

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ETHIOPIA

Findings from Six Regions and Two City Administrations of Ethiopia, 2022



FULL REPORT



VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ETHIOPIA

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Full report

In 2022, the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) (formerly Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia), Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) (formerly Ministry of Women, Children and Youth (MoWCY)), Ministry of Health (MOH), and ICAP at Columbia University (ICAP-CU) conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey in six regions and two city administrations in Ethiopia, with funding provided by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Cooperative Agreement GH002090 to ICAP. Technical guidance of this study was provided by CDC.

ESS, CDC, and ICAP staff conducted survey weighting and collaborated in data analysis led by CDC in support of this report. ESS, CDC and ICAP consulted with the Government of Ethiopia on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the funding agencies. Any policy recommendations contained within this document regarding budget allocations or statutory changes do not reflect an endorsement of CDC, PEPFAR, or the U.S. Government.

Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) provided technical support for the implementation of the response plan. ICAP printed the report on the behalf of ESS with funding provided by PEPFAR through CDC Cooperative Agreement GH002090.

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FOREWORD

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia acknowledges that the lack of rigorous data, including data on the prevalence of violence against children and youth, is one of the key challenges in planning, implementing, and evaluating programmes to prevent and protect children and youth from violence in Ethiopia. With the existing available data, the Government synthesized the available evidence and developed a National Strategy on Violence Against Women and Children to enhance child rights and protection efforts in the country.

Cognizant of the existing gaps in granular evidence, the Government commissioned the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) which resulted in this comprehensive report detailing the experiences of various types of violence among Ethiopian children. The Ethiopia VACS provides crucial evidence to guide the Government of Ethiopia in its programmatic and policy decisions to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth. The VACS also represents another step in Ethiopia's resolute commitment to fulfilling its international and regional commitments to ending violence against children, under such instruments as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). For example, as part of SDG 5 Target 5.3, Ethiopia developed a national costed road map (2020–2024) to end child marriage and FGM/C in 2019. The road map was developed using existing evidence at the time and through consultations with stakeholders including subnational entities, different institutions, and others. Such efforts clearly demonstrate Government of Ethiopia's interest to generate and use data. The strategies within this roadmap create a favorable environment for optimal use of VACS data. Indeed, the Government of Ethiopia is excited to use this opportunity to further its commitment to evidence-based and results-focused approaches to ending violence against children and youth.

Therefore, it is with great pleasure that we present the results from the Ethiopia VACS, a household-based survey conducted between April 2022 and August 2022 in six regions and two city administrations of Ethiopia. The Ethiopia VACS was led by the Government of Ethiopia through the Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS) with support from ICAP at Columbia University in collaboration with local partners, including the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Health. Technical assistance for the VACS was provided by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and funding support from U.S. Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

The VACS findings will play a critical role in fulfilling Ethiopia's global commitments. While sharing Ethiopia's VACS results, we assure you that the Government of Ethiopia stands ready to use this as a launching pad to develop a comprehensive, evidence-based, and multi-sectoral action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth. We also believe the results have come at an opportune moment to inform the National Child Policy and the attendant National Action Plan. Indeed, we aspire to use this unique opportunity to bring together key stakeholders from across sectors for concerted action to end violence against children and youth in Ethiopia. We would also like to demonstrate improvements on the ground by implementing a second VACS in the future, which could include the currently excluded regions and areas in the country.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the national and international organizations in the planning and implementation of the survey and in developing the project report. Most of all, we would like to thank our dedicated field staff and all the participants who shared their time and data for the benefit of our nation.

Director General
Ethiopian Statistical Services

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EPHI	Ethiopia Public Health Institute
ESS	Ethiopian Statistical Service
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
VACS	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey



SECTION A:

KEY TERMS AND

DEFINITIONS



1. VIOLENCE

Violence is defined as “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 This definition informed the development of the questions in VACS.

2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sexual acts, attempted non-consensual sexual acts, non-physically pressured sexual acts, and unwanted sexual contacts. In the 2022 Ethiopia VACS, questions were posed on four types of sexual violence.

- **Unwanted Sexual Touching:** If anyone, male or female, 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.
- **Attempted Forced Sex:** If anyone tried to make the participant have sex against their will but the sex did not happen. 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.
- **Pressured Sex:** If anyone pressured the participant to have sex through harassment or threats and the sex did happen.
- **Physically Forced Sex:** If anyone physically forced the participant to have sex against their will and the sex did happen.

3. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury, or harm. Participants were asked about physical acts of violence perpetrated by four types of potential perpetrators:

- **Intimate partners** include romantic or sexual partners, people the participant has been involved with romantically or sexually, which might include spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, or people they have dated.
- **Peers** include people the participant’s own age that the participant may or may not know, such as schoolmates, neighbours, or strangers. This does not include current or ex partners or siblings.
- **Parents, Adult Caregivers, and Other Adult Relatives** include biological parents, adoptive or stepparents, other adult relatives including aunts, uncles, and grandparents, and relatives that may be closer to the age of the participant including adult siblings and adult cousins.
- **Adults in the community** include a wide variety of non-relative people in the community that the participant may or may not already know. This includes teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbours, and other adults they don’t know. Non-peer adults who do not fit under the categories of Intimate Partners or Relatives can be included as Adults in the Community.

For each perpetrator type, participants were asked about four measures of physical violence: Has an intimate partner, a peer, a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or an adult in the community ever:

- Pinched, slapped, pushed, shoved, shook, knocked the head with a knuckle, twisted the hand, pulled their hair, or intentionally threw something at the participant to hurt them.
- Punched, kicked, whipped, or beat the participant with an object.
- Choked, smoked with pepper, smothered, tried to drown, or burn the participant intentionally.
- Used or threatened the participant with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

1 Krug E, Dahlberg L, Mercy J. et al. (2002). World report on violence and health. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241545615>

4. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behaviour over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate or supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

For the 2022 Ethiopia VACS, the definition of emotional violence varied according to the perpetrators. For emotional violence perpetrated by **parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives**, the definition included:

- The participant was told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved.
- The participant was told they wished s/he had never been born or were dead.
- The participant was ridiculed or put down, for example told that they were stupid or useless.

For emotional violence perpetrated by **intimate partners**, the definition included the participant being treated the following way by a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or someone they have dated:

- Insulted, humiliated, or made fun of the participant 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.

Emotional violence by **peers** was defined to include the following done to the participant by a person close in age to the participant. This could be a schoolmate, a neighbour, or a stranger. It excluded current or ex partners, or siblings. It could have happened in person, or through use of technology and social media:

- Made the participant get scared or feel really bad because they were calling the participant names, saying mean things to the participant, or saying they didn't want them around.
- Told lies or spread rumours 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.

5. HARMFUL PRACTICES

The Ethiopia VACS also included a series of questions on harmful practices, including:

- **Child marriage:** marriage before age 18.
- **Arranged marriage:** Participant's marriage was arranged but they did have a choice, marriage was arranged with no choice, or the partner alone chose the marriage.
- **Marriage abduction:** Participant abducted/was abducted for marriage. This illegal practice is common in some areas, whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know. The marriage is then facilitated between the two families, sometimes with mediation by an influential community member or elder.
- **Inherited marriage:** Participant inherited their current or most recent spouse.
- **Dowry/bride price:** Marriage involved a dowry/bride price.
- **Married for economic benefit:** Participant was married for economic benefit beyond dowry/bride price, such as improved job prospects, economic advantage of marital family, or material improvements in lifestyle.
- **Female genital mutilation/cutting:** whether female participants had experienced female genital mutilation/cutting in their lifetime.

6. ORPHANHOOD

The Ethiopia VACS defines orphanhood as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION



1.1. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ETHIOPIA

Violence against children and youth is a serious public health issue that affects the health and life opportunities of young people. Globally, violence against children and youth is common, but data on the scope of the problem in Ethiopia are limited. However, even scant existing information suggests that violence is a serious problem faced by children and youth. The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey found that more than one in ten AGYW ages 15-19¹ experienced physical violence at least once, since age 15.² Among young women ages 20-24, one in four experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime.³ FGM/C is widespread in Ethiopia, with one in two girls ages 15-19 having undergone FGM/C before age 5.⁴

Children and youth in Ethiopia can experience violence in the home, at school, and in the community.^{5,6} In one recent study, half of 15-year-old children witnessed a teachers' use of physical punishment against another student.⁷ Peer physical fighting between boys and harassment of girls were found to be frequent in community contexts.⁸ Youth in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable to violence, with research finding high levels of emotional, physical, and sexual violence against conflict-affected AGYW.⁹

1.2. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the 2022 Ethiopia VACS was to estimate the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence; identify risk and protective factors, health and social consequences, and knowledge and utilization of medical, psychosocial, legal, and protective services; and estimate the prevalence of child marriage and provide contextual data on marriage among children and youth in Ethiopia.

1.3. LEADERSHIP AND KEY PARTNERS

The Government of Ethiopia acknowledges that the lack of rigorous data, particularly data on the prevalence of violence against children and youth, is a key challenge in planning, implementing, and evaluating programmes to prevent and protect children from violence in Ethiopia. In response to these concerns, ESS, MOWSA, MoH, and ICAP with technical support from CDC conducted a VACS in six regions and two city administrations in Ethiopia in 2022.

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS is part of a broader portfolio of work done by the Together for Girls partnership which started in 2009. Together for Girls is a global partnership among over 20 national governments, United Nations 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. In 2016, the *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children* framework was released. INSPIRE is a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood.¹⁰ 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. Quality, population-level data matched with clear achievable goals and interventions has tremendous potential to inform appropriate strategic resource allocation, and public health strategies to prevent violence.

1 Unless otherwise specified, throughout the report the unit of measurement for ages is years.

2 Central Statistical Agency - CSA/Ethiopia and ICF. (2017). Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2016.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Pells, K., Morrow, G. (2018). Children's experiences of violence: Evidence from the Young Lives study in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam Summative Report. Oxford: Young Lives.

6 Pankhurst, A. et al. (2018). Young Lives Ethiopia: lessons from longitudinal research with the children of the millennium. <https://www.younglives.org.uk/publications/young-lives-ethiopia-lessons-longitudinal-research-children-millennium>

7 Pells, K., Morrow, G. (2018) Children's experiences of violence: Evidence from the Young Lives Study in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam Summative Report. <https://www.younglives.org.uk/publications/childrens-experiences-violence-evidence-young-lives-study-ethiopia-india-peru-and>

8 Pankhurst, A. et al. (2018). Young Lives Ethiopia: lessons from longitudinal research with the children of the millennium, 2018. <https://www.younglives.org.uk/publications/young-lives-ethiopia-lessons-longitudinal-research-children-millennium>

9 Stark L, Asghar K, Seff I, et al. (2018). Preventing violence against refugee adolescent girls: findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial in Ethiopia. *BMJ Global Health*, 3,e000825.

10 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS was led by the ESS, which oversaw the implementation of VACS and chaired the VACS Steering Committee and TWG. The latter included representation of senior officials from key line ministries of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (ESS, MOH, MOWSA), as well as ICAP, and CDC. The TWG, chaired by ESS, comprised of representatives from the participating ministries, CDC, ICAP and other partners, engaged in regular meetings and programmatic activities to provide cultural context for the adaptation of the study protocol and tools to Ethiopia. Their aim was to monitor the survey implementation, to provide problem-solving support, and to enhance ownership by the Government of Ethiopia stakeholders and agencies that will be integral to organizing action around the key survey results and recommendations. Data collection was conducted by ICAP in close collaboration with ESS and other partners and with technical support and quality assurance monitoring from CDC. The response plan was implemented by MOWSA in collaboration with ICAP. The survey was funded by PEPFAR through CDC Ethiopia.

The Ethiopia VACS faced several challenges in the field. Armed conflict in some parts of Ethiopia, the national election, and the COVID-19 pandemic posed unique challenges for implementation of the Ethiopia VACS as originally planned. Ultimately, the VACS Safety Monitoring Committee consulted with the Government of Ethiopia and decided to exclude some regions due to the security situation. A subsequent and lengthy process followed to determine and make adjustments to the sample selection and sample size. Finally, disruptions associated with the pandemic, and accommodating measures and monitoring mechanisms for COVID-19 mitigation, caused delays. The data were collected after the COVID-19 restriction was lifted by MOH as per the revised directive number 882/2022¹.

1 Ministry of Health (2022). Revised COVID-19 Directive Number 882/2022. <https://ephi.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/covid-Directive-882.pdf>

SECTION 2:

MATERIALS AND

METHODS



2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS was a cross-sectional household-based survey of 13-24-year-old females and males from six regions and two city administrations of the country. The survey sampled 13-24-year-old females and males from six regions: (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Gambella and Harari) and two city administrations (Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa). The original sampling plan included all 10 regions and two city administrations of the country to generate nationally representative estimates. However, due to security concerns, the VACS TWG and Steering Committee recommended excluding Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz regions, and five zones (West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones) in the western part of the Oromia region prior to field work. Therefore, PSUs that had originally been selected from these four regions and five zones were redistributed to the remaining six regions and two city administrations, proportional to size of those areas. Data collection occurred between April 27th, 2022 and August 31st, 2022.

For females, the six regions and two city administrations were distributed across six domains: Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Addis Ababa city administration and “Other Regions” (including Gambella and Harari regions, and Dire Dawa city administration). Representative samples were drawn for these six domains as well as by urban or rural status. These six female domains and urban/rural strata had adequate sample size to allow the study to produce stable estimates of violence for each. As a result of representative samples for each of the six domains for females, there are more female participants in the survey than males. Males had only one combined representative sample, for all six regions and two city administrations. Additional details on the sampling methodology are included in Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

ESS compiled the sampling frame that was based on the 2018 pre-census geographical subdivisions maps. The sampling frame consisted of 86,753 PSUs and 15,616,578 households. For the 2022 Ethiopia VACS, separate samples were drawn for females and males based on required sample size and consideration of response rates using a three-stage cluster sample survey approach.

In the first stage of selection, 352 PSUs (285 female PSUs and 67 male PSUs) were randomly selected (by probability proportional to size) by strata (female PSU, male PSU, domain, and urban/rural) out of a total 86,753 PSUs in the sample frame. The PSUs were allocated across all applicable strata proportional to the percentage of national households in each stratum. However, 18 PSUs (14 female and 4 male) were inaccessible (1 PSU in Somali was demolished; 14 PSUs in Oromia had security problems and 1 PSU in Oromia was demolished) and 2 PSUs in SNNP had security problems, so they were dropped, resulting in 271 PSUs for females and 63 PSUs for males.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

VACS include a set of core questionnaires: one questionnaire for the head of household and a separate questionnaire for the participants (both a male and a female version) that are adapted for each country survey. The core VACS questionnaires were adapted for the Ethiopia VACS through a consultative process of key stakeholders and partners, led by the TWG. The survey questionnaire was adapted in English and translated into five additional languages: Amharigna, Oromiffa, Tigrigna, Afarigna, and Somaligna). It includes a short questionnaire for an adult in the household to build rapport with the family and to determine current socioeconomics of the household. The participant questionnaire included the following topics: demographics; parent-youth relationships; education; general connectedness to family, friends and community; endorsement of harmful norms about women and men; perceptions of safety; witnessing physical violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk-taking behaviour; experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviour; violence disclosure, service-seeking, and utilization of services; and HIV service history. Additionally, the participant questionnaire contained modules specifically requested by the TWG which included questions about FGM/C. Finally, due to Ethiopia stakeholder interest, additional questions about marriage were added to the core VACS questions. The questions were developed through consultation with subject matter experts on early, forced, and child marriage, led by Together for Girls.

The Ethiopia VACS questionnaire included questions related to the impact of COVID-19 on children and youth, including the impact on experiences of violence and other vulnerabilities in their households. Stakeholders were particularly interested to include questions on the pandemic since data collection occurred while the pandemic was still a global public health emergency. The stakeholders reviewed questions from an NIH database of survey questions that were being utilized during COVID-19. Questions were reviewed and identified for VACS and adapted for the Ethiopia context.

The participant questionnaire included programmed skip patterns to route the interviewer to the logical sequence of questions based on participant responses. Given the complexity of the skip patterns and logic sequencing, VACS used electronic data collection to eliminate routing error, reduce training on skip pattern sequencing, and reduce data entry errors.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be included in the survey, a participant had to be living in a sampled household for at least 6 months prior to survey, or recently moved in and intending to stay longer, be between the ages of 13 to 24 years at the time of the survey and be able to speak at least one of the six survey languages: Amharigna, Oromiffa, Tigrigna, Afarigna, Somaligna, or English. Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to a severe intellectual disability or due to a severe hearing impairment were excluded. Individuals with mild or moderate disabilities who were able to participate in the interviews without an interpreter present were included. Youth living or residing in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions, and street youth were not included because VACS is a household-based survey.

The study used the age range of 13-24 because children younger than 13 years old typically do not have the maturity to be able to answer complex survey questions. Furthermore, limiting the upper age range to 24 years helps to reduce potential recall bias for childhood experiences, or the inability to recall events in the past accurately.

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS used a split sample approach, such that the survey for females was conducted in different PSUs than the survey for males. This approach helped protect the confidentiality of participants by eliminating the chance that opposite sex perpetrators would be interviewed in the same community, discover the purpose of the study, and possibly retaliate against participants.

During mapping and listing, every household in a PSU was pre-screened for an eligible 13-24-year-old participant. A household was considered eligible if 1) they had a 13-24-year-old eligible participant and 2) the house was occupied, even if no one was home during mapping. Once pre-screening was completed, 30 eligible households were randomly selected for interviews. In situations where the number of eligible households was less than 30, all eligible households were interviewed. Upon entering a randomly selected household, the interviewers identified the head of the household, or the person acting as the head of household at the time, to introduce the study and determine eligibility of household members to participate. In households with an eligible participant, interviewers invited the head of household to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the head of household was asked to provide verbal permission for the selected eligible individual to participate in the survey. If the participant was age 13-17 years, a parent or guardian also had to provide verbal permission if this person was different than the head of household. When there was more than one eligible individual, a participant was randomly selected using a programme installed on the tablets used for data collection. If the selected participants were not available for an interview, interviewers made every effort to schedule return visits to the household at times when the selected participant would be available. If the selected individual was not available after three attempts, or if she or he declined to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether another eligible participant existed in the household. In that case, neither the household nor the eligible individual were replaced.

2.4. FIELD TEAM SELECTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It was critical to select capable data collectors to help facilitate trust and understanding with VACS participants. Data collectors were male and female Ethiopian nationals who spoke at least one of the survey languages, were sensitive to cultural variability, had some experience with confidential data collection, and household-based surveys and looked physically young (so as to increase rapport and connection with youth survey participants). These criteria were used in hiring field staff so that 13–24-year-old participants could feel as comfortable as possible with the interviewer and the survey process. The data collectors and team leaders were selected by ICAP-E and ESS with guidance from the VACS TWG and CDC and hired by ICAP. Additional selection criteria included education level, language skills, job experience, and training performance. To ensure confidentiality and trust, team composition and assignments ensured team members were not assigned to administer the survey in a community where they were likely to know or be known by any of the participants. In addition to selecting data collectors, male and female team leaders were identified to provide direct supervision of the overall survey implementation in the field. Team leaders did not directly participate in the interview process. The regional oversight role was given to regional

coordinators who were hired by ICAP and deployed to five routes in Ethiopia. The role of the regional coordinators was to provide quality assurance and administrative support during fieldwork. The regional coordinators were expected to visit their assigned survey teams during data collection to ensure that survey protocols were followed, particularly the response plan, and to assist with any logistical challenges in the field.

2.5. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done electronically using Open Data Kit software installed on Android tablets. Data collection was conducted in face-to-face confidential interviews by trained interviewers with selected eligible participants using the appropriate structured questionnaire. Female interviewers interviewed female participants, and male interviewers interviewed male participants. The training consisted of three weeks of virtual ToT led by CDC-HQ for ESS, MOH/EPHI, MOWSA, ICAP, and CDC Ethiopia. This ToT was followed by four weeks of in-person training conducted by those trained in the ToT and technically supported by CDC-HQ. A total of 143 field workers (103 data collectors, 35 team leaders and 5 regional field coordinators) participated in training and a total of 125 field workers (90 data collectors, 30 team leaders and 5 regional field coordinators) participated in the study implementation. Training included modules on survey protocol, interview delivery, interviewing skills, response plan implementation, and use of the electronic data collection tool.¹ All interviewers were evaluated for competence and comprehension on the content covered in the training, and were given the opportunity for extensive practice prior to data collection. Before data collection began, field staff piloted the survey consent and questionnaire tools to ensure high-quality implementation. The average interview length was about 45 minutes.

Interviewers took thorough precautions to ensure privacy during the interviews. The interviewers conducted the interview in a safe and private location at a safe distance from other inhabitants in the house, or in an appropriate place in the home or yard. If the interview was started but could not be completed while the survey team was in the selected community, the interview was coded as incomplete and not included in the analytic dataset. If the selected individual was not available to complete the interview after three attempts over the course of two days, the data from that household was omitted. The initial visit record form of the survey tool included a section where the survey team would track incomplete interviews, as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

Field supervision was provided by a total of 30 team leaders, 5 regional field coordinators, more than 33 national monitors (TWG members), the local IRB and international monitors. Data collection teams were overseen by field-based supervisors as well as periodically monitored by national and international teams with representation from collaborating institutions. Monitoring teams visited field sites at least monthly and provided direct supervision in the field. Daily monitoring forms for household and individual outcome tracking were also reviewed by monitors for completeness. Field-based supervisors also supported the teams by organizing supplies, providing technical troubleshooting, and checking the quality of the collected data. The national and international monitoring teams observed and assessed the quality of survey procedures, including adherence to protocol and standard operating procedures, and identified and responded to challenges with data collection. Regular debriefing sessions were held between field-based supervisors and monitoring teams. Monitoring reports were circulated to collaborating institutions and the VACS Technical Working Group to respond to any issues.

2.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS adhered to global recommendations on ethics and safety that have been adapted for VACS and data collection with children and youth.² The survey protocol was independently reviewed and approved by the EPHI, Columbia University, and CDC Institutional Review Boards 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 survey.¹³

Additional COVID-19 mitigation measures were undertaken for both study participants and the survey team following standard operating procedures and protocols complying with CDC guidance. The measures included testing before, during, and after training, vaccination, daily self-screening for COVID-19 symptoms, modifications to team size, and household entrance requirements of team members and supervisors, and individual prevention strategies, including physical distancing, wearing

1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). Critical Elements of Interviewer Training for Engaging Children and Adolescents in Global Violence Research: Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Violence Against Children Survey. [cdc.gov/violence-against-children/media/pdfs/vacs-trainingwhitepaper.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/violence-against-children/media/pdfs/vacs-trainingwhitepaper.pdf)

2 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-FCH-GWH-01.1>

a mask, and practicing proper hand hygiene and cleaning of the tablets.

2.6.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants could have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences, which could elicit a strong emotional response. Participants could also have recently experienced violence and desired counselling or immediate assistance with the situation. Evidence suggests that adult women find that talking about their experiences of violence is beneficial and appreciate having the opportunity to have a conversation about those experiences.^{1,2} In addition, there is evidence that adolescents and young adults are willing to talk about their experiences of violence within a compassionate structure.^{3,4} In other words, social support can help to alleviate the stress of difficult emotions or experiences. Therefore, to respond to the needs of participants, multiple mechanisms were made available for enumerators to link participants to support as part of a comprehensive response plan.⁵

Interviewers offered free, direct referrals to those who 1) became upset during the interview, 2) felt unsafe in their current living situations, including in the home or community, due to violence, 3) experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past 12 months, 4) attempted suicide in his/her life, 4) were under the age of 18 and exchanged sex for money or goods in the last 12 months, 5) reported being in immediate danger, or 6) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the participant met any of these criteria and consented to a referral, the interviewer recorded contact information separately from survey responses and provided a referral to services. Additionally, the interviewers provided all participants with a list of services, reflecting a broad range of programmes and services currently offered in Ethiopia, including violence services, in case they wanted to seek help on their own.

