (n=68)
Injured from adult in the community/ neighborhood	25.4 (9.4 - 41.4)*	21.6 (6.8 - 36.3)*
	Females (n=88)	Males (n=122)
Injured from peer	43.9 (28.9 - 59.0)	36.2 (22.9 - 49.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution

Table 5.2.5. Service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence

	Females (n=303)	Males (n=375)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	37.0 (27.7 - 46.3)	42.2 (35.3 - 49.1)
	Females (n=302)	Males (n=373)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	30.6 (22.1 - 39.1)	30.9 (25.3 - 36.5)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	2.1 (0.0 - 4.9)*	5.3 (2.2 - 8.5)*
Received help for any experience of physical violence	2.0 (0.0 - 4.8)*	2.3 (0.0 - 4.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.6. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and told someone

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=117)	Males (n=155)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	64.1 (52.8 - 75.3)	63.2 (53.7 - 72.6)
Friend/neighbor	22.5 (13.9 - 31.1)	31.8 (20.6 - 42.9)
Others [2]	12.6 (2.7 - 22.5)*	13.1 (5.1 - 21.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Others includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader, spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner, and someone else.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of physical violence or may have experienced physical violence from multiple people which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.2.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=75)	Males (n=80)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	11.6 (0.0 - 23.4)*	5.3 (0.2 - 10.4)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	5.0 (0.3 - 9.8)*	0.0
Could not afford services	1.2 (0.0 - 3.1)*	0.0
Dependent on perpetrator	3.2 (0.0 - 7.1)*	1.8 (0.0 - 4.7)*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)*	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)*
Did not think it was a problem	24.0 (10.4 - 37.6)	57.0 (42.4 - 71.6)
Felt it was my fault	4.3 (0.0 - 9.7)*	8.6 (2.6 - 14.6)*
Afraid of being abandoned	4.3 (0.0 - 9.7)*	2.6 (0.0 - 7.7)*
Did not need/want services	45.9 (28.8 - 63.0)	23.9 (13.7 - 34.0)
Afraid of community violence	0.0	0.0
Services too far away	3.2 (0.0 - 6.9)*	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 5.3.1. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home[1] and in the community/neighborhood[2], among 18-24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months

Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)		
	Females (n=702)	Males (n=614)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	45.3 (40.3 - 50.3)	52.3 (47.3 - 57.3)
	Females (n=699)	Males (n=613)
In the community/neighborhood	28.6 (21.9 - 35.4)	44.6 (38.6 - 50.6)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)		
	Females (n=496)	Males (n=588)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
In the home	22.1 (17.1 - 27.0)	21.9 (16.9 - 26.8)
	Females (n=496)	Males (n=589)
In the community/neighborhood	14.4 (10.1 - 18.8)	19.5 (15.2 - 23.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat your other parent, their boyfriend or girlfriend, or your brothers or sisters.

[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community/neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

SECTION 6 : EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

Table 6.1.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=696)	Males (n=597)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	19.0 (13.8 - 24.1)	15.5 (10.7 - 20.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

Table 6.1.2. Age of first experience of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced emotional violence before age 18

	Female (n=126)	Male (n=78)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
11 or younger	39.4 (27.0 - 51.7)	26.7 (7.1 - 46.3)*
12-17	60.6 (48.3 - 73.0)	73.3 (53.7 - 92.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.1.3. Prevalence of emotional violence by an intimate partner ^[1], among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=664)	Males (n=457)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner	46.8 (40.4 - 53.1)	53.1 (46.9 - 59.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.

Table 6.2.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] in the past 12 months by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative among 13-17-year-olds

	Female (n=497)	Male (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months	16.3 (12.3 - 20.4)	15.4 (10.4 - 20.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

Table 6.2.2. Age of first experience of emotional violence [1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months

	Female (n=81)	Male (n=66)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
11 or younger	10.2 (2.0 - 18.4)*	15.8 (7.0 - 24.6)
12-17	89.8 (81.6 - 98.0)	84.2 (75.4 - 93.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 6.2.3. Prevalence of emotional violence[1] by a peer in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Peer emotional violence in the past 12 months	36.8 (29.2 - 44.3)	40.2 (32.0 - 48.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

SECTION 7 : SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

Table 7.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	16.4 (11.6 - 21.2)	15.7 (11.2 - 20.1)
	Females (n=699)	Males (n=615)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	8.1 (4.7 - 11.5)	10.2 (6.4 - 14.0)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=613)
Unwanted attempted sex[2] in the past 12 months	7.9 (4.7 - 11.1)	7.4 (3.9 - 11.0)
	Females (n=701)	Males (n=614)
Pressured sex[3] in the past 12 months	2.3 (0.6 - 3.9)*	1.3 (0.4 - 2.2)*
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=613)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	4.2 (2.2 - 6.3)	3.5 (1.8 - 5.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Unwanted attempted sex include: pressured/coerced and or physically forced attempted sex against the child's will without succeeding.

[3] Pressured sex includes: harassment or threats.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.1.2. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=703)	Males (n=616)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	5.3 (2.7 - 7.9)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table 7.1.3. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=101)	Males (n=98)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current or Previous Spouse, Boyfriend, Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	49.8 (34.3 - 65.3)	47.1 (34.9 - 59.3)
Friend	39.8 (23.4 - 56.2)	33.0 (20.6 - 45.4)
Others [2]	18.8 (9.5 - 28.1)	33.1 (23.7 - 42.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Others: includes teacher, police/security person, employer, community leader, religious leader, family member, neighbor, classmate/schoolmate, stranger, and other.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence with each being a different perpetrator or may have experienced an incident of sexual violence that involved multiple perpetrators.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 71.4. Perpetrators of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n=101)	Males (n=98)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence	58.8 (47.4 - 70.3)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.3)*
	Females (n=36)	Males (n=28)
Pressured or physically forced sex	58.0 (39.7 - 76.2)	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 71.5. Service-seeking and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=101)	Males (n=101)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	39.8 (24.1 - 55.6)	53.2 (40.8 - 65.6)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	27.2 (12.2 - 42.1)	24.2 (13.0 - 35.4)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)*	2.6 (0.0 - 7.2)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	0.0	2.6 (0.0 - 7.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 71.6. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and who told someone

