



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



VIOLENCE

Against Children in Kenya
Findings from a 2010 National Survey





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The Kenya Violence Against Children Study (Kenya VACS) was guided by a Technical Working Group (TWG) consisting of government ministries and partners from social welfare, the police and legal system, education and health care sectors, and civil society. The study was coordinated by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Kenya Country Office with technical guidance and assistance provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Division of Violence Prevention, and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

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The findings and conclusions of this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United Nations Children's Fund or the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Foreword

Kenya is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, (UNCRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) a commitment towards response and prevention of all forms of violence against children. Yet it has been difficult to translate this national imperative to the actual protection of children from sexual, physical and emotional violence.

Towards this end the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development has worked to establish a functional Child Protection System driven by government, informed by reliable data and managed by relevant stakeholders in accordance with their mandate and capacity.

The Violence against Children study report derives its primary thrust from Vision 2030 platform of economic and social development, and the mid term plan 2008-2012. It is a statement of strategic intent by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development towards achieving the aspirations of Vision 2030, especially harnessing the potential of vulnerable children.

Kenya has made great strides in establishing mechanisms to protect children from violence. However, the findings of this national survey reveal the need to enhance the implementation of these mechanisms and ensuring that all children are spared the negative consequences of violence.

In 2010, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development in collaboration with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta and UNICEF undertook a national survey on violence against children in an effort to establish the status for effective programming and resource allocation to combat violence against children. This is the most comprehensive, up-to-date and exhaustive survey ever conducted on the prevalence of sexual, physical and emotional abuse of children under age 18.

Through collaborative consultation with line ministries, the report suggests a comprehensive response plan to address the problems we are facing. It will yield a coordinated approach to the prevention, mitigation and response activities and services for all Kenyans, especially children, who experience violence.

The government in collaboration with donor agencies and other development partners are committed to the creation of a society “ Where women, men and children enjoy equal rights, opportunities and a high quality of life.” We can only do this by adhering to the wisdom of our ancestors that our children are hope for the future.

Together we will challenge the roots of violence and create a nation where all of our children are protected.

This is our task. To achieve it, and to promote dissemination of this report to ensure effective follow-up to its recommendations, the Kenya VACS is hereby released to a nationwide and global audience.



Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban, EGH

Minister,

Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Development

Executive Summary

The 2010 Kenya Violence against Children Study (VACs) is the first national survey of violence against both female and male children in Kenya. The survey is the most up to date National assessment of households covering 1,306 females and 1,622 males aged between 13 to 24 years. The Kenya VACs was designed to yield lifetime and current experiences of emotional, physical and sexual violations for female and male children from the following age groups:

- 18 to 24 year olds who experienced acts of violence prior to age 18 (lifetime events).
- 13 to 17 year olds who experienced acts of violence during the 12 months prior to the survey (current events).

The 2010 Kenya VACs was guided by a Technical Working Group (TWG). The group was assembled in view of their expertise in issues of children in Kenya and the mandates of their organizations.

The findings from the survey indicate that violence against children is a serious problem in Kenya. Levels of violence prior to age 18 as reported by 18 to 24 year olds (lifetime experiences) indicate that during childhood, 32% of females and 18% of males experience sexual violence. 66% of females and 73% of males experienced physical violence and 26% of females and 32% of males experience any violence as a child. 13% of females and 9% of males experienced all three types of violence during childhood.

The most common perpetrators of sexual violence for females and males were found to be boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners comprising 47% and 43% respectively followed by neighbors, 27% and 21% respectively. Mothers and fathers were the most common perpetrator of physical violence by family members. For males, teachers followed by Police were the most common perpetrators of physical violence by an authority figure. Emotional violence for both females and males was most often inflicted by parents.

Regardless of the type of violence, less than one out of every females or males who experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence as a child knew of a place to go to seek professional help. Most importantly, less than 10% of females and males who experienced sexual, physical or emotional violence as a child actually received some form of professional help. Females aged 18 to 24 who reported experiencing sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely to report feelings of anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts and fair/poor health than those females who did not experience sexual violence. Three out of every ten females 30% aged 18 to 24 who reported experiencing unwanted completed intercourse before the age of 18 (i.e., sex that was physically forced or pressured) became pregnant as a result. About 90% of females and males who experienced sexual violence as a child reported of a place to go for HIV testing. Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence as a child, about 7% had received money for sex compared to 2% of those who did not experience violence prior to age 18. Females and males age 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 (7% versus 2% for females; 53% versus 35% for males). Over half females and males age 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced violence prior to 18, believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife. Furthermore, 40% of females and 50% of males believed that a woman should tolerate spousal violence in order to keep her family together.

Current levels (12 months prior to the survey) of violence reported by 13 to 17 year olds indicated that 11% of females and 4% of males experienced sexual violence and 49% of females and 48% of males experienced physical violence. For females, the most common perpetrator of sexual violence was a boyfriend /romantic partner (25%), followed by neighbor (20%) and then friends/classmates (20%). For males, the most common perpetrator was friends/classmates (35%) followed by girlfriend/romantic partner (30%) followed by neighbor (23%).

Similar to lifetime events reported by 18 to 24 years olds, mothers and fathers were the most common perpetrator of physical violence by family members. As with the lifetime events measure, teachers were the most common perpetrator of physical violence by a public authority figure; followed by police for males. Only 28% of females and 35% of males, age 13 to 17 who had experienced sexual violence and 11% of females and 16% of males, age 13 to 17, who experienced physical violence, knew of a place to go to seek professional help for physical violence. Ultimately less than 10% of those who had experienced either sexual or physical violence actually received any professional help.

Acknowledgments

The successful completion of this study is the result of collaboration of key actors in the children sector, most importantly representatives of line ministries.

I wish to thank the child protection Technical Working Group (TWG) for its commitment to reviewing the study findings and making suggestions that informed the development of the response plan.

We appreciate the technical input of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Atlanta. UNICEF Kenya Country Office for providing the technical support, and financial assistance throughout the entire process.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development recognizes the role played by the National Child Protection Committee under the leadership of Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, Secretary Children Affairs for strategic linkages, commitment and direction in managing multi-agency response and arrangements.

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development through the able leadership of the Minister, Hon. Naomi Shaban deserves special mention for embracing a systems approach to develop Child Protection Systems and safeguarding our children.



Amb. Franklin Esipila

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Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Development



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Section A: 2010 Kenya VACS Report Findings Highlights

Sexual Violence

- Three out of every ten females and nearly two out of every ten males aged 18 to 24 reported at least one experience of sexual violence prior to age 18.
- Seven percent of females aged 18 to 24 reported experiencing physically forced sexual intercourse prior to age 18.
- Of females whose first sex occurred before age 18, 24% reported that it was unwilling, meaning that they did not want it to happen and were forced, pressured, tricked or threatened to engage in sexual intercourse.
- In the 12 months prior to the survey, about 11% of females and 4% of males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of sexual violence.
- Females and males aged 18 to 24 who experienced any type of unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 most often reported that the first incident occurred in school.
- Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18, the home of the perpetrator was the most frequently reported location of the incident(s).
- Among respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18, the times of day most frequently mentioned for both females and males were in the evening and in the afternoon.
- Among respondents aged 13 to 17 who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, females most often reported that the violence occurred while traveling by foot and males most often reported that the violence occurred while at school.

Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

- For females and males aged 18 to 24, in their first incident of sexual violence that occurred prior to age 18, boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners were most the frequently reported perpetrators, followed by neighbors and family members.
- For those respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, more than one-third of females and males reported that the perpetrator of their first incident was 10 or more years older.
- A boyfriend/girlfriend/romantic partner was the most frequently mentioned perpetrator among females and males aged 13 to 17 who had experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, followed by friends or classmates, strangers, and neighbors.