For this study, any participant who identified as being in immediate danger was defined as an acute case. If a participant indicated to the interviewer that she or he was in immediate danger and wanted a referral, then the interviewer activated the acute case response plan. The interviewer immediately alerted the social worker with their referral information, who then followed up with the response plan coordinator and an intervention plan was created. The interviewer then alerted their team leader to the situation and actions taken, and the team leader contacted the response plan coordinator, thus ensuring triangulation of reporting to ensure that no cases for referral were lost at the time of the request. For example, the team leader immediately informed the response plan coordinator after the team left the PSU so that a visit could be made to the participant if arranged (a social work visit was not permitted while the team was still in the area as this could compromise the confidentiality of the referred participant as well as other participants). Action plans for acute cases were conducted on a case-by-case basis to best respond to the individual situation and ensure that the participant was not placed in any additional danger. For cases where the participant was in immediate danger, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant requiring referral within 48 to 72 hours. For non-acute cases, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant requiring referral within one week. A total of 100 cases were referred from the survey; 10 of them were acute. ICAP in collaboration with MOWSA led the implementation of the response plan.

The study also had an HIV referral component. A referral plan was developed to ensure appropriate and timely linkage to care in case of self-reported HIV positive cases. Ten persons self-reported that they were living with HIV during the survey. This plan was established by MoH and in line with global and Ethiopia national HIV guidelines.^{6,7}

2.6.2. INFORMED CONSENT

A graduated consent procedure was implemented starting with consent for the head of household. This was followed by

1 Zwane, A.P. et al. (2011). Being surveyed can change later behavior and related parameter estimates. *PNAS*, 108 (5), 1821-1826.

2 Appollis, T.M. et al. (2015). Adolescents' and adults' experiences of being surveyed about violence and abuse: A systematic review of harms, benefits, and regrets. *American Journal of Public Health*, 105 (2), e31-e45.

3 Arata, M. (1998). To tell or not to tell: current functioning of child sexual abuse survivors who disclose their victimization. *Child Maltreatment*, 3(1), 63-17.

4 Elliott AN, Carnes CN. (2001). Reactions of nonoffending parents to the sexual abuse of their child: a review of the literature. *Child Maltreatment*, 6(4), 314-31.

5 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Critical Elements of Interviewer Training for Engaging Children and Adolescents in Global Violence Research: Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Violence Against Children Survey. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/159026>.

6 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240031593>

7 Ministry of Health. (2022). National Guidelines for Comprehensive HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment. <https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/en/resources/national-guidelines-comprehensive-hiv-prevention-care-and-treatment-2022-ethiopia>

consent of a parent or guardian if the participant was ages 13-17 and a verbal agreement with participants to proceed with the interview. Once the interviewer and participant were in private, a full consent (for participants ages 18 or older) or a full assent (for participants ages 13 to 17) was administered. For participants ages 13-17 who had a child, or were married under civil law, or a child head of household, interviewers followed the consent procedures for adult participants ages 18 or older.

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 head of household and parent/caregiver, interviewers described the study as “a youth health survey that looks at wellness of children and young adults in the community, school, and at home.” This approach is consistent with global ethical and safety recommendations regarding obtaining informed consent for participation in surveys that contain questions on domestic violence.¹ This introduction helped to ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers. According to global guidelines, it was important to define the study in terms other than violence. The VACS adopted this guideline to inform heads of household, parents, and caregivers as fully as possible about the content of the survey without risking possible retaliation against participants for their participation.

Once the consent was complete, the interviewer and the participant moved to a private location, where the interviewer read the contents of a verbal survey assent (for minor participants) or a consent. This assent/consent informed the participants that information they provided in the interview was confidential and anonymous, and that their decision regarding participation was voluntary. Participants were told that if they chose to participate, information about their sexual activity, and their experiences with physical, sexual, and emotional violence would be asked. Participants were assured that the information they shared was confidential, identifying information would not be shared with anyone, and that they could skip any questions or end participation at any time. Each participant provided assent or consent verbally. For each individual interview this was documented electronically by the interviewer in the tablets.

2.7. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA PRESENTATION

For females, the PSU response rate was 95.1%, the household response rate was 98.4% and the individual response rate was 97.6%, resulting in an overall response rate of 91.3%. For males, the PSU response rate was 94.0%, the household response rate was 91.3% and the individual response rate was 96.0%, resulting in an overall response rate of 82.5%. In the female sample, 8,044 households were surveyed, and 5,989 females completed the individual interview. For the male sample, 1,878 households were surveyed, and 1,604 males completed the individual interview. See Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods for response rates and further details on how response rates were calculated.

Data were analysed separately for three age-defined groups: all children and youth ages 13-24, adolescents ages 13-17, and young adults ages 18-24. Data from 13-24-year-olds generated estimates of lifetime violence and other experiences, as well as in the past 12 months. 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. Data from 13-17-year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence experienced in the past 12 months among adolescents. The estimates of the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months are included to provide information about recent experiences of adolescents and young adults. All VACS participants were asked the same questions, except questions about pregnancy, which only applied to females.

For females, separate estimates were produced and presented for four analytic regional domains (Oromia², SNNP³, Somali regions and Addis Ababa city administration) and for urban/rural strata. Appendix A: Supplementary Sampling Methods includes analytic group sample sizes. The statistical package SAS (version 9.4) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted estimates. Taylor series linearization method was used to estimate the variances.

2.7.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were applied to all results to yield representative estimates for each of the four regional domains and urban and rural areas for females, as well as an aggregate estimate combining across the six regions and two city administrations for both females and males. When calculating the estimates for most measures, missing values were excluded from the analysis. 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 B for additional detail). All analyses incorporated

1 <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-FCH-GWH-01.1>

2 Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

3 SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

the sampling design information: weights, cluster, and strata. Weights were applied to produce 1) overall regional representative estimates (for the six regions and two city administrations) for males and females and 2) female representative estimates for each of the four analytic regional domains and for urban/rural strata.

2.7.2. DEFINITION OF UNSTABLE ESTIMATES

Standard errors for estimates were calculated using analytic methods that take the complex survey design into account. Estimates were considered unstable based on the corresponding Relative Standard Error (RSE). RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error by the estimate and then multiplying by 100. As such, the RSE is affected by the magnitude of the estimate and the sample size. Estimates are based on the weighted sample size.

In the present report, two RSE cuts offs were used to indicate degree of instability. Estimates with an RSE greater than 30% but not more than 50% were considered moderately unstable and marked with one asterisk, with a footnote indicating that the result should be interpreted with caution. These results were included in the tables but not discussed in the results section. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% were considered unstable and suppressed. When the estimated prevalence of an indicator was 0.0%, those results were denoted as <0.1 in the tables and should be interpreted with caution. When the estimated prevalence of an indicator was 100%, the result is denoted by four asterisks and should be interpreted with caution. We could not assume that the prevalence of the item in the population is an absolute zero or an absolute one hundred.

2.7.3. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The estimates in the 2022 Ethiopia VACS are accompanied by a 95% CI. This is a statistical measure indicating how confident we can be in the 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) times the standard error of the estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs indicate more variation in the sample data. The range of 95% CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the VACS, the true population prevalence of the indicator will be between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the observed sexual violence prevalence in Ethiopia is 30%, with a CI of 26%-34%, this means that if we could survey the youth in Ethiopia at the same time using 100 different national samples, the true prevalence of experiencing sexual violence will be between 26% and 34% in 95 out of 100 samples.

Due to weighting procedures, the results are representative of the population of the six regions and two city administrations. Thus, throughout the report, we do not refer to the study participants, but rather the general population of these areas.

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS report is divided into eight results sections: Background Characteristics; Sexual Violence; Physical Violence; Emotional Violence; Harmful Practices; INSPIRE Indicators; Overlap Among Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Violence; Health Conditions Associated with Violence; and Sexual Risk Behaviours and HIV. Each section includes a summary of key results using the combined male and female samples across the six regions and two city administrations. Each summary highlights notable results by age group or other relevant grouping using the combined male and female samples. The summaries also highlight key findings by region and by urban versus rural. The summaries are followed by results tables. At the end of the 2022 Ethiopia VACS report, the discussion section synthesizes major themes, and discusses implications for national and regional action.

Even though Ethiopia VAC survey data collection was conducted after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted in Ethiopia,¹ some survey reference periods (e.g. “within the past 12 months”) may have included the COVID-19 pandemic period. Therefore, to address the COVID -19 situation, the VACS questionnaire included questions related to the impact of COVID-19 on children and youth, including the impact on experiences of violence and other vulnerabilities in their households.

Initially the survey was designed to produce estimates for six regional domains for females (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Addis Ababa City Administration and “Other region” (inclusive of Harari, Gambella and Dire Dawa City Administration). However, during the analysis, the presented regional domains were reduced to four (Oromia², Somali, SNNP³ and Addis Ababa City Administration) given concerns over how to interpret and generalize findings from the “Other regions” regional domain. However, as it was part of the original sampling design for the male and female samples, the data from the areas included in

1 Ministry of Health (2022). Revised COVID-19 Directive Number 882/2022. <https://ephi.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/covid-Directive-882.pdf>

2 Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

3 SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

the “Other regions” regional domain is still included in the overall estimates. Further, due to low eligibility rates as a result of survey language limitations, data from Sidama was merged with the SNNP region to produce estimates as one regional domain.

2.7.4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

To evaluate whether differences between any groups or subgroups were statistically significant and not due to random variation, the 95% CIs for some estimates were compared to determine whether they overlapped. 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 are considered “statistically different (or significantly different)” and that the difference is not due to random chance. In each summary section, any reference to “significantly” different results indicates a statistically significant difference based on use of the CI overlap method.

SECTION 3:

BACKGROUND

CHARACTERISTICS



This section presents selected background characteristics of children and youth in Ethiopia including education, orphan status, work experience, marital status, sexual activity, and experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Orphanhood is defined as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18. To assess work participation, participants were asked whether they had worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months, and the location of that work, if they answered yes. Married refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation. This section also includes household-level data on poverty and displacement.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

- Among those who ever attended school, three out of four females (72.2%) and males (77.1%) were currently enrolled in school.
- Among adolescent females who are not currently attending school, 6.0% left school during the COVID-19 pandemic due to school closure and did not return.
- Among adolescents, 7.8% of females and 12.5% of males worked for money or other payment in the past year. A family dwelling (either theirs or someone else's) was a common site of work for both males and females who worked.
- One out of ten females (11.8%) and one in seven males (15.1%) had lost one or both parents.
- Among females, 8.0% had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Among married females, 53.5% had a first partner/spouse who was 5 or more years older.
- Nearly one in ten females (8.6%) had ever had sex.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among those who ever attended school, about half of females (56.4%) and males (48.9%) had completed primary school or less.
- One in five females (20.3%) and one in three males (35.6%) had worked for money or other payment within the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference. Among those who worked, a common site of work was the food/retail/hospitality industry for females (38.5%) and agriculture and fisheries for males (32.1%).
- One in five females (17.9%) and males (18.4%) had lost one or both parents before age 18.
- Significantly more females (57.2%) than males (16.3%) had ever been married or lived with someone as if married.
- Among females who were married or ever lived with someone as if married, one in three (32.3%) had a first partner/spouse who was 5 or more years older.
- More than half of females (60.6%) and one in three males (32.1%) had ever had sex, a statistically significant difference.
- Among never-married youth, 9.2% of females and 20.5% of males had ever had sex, a statistically significant difference.

HOUSEHOLD DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Two in three males (63.9%) and females (66.1%) experienced food insecurity in their households.
- Among households with eligible females, 4.4% had a household member who had to move for safety and security reasons, the majority of which (65.7%) moved within the same region or city administration in Ethiopia.
- The primary reason for displacement of a household member was conflict/security or ethnic tension among both the female (77.2%) and male (72.9%) populations.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- Current school enrolment among females ages 13-24 ranged from 57.7% in SNNP to 41.7% in Oromia.
- In Oromia, more than six in ten females (63.8%) ages 13-24 lived in households experiencing food insecurity.
- In Oromia, among ever-partnered female 18-24-year-olds, one in three (31.3%) had a first partner/spouse who was 5 or more years older than her.
- In Somali, one in ten females (10.0%) ages 13-24 who were not currently attending school left school during the COVID-19 pandemic and did not return.
- More than one in ten (11.9%) female 18-24-year-olds in Somali experienced early sexual debut, or first sex at or before age 15.
- One in ten females (10.6%) in Somali lived in a household that experienced displacement.
- In Somali, among female households that experienced displacement, 61.6% were displaced due to natural disasters.
- In Addis Ababa, more than one third of 18-24-year-old females who were ever married or lived with someone as if married (35.5%) had a first partner or spouse who was 5 or more years older.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.1.1.

Background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Current school enrolment, among those who ever attended school								
Currently enrolled in school	77.1 (70.3-83.9) (n=680)	72.2 (67.9-76.4) (n=2300)	84.0 (80.5-87.4) (n=1152)	68.6 (63.3-74.0) (n=1148)	66.2 (59.6-72.7) (n=752)	63.7 (53.4-74.0) (n=315)	82.5 (76.9-88.0) (n=485)	82.2 (77.8-86.6) (n=414)
Left school during COVID-19 pandemic and did not return, among those who are not currently attending school	**	6.0 (3.2 - 8.9) (n= 567)	6.8 (2.4 -11.2)* (n=193)	5.9 (2.7 -9.1) (n=374)	6.8 (2.9 -10.6) (n=240)	14.5 (5.4 -23.5)* (n=105)	**	10.4 (3.1 -17.7)* (n=77)
Orphan status	(n=730)	(n=2590)	(n=1198)	(n=1392)	(n=815)	(n=528)	(n=484)	(n=420)
Lost one or both parents	15.1 (11.2 -18.9)	11.8 (9.9 -13.8)	13.3 (9.9 -16.6)	11.4 (9.2 -13.7)	12.7 (10.0 -15.3)	19.2 (15.0 -23.4)	8.1 (4.9 -11.2)	14.7 (9.8 -19.6)
Socio-economic conditions	(n=732)	(n=2613)	(n=1219)	(n=1394)	(n=819)	(n=528)	(n=489)	(n=428)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	12.5 (8.2 -16.8)	7.8 (5.8 -9.8)	9.2 (6.4 -12.0)	7.4 (4.9 -9.8)	7.2 (4.6 -9.8)	2.1 (0.8 -3.3)*	9.1 (5.2 -13.0)	18.7 (14.2 -23.2)
Relationship and sexual history								
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married [1]	0.5 (0.0 -1.0)* (n=688)	8.0 (5.8 -10.2) (n=2568)	3.9 (1.5 -6.4)* (n=1185)	9.2 (6.5 -11.9) (n=1383)	8.9 (5.6 -12.2) (n=815)	10.7 (7.2 -14.2) (n=526)	6.3 (3.2 -9.4) (n=476)	**
First partner/ spouse 5 or more years older	<0.1*** (n=1)	53.5 (42.4 -64.6) (n=173)	51.1 (34.8 -67.4) (n=43)	53.7 (41.5 -66.0) (n=130)	49.1 (33.7 -64.5) (n=54)	42.2 (27.8 -56.7) (n=63)	67.9 (49.1 -86.6) (n=27)	(100)**** (n=1)
Ever had sex [2]	2.0 (0.4 -3.5)* (n=732)	8.6 (6.5 -10.7) (n=2600)	4.8 (2.4 - 7.2) (n=1215)	9.7 (7.0 -12.3) (n=1385)	9.7 (6.5 -13.0) (n=815)	10.0 (6.5 -13.5) (n=528)	6.6 (3.6 - 9.6) (n=482)	2.5 (0.8 -4.2)* (n=427)
Ever had sex [2] among never married	1.6 (0.1-3.1)* (n=684)	0.8 (0.3-1.3)* (n=2362)	0.9 (0.2-1.6)* (n=1132)	0.7 (0.1-1.3)* (n=1230)	0.9 (0.2-1.6)* (n=740)	<0.1*** (n=463)	**	2.1 (0.5-3.8)* (n=407)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[1] Ever married or lived with someone as if married among 13-17-year-olds provides preliminary insight on prevalence of child marriage among this age group, although final child marriage estimates are only presented for youth 18-24-years-old (Section 7) due to their age and completion of childhood necessary to estimating total prevalence of child marriage.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

**** When the prevalence of an indicator is one hundred percent (100.0%), those results are denoted as (100) and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute 100.

^α Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional includes the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

Table 3.1.2.

Location of work among 13-17-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^α	Females overall ^α			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Location of work	n=147	n=290	n=169	n=121	n=101	n=15	n=50	n=93
Family dwelling	43.6 (33.9 -53.2)	52.6 (39.9 -65.2)	66.0 (53.5 -78.5)	48.7 (32.8 -64.7)	55.2 (35.6 -74.8)	64.3 (39.5 -89.2)	39.5 (27.3 -51.6)	91.9 (85.9 -97.9)
Food/retail/ hospitality [1]	4.7 (1.1 -8.3)*	31.6 (19.9 -43.2)	14.0 (7.4 -20.5)	36.6 (22.1 -51.1)	29.6 (12.3 -46.9)	30.1 (6.3 -54.0)*	41.3 (26.6 -56.0)	**
Factory/construction site [2]	4.8 (0.6 -9.0)*	4.1 (0.8 -7.3)*	**	**	5.3 (0.3 -10.4)*	<0.1***	**	**
Agriculture and fisheries [3]	36.7 (25.5 -47.9)	7.7 (2.7 -12.7)*	**	7.7 (1.7 -13.7)*	6.9 (1.5 -12.4)*	<0.1***	**	<0.1***
Other [4]	10.2 (2.4 -18.0)*	4.1 (1.4 -6.8)*	7.1 (1.2 -13.0)*	3.2 (0.3 -6.2)*	**	**	**	2.6 (0.0 -6.5)**

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Factory/construction site includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry.

[3] Agriculture and fisheries includes farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

[4] Other include formal office, other places.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{**} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

[†] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.2.1.

Background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{**}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [†]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education status – No school	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
Never attended school	8.2 (5.3-11.2)	13.9 (11.1-16.8)	4.3 (2.7-5.9)	17.1 (13.3-20.8)	14.9 (10.4-19.4)	64.1 (55.1-73.1)	3.5 (1.5-5.4)	2.5 (1.2-3.8)
Education status	(n=813)	(n=2781)	(n=1711)	(n=1070)	(n=773)	(n=243)	(n=660)	(n=650)
Primary school or less	48.9 (41.1-56.6)	54.6 (49.9-59.4)	35.8 (31.2-40.4)	61.7 (55.7-67.8)	66.0 (59.2-72.7)	56.7 (41.9-71.5)	39.0 (32.8-45.2)	35.9 (31.1-40.7)
Secondary school	39.7 (33.7-45.7)	34.0 (30.0-38.1)	39.2 (35.4-43.0)	32.1 (26.6-37.6)	26.4 (21.4-31.3)	32.6 (20.9-44.4)	46.5 (39.9-53.1)	34.1 (30.0-38.1)
Higher than secondary school	11.5 (7.0-15.9)	11.3 (9.1-13.5)	25.0 (21.4-28.6)	6.2 (4.3-8.1)	7.6 (4.6-10.7)	10.7 (4.6-16.7)	14.5 (10.5-18.5)	30.0 (25.7-34.3)
Left school during COVID-19 pandemic	**	3.1 (1.7-4.5) (n=1840)	2.1 (1.0-3.2) (n=1004)	3.4 (1.6-5.1) (n=836)	4.0 (1.9-6.1) (n=599)	7.0 (1.5-12.5)* (n=180)	**	5.1 (2.9-7.2) (n=376)
Orphan status [1] before age 18	(n=856)	(n=3292)	(n=1800)	(n=1492)	(n=876)	(n=635)	(n=650)	(n=652)
Not an orphan	81.6 (78.1-85.2)	82.1 (80.6-83.7)	82.4 (80.0-84.9)	82.0 (80.1-84.0)	81.2 (78.9-83.6)	78.3 (74.6-82.0)	85.1 (82.6-87.6)	80.9 (77.4-84.5)

Lost one or both parents before age 18	18.4 (14.8-21.9)	17.9 (16.3-19.4)	17.6 (15.1-20.0)	18.0 (16.0-19.9)	18.8 (16.4-21.1)	21.7 (18.0-25.4)	14.9 (12.4-17.4)	19.1 (15.5-22.6)
Socioeconomic conditions	(n=872)	(n=3374)	(n=1840)	(n=1534)	(n=889)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	35.6 (28.9-42.3)	20.3 (17.9-22.6)	35.1 (31.3-38.9)	15.4 (13.1-17.8)	18.2 (14.8-21.7)	7.1 (4.0-10.2)	22.5 (18.2-26.8)	51.1 (46.6-55.7)
Relationship and sexual history								
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	16.3 (11.8-20.7) (n=826)	57.2 (52.2-62.2) (n=3328)	47.1 (40.7-53.6) (n=1800)	60.4 (54.0-66.9) (n=1528)	62.3 (55.2-69.4) (n=891)	75.8 (69.8-81.7) (n=639)	48.1 (39.9-56.3) (n=671)	21.4 (15.9-27.0) (n=655)
First partner/spouse 5 or more years older	<0.1*** (n=145)	32.3 (28.7-35.9) (n=1742)	34.2 (28.8-39.5) (n=719)	31.8 (27.4-36.1) (n=1023)	31.3 (26.2-36.5) (n=532)	31.0 (25.4-36.7) (n=484)	34.5 (28.2-40.8) (n=332)	35.5 (28.7-42.3) (n=141)
Ever had sex [2]	32.1 (26.9-37.4) (n=867)	60.6 (56.1-65.2) (n=3369)	54.8 (49.2-60.4) (n=1834)	62.5 (56.6-68.4) (n=1535)	66.4 (60.6-72.2) (n=888)	72.9 (66.8-79.0) (n=641)	50.7 (42.1-59.3) (n=683)	33.0 (27.4-38.7) (n=667)
Ever had sex [2] among never married.	20.5 (15.6-25.5) (n=675)	9.2 (5.5-12.9) (n=1486)	15.1 (9.9-20.4) (n=1047)	6.7 (2.0-11.4)* (n=439)	10.9 (4.6-17.1) (n=319)	**	6.3 (2.2-10.5)* (n=318)	14.9 (10.2-19.6) (n=504)

^a Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Orphanhood is defined as lost one or both parents before age 18.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 3.2.2.

Location of work among 18-24-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

Location of work	Males overall ^a % (95% CI) [§] (n=439)	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Family dwelling	30.8 (25.0-36.7)	32.3 (24.9-39.7)	24.6 (18.9-30.2)	37.1 (26.2-48.0)	32.4 (20.3-44.4)	24.0 (13.8-34.1)	31.9 (22.1-41.8)	36.6 (27.2-46.0)
Food/retail/ hospitality [1]	13.7 (8.8-18.6)	38.5 (31.9-45.1)	41 (34.7-47.3)	36.9 (27.0-46.9)	40.6 (30.5-50.7)	47.9 (31.9-63.8)	36.2 (24.9-47.4)	32.7 (25.0-40.4)
Factory/construction site [2]	8.1 (4.4-11.8)	7.7 (4.8-10.5)	15.1 (9.6-20.6)	2.9 (0.5-5.4)*	6.5 (2.4-10.6)*	<0.1***	8.1 (2.7-13.6)*	14.1 (8.4-19.8)
Agriculture and fisheries [3]	32.1 (24.5-39.6)	6.8 (3.5-10.2)	**	10.4 (4.9-15.9)	9.2 (3.4-15.1)*	**	3.6 (0.4-6.9)*	**
Other [4]	15.2 (10.3-20.2)	14.7 (10.3-19.1)	18.1 (13.1-23.1)	12.6 (6.3-18.9)	11.3 (5.2-17.4)	17.5 (6.2-28.7)*	20.1 (11.6-28.6)	16.2 (11.8-20.7)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Food/retail/hospitality includes restaurant, hotel, café, bar, shop, kiosk, fixed stall, street stall, and market stall.

[2] Factory/construction site includes factory, workshop, construction site, mine, and quarry.

[3] Agriculture and fisheries includes farm, garden, plantation, pond, lake, and river.

[4] Other include formal office, other places.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

3.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 3.3.1.