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=34)	Males (n=51)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relative	42.9 (17.0 - 68.7)*	23.1 (8.0 - 38.1)*
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, partner	4.3 (0.0 - 10.5)*	0.0
Friend or neighbor	52.7 (32.0 - 73.5)	73.5 (57.9 - 89.0)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	0.0	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)*
Someone else	7.7 (0.0 - 17.2)*	1.4 (0.0 - 4.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of sexual violence or may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.1.7. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n=25)	Males (n=21)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	17.2 (3.4 - 30.9)*	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)*
Embarrassed for self or my family	9.7 (0.0 - 22.1)*	9.2 (0.0 - 23.2)*
Could not afford services	10.3 (0.0 - 28.0)*	0.0
Dependent on perpetrator	17.6 (0.0 - 39.9)*	8.4 (0.0 - 24.8)*
Perpetrator threatened me	0.0	0.0
Did not think it was a problem	18.5 (2.2 - 34.9)*	25.7 (2.5 - 48.8)*
Felt it was my fault	6.2 (0.0 - 18.3)*	0.0
Afraid of being abandoned	3.8 (0.0 - 11.5)*	0.0
Did not need/want services	16.6 (1.5 - 31.8)*	55.2 (24.3 - 86.1)
Afraid of community violence	0.0	0.0
Services too far away	0.0	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.1.8. Prevalence of transactional sex[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds who had sex

	Females (n=582)	Males (n=361)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Transactional sex	7.1 (2.0 - 12.3)*	7.6 (3.3 - 12.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, or other things that are important to you in exchange for sex.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	20.3 (15.6 - 25.1)	27.6 (21.7 - 33.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=664)	Males (n=457)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2] physical violence	13.7 (9.5 - 17.9)	11.0 (7.5 - 14.5)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=616)
Adult in the community/neighborhood physical violence	1.6 (0.2 - 3.0)*	6.9 (2.8 - 10.9)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
Peer physical violence	5.8 (3.0 - 8.5)	17.2 (12.6 - 21.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.2.3. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=122)	Males (n=148)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	54.1 (42.0 - 66.2)	47.3 (37.5 - 57.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

Table 7.2.4. Disclosure and service-seeking and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months

	Females (n=122)	Males (n=148)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	50.9 (37.3 - 64.6)	66.8 (57.2 - 76.4)
	Females (n=121)	Males (n=148)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	43.1 (26.6 - 59.6)	32.6 (23.3 - 41.9)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	9.8 (2.3 - 17.3)*	6.5 (2.6 - 10.4)*
Received help for any experience of physical violence	8.1 (0.8 - 15.5)*	4.7 (1.4 - 8.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 7.2.5. Relationship with person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months who told someone

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n=66)	Males (n=96)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told a relative	62.7 (49.9 - 75.5)	51.3 (39.3 - 63.3)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	2.8 (0.0 - 7.4)*	0.0
Told a friend/neighbor	35.8 (18.2 - 53.4)	57.2 (42.8 - 71.5)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	0.0	0.0
Told someone else	8.3 (0.0 - 18.1)*	12.6 (0.0 - 27.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, traditional healer, religious leader.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of physical violence or may have experienced physical violence from multiple people which they may have told different people about each incident.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 8 : OVERLAP AMONG SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Table 8.1.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

Any violence	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No childhood violence	42.0 (35.5 - 48.6)	33.5 (26.6 - 40.5)
One type of violence only	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Childhood sexual violence[1] only	6.1 (3.2 - 9.1)	3.0 (1.2 - 4.7)
Childhood physical violence[2] only	25.6 (19.9 - 31.3)	42.8 (36.6 - 49.0)
Childhood emotional violence[3] only	4.2 (2.1 - 6.2)	2.5 (1.1 - 4.0)
Multiple types of violence	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Two types of violence	17.0 (13.0 - 21.0)	15.7 (11.5 - 19.9)
Childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence	5.1 (2.0 - 8.2)*	2.5 (1.0 - 4.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, 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, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 8.1.2. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

Any violence	Female (n=497)	Male (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No violence	52.1 (45.8 - 58.4)	56.7 (49.9 - 63.5)
Any violence	47.9 (41.6 - 54.2)	43.3 (36.5 - 50.1)
One type of violence only	Female (n=497)	Male (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence[1] only	6.4 (3.8 - 9.0)	2.2 (0.8 - 3.5)*
Physical violence[2] only	21.5 (15.8 - 27.2)	22.4 (16.4 - 28.3)
Emotional violence[3] only	4.1 (1.9 - 6.3)	3.4 (1.7 - 5.0)
Multiple types of violence	Female (n=497)	Male (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Two types of violence	11.3 (8.0 - 14.6)	13.9 (9.0 - 18.9)
Sexual violence and physical and emotional violence	4.7 (2.1 - 7.3)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.2)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, 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, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 8.1.3. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds

Any violence	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No Violence	68.0 (62.8 - 73.1)	62.3 (55.5 - 69.1)
Any Violence	32.0 (26.9 - 37.2)	37.7 (30.9 - 44.5)
One type of violence only	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual Violence[1] only in the past 12 months	5.4 (2.9 - 7.8)	5.0 (2.6 - 7.4)
Physical Violence[2] only in the past 12 months	8.2 (5.5 - 10.8)	16.3 (11.6 - 21.1)
Two types of violence	Female (n=703)	Male (n=617)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual Violence and Physical Violence	7.8 (4.0 - 11.5)	6.8 (4.3 - 9.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

SECTION 9 : HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE

Table 9.1.1. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual [1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence before age 18, among 18-24 year old females