Physical and Emotional Violence

- Among 18 to 24 year olds, almost two-thirds of females and three-quarters of males reported experiencing physical violence prior to age of 18.
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, approximately seven out of every ten females and males reported that they were slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object prior to age 18.
- Among females and males who reported experiencing physical violence by being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18, mothers and fathers were the most frequently mentioned perpetrators.
- Among females and males who reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to age 18, teachers accounted for 99% of perpetrators reported by females and 96% of perpetrators mentioned by males.

- During the year preceding the survey, approximately half of all females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of physical violence.
- About one-quarter of females and one-third of males aged 18 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence prior to age 18.

Overlap of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence

- Among 18 to 24 year old females, 76% experienced at least one type of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) prior to age 18.
- Among 18 to 24 year old males, nearly 80% experienced at least one type of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) prior to age 18.
- Children exposed to sexual violence frequently also experience other forms of violence; only 5.5% of females and 0.9% of males experienced sexual violence in childhood without also experiencing physical or emotional violence at some time in their childhood.
- In the 12 months preceding the survey, about half of females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced no sexual or physical violence.

Service Seeking for Sexual Violence

- Of those aged 18 to 24 who experienced childhood sexual violence prior to age 18, 46% of females and 36% of males told someone about the sexual violence.
- One-quarter of females and 13% of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services.
- Of those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, 3% of females and 0.4% of males reported receiving services for any incident.
- About 24% of females and 18% of males aged 18 to 24 reported that they would have liked additional services for sexual violence.

- About three out of every ten females and less than two out of every ten males aged 13 to 17 told someone about an incident of sexual violence experienced in the 12 months before the survey.
- Of those females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 8% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence.
- Of those males who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 2% reported receiving services for any incident of sexual violence.

Sexual Violence and Current Health Status

- Females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report feelings of anxiety, depression and fair/poor health than those females who did not experience sexual violence prior to age 18.
- Females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to 18 were significantly more likely to report ever having suicidal thoughts than those females who did not experience sexual violence prior to age 18.
- Three out of every ten females aged 18 to 24 who experienced unwanted completed sex became pregnant as a result.
- About 7% of females aged 13 to 17 became pregnant as a result of physically forced or pressured sex.

Reporting of HIV Testing and Sexual Violence

- Approximately 90% of females and 60% of males aged 18 to 24 who had experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 reported that they had ever been tested for HIV.
- Of males and females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 9 out of every 10 knew of a place where one can get tested for HIV.

- Although 88% of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey knew where to go for an HIV test, only 45% reported ever being tested for HIV.
- Although 80% of males aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey knew where to go for an HIV test, only 39% reported ever being tested for HIV.

Child Sexual Exploitation

- Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 7% had ever received money for sex compared to 2% among those who had not experienced violence prior to age 18.
- Among males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 6% had ever received money for sex compared to 0% among those who had not experienced violence prior to age 18.

Sexual Risk Taking and Sexual Violence

- Females and males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were more likely to have had multiple sex partners in the prior 12 months than those who had not experienced sexual violence prior to age 18.

- Females and males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were about equally likely as those who had not experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 to infrequently use condoms in the previous 12 months.

Attitudes towards Spousal Abuse

- Five out of every ten females aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced childhood violence prior to age 18, believed that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances.
- Six out of every ten males aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced violence prior to age 18, believed that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances.
- Over half of females and males aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced violence prior to age 18, believed that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife in a variety of circumstances (e.g., if the wife prepares bad food).
- At least half of males aged 13 to 17 accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances (e.g., if the wife neglects the children).

Section B: Key Terms and Definitions

Child: Anyone who is under 18 years of age.

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

Types of sexual violence:

Unwanted sexual touching: How many times in your life has anyone touched you in a sexual way against your will, but did not try to force you to have sex? This includes being fondled, pinched, grabbed, or touched inappropriately.

Attempted unwanted sex: How many times in your life has anyone tried to make you have sex against your will, but sex did not happen? In other words, they did not succeed in making you have sex.

Physically forced sex: How many times in your life have you been physically forced to have sex against your will and sexual intercourse was completed?

Pressured sex: How many times in your life has someone pressured you to have sex when you did not want to, and sex happened?

Types of sexual exploitation:

Receiving money for sexual intercourse: Has anybody ever given you money to have sexual intercourse with them?

Receiving goods for sexual intercourse: Has anybody ever given you food, gifts or other favors to have sexual intercourse with them?

Unwanted completed sex: A combination of physically forced and pressured sex as defined above.

Unwilling first sex: First sexual intercourse was pressured, lured, tricked, or physically forced.

Sexual intercourse (as used when describing first sexual intercourse): “Sex” or “Sexual Intercourse” refers to anytime a male’s penis enters someone else’s vagina or anus, however slight.

Sexual intercourse for females (as used when describing acts of sexual violence) - would include someone penetrating a female’s vagina or anus with their penis, hands, fingers, mouth, or other objects, or penetrating her mouth with their penis.

Sexual intercourse for males (as used when describing acts of sexual violence) - would include someone penetrating a male’s anus with their penis, hands, fingers, mouth, or other objects, or penetrating his mouth with their penis. Sex can also include someone forcing the male’s penis into their mouth, vagina, or anus.

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) for females: Have you had a sexually transmitted disease; have you had a bad-smelling or unusual discharge from your vagina; have you had a genital sore or ulcer?

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) for males: Have you had a sexually transmitted disease; have you had a bad-smelling or unusual discharge from your penis; have you had a genital sore or ulcer?

Physical violence: Physical acts of violence such as being slapped, pushed, hit with a fist, kicked, or whipped, or threatened with a weapon such as a gun or knife. Key questions asked:

Has a parent or adult relative ever:

- *punched, kicked, whipped, or beat you with an object?*
- *used or threatened to use a knife or other weapon against you?*

Have persons of authority such as teachers, police, or military ever:

- *punched, kicked, whipped, or beat you with an object?*
- *used or threatened to use a knife or other weapon against you?*

Has your current or previous romantic partner ever:

- *slapped you or pushed you?*
- *hit you with a fist, kicked you, or beat you with an object?*
- *used or threatened to use a knife or other weapon against you?*

Emotional violence: Emotional abuse such as being called bad names, being made to feel unwanted, or being threatened with abandonment.

When you were growing up:

- *did any adult ever say or do something on purpose to humiliate you in front of others?*
- *did any adult ever make you feel unwanted?*
- *did any adult ever threaten to abandon you?*

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Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Labour (MoL)
Kenya Prison Service
UNICEF Kenya
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Kenya
UN Women
Save the Children Alliance
African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)
Girl Child Network
Nairobi Women's Hospital
Childline Kenya
Plan International
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Section 1: Introduction and Methods

Introduction

Violence against children and the exploitation of children are global social, economic, human rights and public health issue, with significant negative health and social impacts. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all children have the right to be protected against all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.¹ The short- and long-term effects of such violence and exploitation are severe, not only for the victims, but also for families and communities, and constitute a serious societal concern.^{2,3,4} Violence against and the exploitation of children include all forms of physical or psychological abuse, injury, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

There is little data on the prevalence of violence against children worldwide, although available information, including the United Nations Secretary-General's *Study on Violence against Children*, show that it is a global problem. Worldwide, in 2002, almost 53,000 children under age 18 died as a result of homicide.⁵ A study on child disciplinary practices at home, with data from 35 low- and middle income countries, indicates that on average, three in four children between the ages of 2 and 14 were subjected to some kind of violent discipline, more often psychological than physical.⁶

Sexual violence against children is particularly pressing. In 2002, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys under the age of 18

had experienced sexual violence involving physical contact.⁷ The 2005 WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women found that between 1% and 21% of women surveyed experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15.⁸ A 2007 national prevalence survey in Swaziland found that approximately 1 in 3 females aged 13 to 24 experienced some form of sexual violence as a child.⁹ A 2009 national prevalence survey in Tanzania found that 27.9% of females and 13.4% of males aged 13 to 24 experienced some form of sexual violence as a child.¹⁰

Sexual violence, in particular, is associated with an increased risk of a range of sexual and reproductive health problems, including unwanted pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory

1 Articles 19 and 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

2 Long, S. (2011). Protecting Children Affected by HIV Against Abuse, Exploitation, Violence, and Neglect. Arlington, VA: USAID's AIDS Support and Technical Assistance Resources, AIDSTAR-One, Task Order 1.