Background characteristics of 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{ab}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education status, among those who ever attended school								
Currently enrolled in school	59.7	48.1	57.2	45.1	41.7	48.6	57.7	56.9
	(54.2 -65.1)	(44.5 -51.8)	(53.6 -60.8)	(40.3 -49.8)	(36.7 -46.6)	(40.6 -56.5)	(52.0 -63.3)	(51.9 -61.9)
	(n=1494)	(n=5082)	(n=2863)	(n=2219)	(n=1526)	(n=558)	(n=1145)	(n=1064)
Left school during COVID-19 pandemic and did not return, among those who were not currently attending school	1.7	3.8	2.8	4.1	4.7	10	0.8	5.9
	(0.2 -3.2)*	(2.4 -5.2)	(1.6 -4.0)	(2.3 -5.8)	(2.6 -6.9)	(4.2 -15.9)	(0.1 -1.6)*	(3.5 -8.3)
	(n=540)	(n=2407)	(n=1197)	(n=1210)	(n=839)	(n=285)	(n=475)	(n=453)
Sexual history								
Ever had sex [1]	18.9	37.9	34.1	39.1	41.5	43.6	31.6	21.1
	(15.5 -22.3)	(34.8 -41.1)	(30.3 -37.9)	(35.1 -43.1)	(37.2 -45.8)	(38.1 -49.1)	(26.4 -36.9)	(16.9 -25.3)
	(n=1599)	(n=5969)	(n=3049)	(n=2920)	(n=1703)	(n=1169)	(n=1165)	(n=1094)
Mean age at first sex (among those who ever had sex)	17.8	16.6	17.3	16.4	16.5	16	17	18.3
	(17.1-18.5)	(16.4-16.8)	(17.0-17.7)	(16.2-16.6)	(16.1-16.8)	(15.7-16.4)	(16.6-17.3)	(17.8-18.7)
	(n=301)	(n=2193)	(n=954)	(n=1239)	(n=682)	(n=540)	(n=403)	(n=230)
Increased negative behaviour [2] by partner since COVID-19 pandemic started among those ever-partnered	**	5.3	9.3	4.2	5.8	<0.1*** (n=16)	5.0	
		(2.5 -8.1)	(3.8 -14.8)*	(1.1 -7.4)*	(2.0 -9.7)*		(0.4 -9.6)*	**
		(n=418)	(n=226)	(n=192)	(n=133)		(n=126)	

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents denominator.

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

[2] Negative behaviour includes for example, increased shouting, name calling, criticizing, hitting, or slapping.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 3.3.2.

Relationship and marriage characteristics of 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relationship history								
Ever had an intimate partner [1]	29.9	52.1	50.7	52.5	53.5	58.7	49.4	37.4
	(26.0 -33.7)	(48.9 -55.2)	(46.3 -55.1)	(48.6 -56.4)	(49.2 -57.7)	(53.8 -63.6)	(43.2 -55.6)	(34.0 -40.8)
	(n=1602)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	9.4	35.7	29.3	37.7	38.8	45.4	30.1	13.4
	(6.7 -12.0)	(32.4 -39.1)	(24.9 -33.7)	(33.4 -42.0)	(33.9 -43.8)	(39.9 -50.9)	(25.0 -35.1)	(9.5 -17.2)
	(n=1514)	(n=5896)	(n=2985)	(n=2911)	(n=1706)	(n=1165)	(n=1147)	(n=1066)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

[1] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 3.3.3.

Forced household displacement and poverty – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Male households overall ^a	Female households overall ^a			Female households regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Household food insecurity [1]	(n=1597)	(n=5963)	(n=3046)	(n=2917)	(n=1706)	(n=1166)	(n=1165)	(n=1088)
	63.9	66.1	60.9	69.1	63.8	79.4	68.2	56.8
	(59.5 - 68.2)	(62.7 - 69.5)	(57.2 - 64.7)	(64.2 - 74.0)	(58.1 - 69.5)	(72.7 - 86.1)	(63.7 - 72.6)	(51.9 - 61.7)
Forced displacement [2]	(n=1602)	(n=5968)	(n=3049)	(n=2919)	(n=1705)	(n=1167)	(n=1167)	(n=1091)

	3.9 (1.0 -6.8)*	4.4 (3.0 -5.9)	4.6 (2.6 -6.7)	4.3 (2.3 -6.4)	2.3 (0.8 -3.9)*	10.6 (5.6 -15.6)	6.4 (2.0 -10.7)*	3.2 (1.8 -4.7)
Location of displacement (among displaced)	(n=52)	(n=284)	(n=144)	(n=140)	(n=34)	(n=114)	(n=72)	(n=36)
Same region in Ethiopia	89.9 (78.6 -100.0)	65.7 (50.4 -81.0)	57.6 (38.0 -77.2)	70.8 (48.8 -92.7)	50.8 (13.9 -87.8)*	94.0 (88.6 -99.3)	61.4 (37.9 -85.0)	15.1 (2.5 -27.7)*
Different region in Ethiopia	**	33.4 (18.0 -48.7)	40.7 (21.0 -60.4)	28.8 (6.8 -50.8)*	49.2 (12.2 -86.1)*	**	38.6 (15.0 -62.1)*	75.6 (62.4 -88.9)
Other	**	0.9 (0.0 -1.8)*	**	**	<0.1***	**	<0.1***	**
Reason for displacement	(n=52)	(n=284)	(n=144)	(n=140)	(n=34)	(n=114)	(n=72)	(n=36)
Conflict/security/	72.9	77.2	73.8	79.3	89.7	37.9	97.0	88.6
Ethnic tension	(45.3 -100.0)	(64.6 -89.8)	(51.7 -95.8)	(64.1 -94.6)	(78.4 -100.0)	(11.8 -64.0)*	(93.1 -100.0)	(76.1-100.0)
Natural disaster	**	18.4 (6.3 -30.4)*	22.6 (0.4 -44.9)*	15.7 (1.9 -29.6)*	**	61.6 (35.5 -87.8)	<0.1***	**
Other	**	5.4 (1.4 -9.4)*	**	**	**	**	**	**

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

[1] Household food insecurity was defined as households in which the household head reported being worried or stressed in the past 12 months about having enough money to pay for meals.

[2] Forced household displacement mean that this household member had to move for safety and security. The move might have been from somewhere else in Ethiopia or from another country.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing a separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 4:

SEXUAL VIOLENCE



This section presents the prevalence and contexts of sexual violence against children and youth in Ethiopia. Four forms of sexual violence were included: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted physically forced sex, pressured sex (through harassment or threats), 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 13-24-year-olds. Incident refers to a single experience. If a female or male experienced multiple incidents of each form of sexual violence, such as unwanted sexual touching and 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 experienced), the total percentages of perpetrators may sum to more than 100%. All findings presented are weighted percentages of the total number who experienced sexual violence in childhood (for ages 18-24), in their lifetime (for ages 13-24), or in the past 12 months (for ages 13-17, 18-24, and 13-24). In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males were too small to generate stable estimates for certain indicators.

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

- About one in eleven females (8.9%) and 2.6% of males experienced sexual violence before age 18, a statistically significant difference.

LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in ten females (10.5%) and 2.9% of males experienced any sexual violence in their lifetime, a statistically significant difference.
- One in four female victims (25.7%) first experienced sexual violence at age 13 or younger.
- Common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence against females included current or ex-intimate partners (47.4%).
- Among those who experienced sexual violence, the first incident often occurred in a home for both females (57.0%) and males (62.6%).
- Among females ages 13-24 who ever had sex, 11% experienced pressured or physically forced sexual debut.
- Among females who experienced any sexual violence, four in ten (44.2%) told someone about their experience, commonly a friend or neighbour (55.2%).
- Among those who experienced any sexual violence, one in five females (20.3%) and one in four males (25.5%) knew of a place to seek help for sexual violence.
- Only 11.2% of females sought help (including hospital/clinic, police station, social worker, legal office, community leader, or a Kebele-related officer) after experiencing sexual violence, most often a healthcare provider (58.9%).
- Feelings of fear, guilt or embarrassment prevented both females (32.7%) and males (43.8%) from seeking services for sexual violence.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among children and youth ages 13-24, 3.4% of females experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- Sexual violence in childhood among females ages 18-24 was highest in Oromia (8.7%), SNNP (10.8%) and Addis Ababa (10.9%), and lowest in Somali (1.6%).
- Lifetime sexual violence among females ages 13-24 was highest in Oromia (10.3%), SNNP (12.4%) and Addis Ababa (16.3%), and lowest in Somali (1.8%).
- Among females in Somali, most common perpetrators of first experience of lifetime sexual violence were current or ex-intimate partners (81.1%).
- Among females in Addis Ababa, common perpetrators of first experience of lifetime sexual violence included neighbours (26.8%), current or ex-intimate partners (25.4%), and strangers (17.9%).
- Knowledge of post-violence services was low among females in SNNP, with only 14.3% of sexual violence victims ages 13-24 knowing of a place to seek help for their experiences.
- In Addis Ababa, among females ages 13-24 who experienced sexual violence, one in three (29.9%) knew of a place to seek help, and about one in eleven (8.6%) received help.

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

The prevalence of any childhood sexual violence and each of the four types of childhood sexual violence are presented in this section.

Table 4.1.

Prevalence of sexual violence [1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
	2.6	8.9	10.7	8.3	8.7	1.6	10.8	10.9
	(1.4 – 3.9)	(7.1 -10.6)	(8.3 -13.1)	(6.1 -10.5)	(6.4 -11.0)	(0.6 -2.7)*	(7.2 -14.4)	(8.3 -13.4)
Type of sexual violence in childhood								
Unwanted sexual touching	2.1	2.7	4.6	2.0	2.9	0.6	2.3	5.2
	(1.0 – 3.3)	(1.8 -3.5)	(3.2 -6.0)	(1.0 -3.1)	(1.6 -4.3)	(0.1 -1.1)*	(1.1 -3.5)	(3.6 -6.9)
	(n=870)	(n=3361)	(n=1828)	(n=1533)	(n=889)	(n=641)	(n=682)	(n=660)
Unwanted attempted sex	0.7	3.9	4.9	3.6	2.5	1.0	7.0	5.3
	(0.1 -1.3)*	(2.7 -5.2)	(3.1 -6.7)	(2.0 -5.2)	(1.3 -3.8)	(0.2 -1.8)*	(4.1 -9.9)	(3.7 -6.9)
	(n=871)	(n=3370)	(n=1836)	(n=1534)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=682)	(n=665)
Pressured sex [2]	**	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	**	2.3	1.5
		(1.2 -3.1)	(0.7 -3.7)*	(1.0 -3.2)	(0.8 -3.7)*		(0.9 -3.7)*	(0.4 -2.6)*
		(n=3371)	(n=1836)	(n=1535)	(n=888)		(n=684)	(n=667)
Physically forced sex	**	4.1	3.0	4.5	4.8	**	4.0	2.7
		(2.8 -5.4)	(1.9 -4.0)	(2.8 -6.2)	(2.8 -6.8)		(1.7 -6.2)	(0.6 -4.7)*
		(n=3369)	(n=1837)	(n=1532)	(n=889)		(n=683)	(n=667)
Pressured or physically forced sex	**	4.4	3.8	4.6	5.1	**	4.3	3.0
		(3.1 -5.8)	(2.2 -5.4)	(2.9 -6.4)	(3.1 -7.2)		(2.0 -6.5)	(0.9 -5.1)*
		(n=3374)	(n=1839)	(n=1535)	(n=890)		(n=684)	(n=668)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents denominator.

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

[2] Pressured sex includes: pressured to have sex through harassment or threats.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[†] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.2. LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

The prevalence of lifetime sexual violence overall and by type is presented in this section, along with experience of sexual violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, age at first experience of sexual violence, perpetrators of 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. Prevalence of unwanted first sex, including physically forced or pressured sex at sexual debut, is also presented.

Table 4.2.

Prevalence of lifetime sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [†]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any sexual violence	(n=1604)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	2.9	10.5	12.6	9.8	10.3	1.8	12.4	16.3
	(1.7 -4.1)	(9.0 -12.0)	(10.7 -14.5)	(7.9 -11.7)	(8.1 -12.4)	(0.9 -2.6)	(9.6 -15.2)	(13.3 -19.2)
Type of sexual violence								
Unwanted sexual touching	2.3	3.4	5.9	2.6	3.0	**	4.0	8.8
	(1.3 -3.4)	(2.6 -4.1)	(4.7 -7.2)	(1.6 -3.5)	(1.9 -4.2)		(2.5 -5.4)	(7.1 -10.5)
	(n=1602)	(n=5981)	(n=3054)	(n=2927)	(n=1707)		(n=1171)	(n=1093)
Unwanted attempted sex	0.8	5.0	6.4	4.6	4.6	0.5	6.6	7.9
	(0.3 -1.2)*	(3.8 -6.2)	(4.9 -7.9)	(3.0 -6.1)	(3.0 -6.1)	(0.1 -1.0)*	(4.1 -9.1)	(5.8 -10.1)
	(n=1601)	(n=5985)	(n=3058)	(n=2927)	(n=1708)	(n=1169)	(n=1172)	(n=1095)
Pressured sex [2]	0.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.6	**	2.1	1.5
	(0.0 -0.6)*	(1.5 -2.9)	(1.1 -3.6)	(1.4 -3.0)	(1.5 -3.7)		(1.3 -2.9)	(0.7 -2.3)
	(n=1603)	(n=5985)	(n=3056)	(n=2929)	(n=1707)		(n=1173)	(n=1095)
Physically forced sex	**	4.2	3.0	4.5	4.7	1.0	4.0	3.3
		(3.2 -5.1)	(2.2 -3.8)	(3.3 -5.7)	(3.2 -6.2)	(0.3 -1.6)*	(2.6 -5.5)	(1.2 -5.3)*
		(n=5987)	(n=3059)	(n=2928)	(n=1710)	(n=1168)	(n=1173)	(n=1095)

Pressured or physically forced sex	0.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.3	1.1	4.5	3.7
	(0.1 -0.8)*	(3.6 -5.7)	(2.8 -5.3)	(3.5 -6.1)	(3.7 -6.9)	(0.4 -1.8)*	(3.0 -5.9)	(1.6 -5.7)
	(n=1603)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience [3]	1.7	11.0	10.5	11.1	11.5	1.0	12.9	16.4
	(0.2 -3.3)*	(8.3 -13.7)	(7.0 -14.0)	(7.8 -14.4)	(7.7 -15.3)	(0.2 -1.8)*	(7.8 -18.1)	(7.9 -24.9)
	(n=304)	(n=2201)	(n=958)	(n=1243)	(n=684)	(n=540)	(n=406)	(n=231)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

[2] Pressured sex includes: pressured to have sex through harassment or threats.

[3] Among 13–24-year-olds who ever had sex.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.2.1 EXPERIENCES OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.1.

Experience of lifetime sexual violence [1] before and during the COVID-19 pandemic [2], among 13-24-year-olds who have ever experienced sexual violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{†‡}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) ^s	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence and COVID-19	(n=45)	(n=584)	(n=384)	(n=200)	(n=179)	(n=20)	(n=153)	(n=179)
Experienced sexual violence before the COVID-19 pandemic [2]	62.9	70.7	71.6	70.3	69.8	81.6	71.2	73.6
	(44.8 -81.0)	(64.8 -76.6)	(65.0 -78.2)	(62.5 -78.2)	(62.6 -77.1)	(54.6 -100.0)	(59.5 -83.0)	(66.2 -81.0)
Experienced sexual violence during the COVID-19 pandemic	52.4	41.5	40.5	41.9	44.2	32.2	37.4	43.1
	(37.9 -66.9)	(34.5 -48.4)	(34.3 -46.7)	(32.5 -51.3)	(34.8 -53.6)	(3.4 -61.1)*	(25.2 -49.6)	(34.7 -51.6)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

[2] COVID-19 pandemic timeframe is from March 2020 to August 2022.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[†] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.2.

Characteristics of victims at the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP ^{††}	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Age at first experience of sexual violence	(n=44)	(n=565)	(n=371)	(n=194)	(n=175)	(n=20)	(n=146)	(n=174)
13 or younger	14.4 (2.6 -26.1)*	25.7 (20.4 -31.0)	25.6 (19.1 -32.1)	25.8 (18.9 -32.7)	23.6 (16.5 -30.7)	30.7 (6.3 -55.0)*	29.1 (19.8 -38.3)	22.8 (14.4 -31.2)
14–15	23.6 (7.1 -40.1)*	21.5 (16.4 -26.5)	21.7 (15.2 -28.2)	21.4 (14.8 -27.9)	21.3 (14.1 -28.5)	27.9 (0.4 -55.4)*	21.3 (13.1 -29.4)	24.0 (16.3 -31.7)
16–17	34.1 (21.5 -46.8)	27.9 (21.7 -34.1)	26.9 (19.9 -33.9)	28.3 (20.1 -36.5)	29.9 (22.9 -36.9)	22.1 (3.6 -40.7)*	26.2 (13.1 -39.2)	19.8 (13.8 -25.8)
18–24	27.9 (17.1 -38.7)	24.9 (19.7 -30.0)	25.8 (20.6 -31.0)	24.5 (17.6 -31.4)	25.1 (17.7 -32.5)	19.3 (0.3 -38.3)*	23.5 (15.3 -31.7)	33.4 (23.3 -43.5)
Age at first experience of pressured or physically forced sex (among those who experienced pressured or physically forced sex)	(n=7)	(n=206)	(n=100)	(n=106)	(n=87)	(n=15)	(n=55)	(n=32)
13 or younger	<0.1***	19.0 (11.9 -26.1)	19.8 (5.1 -34.5)*	18.8 (10.7 -26.9)	18.2 (8.4 -27.9)	31.9 (1.7 -62.2)*	19.9 (9.5 -30.4)	20.6 (4.3 -36.9)*
14–15	<0.1***	22.1 (13.9 -30.3)	12.4 (3.8 -21.0)*	24.6 (14.7 -34.6)	24.7 (13.1 -36.3)	**	17.9 (7.7 -28.1)	**
16–17	62.2 (26.1 -98.2)	32.1 (24.7 -39.5)	34.6 (18.8 -50.4)	31.5 (23.1 -39.8)	30.2 (20.7 -39.8)	**	37.2 (23.8 -50.7)	34.8 (12.2 -57.4)*

18–24	37.8 (1.8 -73.9)*	26.8 (17.9 -35.8)	33.2 (18.9 -47.5)	25.1 (14.6 -35.7)	26.9 (14.4 -39.4)	41.0 (6.5 -75.4)*	24.9 (13.3 -36.6)	36.3 (8.8 -63.7)*
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence	(n=44)	(n=579)	(n=382)	(n=197)	(n=179)	(n=19)	(n=150)	(n=178)
Experienced more than one incident of sexual violence	44.0 (27.6 -60.3)	54.5 (48.4 -60.5)	51.8 (46.0 -57.7)	55.5 (47.4 -63.6)	53.4 (44.7 -62.1)	69.2 (44.7 -93.6)	55.6 (45.8 -65.4)	54.0 (44.7 -63.4)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, or pressured sex (through harassment or threats). * Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

ª Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡ Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.2.3. PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.3.

Characteristics of perpetrators of the first experience of sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who experienced any lifetime sexual violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overallª	Females overallª			Females regional‡			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia†	Somali	SNNP‡	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI)§	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrators of first incident of any sexual violence	(n=45)	(n=576)	(n=376)	(n=200)	(n=178)	(n=21)	(n=151)	(n=174)
Current or ex-intimate partner [2]	26.7 (6.1 -47.4)*	47.4 (39.5- 55.3)	35.5 (27.6- 43.3)	52.1 (41.6- 62.6)	55.0 (43.2- 66.8)	81.1 (62.4- 99.8)	38.1 (28.8- 47.4)	25.4 (15.1- 35.8)
Family member	**	9.2 (5.0 -13.4)	13.9 (7.3 -20.5)	7.4 (2.2 -12.6)*	7.1 (3.2 -11.0)	**	13.1 (3.1 -23.0)*	5.5 (1.9 -9.1)*
Authority figure [3]	<0.1***	5.5 (1.6 -9.4)*	5.4 (2.4 -8.4)	5.5 (0.2 -10.9)*	7.3 (0.6 -13.9)*	<0.1***	**	11.8 (7.2 -16.5)

Neighbour	16.8 (4.3 -29.3)*	18.7 (12.8 -24.5)	21.8 (14.9 -28.6)	17.5 (9.9 -25.0)	15.1 (9.2 -21.0)	**	23.1 (10.4 -35.9)	26.8 (17.5 -36.0)
Classmate/ schoolmate	27.3 (9.4 -45.1)*	9.8 (3.5 -16.2)*	9.4 (4.5 -14.2)	10.0 (1.5 -18.6)*	**	<0.1***	9.6 (4.3 -14.8)	6.5 (3.3 -9.7)
Friend	14.0 (4.4 -23.5)*	7.3 (4.4 -10.2)	10.1 (5.3 -14.8)	6.2 (2.6 -9.8)	5.5 (1.9 -9.0)*	**	10.1 (4.7 -15.5)	9.6 (5.2 -14.0)
Stranger	10.1 (2.5 -17.6)*	8.0 (4.6 -11.4)	13.7 (7.8 -19.6)	5.8 (1.8 -9.7)*	7.5 (2.6 -12.4)*	**	6.9 (1.7 -12.1)*	17.9 (11.3- 24.5)
Other	**	1.9 (0.8 -3.0)	4.9 (2.3 -7.6)	**	2.1 (0.4 -3.8)*	<0.1***	**	4.7 (1.7 -7.7)*
Multiple perpetrators at first incident of sexual violence	(n=44)	(n=580)	(n=380)	(n=200)	(n=178)	(n=21)	(n=152)	(n=176)
More than one perpetrator at first incident of sexual violence	8.1 (0.5 -15.7)*	15.7 (9.8 - 21.5)	16.4 (10.6 -22.1)	15.4 (7.5 -23.2)	15.9 (7.0 -24.7)	**	14.4 (6.0 -22.9)	21.4 (13.2 -29.6)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Intimate partner includes current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] Authority figure includes teacher, police/security person, employer, or neighbourhood/religious leader.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence and may have had different perpetrators for the first incident of each sexual violence form

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[§] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.2.4. LOCATION OF THE FIRST INCIDENTS OF LIFETIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.2.4.

Location of first incident of sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Location of first incident of sexual violence	(n=45)	(n=584)	(n=383)	(n=201)	(n=179)	(n=21)	(n=153)	(n=178)
Home setting [2]	62.6 (47.5 -77.6)	57.0 (49.5 -64.4)	53.9 (46.8 -61.1)	58.2 (48.1 -68.3)	62.8 (53.1 -72.6)	75.6 (48.1 -100.0)	48.7 (36.1 -61.3)	47.9 (39.5 -56.2)
School	12.7 (3.7 -21.8)*	7.6 (4.2 -11.0)	9.8 (5.5 -14.1)	6.8 (2.3 -11.2)*	7.9 (2.6 -13.2)*	<0.1***	7.0 (2.5 -11.5)*	10.9 (6.5 -15.4)
Outside location [3]	18.9 (4.9 -32.9)*	36.1 (29.2 -43.0)	38.1 (28.9 -47.3)	35.3 (26.4 -44.2)	35.4 (25.1 -45.6)		38.6 (28.6 -48.6)	31.2 (24.3 -38.2)
Other [4]	**	7.1 (4.2 -9.9)	11.8 (6.4 -17.2)	5.2 (1.8 -8.6)*	4.0 (0.9 -7.1)*	**	9.9 (4.1 -15.8)	18.3 (10.6 -26.0)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Home setting includes the victim's home, perpetrator's home, or someone else's home.

[3] Outside location includes: On a road/street, market/shop, lake/river or other body of water, and field/other natural area.

[4] Other includes inside a car/bus, alcohol outlet (e.g., restaurant, bar, disco, club, etc), religious institutions, and office.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence that may have occurred at different locations or at different times of the day.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND RECEIPT OF SERVICES FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 4.3.1.

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any lifetime sexual violence [1] among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence– Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any sexual violence								
Told someone about an experience of any sexual violence	23.4 (5.4 -41.5)* (n=45)	44.2 (38.0 -50.5) (n=585)	51.9 (42.5 -61.3) (n=384)	41.2 (33.4 -49.0) (n=201)	45.8 (37.4 -54.3) (n=179)	**	41.2 (30.0 -52.4) (n=153)	54.0 (46.3 -61.8) (n=179)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of sexual violence	25.5 (13.5 -37.5) (n=44)	20.3 (15.3 -25.3) (n=585)	25.7 (18.4 -32.9) (n=384)	18.2 (11.7 -24.6) (n=201)	23.6 (16.1 -31.1) (n=179)	**	14.3 (6.8 -21.8) (n=153)	29.9 (21.1 -38.7) (n=179)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	**	11.2 (6.8 -15.5) (n=585)	9.6 (4.1 -15.1) (n=384)	11.8 (6.1 -17.4) (n=201)	14.1 (7.2 -20.9) (n=179)	**	6.9 (2.0 -11.8)* (n=153)	11.9 (6.3 -17.4) (n=179)
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	<0.1*** (n=44)	3.9 (1.6 -6.3)* (n=584)	4.6 (2.0 -7.2) (n=383)	3.7 (0.6 -6.7)* (n=201)	4.4 (0.7 -8.0)* (n=179)	<0.1*** (n=21)	**	8.6 (3.9 -13.4) (n=178)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 4.3.2.