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[6]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted	Has already had symptoms / Diagnosis of a IST [5]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood								
Experienced sexual violence n§	81.8 (74.1 - 89.5) 125	33.6 (14.6 - 52.6) 52	0.0 125	0.0 124	21.2 (7.1 - 35.4)* 125	24.8 (14.8 - 34.8) 125	53.9 (26.8 - 81.0) 26	31.6 (18.9 - 44.3) 125
PNo sexual violence n§	57.8 (51.7 - 63.8) 578	52.3 (41.9 - 62.7) 169	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0) *578	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)* 577	16.6 (8.9 - 24.3) 574	5.9 (4.0 - 7.7) 576	50.8 (30.4 - 71.3) 41	19.4 (14.2 - 24.6) 578
Physical violence in childhood								
Experienced physical violence n§	67.5 (58.7 - 76.2) 322	50.3 (41.0 - 59.6) 120	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)* 322	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)* 321	20.3 (11.6 - 28.9) 320	12.1 (8.2 - 16.0) 320	47.1 (24.3 - 70.0) 39	27.7 (19.4 - 36.0) 322
No physical violence n§	57.9 (50.4 - 65.4) 381	45.4 (31.5 - 59.3) 101	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)* 38	0.0 380	15.0 (6.1 - 24.0) 379	7.3 (3.3 - 11.3) 381	60.1 (32.0 - 88.2) 28	16.4 (11.4 - 21.5) 381
Emotional violence in childhood								
Experienced emotional violence n§	78.6 (68.2 - 88.9) 128	41.2 (20.6 - 61.8) 49	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5) *128	0.0 127	26.7 (12.7 - 40.7) 128	17.3 (10.7 - 23.8) 128	36.9 (13.0 - 60.7)* 28	32.7 (21.3 - 44.2) 128
No emotional violence n§	58.2 (52.5 - 63.9) 319	49.7 (39.1 - 60.4) 172	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8) *568	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)* 567	15.2 (7.7 - 22.7) 564	7.8 (4.9 - 10.6) 566	60.3 (38.1 - 82.5) 38	18.5 (13.5 - 23.5) 513

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats)

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[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 experienced thoughts of suicide.

[5] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

[6] Among those who ever drank alcohol.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.1.2. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual[1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence before age 18, among 18-24 year old males

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[6]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[4]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)
VSexual violence in childhood								
Experienced sexual violence n§	76.4 (62.2 - 90.6) 69	68.4 (47.8 - 89.0) 36	17.9 (5.5 - 30.3) 69	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7) 69	12.8 (3.6 - 22.0) 69	1.9 (0.0 - 4.6) 69	44.4 (0.0 - 100.0) 2	30.1 (7.1 - 53.1) 69
No sexual violence n§	56.6 (49.5 - 63.7) 547	57.0 (49.4 - 64.5) 240	15.2 (11.5 - 19.0) 546	1.9 (0.4 - 3.4) 546	8.8 (4.7 - 12.9) 546	2.7 (0.7 - 4.6) 546	46.7 (8.1 - 85.3) 16	15.7 (11.2 - 20.1) 547
Physical violence in childhood								
Experienced physical violence n§	57.6 (50.5 - 64.7) 342	62.9 (54.1 - 71.7) 169	17.4 (11.8 - 23.1) 342	1.3 (0.0 - 2.6) 341	6.7 (3.6 - 9.9) 342	3.7 (0.9 - 6.5) 342	44.0 (2.7 - 85.2) 14	19.5 (13.6 - 25.3) 342
No physical violence n§	60.8 (51.0 - 70.7) 275	49.2 (36.7 - 61.8) 107	12.6 (6.8 - 18.4) 274	2.8 (0.0 - 5.6) 275	13.1 (6.4 - 19.8) 274	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7) 274	64.4 (12.8 - 100.0) 4	14.0 (7.3 - 20.8) 275
Emotional violence in childhood								
Experienced emotional violence n§	56.3 (42.9 - 69.7) 84	80.7 (68.8 - 92.7) 42	23.1 (9.2 - 37.1) 83	3.3 (0.0 - 7.6) 83	7.1 (1.1 - 13.0) 84	4.5 (0.0 - 9.9) 84	12.3 (0.0 - 38.2) 4	22.0 (11.6 - 32.4) 84
No emotional violence n§	58.9 (52.2 - 65.6) 513	53.8 (45.4 - 62.2) 224	13.5 (9.2 - 17.9) 513	1.5 (0.0 - 2.9) 513	9.3 (5.0 - 13.6) 513	2.2 (0.3 - 4.0) 513	55.4 (13.7 - 97.0) 13	16.8 (11.5 - 22.2) 513

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[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 experienced thought of suicide.

[5] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

[6] Among those who ever drank alcohol.

n§ = numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.2.1. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual[1], physical[2], or emotional[3] violence, among 13-17 year old females

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days[6]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[4]	Ever had symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence n§	62.1 (49.6 - 74.6) 80	54.9 (39.6 - 70.2) 22	0.0 80	0.0 80	19.9 (8.0 - 31.8) 80	14.4 (4.2 - 24.6) 80	11.8 (0.0 - 34.4) * 10	13.4 (5.2 - 21.5) * 80
No sexual violence n§	45.9 (39.3 - 52.5) 415	32.1 (19.8 - 44.3) 66	0.0 415	0.0 414	20.0 (12.3 - 27.7) 413	4.4 (2.2 - 6.5) 414	42.2 (15.1 - 69.4) * 18	10.5 (6.7 - 14.2) 414
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence n§	60.6 (51.7 - 69.5) 158	45.0 (30.8 - 59.2) 36	0.0 158	0.0 158	23.9 (12.2 - 35.5) 158	9.5 (4.1 - 15.0) 157	31.1 (5.3 - 56.8) * 15	13.5 (6.5 - 20.4) 158
No physical violence n§	41.7 (33.6 - 49.8) 347	30.5 (11.8 - 49.3) * 52	0.0 339	0.0 338	17.8 (8.6 - 27.0) 337	4.0 (1.8 - 6.2) 339	29.2 (2.0 - 56.4) * 14	9.5 (5.5 - 13.5) 338
Emotional violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced emotional violence n§	74.7 (63.9 - 85.5) 84	63.4 (43.3 - 83.5) 18	0.0 84	0.0 84	23.2 (10.7 - 35.7) 84	15.3 (6.1 - 24.5) * 84	23.3 (0.0 - 53.5) * 11	13.4 (3.1 - 23.6) * 84
No emotional violence n§	43.4 (36.4 - 50.5) 413	31.6 (20.1 - 43.1) 70	0.0 413	0.0 412	19.4 (12.1 - 26.7) 411	4.2 (2.2 - 6.2) 412	35.3 (8.5 - 62.0) * 18	10.5 (6.6 - 14.3) 412