3 Cluver, L., Orkin, M., Boyes, M., Gardner, F., Meinck, F. (2011). Transactional Sex Amongst AIDS-Orphaned and AIDS-Affected Adolescents Predicted by Abuse and Extreme Poverty, *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, 58, 336–343.

4 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

5 WHO. Global Estimates of Health Consequences Due to Violence against Children. Background Paper to the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2006.

6 UNICEF, Child Disciplinary Practices at Home: Evidence from a Range of Low- and Middle-Income Countries, New York, 2010.

7 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

8 World Health Organization (2005). Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Geneva, Switzerland.

9 Reza A., Breiding, M., Gulaid, J., Mercy, J., Blanton, C., Mthethwa Z., et al. (2009). Sexual violence and its health consequences for female children in Swaziland: a cluster survey study. *The Lancet*, 373, 1966 – 1972.

10 Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: United Nations Children's Fund Tanzania Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011.

disease, infertility, gynecological disorders, and the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.¹¹ Among adolescents and women, the frequency of pregnancy as a result of rape varies from 5% to 18%, and younger women who experience rape often have an increased rate of unintended pregnancies.¹²

Experiencing violence by parents, caregivers, and others has been associated with a number of emotional and behavioral problems in adolescence and adulthood, including aggression, conduct disorder, substance abuse, poor academic performance, anxiety, depression, reduced self-esteem and suicidal behavior and coming in contact with the law.¹³ Exposure to violence has also been associated with a variety of behavioral health risks such as smoking and obesity and specific health problems such as diabetes and ischemic heart disease.¹⁴ In addition, exposure can have negative consequences for cognitive development, including language deficits and reduced cognitive functioning. Moreover, exposure can lead to social stigma and

discrimination against the child and his or her family, such as in cases of sexual violence. Violence not only has profound consequences on the individual child and his/her family, but the community and society at large. It raises questions about what is permissible and can result in the ongoing cycles of re-victimization and reoccurrence of violence. The threat and the acts of violence present in the community impacts not only the children who have experienced it, but those who have not. Despite the scientific evidence showing an unacceptably high prevalence of violence against children, this critical human rights, health, and social problem has not received adequate attention in many countries.

Violence against and the exploitation of children is increasingly receiving greater attention as an important problem in Kenya. The unprecedented numbers of orphans and vulnerable children resulting from the AIDS pandemic, sporadic outbreaks of violence and conflict has greatly increased the risks of violence and exploitation faced by children.^{15 16} Though violence against children is preventable, timely and

complete data is needed to support the development and implementation of effective prevention and protection strategies. The results of this 2010 Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) provide, for the first time, national estimates which describe the magnitude and nature of sexual, physical and emotional violence experienced by girls and boys in Kenya. This information is designed to help support efforts in Kenya to develop and implement effective child-friendly prevention strategies as well as to improve service provision for all Kenyans, especially children, who experience violence.

Background

Kenya has a population of approximately 39 million, 42% of whom are under the age of 14 years. The nation Human Development Index (HDI), ranks 143rd out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index.¹⁷ Inequalities in terms of access to basic services are extreme, and Kenya ranks low on the Human Poverty Index: 92nd out of 135 countries. Estimates vary slightly, but according to recent UNICEF data, the average life expectancy is 54 for

11 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

12 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

13 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

14 Krug EG et al., eds. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

15 Lalor, K. (2004). Child sexual abuse in Tanzania and Kenya, *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 28, 833-844.

16 Fonck, K., Els, L., Kidula, N., Ndinya-Achola, J., & Temmerman, M. (2005). Increased risk of HIV in women experiencing physical partner violence in Nairobi, Kenya. *AIDS and Behavior*, 9, 335-339.

17 United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report 2011: International Human Development Indicators, Country Profile. Available at <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KEN.html>

Kenya, which has decreased from 60 years in 1990.¹⁸ The under-five mortality rate was 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008.¹⁹

In Kenya, the only nationally representative estimates on sexual violence available come from the Kenya Demographic Health Survey, which indicates that of ever-partnered women between the ages of 15 and 19 years, 11% had ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence (pushing, slapping, twisting arms or hair, punching, choking, kicking, threaten to attack with weapon, physically force to have sexual intercourse, physically force to perform sexual acts).²⁰ Among ever-partnered women between the ages of 20 and 29 years, 19% had ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence. There are no nationally representative estimates for violence against boys or men in Kenya. As well, there is a dearth of data available on girls without partners (e.g., if the perpetrator was someone other than an intimate partner/husband) and a lack of evidence on the risk and protective factors influencing sexual violence victimization against children.

Sub-national studies also indicate that sexual violence is a problem in Kenya. Of post-primary students surveyed in Nairobi in 2004, 14% of girls reported that they or one of their family members had ever experienced sexual assault, and 24% of boys reported that they or one of their family members had ever experienced sexual assault.²¹ However, the way in which sexual assault was defined in this study could not be discerned, nor the prevalence of violence experienced by the child respondent and the other family members disentangled. A study that surveyed women who had visited an STI clinic in Nairobi found that 6% of the women had been raped and 26% reported ever being beaten, with the majority reporting that the violence had taken place in the context of a relationship.²² In the Central Province of Kenya, data indicates that of women who reported that they had been pressured to engage in sexual intercourse, 22% experienced attempted forced sexual intercourse and 16% were threatened to engage in sexual intercourse.²³ Such studies are, however, limited in both their internal and external validity.

Although these past studies have raised awareness about the problems

of sexual violence in Kenya and spurred action, these studies limit the ability to estimate the national magnitude of violence against children in several ways. First, most have been conducted with adults or special populations, and have not focused on children or adolescents, thus preventing independent estimates of the magnitude of the problem affecting children nationwide. Second, the studies were conducted in different regions in Kenya and often used different definitions and measurements of sexual violence experienced during childhood. This makes it difficult to generalize the findings of a single study to all of Kenya or combine the studies to get an overall picture (national estimates) of violence against children in Kenya. Finally, while some of these past studies of violence have raised the awareness of the problem of violence against children, the majority of them have neglected violence against boys. The combination of these factors makes it difficult (based on current data) to establish national estimates of the true magnitude of violence against children. Moreover, the lack of sufficient and reliable data on violence against children contributes

18 Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 2008: Kenya. Available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ke.html>.

19 United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report 2011: International Human Development Indicators, Country Profile. Available at <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KEN.html>

20 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey- Preliminary Report (2008-2009). Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government of Kenya

21 Seedat, C., Nyamai, C., Njenga, F., Vythilingum, B., & Stein, D. J., (2004). Trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress symptoms in urban African schools. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 184, 169-175.