Relationship with the person the victim told about any incident of sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone [2] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Person the victim told about sexual violence	(n=13)	(n=267)	(n=191)	(n=76)	(n=83)	(n=3)	(n=60)	(n=94)
Relative [3]	**	32.6 (22.7-42.6)	37.3 (23.6-50.9)	30.3 (17.3-43.4)	37.1 (23.7-50.6)	**	21.3 (6.5-36.1)*	47.0 (31.6-62.4)
Friend or neighbour	91.3 (81.2-100.0)	55.2 (43.9-66.4)	56.8 (43.8-69.8)	54.3 (38.7-70.0)	44.4 (31.6-57.3)	<0.1***	73.0 (54.6-91.4)	61.2 (48.9-73.6)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

[2] Estimates for telling a) spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or partner; b) service provider or authority figure; and c) other were suppressed due to instability of estimates.

[3] Relative includes: mother, father, brother, sister, and other relatives.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 4.3.3.

Source of service received for sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced sexual violence and received help [2] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Source of service received	(n=0)	(n=267)	(n=191)	(n=76)	(n=83)	(n=0)	(n=60)	(n=94)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	NA	58.9 (26.7 -91.0)	69.9 (43.3 -96.6)	53.4 (9.1 -97.6)*	39.7 (1.6 -77.8)*	NA	(100)****	74.0 (52.4 -95.7)
Police or other security personnel	NA	39.1 (13.0 -65.3)*	19.6 (3.9 -35.3)*	48.8 (9.0 -88.7)*	**	NA	54.2 (19.7 -88.8)*	35.7 (7.0 -64.5)*

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

[2] Estimates for receiving services from a) legal professional; b) social worker or counsellor; c) community leader; d) a Kebele-related officer, including a Community Care Coalition (CCC) or Child Parliament were suppressed due to instability of estimates.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

**** When the prevalence of an indicator is one hundred percent (100%), those results are denoted as (100) and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute 100.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have received service from multiple providers.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

NA: Percentage was not estimated because there was no observation in the analytic subgroup.

Table 4.3.4.

Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced any sexual violence and did not seek services [2, 3] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

Reason for not seeking service	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
	(n=43)	(n=527)	(n=348)	(n=179)	(n=155)	(n=20)	(n=145)	(n=159)
Relationship/interpersonal barriers to disclosure [4]	**	24.8 (18.9 -30.6)	26.2 (18.2 -34.2)	24.2 (16.7 -31.6)	20.7 (13.3 -28.0)	**	30.8 (19.5 -42.0)	25.9 (18.1 -33.7)
Individual beliefs about need for services [5]	26.3 (10.7 -41.8)	20.5 (14.0 -27.1)	11.9 (7.3 -16.5)	24.0 (15.3 -32.8)	23.9 (13.7 -34.2)	**	17.5 (8.6 -26.5)	10.6 (4.3 -16.9)*
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [6]	43.8 (28.6 -59.1)	32.7 (26.7 -38.8)	25.1 (18.1 -32.2)	35.8 (27.9 -43.7)	35.3 (26.1 -44.5)	56.4 (26.0 -86.8)	29.2 (20.2 -38.2)	26.8 (19.8 -33.9)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

[2] Among those who knew of a place to seek services.

[3] "Other" reason for not seeking services was suppressed due to instability of estimates.

[4] Relationship/Interpersonal barriers to disclosure includes: did not know who to go to; afraid of getting in trouble; perpetrator told me not to tell anyone; dependent on perpetrator or someone else/fear of abandonment.

[5] Individual beliefs about need for services includes: did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[6] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes: felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

4.4. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

The prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months overall and by type is presented in this section, for age groups 13-17 (adolescents), 18-24 (young adults), and 13-24 (adolescents and young adults). This section also includes information about characteristics of perpetrators of the most recent experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months, among 13-24-year-olds.

4.4.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE GROUP AND TYPE

Table 4.4.1	Prevalence of any sexual violence [1] in the past 12 months– Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.							
	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
13-17-year-olds	(n=732)	(n=2613)	(n=1219)	(n=1394)	(n=819)	(n=528)	(n=489)	(n=428)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	1.0 (0.1 -1.8)*	3.2 (1.8 -4.5)	2.0 (0.8 -3.1)	3.5 (1.8 -5.2)	3.4 (1.7 -5.1)	**	3.3 (0.2 -6.4)*	4.1 (2.2 -6.1)
18-24-year-olds	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	1.5 (0.7 -2.4)	3.5 (2.4 -4.7)	4.6 (3.2 -6.0)	3.2 (1.7 -4.6)	3.9 (2.1 -5.7)	**	3.2 (1.6 -4.8)	6.9 (4.5 -9.3)
13-24-year-olds	(n=1604)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	1.3 (0.7 -1.9)	3.4 (2.4 -4.3)	3.5 (2.5 -4.6)	3.3 (2.1 -4.5)	3.7 (2.2 -5.1)	**	3.3 (1.8 -4.7)	5.8 (4.0 -7.6)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents denominator.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 5:

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



This section presents the prevalence and contexts of physical violence against children and youth in Ethiopia. The prevalence by perpetrator, injuries received, disclosure of violence, and knowledge and utilization of services are also described. Findings include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18) for 18-24-year-olds, lifetime for 13-24-year-olds, and in the past 12 months by age group. Prevalence of injuries from physical violence among 13-24-year-olds are also described. Such injuries include scratches or bruises, black eyes or eye injuries, gashes or deep wounds, broken bones or broken teeth, and burns.

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

- One in three females (34.4%) and nearly half of males (49.1%) experienced physical violence before age 18, a statistically significant difference.
- One in four females (27.9%) and two in five males (41.4%) experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver, a statistically significant difference.
- Significantly more males (16.3%) compared to females (7.1%) experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood during childhood.
- Significantly more males (25.4%) compared to females (8.5%) experienced physical violence by a peer during childhood.

LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Two in five females (40.2%) and one in two males (54.6%) experienced lifetime physical violence, a statistically significant difference.
- One in nine females who ever had a partner (11.0%) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- One in three females (32.2%) and four in ten males (44.1%) experienced physical violence by a parent or adult relative, a statistically significant difference.
- Nearly one in ten females (9.6%) and one in five males (21.4%) experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, a statistically significant difference.
- Less than one in ten females (9.1%) and one in three males (31.7%) experienced physical violence by a peer, a statistically significant difference.
- Nearly one in two female (47.6%) and male (51.6%) victims of physical violence had their first experience between the ages of 6 and 11.
- Among those who experienced physical violence, nearly one in three female (30.9%) and more than one in three male (36.0%) victims experienced an injury due to physical violence.
- Among those who experienced physical violence, over one in ten female (13.6%) and one in three male (32.3%) victims knew of a place to seek help after experiencing physical violence, and 2.3% of females and 7.3% of males received help.
- Among females, significantly fewer received help for any experience of physical violence (2.3%) compared to those who sought help (7.0%).
- Among females who experienced physical violence but did not seek services, individual beliefs about the need for services was the most common barrier (71.3%) to seeking services for physical violence.
- Among males who experienced physical violence but did not seek services, feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment was the most common barrier (56.1%) to seeking services for physical violence.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- One in seven females (15.5%) and one in four males (24.5%) ages 13-17 experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference.
- Among youth ages 18-24, 8.2% of females and 8.6% of males experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

- Among youth ages 18-24, about one in two females (48.0%) and males (50.1%) witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18.
- Among youth ages 18-24, over half of females (55.4%) and males (60.3%) witnessed physical violence in the community or neighbourhood before age 18.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- One in two females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18 in Oromia (50.8%).
- Physical violence in childhood among females ages 18-24 was significantly lower in Somali (17.5%) compared to any other regional domain.
- Over two-thirds of females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the community/neighbourhood before age 18 in SNNP (66.2%).
- In SNNP, among females ages 13-24, one in three (34.4%) ever experienced physical violence by a parent or adult relative and one in ten (10.0%) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- Significantly more female victims in Addis Ababa (53.9%) told someone about experiences of physical violence compared to any other regional domain.
- One in two females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18 in Addis Ababa (52.1%).
- In Addis Ababa and SNNP, around two-thirds of females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the community/neighbourhood before age 18 (67.2% and 66.2%, respectively).

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

Table 5.1.1.

Prevalence of physical violence [1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Physical violence in childhood, any perpetrator	(n=872)	(n=3375)	(n=1840)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=667)
	49.1	34.4	38.1	33.2	37.0	17.5	30.4	49.3
	(42.5-55.6)	(29.4-39.3)	(32.0-44.2)	(26.9-39.4)	(28.6-45.3)	(12.4-22.7)	(25.7-35.1)	(42.9-55.7)
Perpetrator of physical violence in childhood								
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	**	5.5	4.8	5.7	6.3	3.0	4.7	**
		(4.0-7.0)	(3.0-6.7)	(3.8-7.6)	(4.1-8.6)	(1.3-4.6)	(2.4-7.1)	
		(n=2509)	(n=1242)	(n=1267)	(n=705)	(n=568)	(n=509)	
Parent or adult relative physical violence	41.4	27.9	31.5	26.8	29.6	12.1	25.5	43.4
		(35.1-47.7)	(23.0-32.9)	(24.9-38.1)	(21.4-37.7)	(7.6-16.5)	(20.7-30.3)	(36.8-50.0)
		(n=845)	(n=3237)	(n=1754)	(n=1483)	(n=860)	(n=639)	(n=642)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood	16.3	7.1	10.1	6.2	7.1	4.0	6.4	16.8
		(12.8-19.8)	(5.5-8.8)	(6.3-13.8)	(4.4-8.0)	(4.6-9.6)	(1.8-6.2)	(3.8-8.9)
		(n=862)	(n=3340)	(n=1815)	(n=1525)	(n=881)	(n=641)	(n=676)
Peer physical violence	25.4	8.5	9.4	8.2	9.7	7.9	6.2	11.4
		(20.7-30.1)	(6.4-10.6)	(6.3-12.5)	(5.7-10.8)	(6.3-13.1)	(4.3-11.6)	(4.1-8.2)
		(n=841)	(n=3359)	(n=1829)	(n=1530)	(n=890)	(n=640)	(n=678)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

5.2. LIFETIME PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.2.1.

Prevalence and age of first experience of physical violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{##}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
Physical violence, any perpetrator	(n=1603)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	54.6	40.2	44.7	38.8	40.3	20.3	41.9	54.9
	(49.2-60.0)	(35.6-44.9)	(39.1-50.4)	(33.0-44.7)	(32.7-47.9)	(14.6-26.0)	(36.7-47.1)	(49.1-60.6)
Prevalence of physical violence among those who ever experienced physical violence, by perpetrator								
	2.0	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.8	7.5	10.0	8.8
	(0.6-3.5)*	(8.9-13.0)	(7.7-13.4)	(8.6-13.6)	(8.6-14.9)	(5.1-9.9)	(7.2-12.8)	(5.1-12.5)
	(n=458)	(n=3062)	(n=1448)	(n=1614)	(n=876)	(n=720)	(n=608)	(n=401)
	44.1	32.2	36.3	30.9	31.9	13.6	34.4	45.4
	(38.8-49.3)	(27.7-36.6)	(30.6-42.0)	(25.4-36.4)	(24.7-39.0)	(8.9-18.3)	(29.3-39.6)	(39.3-51.6)
	(n=1600)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	21.4	9.6	13.1	8.6	9.6	4.8	9.1	20.7
	(18.2-24.6)	(7.8-11.4)	(9.7-16.6)	(6.5-10.7)	(7.0-12.3)	(2.2-7.4)	(6.0-12.2)	(17.1-24.2)
	(n=1600)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	31.7	9.1	11.1	8.5	9.9	8.5	7.1	15.7
	(27.1-36.4)	(7.4-10.8)	(9.0-13.2)	(6.4-10.6)	(7.1-12.6)	(5.1-11.8)	(5.2-9.0)	(13.4-18.0)
	(n=1603)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Age of first experience of physical violence, among those who ever experienced physical violence	(n=726)	(n=2109)	(n=1291)	(n=818)	(n=575)	(n=254)	(n=371)	(n=497)

5 or younger	1.2	5.0	7.3	4.2	4.2	2.0	6.1	9.6
	(0.3-2.0)*	(3.0-7.0)	(4.2-10.4)	(1.8-6.6)	(1.4-7.0)*	(0.1-3.9)*	(2.4-9.9)*	(6.2-12.9)
6-11	51.6	47.6	43.5	49.0	49.8	56.1	42.7	40.9
	(46.5-56.6)	(42.6-52.7)	(37.8-49.2)	(42.6-55.5)	(42.2-57.4)	(47.4-64.7)	(36.3-49.0)	(35.1-46.8)
12-17	40.9	40.7	41.7	40.4	39.7	34.1	43.9	44.3
	(35.7-46.0)	(35.7-45.7)	(36.9-46.6)	(33.8-46.9)	(32.5-46.9)	(27.0-41.2)	(35.6-52.1)	(37.4-51.1)
18-24	6.4	6.7	7.5	6.4	6.3	7.8	7.4	5.3
	(3.5-9.2)	(4.8-8.5)	(5.0-10.1)	(4.0-8.7)	(3.6-8.9)	(4.1-11.6)	(4.0-10.7)	(3.1-7.4)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who ever had an intimate partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.2.2.

Experience of lifetime physical violence [1] before and during the COVID-19 pandemic [2] among 13-24-year-olds who have ever experienced physical violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{†‡}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) ^s	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence before the COVID-19 pandemic [2]	(n=832)	(n=2385)	(n=1431)	(n=954)	(n=650)	(n=249)	(n=470)	(n=552)
	93.9	90.8	90.3	91.0	91.0	86.2	90.4	92.0
	(91.8-96.0)	(88.8-92.8)	(87.4-93.1)	(88.5-93.5)	(88.2-93.9)	(80.3-92.1)	(87.1-93.8)	(89.5-94.5)
Experienced physical violence during the COVID-19 pandemic	(n=833)	(n=2384)	(n=1431)	(n=953)	(n=650)	(n=248)	(n=470)	(n=552)
	31.2	33.7	33.0	34.0	37.1	31.2	28.1	32.2
	(25.2-37.1)	(29.5-37.9)	(29.3-36.6)	(28.4-39.6)	(30.5-43.8)	(23.8-38.6)	(23.2-33.1)	(28.1-36.4)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] COVID-19 pandemic timeframe includes March 2020 through August 2022.

^aOverall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{**}Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡]SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†]Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.2.3.

Prevalence of experiencing physical injury [1] as a result of physical violence [2], among 13-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence, overall and by perpetrator – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall^a	Females overall^a			Females regional^{**}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia[†]	Somali	SNNP[‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI)[§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator	(n=886)	(n=2545)	(n=1537)	(n=1008)	(n=693)	(n=262)	(n=506)	(n=596)
	36.0	30.9	37.3	28.6	32.0	33.2	26.5	41.4
	(31.4-40.6)	(27.0-34.9)	(31.9-42.8)	(23.8-33.5)	(26.2-37.9)	(23.4-43.1)	(20.3-32.8)	(37.1-45.7)
Source of injury								
Injured by intimate partner, among those who ever had an intimate partner and experienced physical violence from an intimate partner	59.0	39.5	36.6	40.3	39.2	36.9	40.1	42.0
	(26.1-92.0)	(31.5-47.6)	(26.7-46.6)	(30.4-50.3)	(27.9-50.5)	(24.0-49.8)	(26.7-53.4)	(17.8-66.1)
	(n=12)	(n=334)	(n=160)	(n=174)	(n=104)	(n=60)	(n=68)	(n=30)
Injured by parent or caregiver or adult relative, among those who experienced physical violence from a parent or caregiver or adult relative	20.0	23.0	29.2	20.7	25.2	22.5	17.0	32.6
	(15.0-24.9)	(19.1-26.8)	(23.5-34.8)	(16.0-25.4)	(19.2-31.2)	(9.7-35.3)	(11.9-22.1)	(28.2-37.1)
	(n=705)	(n=2040)	(n=1247)	(n=793)	(n=550)	(n=174)	(n=398)	(n=493)
Injured by adult in the community or neighbourhood, among those who experienced physical violence from adult in the community or neighbourhood	25.7	28.0	35.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	34.4	35.9
	(19.2-32.2)	(22.4-33.7)	(26.5-44.5)	(17.7-31.3)	(15.6-32.4)	(7.6-38.3)*	(26.0-42.8)	(28.1-43.8)
	(n=341)	(n=731)	(n=511)	(n=220)	(n=180)	(n=64)	(n=124)	(n=222)

Injured by peer, among those who experienced physical violence from peer	36.5 (30.2-42.7) (n=533)	32.9 (24.4-41.3) (n=613)	36.5 (27.5-45.5) (n=375)	31.4 (20.1-42.8) (n=238)	32.5 (20.0-45.0) (n=164)	18.3 (7.5-29.0) (n=105)	35.4 (21.9-48.9) (n=89)	41.0 (31.4-50.5) (n=168)
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^a Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[1] Includes participant being hurt by someone so that they were injured in one or more of the following ways: 1) bruises, cuts, scrapes or scratches; 2) black eyes or other eye injuries; 3) gashes, deep wounds such as from a knife, gun or other object; 4) broken bones or teeth; or 5) burns such as from a cigarette, hot liquid, open flame or acid.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

5.3. DISCLOSURE, KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES, AND SERVICE-SEEKING FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 5.3.1.

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) ^a	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services								
Told someone about experience of any physical violence	27.4 (22.4-32.5) (n=869)	37.2 (32.9-41.6) (n=2547)	47.8 (42.8-52.9) (n=1539)	33.5 (28.3-38.7) (n=1008)	37.9 (31.4-44.4) (n=693)	34.5 (22.3-46.7) (n=261)	34.0 (27.4-40.6) (n=507)	53.9 (48.2-59.7) (n=598)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of physical violence	32.3 (25.8-38.7) (n=852)	13.6 (10.0-17.2) (n=2520)	23.5 (17.9-29.0) (n=1516)	10.1 (5.8-14.4) (n=1004)	10.9 (6.8-14.9) (n=691)	9.3 (4.2-14.4) (n=252)	16.2 (8.1-24.3) (n=507)	30.5 (24.5-36.6) (n=594)

Sought help for any experience of physical violence	11.3	7.0	10.6	5.7	6.9	5.8	7.3	7.3
	(7.4-15.2)	(4.7-9.3)	(6.6-14.6)	(3.0-8.4)	(3.8-10.0)	(2.4-9.2)	(2.9-11.8)*	(4.7-9.9)
	(n=851)	(n=2520)	(n=1516)	(n=1004)	(n=691)	(n=252)	(n=507)	(n=594)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	7.3	2.3	3.3	2.0	2.4	**	2.1	4.8
	(4.7-9.8)	(1.4-3.2)	(1.9-4.6)	(0.9-3.1)	(1.1-3.6)		(0.5-3.6)*	(2.8-6.8)
	(n=851)	(n=2520)	(n=1516)	(n=1004)	(n=691)		(n=507)	(n=594)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[†] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.3.2.

Relationship with the person the victim told about any incident of physical violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and told someone – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [†]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) ^s	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Person the victim told about physical violence	(n=226)	(n=1030)	(n=708)	(n=322)	(n=272)	(n=80)	(n=187)	(n=316)
Relative	64.1 (55.8-72.3)	60.3 (53.5-67.2)	56.5 (50.7-62.3)	62.3 (52.3-72.3)	65.7 (56.4-75.0)	90.8 (84.0-97.6)	47.6 (36.1-59.0)	52.6 (46.8-58.4)
Spouse, boyfriend/ girlfriend or partner	** (1.0-5.2)*	3.1 (1.0-5.2)*	1.4 (0.3-2.5)*	3.9 (0.9-7.0)*	** (0.9-7.0)*	3.4 (0.3-6.4)*	4.1 (0.4-7.8)*	0.9 (0.1-1.8)*
Friend/neighbour	26.7 (19.3-34.0)	45.2 (38.6-51.9)	44.1 (37.7-50.6)	45.8 (36.3-55.3)	44.6 (35.1-54.1)	10.9 (2.0-19.8)*	47.5 (34.9-60.0)	56.1 (49.8-62.4)
Service provider or authority figure [2]	4.6 (1.7-7.5)*	5.2 (3.3-7.2)	2.9 (1.1-4.6)*	6.4 (3.6-9.2)	5.2 (2.8-7.7)	** (1.6-10.6)*	6.1 (1.6-10.6)*	1.8 (0.1-3.5)*

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, try-

ing to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon.

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: Traditional healer, Social Worker, Doctor/Nurse/Healthcare Worker, NGO worker, teacher, employer, community leader, religious leader.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have experienced physical violence multiple times and may have told multiple people.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.3.3.

Source of services received for any incident of physical violence [1] among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and received help [2] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males over-all ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Source of service received, for any incident of physical violence, among those who received help	(n=51)	(n=79)	(n=59)	(n=20)	(n=19)	(n=5)	(n=15)	(n=26)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker in a hospital or clinic	77.0 (56.0-98.1)	81.9 (68.4-95.4)	81.0 (66.6-95.3)	82.4 (62.9-100.0)	83.7 (65.4-100.0)	**	84.8 (57.3-100.0)	73.1 (54.7-91.6)
Police or other security personnel	26.1 (11.6-40.6)	28.1 (12.8-43.4)	33.9 (9.5-58.3)*	24.8 (6.3-43.4)*	29.0 (7.9-50.0)*	54.3 (2.1-100.0)*	**	18.6 (5.7-31.5)*
	39.0 (21.3-56.8)	47.3 (28.5-66.2)	19.2 (4.5-33.8)*	63.3 (41.1-85.5)	56.3 (30.9-81.8)	70.2 (21.2-100.0)*		19.0 (5.6-32.3)*

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Estimates for receiving services from a) legal professional; b) social worker or counsellor; c) a Kebele-related officer were suppressed due to instability of estimates.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

Note: Percents may sum to >100% because some victims may have received service from multiple providers.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.3.4.

Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds who ever experienced physical violence and did not seek services [2,3] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence	(n=155)	(n=285)	(n=243)	(n=42)	(n=37)	(n=11)	(n=40)	(n=131)
Individual beliefs about need for services [4]	49.6 (35.6-63.6)	71.3 (61.2-81.4)	70.8 (61.7-79.9)	71.8 (54.1-89.6)	62.0 (44.4-79.5)	77.8 (52.6-100.0)	79.1 (62.6-95.6)	68.6 (58.4-78.7)
Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment [5]	56.1 (43.1-69.0)	34.6 (23.3-45.9)	41.3 (31.2-51.5)	28.1 (10.3-45.8)*	45.9 (29.4-62.4)	**	20.0 (4.2-35.7)*	47.6 (37.4-57.8)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who knew of a place to seek help for violence.

[3] Reasons for not seeking services a) structural barriers; b) relationship/interpersonal barriers to disclosure; and c) other were suppressed due to unstable estimates.

[4] Individual beliefs about need for services includes: did not think it was a problem; did not want/need to tell anyone.

[5] Feelings of fear, guilt, or embarrassment includes: felt it was my fault; embarrassed for my family; afraid of perpetrator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

5.4. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 5.4.1.

Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Over-all ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=731)	(n=2613)	(n=1219)	(n=1394)	(n=819)	(n=528)	(n=489)	(n=428)
	24.5 (19.5-29.5)	15.5 (12.9-18.1)	18.3 (15.0-21.5)	14.7 (11.4-17.9)	16.9 (12.9-20.9)	7.0 (4.0-10.0)	13.3 (9.2-17.4)	25.8 (20.5-31.1)
Physical violence in the past 12 months by perpetrator type								
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	**	5.3 (2.7-8.0) (n=547)	**	5.7 (2.5-8.8) (n=344)	5.8 (2.2-9.5)* (n=171)	6.3 (1.2-11.5)* (n=151)	**	**
Parent or adult relative physical violence	12.1 (8.8-15.3) (n=728)	10.5 (8.2-12.7) (n=2612)	11.5 (9.0-14.1) (n=1219)	10.2 (7.4-13.0) (n=1393)	11.9 (8.3-15.5) (n=819)	3.3 (1.5-5.2) (n=528)	8.7 (5.6-11.7) (n=488)	15.6 (11.1-20.1) (n=428)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood	9.0 (6.4-11.6) (n=728)	5.0 (3.6-6.3) (n=2613)	6.8 (4.6-9.0) (n=1219)	4.4 (2.8-6.1) (n=1394)	5.7 (3.8-7.6) (n=819)	1.8 (0.3-3.4)* (n=528)	3.6 (1.0-6.1)* (n=489)	11.1 (7.3-15.0) (n=428)
Peer physical violence	13.2 (9.4-17.0) (n=731)	3.1 (2.0-4.1) (n=2613)	4.2 (2.1-6.3) (n=1219)	2.8 (1.6-4.0) (n=1394)	3.7 (2.1-5.3) (n=819)	2.0 (0.5-3.6)* (n=528)	2.0 (0.5-3.5)* (n=489)	5.6 (3.7-7.4) (n=428)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who ever had an intimate partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey-covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimates was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones..