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[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 experienced thoughts of thinking of suicide.

[5] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

[6] Among those who ever drank alcohol.

n§ = numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.2.2. Health conditions and health behaviors by experience of sexual violence[1] or physical[2] or emotional[3] violence, among 13-17 year old males

	Mental distress during the 30 last days	Binge drinking occasionally in the past 30 days [6]	Smoking current	Drug use in the past 30 days	Never intentionally hurt himself	Never thought to suicide	Never attempted Suicide [4]	Has already had symptoms / Diagnosis of a IST [5]
	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence n§	54.2 (33.6 - 74.7) 42	64.8 (42.6 - 87.0) 21	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4) * 42	0.0 42	10.9 (0.9 - 20.9) * 42	3.3 (0.0 - 9.9) * 42	0.0 1	15.7 (1.3 - 30.1) * 42
No sexual violence n§	37.6 (31.2 - 44.1) 548	54.1 (44.5 - 63.8) 144	1.5 (0.3 - 2.6) * 548	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4) * 549	10.7 (5.9 - 15.4) 549	1.1 (0.1 - 2.1) * 548	53.2 (2.5 - 100.0) * 6	6.0 (3.2 - 8.8) 549
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence n§	42.3 (29.7 - 55.0) 202	58.9 (45.6 - 72.2) 70	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5) * 201	0.0 202	7.5 (2.9 - 12.1) * 202	2.8 (0.0 - 5.6) * 202	44.1 (0.0 - 100.0) * 5	4.0 (1.5 - 6.5) * 202
No physical violence n§	36.7 (29.7 - 43.8) 388	53.2 (38.7 - 67.7) 95	1.9 (0.4 - 3.5) * 389	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7) * 389	12.6 (6.2 - 19.0) 389	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8) * 388	35.9 (0.0 - 100.0) * 2	8.4 (4.2 - 12.5) 389
Emotional violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced emotional violence n§	56.7 (40.2 - 73.2) 81	74.2 (58.5 - 89.9) 33	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2) * 80	0.0 81	9.3 (3.1 - 15.6) * 81	4.7 (0.0 - 10.9) * 81	63.8 (5.7 - 100.0) * 3	5.0 (0.0 - 12.7) * 81
No emotional violence n§	35.6 (28.9 - 42.3) 509	50.8 (40.7 - 61.0) 132	1.6 (0.4 - 2.9) * 510	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5) * 510	10.9 (5.7 - 16.2) 510	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3) * 509	13.5 (0.0 - 41.0) * 4	7.0 (3.9 - 10.2) 510

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, showing, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[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 experienced thoughts of thinking of suicide.

[5] STI (sexually transmitted illness) symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

[6] Among those who ever drank alcohol.

n§ = numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.3.1. Pregnancy as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated or physically forced sex, among 13-24 year old females who had these experiences

	Females (n=189)
	% (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of coerced or alcohol-facilitated [1] or forced sex	7.0 (2.7 - 11.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Coerced or alcohol-facilitated sex includes: sex through verbal persuasion, harassment, threats and tricks, or too drunk to say no to them.

Table 9.3.2. Missing school as a result of physical violence[1]

Missed school due to an experience of physical violence	Females (n=307)	Males (n=374)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
18-24-year-olds who experienced any childhood physical violence	5.8 (2.6 - 9.0)	12.1 (7.4 - 16.9)
	Females (n=262)	Males (n=354)
13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence	8.6 (1.7 - 15.4)*	8.5 (4.9 - 12.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 10 : SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AND HIV

Table 10.1.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	26	7.2 (4.1 - 10.3)	118	31.6 (25.5 - 37.8)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	182	36.6 (29.9 - 43.2)	171	54.8 (48.3 - 61.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[2] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, or other things that are important to you in exchange for sex.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1.2. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1] and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of sexual violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	7	15.8 (1.3 - 30.3)*	11	34.8 (19.1 - 50.4)
Never experienced childhood sexual violence	19	5.1 (2.5 - 7.7)	107	31.2 (24.7 - 37.7)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced sexual violence	32	35.0 (16.3 - 53.8)	18	65.2 (46.3 - 84.0)
Never experienced sexual violence	150	36.9 (29.8 - 44.1)	153	53.8 (47.0 - 60.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1.3. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1] and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of physical violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced physical violence	12	7.1 (2.2 - 11.9)*	68	33.1 (23.9 - 42.3)
Never experienced physical violence	14	7.3 (2.7 - 11.9)*	50	29.5 (18.9 - 40.2)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced physical violence	79	35.4 (25.0 - 45.9)	89	53.7 (43.8 - 63.6)
Never experienced physical violence	103	37.6 (30.3 - 44.9)	82	56.5 (47.4 - 65.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

[3] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.1.4. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners[1], and infrequent condom use[2] in the past 12 months by experience of emotional violence[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced emotional violence	5	4.2 (0.0 - 8.6)*	14	33.2 (15.7 - 50.7)
Never experienced emotional violence	21	8.0 (4.3 - 11.7)	99	30.9 (24.6 - 37.1)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced emotional violence	26	33.9 (13.3 - 54.5)*	25	62.5 (44.1 - 80.8)
Never experienced emotional violence	155	37.4 (31.1 - 43.8)	135	51.4 (44.2 - 58.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months.