22 Fonck, K., Els, L., Kidula, N., Ndinya-Achola, J., & Temmerman, M. (2005). Increased risk of HIV in women experiencing physical partner violence in Nairobi, Kenya. *AIDS and Behavior*, 9, 335-339.

23 Erulkar, A., Karueru, J., Kagga, G., King'ola, N., & Nyagah, F. (1998). Adolescent experiences and lifestyles in Central Province, Kenya. Nairobi: Population Council.

to the inability of agencies to make informed programmatic decisions around violence against children.

Study Objectives

The 2010 Kenya VACS sought to provide, national population-based estimates of violence against children.

Specifically, the objectives of the VACS were to: (1) estimate the national prevalence of sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional violence against boys and girls prior to turning age 18; (2) identify risk and protective factors for sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional violence against children to inform stakeholders and guide prevention efforts; (3) recognize the health consequences of multiple forms of violence against children; (4) assess knowledge, and utilization of services available for child victims of sexual violence and other forms of violence in Kenya as well as barriers to accessing such services; and (5) identify areas for further research and provide information that will guide strategies to prevent, identify and respond to violence against children, especially, sexual violence.

The 2010 Kenya VACS is responding to the recommendation of the United Nations Study on Violence against

Children to improve data collection and research efforts to inform policy and programming at all levels, and track progress towards the goal of preventing violence against children.²⁴

On a country level, this study is aligned with the Government of Kenya's priorities. A critical goal of the Government of Kenya's strategic plan 2009-2013 is the development of a functional Child Protection System. A critical component of the system is the availability of reliable data.

The results of the 2010 Kenya VACS will serve as a baseline national estimate for violence against children for the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders in the field of child protection.

The findings from the 2010 Kenya VACS will be used primarily to better understand the magnitude and nature of violence against children, especially sexual violence, and its underlying risk and protective factors in order to make recommendations to the Government of Kenya on developing strategies to identify, respond appropriately, and prevent sexual violence against children.

In addition to the primary use mentioned above, the findings of the survey may also serve as a

foundation for future research on violence. The Government of Kenya, UNICEF and their local partners are committed to protecting children against violence and will continue to support and monitor the actions resulting from the survey findings. These data will also inform and serve as the baseline for UNICEF Kenya's Child Protection System database, which will aim to be a nationwide resource and tool to prevent and respond to violence, abuse, and exploitation of children

The 2010 Kenya VACS would not have been possible without the partnership and collaboration between UNICEF – Kenya Country Office, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, The Technical Working Group, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention- Kenya Country Office, and UNICEF - Headquarters. The guidance and creation of the Technical Working Group, which includes representation from the Department for Children's Services, the National Council for Children's Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Kenya Police Service Department, Cradle – The Children's Foundation, and other key governmental and non-governmental partners were also critical to the survey's success.

24 The United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children. Available at <http://www.violencestudy.org/IMG/pdf/English-2-2.pdf>

Report Organizational Structure

Following the introduction and rationale for the VACS, the methodology section explains in detail the national study design, sample size calculation and sampling frame for the survey. In addition, the survey development and the intensive preparation for the study implementation, including interviewer and lead interviewer training and pilot testing are described. The definition of key survey constructs, quality control, data entry and cleaning, and data analyses and data weighting procedures are also detailed in the methodology section.

The report then details the results of the study, which includes the prevalence of sexual violence, physical violence and emotional violence. Findings in the 2010 Kenya VACS Country Report are reported separately for lifetime and current (12-month) victimization. Lifetime estimates are based on responses from the 18 to 24 year olds reporting on victimization that occurred prior to the age of 18. The 12-month estimates are based on responses from the 13 to 17 year olds reporting on victimization that occurred in the year prior to taking the survey. The demographic characteristics of the sample are described first, followed by the prevalence of violence against children, the overlapping occurrence of sexual, physical and

emotional violence, and the context and circumstances in which sexual violence against children occurred. Next the report explores children's knowledge and utilization of services for those who have experienced sexual, physical and emotional violence, the health consequences of experiencing childhood violence, the relationship between HIV testing behaviors and childhood sexual violence victimization, the link between sexual exploitation and sexual violence victimization in childhood, and childhood violence and attitudes towards spousal abuse.

The report concludes with a discussion and dialogue of the central Kenya report results. All data tables referenced in the text of the report can be found in the appendices at the conclusion of the report.

Methods

The 2010 Kenya VACS was a cross-sectional household survey of 13 to 24 year old females and males that was designed to produce national level estimates. Cross-sectional surveys reflect a representative subset, at one specific point in time. The design also allowed estimates of indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by age group and other socio-demographic factors.

In Kenya VACS, the 13 to 24 age group is partitioned into two sub-groups for analysis: 13 to 17 and 18

to 24. Current estimates (previous 12 months) are based on responses from participants aged 13 to 17. Lifetime estimates are based on responses from participants aged 18 to 24 reporting on their experiences prior to the age of 18.

Preparation

Key stakeholders identified by the Department of Children's services and UNICEF Kenya Country Office formed the Technical Working Group (TWG), which participated in the development of the survey questions and survey procedures from the inception of the work. The TWG was assembled for their expertise on the topic of children in Kenya and their significant national and local knowledge and involvement.

Members included:

- (1) representatives from relevant Kenyan government ministries, including the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development and the Ministries of Health;
- (2) representatives from the Division of Global HIV/AIDS (DGHA) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention- Kenya Country Office;
- (3) relevant local human rights and child social work representatives
- (4) local statistical experts, including statisticians and demographers from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and
- (5) representatives from UN organizations, including UNICEF.

Meetings by the TWG helped to inform the survey work and were instrumental in adapting the survey to the local cultural context. The TWG also enabled the fostering of broad ownership of the study and the building of local capacity to address the problem of violence against children in Kenya.

Ethical Review

World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on ethics and safety in studies on violence against women were adhered to in this national survey. The U.S. CDC's Institutional Review Board, which protects the rights and welfare of human research subjects, approved the study. In addition, the protocol was independently reviewed and approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI).

Pilot Test

Prior to the implementation of the Kenya VACS, pilot tests of the survey were conducted in six villages that were not part of the designated survey sampling frame. The pilot survey was conducted with the team leaders who had undergone full training of the survey. Three of the villages were in urban areas, and three were in rural communities. In two urban villages and one rural village, the female survey was

implemented and in one urban and two rural villages, the male survey was implemented. In addition to testing the survey instrument itself, the pilot test enabled testing of the survey procedure for randomly selecting households and survey participants, working with village elders, as well as the procedures for providing support to the respondents. The survey questions and household procedures were improved in response to findings from the pilot.

Study Design and Sampling Study Design

The Kenya VACS was a nationally representative household survey that used a three-stage cluster sample survey design. The study was designed to estimate the prevalence of violence against children by interviewing 13 to 24 year old females and males in Kenya.

In the first stage, KNBS selected 238 clusters randomly from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Program (NASSEP) IV frame. The 238 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) were then randomly assigned to the female survey or male survey using systematic sampling with a random start. The survey for females was conducted in different EAs than the survey for males to protect the confidentiality of respondents and eliminate the

chance that a male perpetrator of a sexual assault and the female who was the victim of his sexual assault in the same community would both be interviewed. Based on gender differential response rates and differences in the proportion of households with eligible females or males, a total of 104 female and 134 male clusters were selected.