Table 5.4.2.

Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
	8.6 (5.5-11.7)	8.2 (5.7-10.6)	8.2 (6.2-10.1)	8.1 (4.9-11.3)	9.2 (5.1-13.4)	3.0 (1.7-4.4)	7.0 (4.9-9.1)	8.7 (6.5-10.8)
Physical violence in the past 12 months by perpetrator type								
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	**	6.0 (4.3-7.6) (n=2515)	6.2 (4.2-8.2) (n=1245)	5.9 (3.8-8.0) (n=1270)	6.7 (4.2-9.2) (n=705)	2.5 (1.3-3.7) (n=569)	5.2 (2.7-7.8) (n=514)	5.5 (2.2-8.8)* (n=351)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	0.9 (0.2-1.6)* (n=870)	2.0 (0.9-3.1) (n=3375)	1.9 (1.1-2.8) (n=1841)	2.0 (0.5-3.4)* (n=1534)	2.2 (0.4-3.9)* (n=891)	**	1.8 (0.2-3.3)* (n=684)	2.6 (1.3-3.9) (n=668)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood	4.1 (2.2-6.0) (n=871)	0.6 (0.3-1.0) (n=3376)	1.4 (0.5-2.4)* (n=1841)	0.4 (0.0-0.7)* (n=1535)	0.4 (0.0-0.8)* (n=891)	**	0.9 (0.1-1.7)* (n=684)	2.0 (0.9-3.1) (n=668)
Peer physical violence	4.9 (2.7-7.2) (n=871)	1.5 (0.5-2.4)* (n=3376)	1.2 (0.5-1.9) (n=1841)	1.6 (0.3-2.8)* (n=1535)	1.9 (0.3-3.5)* (n=891)	**	0.9 (0.0-1.7)* (n=684)	2.9 (1.6-4.3) (n=668)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey-covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimates was possible.

[†] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 5.4.3.

Prevalence of physical violence [1] in the past 12 months among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any physical violence in the past 12 months	(n=1603)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	15.6 (12.1-19.1)	11.4 (9.3-13.4)	12.3 (10.7-14.0)	11.1 (8.4-13.7)	12.6 (9.3-15.9)	4.9 (3.2-6.6)	9.7 (7.2-12.2)	15.3 (12.7-18.0)
Physical violence in the past 12 months by perpetrator type								
Intimate partner [2] physical violence	**	5.8 (4.4-7.3) (n=3062)	5.9 (4.2-7.6) (n=1448)	5.8 (4.1-7.6) (n=1614)	6.5 (4.4-8.6) (n=876)	3.3 (1.7-4.9) (n=720)	5.0 (2.9-7.2) (n=608)	5.1 (2.2-8.0) (n=401)
Parent or adult relative physical violence	5.8 (4.1-7.5) (n=1598)	5.7 (4.4-7.0) (n=5987)	5.9 (4.9-6.9) (n=3060)	5.6 (4.0-7.3) (n=2927)	6.5 (4.4-8.5) (n=1710)	1.8 (0.9-2.7) (n=1169)	4.8 (3.0-6.5) (n=1172)	7.7 (5.6-9.7) (n=1096)
Physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood	6.2 (4.5-8.0) (n=1599)	2.5 (1.9-3.2) (n=5989)	3.7 (2.6-4.7) (n=3060)	2.2 (1.4-3.0) (n=2929)	2.7 (1.8-3.6) (n=1710)	0.9 (0.2-1.7)* (n=1169)	2.1 (0.8-3.4)* (n=1173)	5.6 (3.9-7.2) (n=1096)
Peer physical violence	8.5 (6.1-11.0) (n=1602)	2.2 (1.4-3.0) (n=5989)	2.5 (1.5-3.4) (n=3060)	2.1 (1.1-3.1) (n=2929)	2.7 (1.3-4.0) (n=1710)	1.0 (0.2-1.9)* (n=1169)	1.4 (0.6-2.1) (n=1173)	4.0 (2.7-5.2) (n=1096)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey-covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimates was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

5.5. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 5.5.1.

Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home [1] and in the community/neighbourhood [2], among 18-24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)								
In the home	50.1 (44.8-55.3) (n=858)	48.0 (44.0-52.0) (n=3360)	51.5 (46.6-56.4) (n=1827)	46.8 (41.8-51.9) (n=1533)	50.8 (44.8-56.8) (n=886)	33.8 (28.0-39.7) (n=640)	44.8 (38.3-51.4) (n=682)	52.1 (47.1-57.1) (n=662)
In the community/ neighbourhood	60.3 (53.3-67.3) (n=856)	55.4 (50.7-60.2) (n=3363)	68.5 (62.6-74.3) (n=1829)	51.2 (45.3-57.1) (n=1534)	50.3 (43.3-57.4) (n=889)	37.1 (28.7-45.6) (n=640)	66.2 (59.3-73.0) (n=682)	67.2 (61.3-73.1) (n=660)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)								
In the home	20.4 (15.4-25.4) (n=713)	18.7 (15.2-22.3) (n=2602)	13.7 (10.2-17.1) (n=1211)	20.2 (15.8-24.5) (n=1391)	20.1 (15.3-24.9) (n=814)	13.1 (7.8-18.3) (n=528)	17.4 (10.3-24.5) (n=488)	18.2 (13.8-22.5) (n=426)
In the community/ neighbourhood	33.0 (26.7-39.3) (n=699)	29.7 (25.8-33.5) (n=2605)	40.7 (35.1-46.3) (n=1212)	26.5 (21.9-31.2) (n=1393)	29.2 (23.3-35.1) (n=816)	15.3 (8.9-21.7) (n=527)	31.7 (26.4-37.0) (n=489)	48.6 (42.8-54.3) (n=424)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[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/neighbourhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.

^a Overall represents all the survey-covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimates was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones..

SECTION 6:

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



This section presents childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives, by intimate partners, and by peers. This section also describes lifetime and past 12-month experiences of emotional violence among 13-24-year-olds. Refer to Section A for a complete definition.

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

- Significantly more females (14.6%) than males (8.4%) experienced emotional violence during childhood.

LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Significantly more females (20.5%) than males (13.5%) experienced emotional violence during their lifetime.
- Among females, 6.8% experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver or adult relative and one in ten (10.8%) experienced emotional violence by a peer.
- Among ever-partnered youth aged 13-24, 9.5% of males and 16.5% of females experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner, a statistically significant difference.
- Among males, 6.2% experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver or adult relative, and 7.8% experienced emotional violence by a peer.
- One in three female (31.0%) and male (31.8%) victims of emotional violence first experienced it at age 13 or younger.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among ever-partnered children and youth, one in ten females (9.5%) and 6.6% of males ages 13-24 experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

REGIONAL & URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- Almost one in ten females ages 18-24 in Addis Ababa (9.1%) experienced emotional violence in childhood by a parent, adult caregiver, or another adult.
- More than one in ten females (14.0%) ages 18-24 in Addis Ababa experienced emotional violence by a peer in childhood.
- Lifetime emotional violence among females ages 13-24 was lowest in Somali (5.0%) and highest in Addis Ababa (35.6%).
- Females in urban areas were significantly more likely to experience lifetime emotional violence (26.7%) compared to those in rural areas (18.6%).
- In SNNP, more than one in five ever-partnered females (21.5%) ages 13-24 experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- In SNNP, 7.3% of females ages 13-24 experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in their lifetime.
- In Addis Ababa, one in four (25.5%) female children and youth ages 13-24 experienced emotional violence by a peer in their lifetime.

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

Table 6.1.

Prevalence of emotional violence [1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{##}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence in childhood, any perpetrator	(n=872)	(n=3374)	(n=1840)	(n=1534)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=683)	(n=668)
	8.4	14.6	18.1	13.5	15.7	2.0	14.2	21.6
	(6.1-10.7)	(12.4 -16.9)	(14.6-21.6)	(10.7-16.3)	(12.4-19.0)	(0.6-3.4)*	(10.4-17.9)	(17.7-25.6)
Emotional violence in childhood by perpetrator type								
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	5.4	4.9	6.2	4.4	4.8	1.0	5.1	9.1
	(3.3-7.5)	(3.3-6.4)	(4.1-8.4)	(2.5-6.4)	(2.7-6.8)	(0.3-1.7)*	(1.9-8.3)*	(6.6-11.6)
	(n=867)	(n=3342)	(n=1815)	(n=1527)	(n=884)	(n=641)	(n=675)	(n=654)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2]	2.2	6.6	5.4	7.0	7.0	**	7.6	4.0
	(0.9-3.5)	(4.8-8.4)	(3.3-7.4)	(4.7-9.3)	(4.3-9.7)		(4.5-10.7)	(1.6-6.3)*
	(n=396)	(n=2502)	(n=1239)	(n=1263)	(n=700)		(n=509)	(n=350)
Emotional violence by a peer	2.9	8.1	11.3	7.1	9.2	0.9	6.9	14.0
	(1.6-4.3)	(6.3-9.9)	(8.1-14.4)	(4.8-9.3)	(6.3-12.2)	(0.2-1.7)*	(5.0-8.9)	(10.9-17.0)
	(n=866)	(n=3360)	(n=1832)	(n=1528)	(n=886)	(n=641)	(n=678)	(n=664)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[2] Among those who ever had a partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^aOverall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

§ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

6.2. LIFETIME EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.2.

Prevalence and age of first experience of emotional violence [1], among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [§]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Lifetime emotional violence, any perpetrator	(n=1603)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	13.5	20.5	26.7	18.6	20.4	5.0	22.3	35.6
	(11.1-15.9)	(18.1-22.8)	(23.2-30.2)	(15.7-21.5)	(16.6-24.1)	(3.1-6.9)	(19.1-25.4)	(32.1-39.1)
Lifetime emotional violence by perpetrator type								
Lifetime emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	6.2	6.8	9.5	6.0	6.6	1.7	7.3	14.1
	(4.5-7.9)	(5.6-8.0)	(7.3-11.7)	(4.5-7.4)	(4.8-8.4)	(0.5-2.8)*	(5.3-9.2)	(11.4-16.8)
	(n=1602)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Lifetime emotional violence by an intimate partner [2]	9.5	16.5	15.9	16.7	15.6	2.6	21.5	19.1
	(6.3-12.7)	(13.8-19.1)	(12.2-19.5)	(13.4-19.9)	(11.7-19.5)	(1.0-4.2)*	(17.3-25.6)	(14.8-23.4)
	(n=457)	(n=3063)	(n=1449)	(n=1614)	(n=876)	(n=720)	(n=608)	(n=402)
Lifetime emotional violence by a peer	7.8	10.8	17.5	8.8	10.9	2.8	10.8	25.5
	(6.0-9.6)	(8.9-12.8)	(14.1-21.0)	(6.5-11.0)	(8.0-13.9)	(1.4-4.1)	(7.9-13.7)	(22.2-28.9)
	(n=1602)	(n=5988)	(n=3059)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Age at first experience of any emotional violence	(n=199)	(n=1211)	(n=814)	(n=397)	(n=326)	(n=61)	(n=263)	(n=362)
13 or younger	31.8	31.0	27.4	32.5	30.9	38.7	29.2	34.8
	(22.5-41.0)	(26.8-35.1)	(23.5-31.4)	(26.7-38.2)	(25.3-36.5)	(20.8-56.5)	(21.4-37.0)	(27.1-42.4)
14-15	21.7	22.8	23.8	22.3	25.3	13.1	19.1	23.2
	(14.1-29.3)	(18.9-26.6)	(18.6-29.0)	(17.2-27.4)	(19.6-31.1)	(1.8-24.4)*	(13.9-24.4)	(16.9-29.6)

16-17	21.3	20.1	23.3	18.7	19.8	10.5	21.4	19.7
	(14.6-28.1)	(15.5-24.7)	(18.5-28.2)	(12.5-24.8)	(14.2-25.4)	(2.9-18.1)*	(11.5-31.3)	(14.3-25.2)
18-24	25.2	26.2	25.4	26.5	23.9	37.7	30.3	22.3
	(16.6-33.8)	(21.4-30.9)	(20.7-30.2)	(20.0-33.0)	(19.4-28.3)	(20.8-54.7)	(18.7-41.8)	(16.5-28.0)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[2] Among those who ever had a partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

° Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡ Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

6.2.1.

Experience of lifetime emotional violence [1] before and during the COVID-19 pandemic [2] among 13-24-year-olds who have ever experienced emotional violence– Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall [°]	Females overall [°]			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence and COVID-19	(n=220)	(n=1301)	(n=871)	(n=430)	(n=354)	(n=62)	(n=286)	(n=392)
Experienced emotional violence before the COVID-19 pandemic [2]	63.1 (55.6-70.6)	65.4 (61.2-69.6)	61.8 (56.7-66.9)	66.9 (61.4-72.5)	65.8 (59.9-71.6)	49.3 (29.2-69.3)	64.0 (56.7-71.3)	69.9 (64.9-74.9)
Experienced emotional violence during the COVID-19 pandemic	67.9 (58.2-77.5)	62.9 (58.2-67.6)	68.1 (63.4-72.7)	60.6 (54.2-67.0)	63.5 (56.2-70.7)	67.3 (51.1-83.5)	61.7 (54.8-68.6)	64.4 (58.0-70.8)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peers. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[2] COVID-19 pandemic timeframe includes March 2020 through August 2022.

^aOverall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡]Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡]SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†]Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

6.3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 6.3.

Prevalence of emotional violence [1] in the past 12 months, among 13-24-year-olds, by perpetrator type – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator type								
Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	2.2	2.9	4.3	2.4	2.9	**	2.8	7.1
	(1.3-3.1)	(2.2-3.5)	(2.8-5.7)	(1.7-3.2)	(2.0-3.8)		(1.5-4.0)	(5.0-9.1)
	(n=1602)	(n=5988)	(n=3059)	(n=2929)	(n=1709)		(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner [2]	6.6	9.5	8.8	9.8	9.8	1.1	11.0	11.8
	(3.6-9.5)	(7.6-11.5)	(6.4-11.2)	(7.4-12.2)	(7.0-12.6)	(0.1-2.1)*	(7.6-14.4)	(8.5-15.0)
	(n=457)	(n=3063)	(n=1449)	(n=1614)	(n=876)	(n=720)	(n=608)	(n=402)
Emotional violence by a peer	4.6	4.6	8.7	3.4	5.2	1.8	3.4	11.4
	(3.4-5.9)	(3.4-5.8)	(6.3-11.1)	(2.0-4.7)	(3.2-7.2)	(0.7-2.9)*	(2.1-4.7)	(9.3-13.5)
	(n=1602)	(n=5988)	(n=3059)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peers. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[2] Among those who ever had a partner.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 7:

HARMFUL PRACTICES



This section presents experiences of harmful practices, including FGM/C, child marriage, and other harmful practices in marriage. Other harmful practices include abducted marriage (an illegal practice whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know and forced into marriage) or arranged marriage.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS.

- One in two females (47.6%) have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting.
- The mean age of female genital mutilation/cutting was 9.3 years old.
- The majority of incidents of female genital mutilation/cutting were conducted by a traditional practitioner (81.9%), followed by a family member (13.3%).

CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among all females, more than one in three (34.0%) had been married or ever lived with someone as if married before age 18 (child marriage).

MARRIAGE AND RELATIONSHIPS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- More than one in four ever-married females (27.4%) had an arranged marriage, and 16.0% did not know their partner before marriage.
- Of those ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, who did not have a choice in selecting their spouses, 28.1% of females had an abducted marriage, an illegal practice in which girls or young women are abducted and a marriage is then facilitated between the two families. Among ever-married males, one in three (30.5%) had marriages that included dowry/bride price paid by the bride's family, and 37.5% included dowry/bride price paid by the groom's family.
- Among ever-married females, 11.4% had marriages that involved dowry/bride price paid by the bride's family and over half (51.4%) had marriages that involved dowry/bride price paid by the groom's family.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- Prevalence of FGM/C among females is significantly higher in Somali (79.8%) compared to any other regional domain.
- Among females in Somali, 94.7% of FGM/C is conducted by a traditional practitioner.
- The mean age of FGM/C is significantly lower in Addis Ababa (5.1) compared to the mean age of FGM/C in any other regional domain.
- In Addis Ababa, 20.6% of FGM/C among girls and young women is conducted by a family member.
- Child marriage is common among females 18-24-years-old in Oromia (38.7%) and Somali (49.7%).
- Child marriage among females is significantly less prevalent in Addis Ababa (3.7%) compared to any other regional domain.
- Prevalence of abducted marriages among females ages 13-24 who were ever married or lived with someone as if married and who did not have a choice in selecting their spouses were similar between rural (28.1%) and urban (28.3%) areas, and common in Oromia (28.1%) and SNNP (30.2%).
- In Oromia, among ever-married females, 19.5% of females 13-24 did not know their partner before marriage.

7.1. PREVALENCE OF HARMFUL PRACTICES

Table 7.1.1.

Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) [1], among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{**}			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Underwent FGM/C	(n=5811)	(n=2960)	(n=2851)	(n=1650)	(n=1167)	(n=1127)	(n=1051)
	47.6 (41.3 -53.9)	37.9 (31.1 -44.8)	50.6 (42.6 -58.6)	45.4 (36.3 -54.5)	79.8 (71.5 -88.2)	46.8 (35.5 -58.0)	24.0 (20.2 -27.8)
Mean age of FGM/C	(n=2427)	(n=951)	(n=1476)	(n=602)	(n=920)	(n=408)	(n=174)
	9.3 (8.8-9.8)	8.4 (7.7-9.0)	9.5 (8.9-10.1)	9.6 (8.8-10.5)	8.5 (8.3-8.7)	9.2 (8.4-10.1)	5.1 (4.4-5.8)
Who conducted FGM/C	(n=2483)	(n=993)	(n=1490)	(n=608)	(n=932)	(n=395)	(n=199)
Healthcare professional	4.3 (1.2 -7.5)*	**	4.3 (0.7 -8.0)*	**	**	6.7 (0.7 -12.6)*	4.4 (0.2 -8.6)*
Traditional practitioner	81.9 (78.0 -85.8)	81.5 (74.5 -88.4)	82.0 (77.4 -86.5)	81.9 (76.0 -87.9)	94.7 (91.1 -98.3)	75.6 (68.8 -82.4)	75.0 (66.6 -83.5)
Family	13.3 (10.5 -16.0)	13.5 (7.6 -19.4)	13.2 (10.1 -16.3)	13.3 (9.4 -17.3)	4.7 (1.2 -8.1)*	16.9 (10.8 -23.0)	20.6 (12.9 -28.2)
Other [2]	0.5 (0.1 -0.9)*	0.7 (0.1 -1.3)*	**	**	<0.1***	**	<0.1***

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is the cutting or removal of flesh from the female genital area and may include sewing the genital area shut after cutting.

[2] Other includes individuals reported by participants, such as grandfather, traditional mother, traditional woman, neighbor, etc. These were write-in responses, and were all coded as "other".

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^aOverall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones

Table 7.1.2.

Child marriage among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^α	Females overall ^α			Females regional ^{##}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Child marriage	(n=825)	(n=3313)	(n=1795)	(n=1518)	(n=888)	(n=638)	(n=663)	(n=655)
Child marriage (married/ cohabited before age 18)	3.3 (1.1-5.4)*	34.0 (29.5-38.5)	21.1 (15.4-26.7)	38.2 (32.5-43.8)	38.7 (31.8-45.6)	49.7 (41.9-57.5)	25.7 (20.1-31.4)	3.7 (2.0-5.3)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

α Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 7.1.3.

Harmful marriage practices of 13-24-year-olds among those who had ever been married or lived with someone as if married– Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Relationship history								
Arranged marriage [1]	7.4 (2.1 -12.8)* (n=134)	27.4 (22.6 -32.1) (n=1742)	21.2 (15.5 -27.0) (n=669)	28.9 (23.2 -34.6) (n=1073)	32.6 (25.6 -39.5) (n=486)	21.2 (13.8 -28.7) (n=555)	19.7 (12.2 -27.3) (n=329)	19.7 (10.4 -29.0) (n=110)
Abducted marriage [2], among those who did not have a choice in selecting their spouse	<0.1*** (n=4)	28.1 (18.1 -38.1) (n=190)	28.3 (14.1 -42.5) (n=50)	28.1 (16.8 -39.3) (n=140)	28.1 (15.6 -40.7) (n=98)	<0.1*** (n=13)	30.2 (12.8 -47.5) (n=52)	**
Did not know partner before marriage	6.4 (0.1 -12.6)* (n=135)	16.0 (12.6 -19.5) (n=1803)	11.8 (8.3 -15.4) (n=685)	17.0 (12.9 -21.1) (n=1118)	19.5 (14.3 -24.6) (n=520)	4.7 (2.4 -7.0) (n=554)	13.5 (8.5 -18.5) (n=352)	11.3 (4.1 -18.5)* (n=110)
Marriage involved dowry/bride price [3]	(n=135)	(n=1808)	(n=688)	(n=1120)	(n=523)	(n=555)	(n=353)	(n=111)
Paid by her family	30.5 (18.1 -42.8)	11.4 (7.2 -15.7)	7.3 (4.2 -10.3)	12.4 (7.3 -17.6)	15.0 (8.1 -22.0)	9.7 (2.5 -16.8)*	5.0 (2.2 -7.8)	6.6 (1.5 -11.6)*
Paid by his family	37.5 (24.9 -50.1)	51.4 (45.9 -56.9)	48.1 (40.9 -55.3)	52.2 (45.6 -58.8)	49.2 (40.8 -57.5)	79.2 (70.0 -88.3)	46.3 (37.7 -54.8)	35.2 (25.4 -45.0)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[1] Arranged marriage includes: the marriage was arranged, and she/he did not have a choice or spouse alone chose, among those who had ever been married.

[2] Abducted marriage is an illegal practice, common in some areas, whereby girls are abducted by a stranger or someone they know. The marriage is then facilitated between the two families, sometimes with mediation by an influential community member or elder.

[3] Dowry/bride price involving his or her family.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 8:

INSPIRE INDICATORS



This section presents indicators relevant to *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*¹ which is a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood. INSPIRE reflects a collaboration of the key global partners focused on the health, safety and protection of children, recognizing that violence in childhood is a major contributor to poor health and wellbeing and is preventable. There are seven strategies included in INSPIRE: 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. The 2022 Ethiopia VACS covers indicators for six of the strategies – all except Implementation and enforcement of laws. Additionally, the indicators for Response and support services for victims of violence are included in the previous sections on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service access among victims of sexual violence (section 4) and physical violence (section 5) and not included in this section. Data on INSPIRE indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches.

INSPIRE INDICATOR: SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

- Among 13-17-year-olds, almost one in three females (29.7%) and males (33.0%) witnessed physical violence in the community/neighbourhood in the past 12 months.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, witnessing physical violence in the community/neighbourhood in the past 12 months was significantly higher in Addis Ababa (48.6%) compared to any other regional domain.
- Females in urban areas were significantly more likely to witness physical violence in the community or neighbourhood in the past 12 months (40.7%) compared to those in rural areas (26.5%).

INSPIRE INDICATOR: PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

- Among 13-17-year-olds, females (90.2%) were significantly more likely than males (81.2%) to experience high parental monitoring and supervision.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, twice as many females (14.6%) than males (5.8%) experienced parental use of positive discipline, such as explaining why the behaviour is wrong or giving a reminder or warning not to do something again, in the past 12 months.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, one in five females (20.8%) and males (21.2%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression from parents in the past 12 months.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, most females (85.5%) and males (88.2%) had caring adult relationships in their family (e.g., someone who cares about them or is willing to help them make decisions).