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

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 10.2.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 16-24-year-olds[1] who ever had sexual intercourse – Côte d'Ivoire Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2018.

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	438	81.7 (76.6 - 86.7)	277	68.3 (62.5 - 74.2)
HIV Testing Behavior				
Never tested for HIV	364	48.0 (42.3 - 53.8)	361	68.0 (62.4 - 73.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire is 16 years of age.

Note: All information on this table are self-reporting and do not include HIV testing during the VACS.

n§=numerator

Table 10.2.2. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 16-24 year olds[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of childhood sexual violence[2] before 18 years-old

	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	79.3 (68.3 - 90.4)	51.1 (40.5 - 61.8)
n§	87	80
Did not experience childhood sexual violence	82.3 (77.5 - 87.2)	47.1 (41.2 - 53.1)
n§	351	284
Males		
Experienced childhood sexual violence	81.1 (70.4 - 91.9)	79.4 (66.3 - 92.6)
n§	51	58
Did not experience childhood sexual violence	65.9 (59.2 - 72.5)	65.9 (60.5 - 71.2)
n§	226	303

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Ages 15-24 include all participants who were above the age of consent in Côte d'Ivoire for HIV testing.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

n§ = numerator

Table 10.2.3. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among 16-24 year olds[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of sexual violence[2] in the past 12 months

	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	83.9 (75.9 - 92.0)	33.8 (22.8 - 44.7)
n§	77	50
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months	81.1 (75.5 - 86.8)	51.1 (44.8 - 57.3)
n§	361	314
Males		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	74.0 (61.4 - 86.6)	69.4 (57.0 - 81.8)
n§	66	65
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months	66.8 (59.6 - 74.0)	67.7 (62.0 - 73.3)
n§	211	296

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Only 16-24 year olds included for these analyses because the age of consent for HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire is 16 years of age.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

n§ = numerator

Table 10.2.4. Reason for not getting tested for HIV, among 16-24 year olds who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV

Reasons for not testing for HIV	Females (n=440)	Males (n=537)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No knowledge about HIV test	47.3 (38.9 - 55.7)	42.6 (33.9 - 51.4)
Don't know where to get HIV test	10.7 (6.0 - 15.4)	13.7 (7.9 - 19.6)
High cost of test/long distance to test site	8.3 (4.7 - 11.9)	6.3 (3.5 - 9.1)
Afraid partner/others will know about test results	3.4 (1.1 - 5.7)*	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)*
Don't need test/low risk	12.3 (7.6 - 17.0)	16.0 (11.1 - 20.9)
Don't want to know if I have HIV	2.1 (0.4 - 3.7)*	4.6 (2.5 - 6.7)
Can't get treatment if I have HIV	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)*	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)*
Other	15.4 (8.0 - 22.7)	15.2 (10.5 - 19.9)

RNotes: CI = Confidence interval. ETR = Relative standard deviation

* Unreliable estimate (ETR> 30%), the results must be interpreted with caution.

[1] Only 16-24 year olds were included in these analyzes because the age of consent for HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire is 16 years old.

Table 10.3.1. Prevalence of positive HIV test [1] among 16-24 year olds [2]

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Tested positive for HIV	5	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)*	2	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through HIV rapid test results, demonstrating proof of treatment, or self-report of a positive prior HIV test.

[2] Only 16-24 year olds were included for these analyses because the age of consent for HIV testing in Côte d'Ivoire is 16 years of age.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 11 : ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO GENDER AND VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Table 11.1.1. Attitudes about the acceptance of wife beating[1] among 13-17 and 18-24-year-olds

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Acceptance of one or more reasons for wife beating, by age group		
	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
13-17-year-olds	68.7 (61.8 - 75.5)	81.4 (77.0 - 85.8)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
18-24-year-olds	63.7 (58.1 - 69.3)	81.6 (77.1 - 86.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Endorsement of one or more of the following: it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; is suspected of having an affair.

Table 11.1.2. Beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence[1], among 13-17 and 18-24-year-olds

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, by age group		
	Females (n =497)	Males (n =591)
13-17-year-olds	43.7 (39.2 - 48.1)	52.8 (48.4 - 57.2)
	Females (n =703)	Males (n=617)
18-24-year-olds	42.8 (37.5 - 48.1)	48.7 (43.2 - 54.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Endorsement of one or more of the following: men decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need other women; women who carry condoms are "loose;" women should tolerate violence to keep the family together.

Table 11.2.1. Physical violence[1] perpetration by age group

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence perpetration (ever)		
	Females (n =497)	Males (n =589)
13-17-year-olds	30.9 (22.7 - 39.1)	29.1 (21.2 - 37.0)
	Females (n =703)	Males (n=616)
18-24-year-olds	28.8 (23.7 - 33.9)	42.3 (36.7 - 47.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon..