In the second stage, an equal probability systematic sampling method was applied in each cluster to select a uniform sample of households per cluster. The number of households visited in each cluster was designed to meet target numbers determined in the sample calculation. The average cluster size was 35 households for both females and males. In the third stage, in each selected household that had an eligible 13 to 24 year old, one female or male was randomly selected from a respective female or male cluster using the Kish method that utilizes random selection.²⁵

Sample Size Calculation

The sample design was stratified by sex; thus, the sample size was calculated separately for females and males. For females, the following assumptions were used to estimate the sample size: 95% confidence interval (CI), +/-2.0% margin of error, estimated prevalence of forced

25 Kish L. A procedure for objective respondent selection within a household. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. 1949; 44:380-87.

sexual violence against female youth of 5.9%, and a design effect of 2.0. The desired sample size for females was 1,121 completed interviews. The number of households needed to achieve 1,121 completed individual interviews was estimated using the following adjustments: data from the 2008 Kenya Demographic Health Survey (DHS) was used to estimate the proportion of households in which a female aged 13 to 24 resided (0.48). Further, household response rate was assumed to be .98 and the individual response rate was assumed to be .90. In total, 3,837 households were selected with an average cluster size of 35.

For males, the following assumptions were used to estimate the sample size: 95% CI, +/-1.4% margin of error, estimated prevalence of forced sexual violence against female youth of 3.0%, and a design effect of 2.0. The desired sample size for males was 1,234 completed interviews. The number of households needed to achieve 1,234 completed individual interviews was estimated using the following adjustments: data from the 2008 Kenya DHS was used to estimate the proportion of households in which a male aged 13 to 24 resided (0.41). Further, household response rate was assumed to be .98 and the individual response rate was assumed to be .80. In total, 4,871 households were selected with an average cluster size of 35.

Sampling Frame

The sample households for the Violence against Children Survey were drawn from the NASSEP IV master frame maintained by the Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The frame is based on the list of enumeration areas (EAs) from the 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census. In total there were approximately 62,000 EAs during the 1999 census out of which 1,800 were selected to form the master frame using a two-stage stratified cluster sample format. The first stage involved selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which were the EAs using probability proportional to measure of size (PPMoS) method. The second stage involves the selection of households for various surveys. EAs were selected with a basis of one measure of size (MOS) defined as the ultimate cluster with an average of 100 households with a minimum of 50 and maximum of 149 households. Among the total 1,800 clusters, 1,260 are rural while the remaining 560 are urban clusters.

The NASSEP IV frame used the districts as the first level stratification and further subdivided into rural and urban sub domains. It was further observed that six major urban areas, Viz, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Thika had considerable variation across their populations. As a consequence, further sub stratification was done

to control for the apparent variation. This was done to provide five categories of the (1) Upper (2) Second Upper (3) Middle (4) Lower Middle and (5) Lower socio-economic categories.

Although the frame was continuously updated through the process of household listing and structure numbering, it was realized that a total of 159 out of the 238 clusters had to be updated before the survey could be conducted. Most of these clusters were in urban areas where demographic changes occur quite often. Therefore, prior to VACS data collection, KNBS engaged its field staff to undertake the relisting exercise in these clusters.

Survey Development, Administration and Training

Survey Development

The survey had two components: a short demographic interview with the head of household and a comprehensive interview including questions about childhood violence asked of respondents. The survey was developed using questions from previous international and national surveys. These survey tools included the Kenya DHS, HIV/AIDS/STI Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS), Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the National Longitudinal Study of

Adolescent Health (Add Health), the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist, the World Health Organization (WHO) Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, the Child Sexual Assault Survey (CSA), Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN), and the study on Violence Against Children and Young Women in Swaziland and the study on Violence Against Children in Tanzania. Questions were only created by the research team when standardized questions could not be located.

The survey was developed by U.S. CDC in consultation with the Technical Working Group, UNICEF Kenya and CDC Kenya. The survey included the following topics: demographics; family, friends and community support; school experiences; sexual behavior and practices; HIV/AIDS testing knowledge and behavior; physical, emotional, and sexual violence; and utilization and barriers to the use of health, and social services; current physical and mental health status. Results for experiences of violence (sexual, physical, and emotional) are reported for two age groups: before turning 18 years old, for respondents aged 18 to 24 years; and during the last 12 months, for respondents aged 13 to 17 years. The primary purpose of the survey was to estimate the 1) lifetime prevalence of childhood

violence, defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age; and 2) prevalence of victimization in the previous 12 months among respondents aged 13 to 17.

Survey Administration

The survey instruments were administered in 13 languages: English, Borana, Kalenjin, Kikamba, Somali, Mijikenda, Meru, Masai, Luo, Luhya, Kiswahili, Kikuyo, and Kisii.

The English version of the survey instruments was translated and back-translated into the 12 Kenyan languages by contracted professional translators, Dr. Micahel P.K. Nzunga and Associates. The translations were cross-validated with the appropriate language translation team and any subsequent corrections were made. In total, 24 translators were involved in the survey translation and back translation, with the entire translation validation process taking approximately three months. During the training of the team leaders and interviewers, any further corrections needed were made. Last, a subgroup of interviewers were selected for their exceptional language skills and worked with the translators to execute a final review of the instruments during the training for fieldwork. Field work for the survey was conducted from 25 November 2010 to 31 December 2010.

Interviewer Selection and Training

A total of 32 teams composed of three to five interviewers and one team leader completed the data collection. These teams were supervised by eight KNBS coordinators and two technical advisors from U.S. CDC. The team leaders were responsible for supervising the team, communicating with U.S. CDC for technical assistance requests and daily progress (number of interviews completed, numbers of households completed within each cluster), introducing the survey to the household, reviewing interviews for mistakes, and communicating with UNICEF when a response plan was needed for respondents taking the survey in need of professional assistance and/or counseling. The interviewers were responsible for completing the consent forms and conducting the interviews.

All staff received training before conducting the survey. Specifically, team lead interviewers received six days of training, including participating in the pilot study, and assisted with the six day training of the interviewers.

The training sessions covered the following topics: (1) background on the purpose of the study and on data collection and design; (2) a participatory review of the survey

and practice interview techniques in class, including role playing; (3) sampling procedures and assignment of sampling areas; (4) the procedures for and importance of maintaining confidentiality; (5) sensitivity toward study subjects; (6) protecting privacy of the respondents; (7) referral services and procedures; (8) identification and response to adverse effects; (9) discussions about interviewers' attitudes and beliefs towards sexual violence; (10) interviewer safety as well as referral services and procedures for the interviewers; and (11) human subjects research protection.

Location of Administration

Interviews were completed in the home of the respondent. First, a household census was performed listing the age and gender of each person in the household. If the household contained an eligible respondent (male/female based on the gendering of the selected PSU aged 13 to 24 years) the household was eligible for the household questionnaire and consent was obtained (see below). If there was more than one eligible respondent per household, one eligible respondent was selected randomly using the KISH method.²⁶ The household questionnaire was completed by the head of household. As the household questionnaire is

non-sensitive, it was completed in a location that the head of household chose. Upon completion of the household questionnaire, the eligible respondent was interviewed and was asked to identify a private space where the full VACS questionnaire could be administered. Typically this interview took place within the household in a private room or in an outdoor space within the household compound where other household members would not overhear the interview. If the interviewer did not feel that the space was private, then the interview was rescheduled or the interviewer identified a different space to continue the interview such as the survey vehicle or a private space within the community identified by community leaders such as a church or school not currently in use.

Informed Assent/Consent

Once an eligible male or female was selected, a three-stage assent process was followed. First, if the respondent was 17 years of age or younger, the interviewer would seek permission from the parent or guardian to interview the selected respondent. Following WHO ethical and safety recommendations²⁷, the survey was not presented as one on violence in order to protect respondents from retaliatory violence and to protect their safety and confidentiality. Rather, the survey was

presented to the parent or guardian as one on "health, education and life experiences" of Kenyan children and youth. In addition, this consent form also asked the parent or guardian to participate in a short household questionnaire. Both permission to interview the child and consent for participation in the household questionnaire were obtained verbally.