INSPIRE INDICATOR: EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

- Among 13-17-year-olds, more males (17.4%) than females (6.5%) were in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
- More than one in eight girls ages 13-17 in Addis Ababa (13.8%) were involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, more than one in two females (56.1%) and males (52.4%) were meaningfully engaged in their community.
- Meaningful community participation among girls ages 13-17 in Somali was low (16.1%) compared to any other regional domain.
- In Somali, one in two girls (50.4%) ages 13-17 had ever been taught anger management in school.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, almost one in twelve (8.5%) females first had early sexual debut (first sex at or before age 15).
- Among 18-24-year-olds, one in two females (49.9%) were pregnant before age 18.

INSPIRE INDICATOR: NORMS AND VALUES

- Among 18-24-year-olds, one in two females (51.4%) and almost one in two males (46.2%) agreed that corporal punishment by parents was necessary.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, nearly one in two females (47.2%) and more than one in three males (38.5%) agreed that corporal punishment by teachers was necessary.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, seven in ten females (70.2%) and over half of males (56.3%) endorsed harmful norms and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other forms of violence.
- Endorsement of harmful norms and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other forms of violence among

1 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

- 18-24-year-olds was higher in Somali (76.8%) compared to Addis Ababa (56.2%)
- In Somali, one in two (47.5%) females ages 18-24 believed that wife beating was acceptable under some circumstances.

INSPIRE INDICATOR: INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

- Among 13-24-year-olds, two in five females (43.9%) and over half of males (54.9%) experienced food insecurity.

INSPIRE INDICATOR: RESPONSE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

- Among 13-24-year-olds, one in three females (32.8%) and 16.3% of males know of a place to go for help for violence.

8.1. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

For 13-17-year-olds, indicators include data on safe environments, parent and caregiver support, and education and life skills.

Table 8.1.1

INSPIRE safe environments indicators among 13-17-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional ^{‡‡}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Missing school or not leaving home due to fear of violence or safety problems in the past 12 months	(n=728)	(n=2610)	(n=1218)	(n=1392)	(n=819)	(n=528)	(n=486)	(n=428)
	9.6 (5.0-14.2)	6.9 (5.0-8.7)	9.5 (6.5-12.6)	6.1 (3.9-8.3)	6.8 (4.0-9.6)	**	7.5 (4.6-10.3)	10.6 (7.2-14.1)
Witnessed physical violence in the community/ neighbourhood in the past 12 months	(n=699)	(n=2605)	(n=1212)	(n=1393)	(n=816)	(n=527)	(n=489)	(n=424)
	33.0 (26.7-39.3)	29.7 (25.8-33.5)	40.7 (35.1-46.3)	26.5 (21.9-31.2)	29.2 (23.3-35.1)	15.3 (8.9-21.7)	31.7 (26.4-37.0)	48.6 (42.8-54.3)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{‡‡} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 8.1.2

INSPIRE parent and caregiver support indicators among 13-17-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

	Males Overall ^α	Females Overall ^α			Females Regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Parent and caregiver support								
Parents’ use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months	5.8 (3.5-8.1) (n=728)	14.6 (12.3-17.0) (n=2608)	18.4 (14.3-22.4) (n=1216)	13.6 (10.8-16.4) (n=1392)	16.5 (13.1-19.9) (n=817)	**	14.2 (9.9-18.5) (n=487)	18.6 (13.9-23.3) (n=427)
Close relationship with mother	98.2 (97.0-99.3) (n=709)	91.4 (89.5-93.4) (n=2395)	85.3 (80.3-90.3) (n=1114)	93.1 (91.2-95.0) (n=1281)	93.1 (90.5-95.7) (n=786)	96.5 (94.8-98.2) (n=414)	87.7 (83.8-91.5) (n=464)	89.0 (85.8-92.3) (n=395)
Easy to talk to mother	90.6 (87.1-94.1) (n=726)	73.9 (70.7-77.1) (n=2578)	68.3 (63.3-73.4) (n=1204)	75.5 (71.8-79.2) (n=1374)	75.9 (71.8-80.0) (n=807)	70.0 (59.9-80.1) (n=518)	71.8 (65.1-78.5) (n=485)	66.8 (61.1-72.5) (n=422)
High parental monitoring and supervision	81.2 (76.8-85.6) (n=730)	90.2 (88.1-92.4) (n=2612)	89.9 (87.4-92.4) (n=1219)	90.3 (87.6-93.0) (n=1393)	93.1 (90.3-95.8) (n=818)	78.0 (69.9-86.2) (n=528)	87.0 (82.2-91.8) (n=489)	94.6 (92.7-96.5) (n=428)
Parents’ use of physical discipline or verbal aggression in the past 12 months	21.2 (17.1-25.4) (n=730)	20.8 (17.8-23.9) (n=2612)	25.0 (20.6-29.4) (n=1219)	19.6 (15.9-23.4) (n=1393)	20.1 (15.6-24.6) (n=819)	10.6 (5.1-16.1) (n=528)	23.9 (18.8-29.0) (n=488)	27.1 (21.9-32.3) (n=428)
Caring adult relationships in community [1]	44.1 (38.4-49.7) (n=730)	34.9 (31.1-38.7) (n=2612)	39.4 (34.0-44.8) (n=1218)	33.6 (29.0-38.1) (n=1394)	36.1 (30.8-41.4) (n=819)	44.7 (34.5-54.8) (n=527)	29.5 (23.1-35.9) (n=489)	48.8 (42.7-54.8) (n=428)
Caring adult relationships in family [2]	88.2 (84.2-92.2) (n=726)	85.5 (82.5-88.4) (n=2613)	88.9 (85.7-92.0) (n=1219)	84.5 (80.8-88.1) (n=1394)	83.9 (79.6-88.2) (n=819)	96.0 (93.9-98.1) (n=528)	84.6 (79.6-89.6) (n=489)	93.8 (91.2-96.3) (n=428)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

[1] Caring adult relationships in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: outside of my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me; there is an adult whom I trust who notices when I am upset about something; there is an adult who tells me when I do a good job; there is an adult who always wants me to do my best.

[2] Caring adult relationships in family includes affirmative responses to one or both of the following: including your mother and father and any other family members, would you say that you have an adult family member 1) who cares about you or 2) who is willing to help you make decisions?

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 8.1.3

INSPIRE education and life skills indicators among 13-17-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional ^{†‡}			
		Total	Urban	Rural [†]	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education and life skills								
Currently enrolled in school, among those who ever attended	77.1 (70.3-83.9) (n=680)	72.2 (67.9-76.4) (n=2300)	84.0 (80.5-87.4) (n=1152)	68.6 (63.3-74.0) (n=1148)	66.2 (59.6-72.7) (n=752)	63.7 (53.4-74.0) (n=315)	82.5 (76.9-88.0) (n=485)	82.2 (77.8-86.6) (n=414)
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	17.4 (13.5-21.3) (n=729)	6.5 (5.1-8.0) (n=2610)	8.0 (5.6-10.4) (n=1219)	6.1 (4.4-7.8) (n=1391)	7.1 (5.0-9.2) (n=818)	6.8 (3.7-10.0) (n=527)	4.6 (2.2-7.0) (n=488)	13.8 (9.8-17.8) (n=428)
Peer social supports [1]	68.1 (61.9-74.4) (n=729)	69.5 (66.3-72.8) (n=2610)	76.8 (73.8-79.8) (n=1219)	67.5 (63.5-71.4) (n=1391)	67.8 (62.9-72.6) (n=818)	59.3 (51.9-66.6) (n=527)	74.0 (69.3-78.7) (n=488)	82.7 (78.0-87.3) (n=428)
Meaningful participation in community [2]	52.4 (45.7-59.1) (n=732)	56.1 (51.1-61.0) (n=2613)	60.9 (54.2-67.5) (n=1219)	54.7 (48.6-60.8) (n=1394)	52.0 (44.7-59.2) (n=819)	16.1 (7.3-24.8) (n=528)	73.1 (67.6-78.5) (n=489)	57.1 (51.3-63.0) (n=428)
Ever been taught anger management in school	17.5 (12.3-22.7) (n=551)	23.4 (19.7-27.2) (n=1724)	19.2 (14.4-24.0) (n=953)	25.0 (20.2-29.8) (n=771)	23.6 (17.8-29.3) (n=509)	50.4 (39.1-61.8) (n=208)	21.7 (16.3-27.1) (n=409)	18.4 (12.7-24.1) (n=335)
Ever been taught how to avoid physical fights and violence in school	23.4 (17.9-28.9) (n=548)	26.7 (22.9-30.5) (n=1721)	24.2 (19.9-28.6) (n=950)	27.6 (22.7-32.5) (n=771)	26.9 (20.6-33.3) (n=509)	50.7 (39.3-62.0) (n=208)	24.1 (19.8-28.5) (n=408)	32.3 (27.1-37.6) (n=334)
Ever been taught how to avoid bullying in school	17.8 (12.5-23.0) (n=547)	24.5 (20.3-28.8) (n=1721)	22.2 (16.7-27.6) (n=949)	25.4 (19.9-30.9) (n=772)	28.4 (21.8-35.0) (n=507)	45.3 (33.8-56.8) (n=209)	17.4 (12.0-22.9) (n=409)	27.9 (22.1-33.7) (n=333)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

[1] Peer social supports includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: my friends really try to help me; I can count on my friends when things go wrong; I have friends with whom I can share my good times and bad times; I can talk about problems with my friends.

[2] Meaningful participation in community includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: In my community, I am part of a club; I am part of a sports team; I am part of a church/temple/mosque; I am part of some other group.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

8.2. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

For young adults ages 18-24, INSPIRE indicators include data on norms and values and education and life skills.

Table 8.2.1.		INSPIRE norms and values indicators among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022						
	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females Regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Norms and values								
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment [1] by parents	46.2 (39.2-53.1) (n=872)	51.4 (47.2-55.5) (n=3372)	44.3 (40.5-48.1) (n=1837)	53.6 (48.3-59.0) (n=1535)	46.3 (40.3-52.2) (n=891)	52.2 (45.4-59.0) (n=641)	60.7 (54.5-67.0) (n=681)	48.5 (41.8-55.1) (n=668)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	38.5 (32.4-44.7) (n=870)	47.2 (43.3-51.1) (n=3364)	35.8 (31.8-39.7) (n=1836)	51.0 (46.1-55.9) (n=1528)	44.9 (39.4-50.3) (n=889)	55.6 (49.8-61.5) (n=637)	52.3 (45.6-58.9) (n=684)	29.9 (24.8-35.0) (n=666)
Acceptance of wife beating [2]	31.4 (25.2-37.5) (n=872)	40.1 (35.9-44.3) (n=3376)	29.2 (23.0-35.4) (n=1841)	43.6 (38.6-48.7) (n=1535)	42.6 (36.3-49.0) (n=891)	47.5 (39.8-55.1) (n=641)	37.0 (30.2-43.8) (n=684)	20.6 (16.2-25.0) (n=668)
Endorsement of harmful norms and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence, and other violence [3]	56.3 (49.7-62.8) (n=872)	70.2 (66.0-74.4) (n=3376)	67.0 (62.3-71.7) (n=1841)	71.3 (66.0-76.6) (n=1535)	69.9 (63.6-76.2) (n=891)	76.8 (71.1-82.6) (n=641)	71.9 (65.2-78.6) (n=684)	56.2 (51.6-60.9) (n=668)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Corporal punishment refers to physical punishment (for example, spanking or hitting a child with a hand).

[2] Includes affirmative responses to 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; burns the food.

[3] Includes affirmative responses to one or more of the following: males, and not females, should decide when to have sex; if someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; there are times when a female should be beaten; females who carry condoms have sex with a lot of males; females should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 8.2.2.

INSPIRE education and life skills indicators among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Female Regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Education and life skills								
Early sexual debut: first sex at or before age 15	2.2 (0.3-4.1)* (n=863)	8.5 (6.6-10.5) (n=3353)	5.4 (3.4-7.5) (n=1828)	9.5 (7.0-12.0) (n=1525)	10.4 (7.2-13.5) (n=886)	11.9 (8.7-15.1) (n=641)	5.2 (3.1-7.2) (n=674)	1.4 (0.4-2.4)* (n=665)
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18	NA	49.9 (45.2 - 54.5) (n=1531)	38.0 (32.8 - 43.3) (n=593)	52.7 (47.2 - 58.2) (n=938)	51.9 (45.3 - 58.5) (n=479)	56.7 (48.7 - 64.7) (n=434)	44.7 (37.1 - 52.2) (n=304)	12.3 (5.9 - 18.8) (n=107)
Current smoker	7.0 (3.5-10.4) (n=853)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)* (n=3363)	0.7 (0.2-1.2)* (n=1832)	**	0.5 (0.1-1.0)* (n=889)	**	<0.1*** (n=679)	1.7 (0.3-3.0)* (n=668)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

8.3. INSPIRE INDICATORS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

For children and youth ages 13-24, INSPIRE indicators include data on response and support services, income and economic strengthening, and education and life skills.

Table 8.3.

INSPIRE indicators among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022

Indicator	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Female Regional ^{††}			
		Overall	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Response and support services	(n=1590)	(n=5941)	(n=3032)	(n=2909)	(n=1706)	(n=1155)	(n=1164)	(n=1091)
Knew of a place to go for help for violence	16.3 (12.2-20.4)	32.8 (29.4-36.2)	50.0 (45.6-54.4)	27.5 (23.6-31.4)	34.9 (29.4-40.3)	18.9 (12.5-25.2)	28.9 (24.9-33.0)	59.2 (53.1-65.4)
Income and economic strengthening	(n=1590)	(n=5977)	(n=3051)	(n=2926)	(n=1707)	(n=1167)	(n=1170)	(n=1092)
Experiencing food insecurity [1]	54.9 (49.6-60.2)	43.9 (39.4-48.4)	32.4 (28.3-36.6)	47.4 (41.7-53.1)	45.3 (38.2-52.3)	46.6 (38.8-54.4)	44.0 (37.8-50.1)	23.6 (17.5-29.7)
Education and life skills	(n=1602)	(n=5983)	(n=3056)	(n=2927)	(n=1704)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Suicidal ideation [2]	1.9 (0.9-2.8)	5.0 (3.7-6.3)	7.8 (6.0-9.6)	4.1 (2.5-5.7)	4.3 (2.3-6.3)	0.8 (0.1-1.4)*	6.1 (4.2-8.1)	14.3 (11.3-17.2)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

[1] Food insecurity captures participants who do not think the household has enough money for food.

[2] Suicidal ideation includes ever having thoughts of suicide.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 9: OVERLAP AMONG SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



This section presents data on the overlap between different types of violence among children and youth in Ethiopia. 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 happens in two primary ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a child or youth is being subjected to emotional and physical violence at the same time; and/or (2) violence could occur to the same child or youth, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced in childhood and lifetime are described here. In this section, sexual violence includes the four subtypes of sexual violence: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted physically forced sex, pressured sex (through harassment or threats), or physically forced sex.

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

- More than two in five females (42.3%) and one in two males (50.6%) experienced any violence in childhood.
- One in ten females (10.6%) and nearly one in eleven males (8.7%) experienced two types of violence in childhood.

OVERLAP OF TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- One in two females (49.3%) and more than one in two males (56.4%) experienced any lifetime violence.
- More than one in seven females (14.3%) and one in eight males (12.9%) experienced two types of violence during their lifetime.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- Experiencing any violence in childhood among females ages 18-24 ranged from 18.8% in Somali to 58.6% in Addis Ababa.
- Among females ages 18-24, 1.9% in Somali and 14.7% in Addis Ababa experienced two types of violence.
- Experiencing any lifetime violence among females ages 13-24 ranged from 22.1% in Somali to 65.3% in Addis Ababa.
- Among females ages 13-24, 3.5% in Somali and 23.2% in Addis Ababa experienced two types of violence, a significant difference between the two regional domains.

9.1. OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.1.

Prevalence and overlap of different types of violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Ethiopia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any violence	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
No childhood violence	49.4 (43.0-55.8)	57.7 (53.0-62.4)	52.8 (46.9-58.8)	59.3 (53.4-65.3)	54.6 (47.0-62.3)	81.2 (75.9-86.5)	61.1 (55.5-66.6)	41.4 (35.6-47.2)
Any childhood violence	50.6 (44.2-57.0)	42.3 (37.6-47.0)	47.2 (41.2-53.1)	40.7 (34.7-46.6)	45.4 (37.7-53.0)	18.8 (13.5-24.1)	38.9 (33.4-44.5)	58.6 (52.8-64.4)
One type of violence only	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
Childhood sexual violence [1] only	<0.1*** (1.9-3.9)	2.9 (1.9-3.9)	3.1 (1.8-4.4)	2.8 (1.6-4.0)	3.3 (1.8-4.9)	1.0 (0.2-1.8)*	2.6 (1.3-3.9)	2.1 (0.4-3.9)*
Childhood physical violence [2] only	40.4 (34.5-46.3)	22.3 (18.4-26.2)	23.1 (19.3-26.9)	22 (17.0-27.0)	24.2 (17.7-30.7)	15.5 (11.0-20.1)	18.4 (14.7-22.1)	31.5 (26.7-36.2)
Childhood emotional violence [3] only	1.1 (0.4-1.9)*	4.0 (2.8-5.2)	5.1 (3.8-6.3)	3.7 (2.1-5.3)	4.1 (3.0-5.2)	** (1.3-7.9)*	4.6 (1.3-7.9)*	6.2 (4.2-8.1)
Multiple types of violence	(n=872)	(n=3376)	(n=1841)	(n=1535)	(n=891)	(n=641)	(n=684)	(n=668)
Two types of violence	8.7 (6.6-10.8)	10.6 (8.5-12.7)	12.1 (9.0-15.2)	10.1 (7.5-12.7)	11.4 (8.1-14.7)	1.9 (0.5-3.2)*	10.2 (7.1-13.3)	14.7 (11.4-18.0)
Three types of violence	** (1.6-3.3)	2.5 (1.6-3.3)	3.7 (2.3-5.2)	2.1 (1.1-3.1)	2.3 (1.3-3.4)	** (1.3-4.9)	3.1 (1.3-4.9)	4 (1.9-6.1)

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally thrown something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beaten with an object, choking, suffocating, tried to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatened with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighbourhood 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

9.2. OVERLAP AMONG TYPES OF LIFETIME VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 9.2.

Prevalence and overlap of different types of lifetime violence among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [‡]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Any violence	(n=1604)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
No lifetime violence	43.6 (38.3-48.9)	50.7 (46.6-54.8)	44.5 (39.5-49.4)	52.6 (47.4-57.8)	50.5 (43.8-57.1)	77.9 (72.4-83.4)	47.6 (42.9-52.2)	34.7 (29.6-39.8)
Any lifetime violence	56.4 (51.1-61.7)	49.3 (45.2-53.4)	55.5 (50.6-60.5)	47.4 (42.2-52.6)	49.5 (42.9-56.2)	22.1 (16.6-27.6)	52.4 (47.8-57.1)	65.3 (60.2-70.4)
One type of violence only	(n=1604)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Sexual violence [1] only	<0.1***	2.5 (1.8-3.2)	2.4 (1.6-3.3)	2.6 (1.7-3.5)	2.9 (1.9-4.0)	0.5 (0.1-0.9)*	2.4 (1.0-3.7)	1.7 (0.9-2.5)
Physical violence [2] only	41.1 (37.0-45.3)	23.8 (20.0-27.5)	23.6 (20.0-27.3)	23.8 (19.1-28.5)	23.8 (17.7-29.9)	16.1 (11.3-20.9)	24.9 (21.0-28.7)	24.5 (20.6-28.4)
Emotional violence [3] only	1.5 (0.9-2.1)	4.9 (3.9-6.0)	6.9 (5.7-8.1)	4.3 (3.0-5.7)	4.9 (3.5-6.3)	1.2 (0.5-2.0)*	5.8 (3.6-8.0)	6.8 (4.7-8.9)
Multiple types of violence	(n=1604)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
Two types of violence	12.9 (10.7-15.2)	14.3 (12.3-16.2)	16.6 (14.0-19.2)	13.5 (11.1-16.0)	14.5 (11.6-17.5)	3.5 (2.0-5.1)	14.7 (11.6-17.9)	23.2 (20.3-26.2)

Three types of violence	0.8	3.8	6.0	3.2	3.4	0.7	4.7	9.1
	(0.4-1.3)	(3.0-4.6)	(4.5-7.4)	(2.2-4.1)	(2.3-4.6)	(0.0-1.3)*	(3.1-6.2)	(6.9-11.3)

^s Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighbourhood 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[†] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 10: HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE



This section presents the relationships between health outcomes among 13-24-year-olds and lifetime experiences of sexual, physical, or emotional violence. The health outcomes assessed include mental distress in the past 30 days, cigarette smoking in the past 30 days, self-harm behaviours, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts, and symptoms or diagnosis of STI¹. 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 describes pregnancy among females ages 13-24 as a result of pressured or physically forced sex or sex when a person was too drunk to say no, and prevalence of missing school due to violence during childhood. This section also describes negative impacts of COVID-19 on functioning and well-being, and relationships.

LIFETIME SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Females who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence were more likely to have mental distress in the last 30 days, to have ever intentionally harmed themselves, and to have ever thought of suicide compared to non-victims of each type of violence.
- Males who experienced sexual or emotional violence were more likely to have mental distress in the last 30 days than males who did not experience sexual or emotional violence.
- Among males, three out of five (62.3%) experienced negative impacts of COVID-19 on functioning and wellbeing (e.g., ability to work or study, ability to sleep), and 54.9% experienced negative impacts of COVID-19 on relationships.
- Among females, 45.4% experienced negative impacts of COVID-19 on functioning and well-being (e.g., ability to work or study, ability to sleep), and 34.2% experienced negative impacts of COVID-19 on relationships.

LIFETIME SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE USE AND STI HISTORY AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Females who experienced sexual or emotional violence were more likely to have ever had symptoms or diagnosis of an STI, compared to non-victims of sexual or emotional violence.

PREGNANCY AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND MISSING SCHOOL DUE TO VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex or sex when they were too drunk to say no, approximately one in nine (11.4%) became pregnant as a result of an incident.
- Among those who ever attended school, 13.9% of females missed school due to an incident of childhood sexual violence.
- Among those who ever attended school, one in fourteen females (7.2%) and 5.9% of males missed school due to an incident of childhood physical violence.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- More than one in two females ages 13-24 in Oromia (54.2%) and Addis Ababa (62.2%) experienced negative impacts of COVID-19 on their functioning and well-being.
- In SNNP, 16.0% of females who ever attended school and experienced childhood sexual violence had to miss school due to childhood sexual violence.
- Among females 13-24 who ever attended school, more females who lived in urban areas (11.1%) missed school due to any childhood physical violence compared to those living in rural areas (5.7%).

1 STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) includes ever testing positive for syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, herpes, or any other sexually transmitted disease or infection besides HIV or STI symptoms including unusual discharge or oozing from vagina/penis, unexplained sores or bumps on the vagina/penis, painful urination, or other pain that may have been from a sexually transmitted disease or infection.

10.1. MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.1.1.

Mental health conditions by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13-24-year-old females – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Mental distress [4] in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide, among those who ever thought of suicide
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sexual violence				
Experienced sexual violence	48.0 (41.4 – 54.5) (n=585)	9.0 (6.0 – 12.0) (n=585)	20.1 (14.0 – 26.2) (n=585)	41.3 (26.1 – 56.6) (n=139)
No sexual violence	22.4 (19.6 – 25.1) (n=5404)	1.8 (1.2 – 2.5) (n=5397)	3.2 (2.3 – 4.1) (n=5398)	46.2 (30.3 – 62.1) (n=219)
Physical violence				
Experienced physical violence	35.0 (30.6 – 39.4) (n=2549)	5.0 (3.5 – 6.6) (n=2544)	9.4 (6.8 – 12.0) (n=2544)	46.2 (31.5 – 60.8) (n=267)
No physical violence	18.3 (15.4 – 21.2) (n=3440)	1.0 (0.5 – 1.4) (n=3438)	2.1 (1.4 – 2.8) (n=3439)	38.0 (22.3 – 53.7) (n=91)
Emotional violence				
Experienced emotional violence	49.5 (44.3 – 54.6) (n=1304)	8.9 (6.4 – 11.4) (n=1302)	15.2 (11.5 – 18.9) (n=1303)	49.3 (35.6 – 63.0) (n=247)
No emotional violence	18.7 (16.3 – 21.2) (n=4685)	1.0 (0.5 – 1.4) (n=4680)	2.4 (1.5 – 3.3) (n=4680)	35.6 (17.4 – 53.8) (n=111)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighbourhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you..