Table 11.2.2. Physical violence[1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence[2] and physical violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood sexual violence		
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
	Females (n =125)	Males (n =69)
Experienced childhood sexual violence	45.3 (33.2 - 57.5)	50.9 (37.6 - 64.2)
	Females (n = 578)	Males (n = 546)
No childhood sexual violence	24.8 (19.5 - 30.2)	41.2 (34.9 - 47.5)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood physical violence		
	Females (n = 322)	Males (n=342)
	Males (n = 342)	55.0 (47.6 - 62.3)
	Females (n=381)	Males (n=274)
Experienced childhood physical violence	44.4 (36.4 - 52.3)	55.0 (47.6 - 62.3)
	Females (n = 381)	Males (n = 274)
No childhood physical violence	14.9 (10.1 - 19.7)	22.5 (14.4 - 30.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 11.2.3. Physical violence[1] perpetration by experience of sexual violence[2] and physical violence in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of sexual violence		
	Females	Males
	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)
	Females (n=80)	Males(n=42)
Experienced sexual violence	41.7 (26.7 - 56.8)	63.4 (44.5 - 82.4)
	Females (n=415)	Males (n=547)
No sexual violence	28.9 (20.4 - 37.4)	26.4 (18.4 - 34.4)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of physical violence		
	Females (n=158)	Males (n=202)
Experienced physical violence	47.8 (34.6 - 61.1)	40.5 (26.9 - 54.2)
	Females(n=339)	Males (n=387)
No physical violence	21.4 (14.1 - 28.6)	22.2 (14.8 - 29.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

[2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

Table 11.3.1. Physical intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2], among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner

	Females (n= 347)	Males (n= 101)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	18.4 (13.7 - 23.2)	45.0 (32.1 - 57.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

Table 11.3.2. Physical intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2], among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner

	Females (n= 25)	Males (n= 7)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical intimate partner violence	15.8 (3.6 - 28.1)*	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 11.3.3. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2] by experience of sexual violence[3] or physical violence[4] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner

	Females		Males	
	n ^s	% (95% CI)	n ^s	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood sexual violence				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	18	29.6 (18.1 - 41.1)	4	67.1 (33.1 - 100.0)
No childhood sexual violence	34	15.7 (10.7 - 20.7)	30	42.2 (29.3 - 55.1)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood physical violence				
Experienced childhood physical violence	36	28.4 (19.3 - 37.6)	20	48.9 (32.7 - 65.2)
No childhood physical violence	16	9.4 (3.6 - 15.2)*	14	38.7 (17.5 - 60.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

n^s=numerator

Table 11.3.4. Intimate partner[1] violence perpetration[2] by experience of sexual violence[3] or physical violence[4] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner

Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months		
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
	Females (n = 5)	Males (n = 0)
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	0.0	0.0
	Females (n = 20)	Males (n = 7)
No sexual violence in the past 12 months	20.2 (4.3 - 36.0)*	0.0
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months		
	Females (n = 9)	Males (n = 1)
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	2.6 (0.0 - 8.5)*	0.0
	Females (n = 16)	Males (n = 6)
No physical violence in the past 12 months	25.9 (2.7 - 49.1)*	0.0

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

[1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife.

[2] Violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through harassment or threats).

[4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 12 : CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 12.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	52	24.3 (15.9 - 32.7)	49	35.6 (24.8 - 46.5)
Any violence among non-orphans	122	29.0 (22.1 - 35.9)	145	34.9 (27.7 - 42.0)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth who completed primary school or less	98	24.4 (18.9 - 30.0)	63	30.4 (20.9 - 39.8)
Any violence among youth who completed secondary school or more	80	30.8 (21.6 - 39.9)	135	37.0 (29.1 - 44.9)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past year				
Any violence among youth who worked	56	27.0 (18.3 - 35.6)	104	36.5 (28.6 - 44.4)
Any violence among youth who did not work	122	27.6 (20.7 - 34.4)	94	32.4 (22.8 - 42.1)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	108	35.9 (27.4 - 44.4)	117	42.5 (34.4 - 50.6)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	70	20.6 (14.2 - 26.9)	81	26.1 (18.1 - 34.1)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Any violence among youth who are married or cohabiting	77	25.1 (19.3 - 30.9)	26	37.6 (22.3 - 53.0)
Any violence among youth who are unmarried and not cohabiting	101	29.5 (21.9 - 37.1)	172	34.1 (27.2 - 41.0)
Arranged or forced marriage and violence				
Any violence among youth in an arranged marriage or relationship	14	31.1 (14.4 - 47.7)	3	34.5 (3.5 - 65.5)*
Any violence among youth in a marriage or relationship that was not arranged	29	21.3 (13.0 - 29.6)	6	27.2 (5.5 - 48.9)*
Violence and food or material insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	147	30.1 (23.9 - 36.3)	162	33.4 (26.5 - 40.3)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	31	18.4 (11.8 - 25.1)	35	39.3 (25.5 - 53.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 12.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual and physical violence in the past 12 months

	Females		Males	
	n§	% (95% CI)	n§	% (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	36	46.7 (30.4 - 63.0)	44	51.3 (34.8 - 67.8)
Any violence among non-orphans	160	42.4 (36.2 - 48.6)	172	37.7 (30.8 - 44.6)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth not attending school	89	50.8 (40.6 - 61.0)	68	35.8 (25.9 - 45.8)
Any violence among youth attending school	111	39.3 (31.6 - 47.0)	150	42.1 (33.2 - 51.0)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past year				
Any violence among youth who worked	27	40.1 (22.3 - 57.9)	69	51.0 (36.9 - 65.1)
Any violence among youth who did not work	173	44.3 (37.8 - 50.8)	149	36.1 (28.9 - 43.3)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	66	67.3 (57.8 - 76.7)	78	68.5 (57.1 - 79.9)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	134	37.2 (30.2 - 44.3)	138	31.5 (25.3 - 37.8)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Any violence among youth who are married or cohabiting	11	53.2 (30.6 - 75.8)	1	4.0 (0.0 - 12.6)*
Any violence among youth who are unmarried and not cohabiting	189	43.4 (36.9 - 49.9)	217	40.6 (33.9 - 47.3)
Violence and food or material insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food or material insecurity	143	43.1 (35.9 - 50.2)	173	41.2 (32.5 - 49.9)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food or material insecurity	57	45.5 (35.2 - 55.8)	45	35.6 (26.0 - 45.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

n§=numerator

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

SECTION 13 : INSPIRE INDICATORS

Norms and Values

Table N. Norms and values related to violence among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=697)	Males (n=613)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Attitudes about the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	29.4 (25.3 - 33.6)	26.0 (21.0 - 31.1)
	Females (n=691)	Males (n=610)
Attitudes about the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	31.9 (25.5 - 38.3)	29.6 (24.4 - 34.8)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
Endorsement of attitudes accepting of wife beating	63.7 (37.5 - 48.1)	81.6 (43.2 - 54.2)
	Females (n=703)	Males (n=617)
Endorsement of traditional norms and beliefs about gender and sexual behavior	42.8 (58.1 - 69.3)	48.7 (77.1 - 86.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Safe Environments

Table S. Safe environments: percent of 13-17-year-olds who feared for their safety

	Females (n=493)	Males (n=591)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence in the past 12 months[1]	6.7 (3.3 - 10.1)	4.4 (2.3 - 6.6)
	Females (n=494)	Males (n=591)
Missing school or not leaving home due to safety problems in the past 12 months[1]	10.0 (6.5 - 13.4)	9.7 (6.4 - 13.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Among 13-17-year-olds who were enrolled in school.