If consent was obtained from the parent or guardian then the interviewer continued to the second stage of assent with the respondent. In this second stage, the interviewer read an initial information form to the respondent that introduced the survey in general terms as one focused on children's health and education experiences. For both males and females, this initial information form indicated that participation was completely voluntary and that they and their household were selected at random. Due to the non-sensitive nature of this initial information form, it could be read in front of other household members.

Third, if the respondent agreed to learn more about the study, he or she was asked to continue the consent process in a private setting. This private space was critical for respondent comfort, confidentiality and full disclosure. In this private

26 Kish L. A procedure for objective respondent selection within a household. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*. 1949; 44:380-87.

27 Garcia-Moreno et al., eds. *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001.

space, the assent form was read aloud to the respondent and provided full disclosure on the content of the questionnaire (including sexual violence related questions). This assent form informed respondents that the information they shared was confidential, that they could skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering and that they could stop the interview at any time. After the interviewer obtained verbal consent/assent from the parent/guardian (if respondent was 17 years or younger), verbal consent/assent to hear more about the survey based on the initial information was provided to the respondent, and assent to participate in the study from the full consent form allowed the interviewer to continue with the VACS questionnaire.

If the respondent was 18 years or older the respondent began the assent process at stage two because there was no need to obtain permission from a parent or guardian. Thus the assent process for respondents 18 years or older began with the interviewer reading the initial information form to the respondent introducing the survey in general terms.

Length of Interview

The mean interview length for 13-17 year old females was 41 minutes and for 13-17 year old males was 49 minutes. The mean interview

length for 18-24 year old females was 50 minutes and for 18-24 year old females was 54 minutes. Non-response due to survey fatigue was negligible.

Field Response Plan Support for Respondents

Respondents to this survey may have become upset when answering questions about violence. In addition, respondents may have currently been experiencing violence, and could have requested assistance.

In order to respond to these needs, the survey team developed multiple ways to link interviewers to support. First, interviewers offered a list of local and regional services as well as a national hotline to respondents. In order to ensure that the list of services did not reveal the nature of the survey to people who did not participate, the list included services for a range of health problems (e.g., malaria, HIV/AIDS, alcohol use) as well as child abuse and violence. Interviewers were instructed to indicate which organizations and agencies provided services for sexual violence, as well as other forms of violence, so that the respondents clearly understood where to obtain the necessary services.

UNICEF contracted with Kenya Association of Professional Counselors (KAPC), a registered Kenyan NGO, to provide counseling

to children who participated in the survey. KAPC has four branch offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Eldoret and a pool of approximately 200 counselors across the country. Respondents were eligible for counseling services from KAPC if they: (1) experienced any form of violence within the last 12 months, (2) asked directly for services, and/or (3) became upset during the interview.

If a respondent asked for counseling services, became upset at any point during the interview, or reported any form of violence within the last 12 months, the interviewer offered to place the respondent in contact with a counselor. If a respondent indicated that they wanted to talk to a counselor, the interviewers asked permission to obtain their contact information and a safe place and method for the counselor to find them. The contact information was recorded on a separate form which was not connected with the interview and relayed to the study supervisor through a phone call. The designated UNICEF Kenya point person worked with the counselor to quickly collect all of these forms to ensure the survey teams had no documents identifying any of the study respondents. The counselor worked with the victims to determine the best and most appropriate services needed, as well as to determine who would best provide additional needed services.

In total, 18 females and eight males received counseling from KAPC. Four additional children were referred but did not receive counseling due to the difficulty in getting in contact with the children (for example, lack of mobile phone access).

Data Quality, Weighting and Analyses

Quality Control, Data Entry and Cleaning, and Analysis of Data Quality

Interviewers reviewed the entire survey for accuracy and missing data prior to leaving a household so that they could correct any errors and collect missing data from the respondent. Team leaders reviewed every survey for completeness and accuracy before leaving the interview location in an effort to minimize errors and missing data. Interviewers were sent back to collect missing information and to clarify information that appeared erroneous. In addition, supervisors randomly selected completed surveys from each EA and reviewed them for completeness and accuracy. Mistakes were brought to the attention of team leaders so that errors could be addressed with the

teams and avoided in the future. All teams were visited at least once by a member of the U.S. CDC technical team.

Data Entry and Cleaning: A central data processing operation was created with dedicated data entry, quality assurance, and management staff. As completed surveys were delivered, they were inventoried and given unique tracking numbers within the data center. Quality assurance personnel conducted preliminary checks on completeness and legibility of survey data before the survey responses were keyed into databases. Data were entered into Epi Info version 3.5.1 on 12 stand-alone computer workstations, with administrative staff performing daily backups of all survey databases. There were no unique identifiers in the database that could ever be linked to a respondent; surveys were identified by a sequential number assigned within the data center.

In order to ensure accurate data entry, the first 100 surveys were entered twice. After entering the first 100 surveys and verifying a

low rate of data entry error, 20% of surveys were entered twice. Finally, when random checks of surveys consistently revealed two or fewer data entry errors per survey, 10% of all additional surveys were entered twice. Overall, 12.7% of the surveys were entered twice. Discrepancies in surveys that were entered twice were resolved by reviewing the original hard-copy survey. In addition to entering surveys twice, survey data were reviewed to detect mistakes in skip patterns, survey sections that were skipped and out-of-range values. During this process, 1.3% of the surveys were found to have data problems. These surveys were reviewed and entered again to ensure these problems did not result from data entry.

Data Analysis: SAS (version 9.2) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates and standard error calculations. All results were calculated using sampling weights to yield nationally representative estimates.

Response Rates

Table 1.1: Household and Individual Response Rates by Sex – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

Household Response Rate*	Female	Male
200 Completed household survey (1 person selected)	1306	1622
201 Completed household - no 13-24 year old in household	2012	2549
202 Household survey not completed	0	0
203 Household refusal	41	36
204 Unoccupied/vacant/abandoned household	102	170
205 Demolished household	60	46
206 Household respondent incapacitated	5	3
207 Other household non-response	311	445
TOTAL	3837	4871
Household Response Rate**	90.3%	89.6%

Individual Response Rate	Female	Male
400 Completed individual survey	1227	1456
401 Not eligible	0	0
402 Selected individual later determined ineligible	0	0
403 Selected respondent refused	14	19
404 Selected respondent incapacitated	1	0
405 Other individual non-response	64	147
TOTAL	1306	1622
Individual Response Rate***	94.0%	89.8%

Overall Response Rate**** 84.8% 80.4%

*Categories based on the American Association of Public Opinion and Research Codes (AAPOR)

**Household Response Rate = $(200+201)/(200+201+202+203+206+207)*100$

***Individual Response Rate = $(400/(400+403+404+405)*100$

****Overall Response Rate = Household Response Rate * Individual Response Rate

The overall response rate was 84.8% for females and 80.4% for males. A total of 1,227 females and 1,456 males completed the individual survey, from a total of 3,837 female and 4,871 male households. The individual response rates were 94.0% females and 89.8% males (Appendix A).

Weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the population from which the sample was drawn. A three step weighting procedure was used: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent; (Step 2)

adjustment of the base weights for non-response; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population.

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent (Step 1).

Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of EAs, selection of households, gender specification, and selection of eligible individuals. In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response. In this step, household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by province and sex. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account province, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. Due to some non-responding male EAs, non-response adjustments were also made at the PSU-level for the male EAs.