[4] Mental distress includes scoring five or more on the Kessler-6 scale items: in the past 30 days children and youth felt (a) nervous; (b) hopeless; (c) restless; (d) so sad that nothing could cheer them up; (e) that everything was an effort; and (f) worthless.

Table 10.1.2.

Mental distress by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13-24-year-old males [4] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

Mental distress [5] in the past 30 days	
% (95% CI) [§]	
Sexual violence	
Experienced sexual violence	48.2 (32.2 - 64.2) (n=45)
No sexual violence	20.0 (16.2 - 23.8) (n=1557)
Physical violence	
Experienced physical violence	23.4 (18.9 - 27.9) (n=886)
No physical violence	17.8 (12.8 - 22.7) (n=715)
Emotional violence	
Experienced emotional violence	36.3 (25.7 - 47.0) (n=221)
No emotional violence	18.4 (14.6 - 22.3) (n=1380)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighbourhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] Mental health outcomes of self-harm and suicidality were not stable among males and thus, not presented here.

[5] Mental distress includes scoring five or more on the Kessler-6 scale items: in the past 30 days children and youth felt (a) nervous; (b) hopeless; (c) restless; (d) so sad that nothing could cheer them up; (e) that everything was an effort; and (f) worthless.

Table 10.1.3.

Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on mental/emotional health, among 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Overall^a	Females Overall^a			Females regional[‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia[†]	Somali	SNNP[‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI)[§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Negative impacts of COVID-19 on functioning and well-being [1]	(n=1556)	(n=5985)	(n=3058)	(n=2927)	(n=1708)	(n=1169)	(n=1172)	(n=1095)
	62.3	45.4	57.7	41.6	54.2	15.5	34.2	62.2
	(57.7-66.8)	(40.8-50.0)	(52.3-63.0)	(35.8-47.4)	(47.4 -61.1)	(10.6-20.4)	(27.7-40.7)	(56.9-67.5)
Negative impacts of COVID-19 on relationships [2]	(n=1545)	(n=5982)	(n=3056)	(n=2926)	(n=1707)	(n=1169)	(n=1171)	(n=1094)
	54.9	34.2	45.3	30.8	41.3	8.4	25.7	47.2
	(49.8-60.1)	(30.1-38.3)	(39.2-51.4)	(25.8-35.9)	(34.8-47.7)	(5.0-11.7)	(20.9-30.5)	(41.7-52.6)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Negative impacts of COVID-19 on functioning and well-being include ability to work or study; stress; emotional health; ability to sleep.

[2] Negative impacts of COVID-19 on relationships include relationships with family and friends.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

10.2. STI HISTORY BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 10.2.1

STI history by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence, among 13-24-year-old females – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

Ever had symptoms or diagnosis of STI [4]	
Weighted % (95% CI)	
Sexual violence	
Experienced sexual violence	5.1 (3.0 - 7.3) (n=585)
No sexual violence	1.8 (1.3 - 2.3) (n=5398)
Physical violence	
Experienced physical violence	2.8 (1.9 - 3.8) (n=2546)
No physical violence	1.7 (1.1 - 2.3) (n=3437)
Emotional violence	
Experienced emotional violence	4.3 (2.7 - 5.8) (n=1304)
No emotional violence	1.6 (1.1 - 2.1) (n=4679)

^aWeighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, or intentionally throwing something at to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, tried to drown or burn intentionally, using or threatening with a knife, gun or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, adult in the community or neighbourhood or peer.

[3] Emotional violence includes answering yes to one or more from the following perpetrator types – parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, intimate partner, or peer. Emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative 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, put down, or insulted by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative. 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. Emotional violence by a peer includes: made you get scared or feel really bad because they were calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around; told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you; kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends or completely ignored you.

[4] STIs (Sexually Transmitted Infections) include ever testing positive for syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, herpes, genital warts, or any other sexually transmitted disease or infection besides HIV.

10.3. PREGNANCY AND MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF VIOLENCE

Table 10.3.1.

Pregnancy as a result of pressured or forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it because victim was too drunk, among 13-24-year-old females who experienced pressured or forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it because victim was too drunk – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Females Overall ^a			Females regional ^{††}			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of pressured sex, forced sex, or sex when unable to consent or stop it because victim was too drunk	(n=228)	(n=115)	(n=113)	(n=94)	(n=15)	(n=63)	(n=31)
	11.4	11.5	11.3	8.0	**	18.9	8.9
	(5.1-17.6)	(5.4-17.7)	(3.6-19.1)*	(1.5-14.6)*		(5.8-32.1)*	(0.9-7.0)*

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.
n represents the denominator.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{††} Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 10.3.2.

Missing school as a result of any sexual [1] or physical [2] violence among 13-24-year-olds who have ever attended school – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males Overall ^a	Females Overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Missed school due to any child-hood sexual violence	(n=43)	(n=530)	(n=361)	(n=169)	(n=158)	(n=6)	(n=144)	(n=171)
	<0.1***	13.9 (9.5-18.2)	16.4 (8.5-24.3)	12.8 (7.7-18.0)	13.1 (7.1-19.0)	<0.1***	16 (8.2-23.8)	9.2 (4.4-14.1)
Missed school due to any child-hood physical violence	(n=834)	(n=2311)	(n=1453)	(n=858)	(n=625)	(n=151)	(n=494)	(n=580)
	5.9 (4.2-7.7)	7.2 (5.3-9.0)	11.1 (8.3-13.8)	5.7 (3.5-7.9)	6.2 (3.9-8.5)	**	8.5 (4.6-12.3)	11.3 (8.0-14.5)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

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

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 11: SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOURS AND HIV



The tables in this section present associations between exposure to violence in childhood and sexual risk-taking behaviours, such as having multiple sexual partners, and infrequent condom use. Multiple sexual partners are defined as two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms in the past 12 months among unmarried sexually active youth and married youth with more than one sexual partner. All these risk behaviours are reported among those who had sex in the past 12 months.

To explore the associations between exposure to violence during childhood and later risk-taking behaviours, knowledge and use of HIV testing services, analyses were restricted to participants ages 19-24. Therefore, the inclusion of only those ages 19 or older in this sexual risk-taking section ensures that violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviours.

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG 19-24-YEAR-OLDS WHO HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Among males, 7.9% had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months. This behaviour was rare for females and thus estimates were too low to interpret with confidence.
- Significantly more males (42.1%) than females (6.8%) used condoms infrequently in the past 12 months among non-married youth who had sex, and married youth who had sex with more than one partner.

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOURS AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

- Two thirds of females (65.4%) and males (69.3%) knew where to go for HIV testing.
- One in four females (27.6%) and one in five males (21.7%) were ever tested for HIV.
- Females and males who experienced sexual violence were significantly more likely to know where to get tested for HIV and have been tested for HIV compared to females and males who had not experienced sexual violence.
- Among children and youth who were never tested for HIV, common reasons for not getting tested were beliefs that they did not need to test or that they were low risk (females, 53.1%; males, 60.7%).
- Only 2.0% of females and 2.9% of males had ever heard of PrEP for HIV prior to the survey, although one in three females (32.2%) and one in five males (22.0%) would be willing to take PrEP based on a description about the method provided to them during the interview.
- Only 3.6% of females and 4.1% of males had ever heard of PEP for HIV prior to the survey, although half of females (49.1%) and one-third of males (34.3%) would be willing to take PEP if exposed, based on a description about the method provided to them during the interview.

REGIONAL AND URBAN/RURAL KEY HIGHLIGHTS (FEMALES)

- In Addis Ababa, one in four females (27.9%) ages 19-24 years who engaged in sexual intercourse and had more than one partner in the past 12 months used condoms infrequently.
- One in ten females in SNNP (10.3%) ages 19-24 who engaged in sexual intercourse and had more than one partner in the past 12 months used condoms infrequently.
- Significantly more females ages 19-24 in urban (15.0%) compared to rural (4.6%) areas who engaged in sexual intercourse and had more than one partner in the past 12 months used condoms infrequently.
- Significantly more females ages 13-24 in urban (38.5%) compared to rural (24.2%) areas were ever tested for HIV.
- Females ages 13-24 in urban areas (81.6%) were more likely to know where to go for an HIV test compared to their counterparts in rural areas (60.4%)
- Very few females ages 13-24 in Somali (6.8%) were ever tested for HIV and fewer than one in three (30.3%) know where to go for an HIV test. Having no knowledge of HIV testing (66.4%) was a major barrier to HIV testing among females ages 13-24 in Somali.

11.1. SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOURS AMONG 19-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 11.1.1.

Sexual risk behaviours among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	(n=232)	(n=1588)	(n=703)	(n=885)	(n=471)	(n=409)	(n=299)	(n=172)
	7.9	**	**	**	**	<0.1***	<0.1***	**
	(3.8-12.0)							
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months [1]	(n=230)	(n=1576)	(n=698)	(n=878)	(n=467)	(n=405)	(n=297)	(n=170)
	42.1	6.8	15.0	4.6	5.2	1.5	10.3	27.9
	(32.1-52.0)	(4.6-9.1)	(9.4-20.7)	(2.3-6.8)	(2.5-7.9)	(0.2-2.9)*	(5.0 -15.7)	(18.2-37.5)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months. Married persons who had sex with only one partner in the past 12 months and who didn't use condom were included in the frequent condom user category.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

11.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG 13-24-YEAR-OLDS

This section describes knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviours and barriers among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual violence, compared to those who did not. This section also describes knowledge of and willingness to take PrEP and PEP.

Table 11.2.1.

HIV prevention, testing, treatment knowledge and behaviour among 13-24-year-olds by experience of any sexual violence [1] – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	(n=1601)	(n=5989)	(n=3060)	(n=2929)	(n=1710)	(n=1169)	(n=1173)	(n=1096)
	69.3 (65.7-73.0)	65.4 (61.7-69.1)	81.6 (78.2-85.1)	60.4 (55.9-64.8)	61.5 (55.8-67.2)	30.3 (21.5-39.2)	77.0 (72.5-81.5)	85.2 (80.4-90.1)
Ever tested for HIV	(n=1594)	(n=5966)	(n=3050)	(n=2916)	(n=1702)	(n=1164)	(n=1169)	(n=1095)
	21.7 (18.6-24.8)	27.6 (24.8-30.4)	38.5 (34.6-42.5)	24.2 (21.0-27.3)	24.7 (20.6-28.9)	6.8 (3.9-9.7)	35.7 (31.5-39.8)	35.9 (32.2-39.7)
Know where to go for an HIV test by experience of sexual violence								
Experienced sexual violence	87.7 (77.6-97.8) (n=45)	77.9 (71.6-84.2) (n=585)	91.4 (87.9-94.9) (n=384)	72.5 (64.4-80.6) (n=201)	71.9 (61.9-81.8) (n=179)	36.4 (14.2-58.7)* (n=21)	86.4 (80.9-91.9) (n=153)	88.7 (83.4-94.0) (n=179)
No sexual violence	68.8 (65.1-72.4) (n=1556)	63.9 (60.0-67.7) (n=5404)	80.2 (76.6-83.9) (n=2676)	59.1 (54.5-63.6) (n=2728)	60.3 (54.5-66.1) (n=1531)	30.2 (21.3-39.2) (n=1148)	75.7 (70.7-80.7) (n=1020)	84.6 (79.3-89.8) (n=917)
Ever tested for HIV by experience of sexual violence								
Experienced sexual violence	34.4 (24.0-44.7) (n=45)	41.7 (35.2-48.1) (n=585)	54.6 (46.7-62.5) (n=384)	36.5 (28.7-44.4) (n=201)	37.8 (28.9-46.7) (n=179)	11 (0.0-23.0)** (n=21)	47.8 (37.4-58.2) (n=153)	43.3 (35.0-51.6) (n=179)
No sexual violence	21.3 (18.1-24.5) (n=1549)	25.9 (23.1-28.7) (n=5381)	36.2 (31.9-40.5) (n=2666)	22.8 (19.6-26.0) (n=2715)	23.2 (19.0-27.5) (n=1523)	6.7 (3.8-9.6) (n=1143)	33.9 (29.3-38.5) (n=1016)	34.5 (30.3-38.7) (n=916)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

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

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

° Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡ Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

§ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 11.2.2.

Reasons for not getting tested for HIV, among 13-24-year-olds who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall [°]	Females overall [°]			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [§]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Reasons for not getting tested for HIV	(n=139)	(n=1073)	(n=282)	(n=791)	(n=348)	(n=475)	(n=108)	(n=48)
No knowledge about HIV test	10.1 (2.3-17.8)*	39.3 (32.9-45.6)	23.0 (14.0-32.1)	41.5 (34.4-48.6)	37.9 (29.2-46.6)	66.4 (57.4-75.4)	24.4 (14.2-34.7)	15.7 (4.9-26.4)*
Don't know where to get HIV test	6.3 (1.6-11.0)*	16.2 (11.2-21.2)	8.9 (3.3-14.4)*	17.2 (11.6-22.8)	16.3 (9.7-23.0)	19.0 (11.2-26.7)	15.0 (4.2-25.8)*	**
Financial/structural barriers to testing [1]	5.8 (0.6-11.0)*	2.8 (1.3-4.3)	**	3.2 (1.5-4.8)	2.7 (0.8-4.6)*	3.8 (0.5-7.1)*	**	<0.1***
Don't need test/low risk	60.7 (50.2-71.1)	53.1 (47.2-59.0)	63.4 (53.3-73.6)	51.7 (45.1-58.3)	54.1 (46.1-62.0)	27.8 (18.0-37.6)	68.8 (57.9-79.7)	63.0 (49.6-76.4)
Others [2]	6.5 (0.9-12.2)*	2.4 (1.3-3.4)	5.9 (1.6-10.2)	1.9 (0.8-2.9)	1.7 (0.4-3.0)*	4.5 (2.2-6.7)	**	14.5 (1.3-27.6)*

§ Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] Financial/structural barriers to testing include: test costs too much, transport to test site is too much, test site too far away.

[2] Others include: afraid husband/wife/partner will know about test/test results, afraid others will know about test/test results, don't want to know if I have HIV, can't get treatment if I have HIV, other.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than or equal to 50%), estimate is suppressed.

*** When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1% and should be interpreted with caution. It cannot be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

° Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

‡ Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

‡ SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

† Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 11.2.3a.

Awareness of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV prevention among all 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Awareness of PrEP and PEP								
Ever heard of PrEP for HIV prevention [1]	2.9 (1.5-4.3) (n=1490)	2.0 (1.5-2.4) (n=5816)	4.1 (3.1-5.2) (n=2968)	1.3 (0.8-1.8) (n=2848)	1.4 (0.8-2.0) (n=1684)	1.6 (0.7-2.6)* (n=1141)	2.3 (1.3-3.3) (n=1122)	7.3 (5.3-9.2) (n=1087)
Willing to take PrEP, based on a description about the method provided to them during the interview	22.0 (17.2-26.7) (n=1466)	32.2 (28.5-36.0) (n=5628)	36.9 (31.1-42.7) (n=2857)	30.8 (26.3-35.3) (n=2771)	36.2 (30.8-41.7) (n=1611)	29.3 (19.7-38.9) (n=1133)	25.8 (19.9-31.6) (n=1082)	35.8 (30.1-41.5) (n=1022)
Ever heard of PEP for HIV [2]	4.1 (2.5-5.6) (n=1502)	3.6 (2.7-4.4) (n=5821)	6.8 (4.9-8.6) (n=2966)	2.6 (1.7-3.5) (n=2855)	3.3 (1.9-4.6) (n=1685)	3.2 (1.4-5.0) (n=1142)	3.4 (2.3-4.6) (n=1126)	9.2 (7.5-11.0) (n=1086)
Willing to take PEP if exposed, based on a description about the method provided to them during the interview	34.3 (27.4-41.1) (n=1475)	49.1 (44.9-53.2) (n=5674)	59.1 (52.7-65.4) (n=2889)	46.0 (40.8-51.1) (n=2785)	57.9 (51.9-64.0) (n=1608)	30.0 (20.1-39.8) (n=1133)	36.0 (30.0-42.0) (n=1095)	65.1 (59.3-70.9) (n=1041)
Among those who have heard of PEP	(n=57)	(n=314)	(n=230)	(n=84)	(n=68)	(n=44)	(n=50)	(n=95)
Know that PEP must be taken within 72 hours of exposure	63.1 (45.6-80.5)	40.3 (32.0-48.6)	48.0 (38.3-57.7)	34.1 (21.3-46.9)	35.3 (22.9-47.8)	45.1 (32.5-57.7)	43.4 (27.2-59.6)	52.6 (42.5-62.8)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval.

n represents the denominator.

[1] PrEP, or pre-exposure prophylaxis, involves taking a daily pill to reduce the chance of getting HIV.

[2] PEP, or post-exposure prophylaxis, is taking pills for 28 days after a single exposure (such as an unwanted/forced sex experience) to reduce their chances of getting HIV.

* Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

[‡] Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡] SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†] Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

Table 11.2.3b.

Service knowledge among all 13-24-year-olds – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2022.

	Males overall ^a	Females overall ^a			Females regional [‡]			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Oromia [†]	Somali	SNNP [‡]	Addis Ababa
		% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Knowledge of post-violence services	(n=1590)	(n=5941)	(n=3032)	(n=2909)	(n=1706)	(n=1155)	(n=1164)	(n=1091)
	16.3	32.8	50.0	27.5	34.9	18.9	28.9	59.2
	(12.2-20.4)	(29.4-36.2)	(45.6-54.4)	(23.6-31.4)	(29.4-40.3)	(12.5-25.2)	(24.9-33.0)	(53.1-65.4)
Service knowledge among those with current knowledge of a post-violence service								
Knew of a doctor, nurse, or other healthcare worker in a hospital or clinic	82.8	81.4	79.7	82.4	86.1	61.6	75.9	73.0
	(74.8-90.8)	(77.5-85.3)	(75.0-84.3)	(76.9-87.8)	(80.9-91.4)	(49.4-73.7)	(70.2-81.5)	(66.7-79.3)
	(n=243)	(n=2159)	(n=1474)	(n=685)	(n=595)	(n=218)	(n=393)	(n=655)
Knew of police or other security personnel to go to for help with violence	78.4	67.1	75.9	62.1	64.1	55.0	73.2	72.6
	(71.3-85.6)	(62.7-71.4)	(70.4-81.4)	(56.8-67.4)	(57.7-70.6)	(40.4-69.6)	(67.8-78.7)	(65.1-80.0)
	(n=245)	(n=2162)	(n=1475)	(n=687)	(n=596)	(n=218)	(n=396)	(n=654)
Knew of a legal professional go to for help with violence	56.0	46.0	51.4	43.0	47.2	18.6	46.3	49.8
	(45.7-66.3)	(42.1-49.9)	(46.5-56.4)	(37.7-48.2)	(41.9-52.5)	(11.6-25.7)	(39.0-53.6)	(41.7-57.9)
	(n=238)	(n=2153)	(n=1468)	(n=685)	(n=596)	(n=218)	(n=392)	(n=649)
Knew of a social worker or counsellor	43.9	28.3	36.4	23.7	27.4	6.9	31.1	36.7
	(32.2-55.6)	(24.1-32.6)	(29.0-43.8)	(19.1-28.3)	(21.6-33.1)	(2.5-11.3)*	(22.9-39.4)	(28.0-45.4)
	(n=232)	(n=2147)	(n=1466)	(n=681)	(n=590)	(n=218)	(n=395)	(n=648)
Knew of a community elder	53.6	48.1	41.5	51.8	50.7	74.1	43.8	28.4
	(42.7-64.6)	(43.4-52.8)	(34.4-48.6)	(45.5-58.0)	(44.2-57.2)	(65.2-83.0)	(34.6-53.0)	(23.2-33.5)
	(n=239)	(n=2143)	(n=1456)	(n=687)	(n=595)	(n=218)	(n=395)	(n=638)
Knew of a Kebele related officer, including Community Care Coalition or Child Parliament	56.8	40.7	35.3	43.7	35.0	76.2	50.6	29.4
	(43.7-69.8)	(36.0-45.3)	(30.6-40.1)	(37.0-50.4)	(29.0-41.1)	(65.9-86.5)	(42.3-58.8)	(24.6-34.1)
	(n=235)	(n=2135)	(n=1454)	(n=681)	(n=589)	(n=217)	(n=394)	(n=638)

[§] Weighted percentage and 95% Confidence Interval. n represents the denominator.

^{*} Unstable estimate (RSE is greater than 30% but less than 50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

^a Overall represents all the survey covered regions (Oromia, Somali, SNNP, Sidama, Harari, Gambella regions, Addis Ababa, and Dire Dawa City Administrations).

^{##}Female Regional represents the four statistical domains for which producing separate regional estimate was possible.

[‡]SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

[†]Oromia excludes West Wellega, East Wellega, Horoguduru, Nekemt Town, and Kelem Wellega Zones.

SECTION 12:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



The 2022 Ethiopia VACS provides overall and regionally representative data on the prevalence and context of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 13-24-year-old female and male children and youth in six regions and two city administrations in Ethiopia. This report describes the burden and contexts of, and health conditions and risk behaviours associated with, violence against children, adolescents, and young adults. 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 Ethiopia VACS can inform prevention and response efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Ethiopia.

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS results show that one in two females (49.3%) and more than one in two males (56.4%) ages 13-24 experienced any violence during their lifetime. Physical violence is prevalent among 13-24-year-olds: two in five females (40.2%) and one in two males (54.6%) experienced physical violence during their lifetime. One in ten females and 2.9% of males experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Particularly among females who experienced sexual violence, the most common perpetrators of first experience of sexual violence were current or ex-intimate partners. Emotional violence – which was experienced by one in five females (20.5%) and one in seven males (13.5%) during their lifetime – was often perpetrated by a peer or intimate partner.

These findings provide critical information on violence against children and youth in six regions and two city administrations in Ethiopia and warrant attention in developing prevention and response strategies. Below are key areas of prevention and response programming based on results from the 2022 Ethiopia VACS. Also included are major themes by region.