Parent and Caregiver Support

Table P. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=497)	Males (n=588)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months	57.1 (49.8 - 64.4)	52.3 (46.6 - 58.1)
	Females (n=169)	Males (n=158)
Close relationship with mothers	80.3 (70.8 - 89.8)	78.6 (71.7 - 85.5)
	Females (n=189)	Males (n=177)
Easy to talk to mothers	52.3 (41.2 - 63.5)	53.4 (42.8 - 64.0)
	Females (n=496)	Males (n=590)
High monitoring and supervision	75.1 (69.5 - 80.7)	76.2 (70.2 - 82.3)
	Females (n=497)	Males (n=591)
Physical discipline or verbal aggression by parents/ caregivers in the past 12 months	37.9 (30.6 - 45.1)	34.2 (28.0 - 40.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Income and Economic Strengthening

Table I.1 Income and economic strengthening among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=433)	Males (n=541)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Food insecurity	36.6 (29.7 - 43.6)	40.8 (32.2 - 49.3)
	Females (n= 497)	Males (n= 591)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	12.4 (7.9 - 16.8)	25.5 (18.9 - 32.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table I.2 Income and economic strengthening among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=702)	Males (n=614)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Food insecurity	44.3 (34.8 - 53.9)	51.3 (45.0 - 57.5)
	Females (n= 703)	Males (n= 617)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	33.1 (28.1 - 38.0)	51.8 (45.0 - 58.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

Table I.3 Women's economic empowerment among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=110)	Males (n=64)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Married or cohabitating women who indicated that they had a say in how money was spent	93.7 (88.4 - 99.1)	NA

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution.

Education and Life Skills

Table E.1 Education and life skills among 13-17-year-olds

	Females (n=433)	Males (n=541)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current school enrollment	80.2 (75.0 - 85.4)	82.3 (77.0 - 87.5)
	Females (n=88)	Males (n=165)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days[1]	37.6 (26.9 - 48.4)	55.7 (47.2 - 64.2)
	Females (n=496)	Males (n=589)
Physical fighting in the past 12 months	26.2 (20.7 - 31.6)	31.5 (26.1 - 37.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Among those who ever drank alcohol.

Table E.2 Education and life skills among 18-24-year-olds

	Females (n=683)	Males (n=588)
	% (95% IC)	% (95% IC)
Early sexual debut: first sexual intercourse was at or before 15 years-old	22.1 (15.9 - 28.4)	23.3 (17.4 - 29.1)
	Females (n=618)	
Early pregnancy: pregnant before 18 years-old	27.8 (21.9 - 33.7)	NA
	Females (n=692)	Males (n=39)
Child marriage: married or cohabiting before 18 years-old	16.8 (10.6 - 23.0)	3.8 (1.8 - 5.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

NA= Not applicable

APPENDIX B: RESPONSE PLAN

Officials in Côte d'Ivoire developed a response plan based on the guidance document that CDC and UNICEF created for the development of a response plan for VACS. The basic tenets of the Response Plan included sharing a list of services with all participants, providing direct referral, and HIV referrals and linkage to care.

List of services

All participants were provided with a general list of services. In order to ensure that the nature of the survey was not revealed to non-participants, the list included services not necessarily associated with violence. The general list included services specific to violence victimization. Furthermore, these services reflected free programs, services, and amenities currently offered in Côte d'Ivoire.

In addition to providing list of services directly related to violence against women and children such as the integrated service centers for women and children, the list also included medical centers, non-formal education services, and family welfare centers. Interviewers were instructed to indicate which organizations and agencies provided services for violence, so that the participants clearly understood where to obtain the necessary services.

Direct Referral

Participants who met any one of the following criteria were offered a direct referral:

- The participant becomes upset during the interview (for example, tearful, angry, sad, shaking body, difficulty breathing etc.).
- The participant shares at any point during the interview that he or she does not feel safe in his or her current living situation, including in his or her home or community due to violence.
- The participant has experienced violence in the past 12 months.
- The participant is under the age of 18 and traded sex for money or goods in the past 12 months (i.e. sex trafficking of minors).
- The participant reports that he or she is in immediate danger (see 3.13 on acute cases).
- The participant asks for help for violence, regardless of what they may or may not have disclosed during the interview.

If the participant indicated that he or she wanted a direct referral, the interviewer asked permission to obtain his or her contact information, including name and a safe place or way where a social worker could find him or her. It is important to note that the interviewers never gave any of the information shared during the interview to the service provider unless the participant requested that they do so. The interviewer also put the participant in contact with a social worker on the phone if the participant authorized the call.