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 1999 national Census population distribution by region, sex, and age group. These variables are known to be correlated with the key measures of violence against children. (See Appendix A for in-depth description of weighting procedure, quality assurance and estimates of sampling error).

Technical Notes to the Reader

Weighted Percentages and 95 Percent Confidence Intervals

Because the results presented in this report are based on a sample rather than a census, there is a degree of uncertainty and error associated with the estimates. Weights are created (see above details) and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection; non-response; and calibration. The Kenya VACS analysis file includes on each individual record a variable representing the final weight (FINALWGT) and variable representing the basic sample design (PSU and STRATA). All Kenya VACS analysis should be conducted using software (SAS 9.2; SPSS v18, STATA) that incorporates FINALWGT, PSU and STRATA. By using the appropriate software, final weight, and sample design, accurate Standard Errors can be produced for each estimate and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) can be estimated.

Differences between Estimates

Two frequent ways to statistically “test” for differences between groups include: 1) a t-test of differences, which is often done when pre-determined comparisons are noted; or 2) by calculating a confidence interval and determining overlap. The CI overlap method determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates – a) if the CIs overlap, then the estimates are “not statistically different”; b) if the CIs do not overlap then the estimates are considered “statistically different.”

Reliability of Estimates

Estimates based on a denominator cell size of 25 unweighted cases are considered to be statistically unreliable. Data based on small samples or populations is subject to greater variability and any statistic with an unweighted denominator less than 25 has been suppressed and has been replaced with an asterisk (*) in the cell and footnoted at the bottom of the table.

Treatment of Missing Data

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



Section 2: Demographic Characteristics of the VACS Sample

This section describes selected demographic characteristics of survey respondents and their households. These characteristics include distributions for: sex, age, education status, orphan status, food intake, marital status, working for money or goods, household composition, and household economics.

Sex and Age Distribution

In total, 1,227 females and 1,456 males aged 13 to 24 participated in the Kenya VACS. For females, 44.4% were 13 to 17 years of age and 55.6% were 18 to 24 years of age; for males 47.2% were 13 to 17 years of age and 52.8% were 18 to 24 years of age. These percentages are consistent with the most recent Kenya national census.

Age of Head of Household

The head of the household, or the person who makes the majority of economic and family-related decisions in the household, was most often between the ages of 31 and 50 for both females and males (44.9% and 45.0%, respectively).

Education Status

Nearly 60% of females and males had completed primary school or higher education (59.5% and 59.4%, respectively). Only 4.0% of females and 2.4% of males had never attended school.

Orphan Status

Among those aged 13 to 17, 16.6% of females and 19.9% of males reported that they were a single orphan (lost either their mother or father). Within the same age group, 3.2% of females and 3.4% of males reported that they were a double orphan (lost both their mother and father).

Among those aged 18 to 24, 20.3% of females and 19.8% of males reported that they were a single orphan before the age of 18 and 3.6% of females and 2.3% of males reported that they were a double orphan before the age of 18.

Food Intake

Almost three-quarters of females and males aged 13 to 17 reported eating three or more meals on the day

before the survey (74.2% and 72.8%, respectively). More than seven out of every ten females and males aged 18 to 24 reported eating three or more meals on the day before the survey (73.2% and 70.0%, respectively).

Marital Status

Among those aged 13 to 17 years, 3.6% of females and 0.6% of males had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Significantly more females than males aged 18 to 24 reported ever being married or living with someone as if married (51.1% and 17.6%, respectively).

Approximately 13% of females and 2% of males aged 18 to 24 who were ever married or lived with someone as if married were first married or living with someone as if married prior to age 18 (12.8% and 2.0%, respectively).

Working for Money or Goods

Among those aged 18 to 24, 45.2% of females and 64.1% of males reported ever working for money or goods. Among those aged 13 to 17 in the sample, 13.7% of females and

31.7% of males had ever worked for money or goods. For both 13 to 17 year olds and 18 to 24 year olds, males were significantly more likely than females to have ever worked for money or goods.

Household Economics

Between six and seven out of every ten females and males aged 13 to 17 reported that their household had enough money for basic items such as food (67.4% and 59.5%, respectively). Approximately five

out of every ten females and males aged 13 to 17 reported that their household had enough money for important items, such as clothing, school and medical expenses (54.7% and 45.1%, respectively). About two out of every ten females and males aged 13 to 17 reported having extra money for gifts and holidays (26.0% and 18.1%, respectively).

About six out of every ten females and males aged 18 to 24 reported that their household had enough

money for basic items such as food (65.7% and 61.1%, respectively). Approximately five out of every ten females and males aged 18 to 24 reported that their household had enough money for important items, such as clothing, school and medical expenses (45.5% and 49.8%, respectively). Between one and two out of every ten females and males aged 18 to 24 reported having extra money for gifts and holidays (18.4% and 15.1%, respectively).

Table 2.1. Percent distribution of male and female respondents by select background characteristics – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females % (95% CI ^s)	Males % (95% CI)
Age Group		
13-17 years old	44.4 (40.6 - 48.2)	47.2 (42.8 - 51.6)
18-24 years old	55.6 (51.8 - 59.4)	52.8 (48.4 - 57.2)
Total [n]	100.0 [1227]	100.0 [1456]
Education Status		
Never attended school	4.0 (2.0 - 6.0)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.2)
Completed less than primary	36.6 (31.4 - 41.8)	38.2 (33.6 - 42.8)
Completed primary or higher	59.5 (53.8 - 65.1)	59.4 (55.0 - 63.8)
Total [n]	100.0 [1221]	100.0 [1441]
Reported Head of Household Age		
<=18	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)	2.4 (1.1 - 3.7)
19-30	26.3 (21.2 - 31.3)	16.4 (12.7 - 20.1)
31-50	44.9 (40.1 - 49.8)	45.0 (41.4 - 48.7)
51-70	22.9 (18.9 - 26.9)	31.7 (28.1 - 35.4)
71+	4.7 (2.7 - 6.7)	4.4 (3.0 - 5.8)
Total [n]	100.0 [1215]	100.0 [1446]
Orphanhood⁷ (13-17 year olds)		
Not an orphan	80.2 (74.9 - 85.4)	76.7 (71.1 - 82.3)
Single orphan	16.6 (12.3 - 20.9)	19.9 (14.8 - 25.0)
Double orphan	3.2 (0.6 - 5.9)	3.4 (1.6 - 5.1)
Total [n]	100.0 [546]	100.0 [746]

Orphanhood⁷ (18-24 year olds)		
Not an orphan	70.0 (65.2 - 74.9)	73.9 (69.7 - 78.1)
Single orphan	25.3 (20.8 - 29.8)	22.7 (18.3 - 27.0)
Double orphan	4.6 (2.6 - 6.7)	3.4 (1.7 - 5.1)
Total [n]	100.0 [681]	100.0 [710]
Food Sufficiency as Reported for the Day Prior to the Survey (13-17 year olds)		
Reported no meals	0.0	0.0
Reported eating one meal	7.4 (2.1 - 12.6)	8.6 (4.1 - 13.1)
Reported eating two meals	18.4 (13.5 - 23.3)	18.6 (13.7 - 23.5)
Reported eating three or more meals	74.2 (66.2 - 82.2)	72.8 (67.4 - 78.3)
Total [n]	100.0 [544]	100.0 [743]
Food Sufficiency as Reported for the Day Prior to the Survey (18-24 year olds)		
Reported no meals	0.0	0.0
Reported eating one meal	6.1 (2.8 - 9.4)	8.5 (2.8 - 9.4)
Reported eating two meal	20.7 (16.8 - 24.7)	21.5 (16.8 - 26.2)
Reported eating three or more meals	73.2 (68.5 - 77.8)	70.0 (63.9 - 76.0)
Total [n]	100.0 [681]	100.0 [707]