PARENTING AND THE HOME ENVIRONMENT

Parents or adult relatives are the most common perpetrators of physical violence during childhood in Ethiopia. Further, witnessing violence within the home and community is prevalent among children and youth in Ethiopia. Witnessing violence at young ages can lead to intergenerational cycles of violence whereby children who are exposed to violence in their childhood home go on to experience or perpetrate violence as adults.¹ Home – a place where youth should feel safe – is also a common place where males and females first experience sexual violence. Evidence-based interventions to support positive, non-violent parenting practices can successfully prevent physical violence against children.² Programmes geared toward healthy families – such as those focused on positive relationship skills and economic supports – can help to reduce children’s exposure to violence in the home.³ Strengthening protective environments within families, such as promoting safe supervision practices, can further help to make the home a safe and secure place for children and youth.⁴

MARRIAGE AND INTIMATE PARTNERSHIPS

Marriage and other intimate partnerships can be a source of violence for children and youth in Ethiopia. Among ever-partnered females, 11.0% experience lifetime physical intimate partner violence, and 16.5% experience emotional intimate partner violence. Among ever-partnered males, 9.5% experience emotional violence by an intimate partner. Risk factors for intimate partner violence such as child marriage and age-discordant relationships are common, particularly among AGYW. Efforts to reduce child and youth vulnerability, such as through delaying age of marriage, generating economic strengthening supports, and empowering young women, can help to reduce prevalence of violence in intimate relationships.⁵ Adolescent intimate partner violence prevention curricula, such as those administered in schools and communities, can teach children and youth how to identify, respond and prevent forms of intimate partner violence, and foster healthy relationship norms.⁶ Teaching healthy relationship and conflict resolution skills, particularly during early adolescence, can reduce intimate partner violence, and give children and youth the tools they need to navigate relationship challenges.⁷

1 Swedo EA, Sumner SA, Hillis SD, et al. (2019). Prevalence of Violence Victimization and Perpetration Among Persons Aged 13–24 Years — Four Sub-Saharan African Countries, 2013–2015. *MMWR*, 68:350–355. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6815a3

2 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

6 Niolon, PH, et al. (2024). High School Follow-Up of the Dating Matters® RCT: Effects on Teen Dating Violence and Relationship Behaviors. *Prevention Science*, 25, 603–615. doi.org/10.1007/s1121-024-01648-z

7 Ibid.

HARMFUL PRACTICES

Harmful practices, such as FGM/C, child marriage, and other harmful marriage practices, are common in Ethiopia. One in two females ages 13-24 (47.6%) have undergone FGM/C in Ethiopia, at a mean age of 9.3-years-old. One in three (34.0%) of ever-partnered females ages 18-24 were married or co-habited before age 18, which is consistent with other recent studies on child marriage in Ethiopia.¹ One in four ever-married females (27.4%) had an arranged marriage, and 16.0% of ever-married females did not know their partner before marriage. Efforts to end child marriage, FGM/C, and other harmful practices are important to reduce child and youth vulnerability to the consequences of these practices. The Government of Ethiopia has pledged action to end both child marriage and FGM/C through introduction of the 2020-2024 National Costed Roadmap which outlines key strategies, interventions, results, targets and milestones towards elimination of both practices.² In early 2023, the Ethiopia Ministry of Women and Social Affairs pledged action to end child marriage through evidence-based interventions.³ Social protection policies, education and life skills interventions, and economic strengthening efforts can delay children and youth's age of marriage.⁴ Interventions to boost secondary school education, particularly among AGYW can further delay child marriage.⁵ Community mobilization activities – particularly when combined with other interventions such as life-skills training, social support and network programming, and awareness raising – can change harmful and restrictive social roles, norms and power relations among women and men, promote positive relationship skills, and reduce early or forced marriages.⁶

PEER RELATIONS AND COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

Peers are common perpetrators of emotional and physical violence against young people in Ethiopia. Anti-violence interventions focused on reducing aggression and bullying in schools, and other youth-centred environments, can reduce incidences of peer violence and increase intervention by teachers or other trusted adults.⁷ In Ethiopia, age- and sex-specific interventions may be needed to address variation in frequency of peer violence between children and youth of different ages, and between males and females. Furthermore, more than one in two youth (55.4% of females and 60.3% of males) witness physical violence in their community/neighbourhood during childhood. Interventions that develop and maintain safe environments, including improving built environments and addressing violence 'hot spots', can mitigate exposure to violence in public spaces.⁸

VIOLENCE SERVICES

Many children and youth in Ethiopia experience physical and sexual violence during their lifetime. However, most victims do not know where to seek help or, if they do know, do not access services. Further, injuries from incidents of violence are common. Approximately, one in three males (36.0%) and females (30.9%) who experienced physical violence have experienced injury because of an incident of that physical violence. Access to emergency medical care and quality clinical health care, social welfare and criminal justice support are important to reduce the long-term impacts of violence against children and youth. To increase the proportion of children and youth who seek and receive services, child-focused clinical, therapeutic, and criminal justice support must be put in place and effectively implemented as a multisectoral response.⁹ Government investment and support for training and equipping providers and health care staff can improve effectiveness of services. Raising awareness around response services can help ensure children and youth know where and how to seek help. For youth, the importance of timely receipt of services such as emergency contraception and PEP are important to prevent unwanted pregnancy and HIV infection. Quality violence identification, including being able to recognize signs and symptoms of violence in children, coupled with high quality response services, can help disrupt intergenerational cycles of violence and poly-victimization.

1 Lami M et al. (2023). Prevalence of child marriage and associated factors among reproductive age women in Harari regional state, eastern Ethiopia, 2022: a community-based study. *BMC Womens Health*, 16, 23(1), 267. doi: 10.1186/s12905-023-02409-w.

2 www.unicef.org/ethiopia/reports/national-costed-roadmap-end-child-marriage-and-fgmc-ethiopia

3 Indira, F.N., et al. (2023). Towards a world with no child marriage: four countries pledge action. *The Lancet*, 401(10378), 712 – 713.

4 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Braga AA, Turchan B, Papachristos AV, Hureau DM. (2019). Hot spots policing of small geographic areas effects on crime. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*. 15, e1046. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1046>

9 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

Strategies to specifically support victims of sexual violence can include pregnancy prevention services, HIV and STI prevention and treatment services, mental health and psychosocial support services, legal support services, , and approaches to continue engaging them in school and community activities.¹ Additionally, engaging men and boys as stakeholders in prevention of violence can help to promote healthy social norms for men and women, and create healthy power dynamics in families and communities.²

HIV SERVICES

Only one in four females (27.6%) and one in five males (21.7%) were ever tested for HIV and a common cited reason for not testing was the belief that they were low risk or did not need to get tested. Among females, there are significant differences in HIV testing by rural versus urban areas: 38.5% of females in urban setting were ever tested for HIV compared to 24.2% in rural areas. HIV testing services awareness campaigns, and integration of HIV testing services into various routine health care visits and settings, may help to address knowledge barriers to testing service access. High-quality youth-responsive health services that integrate HIV prevention and treatment services can support access for young people. While prior awareness of PEP and PrEP are low among male and female children and youth in Ethiopia, willingness to take PEP and PrEP are higher. Currently in Ethiopia, PrEP campaigns are largely geared toward high-risk populations. Educational campaigns in school and community settings may help to improve knowledge and willingness to take preventive and post-exposure medications among the general population of youth. Additionally, the integration of violence-related services into HIV programming has been a key strategy of PEPFAR in Ethiopia; for example, the integration of intimate partner violence identification within HIV partner notification/index testing recognizes the important role of HIV service providers to identify violence, ensure no-harm, and connect people living with HIV to post-violence care.

SOCIAL NORMS AND ECONOMIC INSECURITY

The environment in which people live influences their risk of experiencing violence. Norms, beliefs, and attitudes condoning violence and supporting restrictive social roles between women and men are commonly held by male and female children and youth in Ethiopia. Policies and programmes can help address harmful norms, beliefs and attitudes, and change the narratives around acceptable discipline and conflict-resolution tactics. Furthermore, around half of females and males experience food insecurity, signaling widespread economic insecurity. Income strengthening, economic support policies, and programmes can benefit children and their families and have been shown to reduce violence and decrease attitudes that condone the use of violence, particularly when combined with training on social norms about women and men, and girls and boys³

EMERGENCIES

Males and females experienced violence prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Social, emotional, and economic stressors from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as disruptions in health and emergency services, may also have contributed to increases in interpersonal violence. Such social and economic stressors were likely exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and may have led to increased isolation and economic insecurity. These situations have not only raised concerns for violence within the home but may also pose risks to poor mental health among youth. Among adolescent females 13-17 not in school, 6.0% left school during the COVID-19 pandemic due to school closure and did not return by the time of survey administration. In addition to COVID-19, natural disasters and the effects of civil conflict have continued to threaten the health and wellbeing of children and young people in Ethiopia. Among households with members who had experienced displacement, the primary reasons for displacement were conflict or security, or ethnic tension. Research suggests that emergencies may introduce new barriers to accessing support services, while increasing pre-existing vulnerabilities that may make an individual more at-risk for poor health outcomes such as violence exposure.^{4,5} Emergency preparedness and response are critical opportunities for addressing disparities and ensuring both disaster- and violence-resilient communities.

1 Ibid.

2 Flood M. (2018). *Engaging Men and Boys in Violence Prevention*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

3 <https://inspire-strategies.org/>

4 Boddy J et al. (2024). Intersections of Intimate Partner Violence and Natural Disasters: A Systematic Review of the Quantitative Evidence. *Trauma Violence Abuse*, 25(4), 3131-3148. doi: 10.1177/15248380241249145.

5 Sloan, E et al. (2015). Barriers and Facilitators to Engaging Communities in Gender-Based Violence Prevention following a Natural Disaster. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved* 26(4), 1377-1390. doi.org/10.1353/hpu.2015.0133.

REGIONAL THEMES

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS includes data disaggregated by four regional domains for females. Below are major themes by each regional domain.

OROMIA

The Oromia Regional Domain includes the region of Oromia. In Oromia, many female children and youth experience challenging home environments. More than six in ten females (63.8%) ages 13-24 lived in households experiencing food insecurity. One in two females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18 in Oromia (50.8%). Relationship dynamics may put AGYW at increased risk of violence and other adverse health outcomes. For example, child marriage and early sexual debut among AGYW are common in Oromia. One in three (32.6%) ever-married females ages 13-24 had an arranged marriage. In addition, among ever-partnered females 18-24-years-old, one in three (31.3%) had a first partner/spouse who was 5 or more years older than her. Finally, sexual violence is common in Oromia, but access to services is limited. One in 10 (10.3%) females ages 13-24-years-old experienced any lifetime sexual violence. Among those who experienced sexual violence, only 14.1% sought help for their experiences.

Economic support policies, parenting programmes designed to reduce violence in the household, and adolescent relationship skills-building interventions may be important priorities for this region.

SOMALI

The Somali Regional Domain includes the region of Somali. The Somali Regional Domain had low levels of many forms of lifetime violence, including physical intimate partner violence, lifetime sexual violence, and violence by parents or caregivers. However, in Somali, child marriage and early sexual debut were common. One in two ever-partnered females (49.7%) ages 18-24 were married or cohabited before age 18. More than one in nine females (11.9%) ages 18-24-years-old experienced early sexual debut, or first sex at or before age 15. Attitudinal measures suggest that norms governing intimate partner relationships are inequitable. In Somali, many AGYW endorsed inequitable norms around wife-beating and women and men's roles in society. For example, one in two females (47.5%) ages 18-24 believed that wife beating was acceptable under some circumstances. More than three quarters of females (76.8%) ages 18-24 endorsed harmful attitudes and beliefs about sex, intimate partner violence and other forms of violence. HIV knowledge and testing among females was lowest in Somali compared to other regions.

Social norm community mobilization programmes that promote healthy norms for males and females, interventions to reduce the prevalence of child marriage, and greater awareness and facilitation of access to HIV testing in Somali may be important priorities for this region.

SNNP

The SNNP Regional Domain includes Sidama and the newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region. In SNNP, violence against AGYW by parents and intimate partners is common. Among females ages 13-24, one in three (34.4%) ever experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative and 7.3% ever experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative. Among ever-partnered females aged 13-24, one in ten (10.0%) experienced physical violence and one in five (21.5%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner. Sexual violence is common, with more than one in ten (12.4%) of females ages 13-24 experiencing any sexual violence. However, knowledge of post-violence services is low. Only 14.3% of victims of sexual violence ages 13-24 knew of a place to seek help for their experiences.

Positive parenting programmes, adolescent intimate partner relationship skills-building interventions, and increased implementation and awareness sharing about post-violence services may be important priorities for this region.

ADDIS ABABA

The Addis Ababa Regional Domain includes the city administration of Addis Ababa. There is high prevalence of many types of violence against AGYW in Addis Ababa. One in six females ages 13-24 (16.3%) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. Only one in three (29.9%) females ages 13-24 who experienced sexual violence knew of a place to seek help, and less than one

in ten (8.6%) received help. Physical and emotional violence by peers is also common in Addis Ababa. Among females ages 13-24, 15.7% experienced physical violence by a peer in their lifetime and one in four (25.5%) experienced emotional violence by a peer in their childhood. AGYW in Addis Ababa also experience high prevalence of violence in their homes during childhood. Among females ages 18-24, 43.4% experienced physical violence by a parent or adult relative before age 18, and over half (52.1%) witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18.

Interventions to prevent multiple forms of childhood and early adult violence and provide services to children and youth who experience violence may be important priorities for this region.

12.1. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The VACS is Ethiopia's first representative data in six regions and two city administrations 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 representative of six regions and two city administrations. Pre-screening, 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 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 Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia.

There are also limitations that must be considered. First, at the time of data collection, Ethiopia was divided into 10 regions and two city administrations. However, due to security reasons, only six regions and two city administrations were accessible for data collection and included in the survey. The remaining four regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara, and Benishangul Gumuz regions) were excluded from the survey. As a result, the Ethiopia VACS is not nationally representative. However, results are representative of the six regions and two city administrations included. In addition, five zones (West Wollega, East Wollega, Horo Gudru Wollega, Kelleme Wollega and Nekemte Town) from Oromia region were not included in the survey due to insecurity. However, the sample size assigned is adequate (survey coverage in the region was 86.1% of the population) to retain it as a regional domain. Some areas were omitted or merged due to language barriers. On-site translation was not provided given the sensitivities of the survey. The survey was conducted during the course of overlapping shocks (for example, conflict, COVID-19 and natural disasters). However, appropriate mitigation measures were applied, as noted in the methods and materials section, to ensure the quality of the survey.

Because the VACS is a household survey, some vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children and youth residing in residential care as well as children and youth with disabilities and those living on the street. Children and youth were excluded from the study if they had a severe disability, or language barrier, that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions, or from being interviewed in private. These children and youth are known to be among the most vulnerable groups for violence. Future studies should address the burden of violence among these special populations. Thus, findings from VACS are generalizable to the population of children and youth without severe disabilities residing in households in these six regions and two city administrations but not in other contexts.

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. In addition, some open-worded questions that involved asking participants to explain why they were not tested for HIV or why they did not seek services for violence have high proportions of "other" responses. These pose challenges in interpretation and warrant further work in refining questionnaire answer options.

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.

Finally, there are limitations with the FGM/C data collection. Data were collected from individual reports. Given that FGM/C is often performed at young ages or reflects different understanding and meanings across different local contexts, it might be possible that participants may not recall details or information on their own cutting or may choose not to disclose due to stigma or social desirability.¹

12.2. CONCLUSIONS

The 2022 Ethiopia VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention and response efforts, provides details on the scope and consequences of violence experienced by children and youth in select areas of the country. The 2022 Ethiopia VACS finds that one in two males and female youth aged 13-24 in Ethiopia experience any violence during their lifetime. The dedication of the partners signifies a strong commitment to using the findings of the Ethiopia VACS to make significant gains in the prevention of and response to violence against children. The results of the survey offer an opportunity for Ethiopia to lead the way in addressing the problem of violence against children, by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programmes. Fostering partnerships among multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international technical experts can help to develop and implement the national response.

1 Shell-Duncan, B., Naik, R., & Feldman-Jacobs, C. (2016). "A State of-Art-Synthesis of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: What Do We Know Now?" Evidence to End FGM/C: Research to Help Women Thrive. www.popcouncil.org/EvidencetoEndFGM-C

APPENDIX A: SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

A.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

The sampling frame for the 2022 Ethiopia VACS was compiled by ESS using the 2018 national pre-census geographic subdivision maps. A total of 352 (285 female + 67 male) PSUs were selected for the survey. In female PSUs, 5,989 interviews were completed among 8,044 surveyed households. In male PSUs, 1,604 interviews were completed among 1878 surveyed households. Table A1 reflects the sample size by analytic subgroups.

Table A1. Sample size by analytic subgroups – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Age group	Females	Males
13-24 years old	5989	1604
13-17 years old	2613	732
18-24 years old	3376	872
Domains		
Oromia ¹	1710	NA
Somali	1169	NA
SNNP ²	1173	NA
Addis Ababa	1096	NA
Harari, Gambella, and Dire Dawa City Administration ³	841	NA
Urban/Rural strata		
Urban	3060	NA
Rural	2929	NA

¹Five zones were excluded due to security reasons.

²Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP): Includes Sidama Region.

³Harari, Gambella, and Dire Dawa City Administration are not considered as a separate regional domain in the analytical report.

NA: There were no observation in the analytic subgroup.

A.2. WEIGHTING PROCEDURES

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data to represent the total population. 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. The weights calculation for females and males was done separately and the final data were merged to create the analytic dataset.

A.2.1 BASE WEIGHTS

Base weights were calculated that are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample participant (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of PSUs, selection of households, and selection of eligible individuals. Table A2 provides the distribution of PSUs by region for male and female populations.

Table A2: Allocation of the 352 PSU by region – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Domain	Female			Male		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Addis Ababa	41	-	41	5	-	5
Oromia	19	53	72	9	25	34
Harari, Gambella & Dire Dawa City Administration	20	15	35	2	1	3
SNNP, including Sidama	24	72	96	5	15	20
Somali	12	29	41	1	4	5
Total (352)	116	169	285	22	45	67

A.2.2 NON-RESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response (Appendix A Table A3 and A4 show household and individual response rates for the combined regions sample and the domains and urban/rural strata). This step made non-response adjustments for PSUs, households, and participants. The PSU-level non-response adjustment was needed to consider 18 PSUs (14 female and 4 male) that have become inaccessible after being selected into the sample. The PSU-level and household-level non-response adjustments were conducted using base-weighted data aggregated into three weighting-classes (domains, urban/rural and sex) whereas the individual-level non-response adjustment included aggregating base weights into four weighting classes (domains, urban/rural, sex and age categories (13-17, 18-24)). In the VACS sampling manual, it is recommended that any non-response adjustment component that exceeds 3.00, be set to 3.00. For the 2022 Ethiopia VACS, there were no non-response weights larger than 3.0.

A.2.2.1. PSU-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Some PSUs were demolished or inaccessible due to security or other reasons, making the total number of surveyed PSUs less than the sampled PSUs. The following formula computed the PSU-level response rates separately for each weighting class.

$$\text{PSU-Level Response Rate} = \frac{[\text{Number of Surveyed PSUs}]}{[\text{Number of PSUs selected for the Survey}]}$$

A.2.2.2. HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

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

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{[1] + [2]}{[1] + [2] + [4] + [6]}$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed Household Survey, no eligible in household
- [3] = Unoccupied/ Abandoned
- [4] = No one home
- [5] = Demolished
- [6] = Household Refusal

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each weighting-class.

A.2.2.3. PERSON-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Person-level non-response adjustment was performed by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting-class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting-class. Appendix B Table B5 and B6 reflects the non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{[1]}{[1] + [2] + [3] + [4]}$$

Where:

- [1] = Completed Individual Survey
- [2] = Selected Participant Refusal
- [3] = Incomplete
- [4] = Not available
- [5] = Does not speak study language/disability

Table A3. PSU, Household and Individual response disposition by sex – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

PSUs (Enumeration Areas)	Females	Males
PSUs successfully surveyed	271	63
PSUs not accessible or demolished	14	4
Total	285	67
PSU Response Rate	95.1%	94.0%
Household	Females	Males
Completed household – 1 person selected	6317	1083
Completed household – no one eligible in household	786	2019
Household refusal	42	44
Unoccupied/vacant/abandoned	1	229
Demolished	1	74
No one home	69	249
Other household non-response	830	76
Total	8046	3774
Household Response Rate	98.4%	91.3%
Individual		
Completed individual survey	5989	1604
Incomplete	6	0
Not available	78	39
Selected participant refused	63	27
Does not speak study language/disability	181	46
Total	6317	1716
Individual Response Rate	97.6%	96.0%
*Overall Response Rate	91.3%	82.5%

*Overall Response Rate = PSU Response*Household Response Rate* Individual Response Rate

Table A4. Household and individual response rates for females by analytic domains– Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Region/City	PSU Response	Household Response	Individual Response	Overall Response Rate ¹
Addis Ababa	100.0%	95.90%	95.00%	91.1%
Dire-Harari-Gambella	100.0%	98.30%	98.80%	97.1%
Oromia	84.7%	99.10%	96.80%	81.3%
SNNP-Sidama ²	97.9%	98.70%	98.00%	94.7%
Somali	97.6%	99.60%	99.80%	97.0%
ALL domains	95.1%	98.4%	97.6%	91.3%

¹Overall Response Rate = PSU Response rate*Household Response Rate* Individual Response Rate.

² SNNP includes Sidama and newly established regions from the former Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's (SNNP).

Table A5. Nonresponse adjustments for eligible female sampling strata – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Strata	Region Name	Type	Age Group	Sample (N)	Base Weight	Nonresponse Adjustment
1	Addis Ababa	Urban	13-17	520	156544	1.10
2	Addis Ababa	Urban	18-24	710	241287	1.11
3	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	13-17	245	15765	1.03
4	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	18-24	168	14865	1.08
5	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	13-17	254	23102	1.05
6	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	18-24	341	36413	1.05
7	Oromia	Rural	13-17	685	951735	1.06
8	Oromia	Rural	18-24	575	815766	1.04
9	Oromia	Urban	13-17	222	309064	1.03
10	Oromia	Urban	18-24	340	489391	1.05
11	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	13-17	1651	276303	1.29
12	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	18-24	438	365316	1.23
13	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	13-17	374	203115	1.06
14	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	18-24	346	290877	1.08
15	Somali	Rural	13-17	356	104783	1.01
16	Somali	Rural	18-24	459	124044	1.01
17	Somali	Urban	13-17	176	59990	1.00
18	Somali	Urban	18-24	184	67756	1.00

Table A6. Nonresponse adjustments for male sampling strata – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Strata	Region Name	Type	Age Group	Sample (N)	Base Weight	Nonresponse Adjustment
1	Addis Ababa	Urban	13-17	63	82709	1.10
2	Addis Ababa	Urban	18-24	82	139290	1.10
3	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	13-17	15	14213	1.00
4	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	18-24	15	14961	1.00
5	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	13-17	29	14272	1.07
6	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	18-24	31	14397	1.14
7	Oromia	Rural	13-17	312	975117	1.05
8	Oromia	Rural	18-24	318	984692	1.05
9	Oromia	Urban	13-17	113	208037	1.06
10	Oromia	Urban	18-24	150	287958	1.04
11	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	13-17	260	471835	1.57
12	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	18-24	190	623801	1.29
13	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	13-17	74	205900	1.13
14	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	18-24	76	222346	1.09
15	Somali	Rural	13-17	77	137183	1.03
16	Somali	Rural	18-24	43	78025	1.06
17	Somali	Urban	13-17	14	31334	1.00
18	Somali	Urban	18-24	16	26858	1.00

A.2.3. POST-STRATIFICATION CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 2022 projected population census data distributed by stratum and sex. The strata variable is formed by region, type (urban/rural) and age group. These variables were used to form weighting-classes.

Table A7: Post stratification (calibration) adjustments for female sampling strata – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Strata	Region Name	Type	Age Group	Sample (N)	Census Population*	Post Stratification	Sample Weight
1	Addis Ababa	Urban	13-17	520	127336	0.79	127336.0
2	Addis Ababa	Urban	18-24	710	199773	0.79	199773.0
3	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	13-17	245	28864	2.72	28863.5
4	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	18-24	168	40787	2.72	40787.0
5	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	13-17	254	32235	1.41	32234.5
6	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	18-24	341	52725	1.41	52725.0
7	Oromia	Rural	13-17	685	1882326	2.82	1882325.5
8	Oromia	Rural	18-24	575	2336322	2.82	2336321.5

9	Oromia	Urban	13-17	222	428590	1.22	428589.5
10	Oromia	Urban	18-24	340	602747	1.22	602746.5
11	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	13-17	1651	970256	3.35	970255.5
12	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	18-24	438	1234252	3.35	1234252.0
13	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	13-17	374	262015	1.24	262014.5
14	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	18-24	346	363541	1.24	363541.0
15	Somali	Rural	13-17	356	247564	2.27	247563.5
16	Somali	Rural	18-24	459	282516	2.27	282515.5
17	Somali	Urban	13-17	176	43342	0.75	43341.5
18	Somali	Urban	18-24	184	50538	0.75	50537.5

*Estimated population from the 2022 projected population distribution

Table A8: Calibration adjustments for male enumeration areas – Ethiopia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2022.

Strata	Region Name	Type	Age Group	Sample (N)	Census Population	Post Stratification	Sample Weight
1	Addis Ababa	Urban	13-17	63	118317	1.40	118317
2	Addis Ababa	Urban	18-24	82	164852	1.16	164852
3	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	13-17	15	30893	2.17	30893
4	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Rural	18-24	15	41907	2.80	41907
5	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	13-17	29	32253	2.26	32253
6	Dire-Harari-Gambella	Urban	18-24	31	52872	3.67	52872
7	Oromia	Rural	13-17	312	1933490	1.96	1933490
8	Oromia	Rural	18-24	318	2368208	2.37	2368208
9	Oromia	Urban	13-17	113	422601	2.00	422601
10	Oromia	Urban	18-24	150	618550	2.14	618550
11	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	13-17	260	995283	1.78	995283
12	SNNP-Sidama	Rural	18-24	190	1236110	1.67	1236110
13	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	13-17	74	248177	1.13	248177
14	SNNP-Sidama	Urban	18-24	76	366974	1.55	366974
15	Somali	Rural	13-17	77	272248	1.98	272248
16	Somali	Rural	18-24	43	356310	4.57	356310
17	Somali	Urban	13-17	14	46179	1.47	46179
18	Somali	Urban	18-24	16	63089	2.35	63089

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment factors, and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS (version 9.4).

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VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH SURVEY (VACS)

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