One designated focal point at PNOEV (supported by UNICEF) was on call for the duration of the study, organized assignment for social worker, and monitored all referrals for the duration of data collection. Once the focal point received the referral information, he or she was responsible for assigning a social worker within 48 hours, and for following up with the assigned social worker. The social worker then worked directly with the participants to determine the most appropriate services needed and provide referrals. The social worker, with support from the focal point, made every effort to respond to the request for a direct referral within one week of the interview. During data collection, 205 participants requested the activation of response plan to provide them with support. There were 21 social workers involved in the follow-up with the participants. The coordinating team and the social workers held a workshop in November 2018 to review the cases activated during the response plan. UNICEF supported the counselling sessions through November 2018. Between November 2018 and January 2019, the social workers did some preliminary work to determine what the children and youth needed and categorized the needs into two categories, 'minor' (to be addressed immediately)

and ‘major’ (required a longer-term plan). During those three months, all ‘minor’ needs cases were met. By January 2019, after loss to follow-up, a total of 97 children and youth had a care plan, each supported with funds by UNICEF.

HIV Testing and Linkage to Care

The Response Plan also included voluntary HIV testing. HIV testing procedures were based on the WHO “Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services 2015” and Côte d’Ivoire national guidelines for HIV testing services. Interviewers only conducted HIV testing among participants who were old enough to receive their results in private and decide for themselves if and to whom to disclose per country national guidelines. In Côte d’Ivoire, the minimum age at which an individual is able to receive their test results without a parent/guardian present is age 16. Per Côte d’Ivoire national guidelines, participants aged 16 years and older have the right to receive their test results in private and to choose whether to disclose to parents or others and therefore were eligible to participate in HIV testing in VACS. VACS HIV testing focused only on 16-24 years participants. The interviewers were trained in HIV testing and counseling (HTC) according to national guidelines.

During the HIV testing informed consent process, the interviewer offered the participant an HIV test. The interviewer obtained consent for HIV testing separately from consent for participation in the survey. Testing services included pretest counseling, rapid testing (finger prick), post-test counseling, and the offer of active linkage to care for all HIV positive participants and according to national standards. Interviewers returned the HIV test results and provided post-test counseling (and offer referral if needed) to the participants at the time of testing. Interviewers tested 1,460 people for HIV. Three people tested positive for HIV and were referred to services.

ANNEXE C: SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

The development and the implementation of the Côte d'Ivoire VACS was led by MFFE through PNOEV and INS with technical support from CDC in Atlanta and Côte d'Ivoire. The 2018 Côte d'Ivoire VACS methodology follows and builds on surveys completed in other countries such as Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malawi, and Rwanda. The survey was implemented between June and September 2018 in every region within Côte d'Ivoire.

C.1. SAMPLING FRAME AND SAMPLE SIZE SELECTION

The sampling frame was originally compiled by the national statistics agency, INS, based on the 2014 national census data. The sampling frame for the Côte d'Ivoire VACS consisted of 23,484 enumeration areas (EAs) out of which 197 EAs were selected to represent all the regions in the country and by rural-urban status. No local government area was excluded from the sampling frame. The sample size was determined from a standard cluster sample formula where the estimated prevalence of 30% for sexual violence in childhood was assumed based on previous VACS conducted in Africa, the Caribbean and Asia (i.e. Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia and Indonesia).

C.2. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

This survey included females and males living in selected households in Côte d'Ivoire who were between ages 13 and 24 years at the time of survey, and who spoke French. The survey was administered in French, which was consistent with previous national surveys administered across Côte d'Ivoire. Survey teams, to the extent possible, clarified questions when asked by a respondent with lesser proficiency in French. Females and males with mental disabilities who do not have the capacity to understand the questions and those with significant impairing physical disabilities (e.g. hearing and speech impairment) that prevented the interviewer from orally administering the survey were also excluded from the study. Females and males living in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other such institutions were not included in the survey. Detailed methodology of the VACS are available in reference materials ^{29,30}

C.3. SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling in order to represent the total population. The VACS used a three-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample participant; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population totals. Sample weighting provides representative parameter estimates from survey data. CDC weighted the data to obtain parameters that represented the total population of Côte d'Ivoire adolescents and young adults ages 13-24. A three step weighting procedure was applied:

- Step 1 - computation of base weight for each sample respondent
- Step 2 - adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample
- Step 3 – calibration of the adjusted weights to known population totals

The base weight of a respondent in any probability sample is one divided by the overall probability of selection for the respondent given the steps completed in selecting the respondent (Step 1). Included in the calculations of the base weight was the probabilities of selection of enumeration areas, selection of households, gender specification, and selection of eligible individuals. In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to account for the losses in the sample outcome due to differential non-response. 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 region, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform with 2014 national census data distributed by urbanization, 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. CDC produced weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals using SAS statistical software (version 9.4). CDC, PNOEV/MFFE, and INS, produced a complete description of the findings, including reporting frequencies and percentages on the principal variables of interest. Charts and diagrams were used to display data. Tables were created to illustrate distributions of characteristics associated with sexual behavior and practices; physical, emotional, and sexual violence; and utilization of health care services, counseling services, and other services utilized by respondents.

C.4. RESPONSE RATES

A total of 5,880 households were visited during the study. The households visited for each of the two groups were: 2,520 for females and 3,360 for males. The household response rates were 97.3% for females and 96.1% 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 2,408 individuals aged 13 to 24 years participated in the Côte d'Ivoire VACS with 1,200 females and 1,208 males completing the individual questionnaire, yielding an individual response rate of 95.0% for females and 91.2% for males. The combined household and individual response rates provide an overall response rate for females of 92.4% and for males of 87.7%.

C.5. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The VACS results are based on a sample of the population rather than a census, therefore, there is a degree of uncertainty and error associated with the point estimates. Survey weights were created and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection; differential non-response; and calibration to the 2014 Côte d'Ivoire census population. The estimates in the Côte d'Ivoire VACS are accompanied by a 95% confidence interval. This range indicates that, for 95 in 100 samples completed in the same way as VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will be between the upper and lower confidence interval values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Côte d'Ivoire is 30%, with a confidence interval of 4%, this means that, if we could survey all children in Côte d'Ivoire at the same time, the VACS data estimate that between 26% and 34% of the total child population of Côte d'Ivoire have experienced sexual violence. In short, the CI helps determine how effectively prevalence is measured and how to make inferences about the national population.

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Findings from a National survey

March 2020