§ 95% confidence interval

7 Orphanhood: single – loss of one parent, double – loss of both parents.

Table 2.2. Percent distribution of male and female respondents by select background characteristics – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females % (95% CI)[§] [n]	Males % (95% CI) [n]
Ever Been Married or Lived with Someone as if Married		
13-17 years old	3.6 (1.3 - 5.8) [545]	0.6 (0.1 - 1.1) [745]
18-24 years old	51.1 (45.2 - 57.0) [679]	17.6 (13.6 - 21.6) [708]
Ever Married prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)		
18-24 years old	12.8 (8.9 - 16.7) [607]	2.0 (0.4 - 3.6) [664]
Ever Worked for Money or Goods		
13-17 years old	13.7 (10.0 - 17.5) [540]	31.7 (26.9 - 36.5) [734]
18-24 years old	45.2 (39.2 - 51.2) [668]	64.1 (58.1 - 70.1) [701]
13-17 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	67.4 (59.7 - 75.1) [544]	59.5 (53.3 - 65.6) [743]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	54.7 (46.5 - 63.0) [542]	45.1 (39.2 - 51.0) [743]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	26.0 (18.8 - 33.1) [543]	18.1 (13.9 - 22.4) [740]
18-24 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	65.7 (58.6 - 72.8) [680]	61.1 (55.3 - 66.8) [708]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	45.5 (39.3 - 51.7) [679]	49.8 (43.0 - 56.6) [709]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	18.4 (13.0 - 23.8) [676]	15.1 (10.8 - 19.5) [708]

§ 95% confidence interval



Section 3: The Prevalence of Childhood Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence

Highlights

- Three out of every ten females and nearly two out of every ten males aged 18 to 24 reported at least one experience of sexual violence prior to age 18.
- Seven percent of females aged 18 to 24 reported experiencing physically forced sexual intercourse prior to age 18.
- Of females whose first sex occurred before age 18, 24% reported that it was unwilling, meaning that they did not want it to happen and were forced, pressured, tricked or threatened to engage in sexual intercourse.
- In the 12 months prior to the survey, about 11% of females and 4% of males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of sexual violence.
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, almost two-thirds of females and three-quarters of males reported experiencing physical violence prior to age of 18.
- During the year preceding the survey, approximately half of all females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of physical violence.
- About one-quarter of females and one-third of males aged 18 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence prior to age 18.

3.1 Sexual Violence Experienced

This section describes the national prevalence of sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional violence against children in Kenya. The most common ages at which sexual violence first occurred for males and females as well as the types of sexual violence, physical violence and emotional violence experienced by children are also highlighted.

3.1.1 Sexual Violence Experienced: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Sexual violence is any sexual act that is perpetrated against someone's will.²⁸

Four types of sexual violence are examined: (1) unwanted touching in a sexual way, such as unwanted touching, kissing, grabbing, or fondling; (2) unwanted attempted intercourse in which sexual intercourse was attempted when the

respondent did not want to engage in sexual intercourse, but the assailant did not succeed in completing sexual intercourse; (3), pressured intercourse in which the respondent was pressured or threatened in some other way to have sexual intercourse against his or her will and; (4) physically forced intercourse in which the respondent was physically forced to have sexual intercourse against his or her will. All of these are classified as sexual violence, and can be examined separately or together to

28 Basile KC, Saltzman LE. Sexual violence surveillance: uniform definitions and recommended data elements version 1.0. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. 2002. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pub/SV_surveillance.html

capture an overall conceptualization of sexual violence experienced during childhood, or prior to age 18.

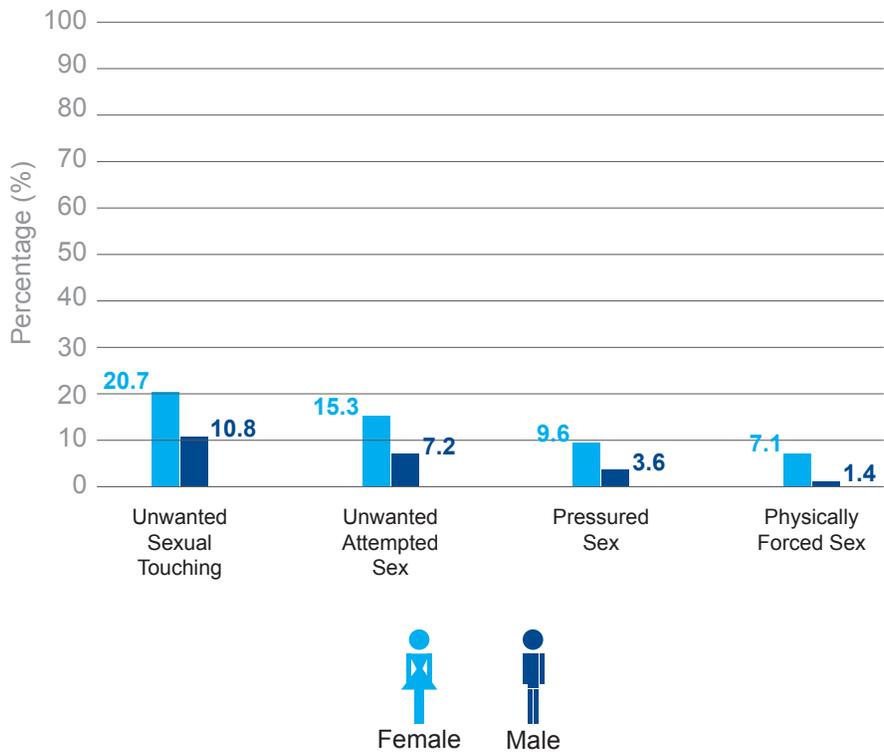
For 18 to 24 year olds, females (31.9%) were significantly more likely than males (17.5%) to have experienced any type of sexual violence prior to age 18 (Figure 3.1.1, Appendix Table 3.1.1).

Figure 3.1.1: Sexual violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



To gain a clearer understanding of the profile of those aged 18 to 24 who were vulnerable to sexual violence prior to age 18, an analysis of demographic characteristics for those who had experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 was conducted. This information is a first step in identifying those who are most often vulnerable to sexual violence by sex, work status, education, marital status and orphanhood. Appendix Table 3.1.2 indicates that there were no significant demographic differences for either males or females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18.

Figure 3.1.2: Types of Sexual violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



The most common type of sexual violence experienced by 18 to 24 year old females and males prior to age 18 was unwanted sexual touching (20.7% and 10.8%, respectively; Figure 3.1.2, Appendix Table 3.1.3), followed by unwanted attempted sexual intercourse (15.3% and 7.2%, respectively), which includes situations where the perpetrator attempted sexual

intercourse but the act was not completed (Appendix Table 3.1.4). Pressured sex, where sex was pressured and completed, was experienced by 9.6% of females and 3.6% of males prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 3.1.5); 7.1% of females and 1.4% of males reported experiencing physically forced sex during childhood, or prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 3.1.6). Females were significantly more likely than males to be victimized by unwanted touching, unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, and physically forced sex.

In addition, 11.8% of females and 3.6% of males aged 18 to 24

experienced unwanted completed sex – defined as sex that was either physically forced or pressured – prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 3.1.7).

Among those aged 18 to 24 (whose first sex occurred prior to age 18 – see Appendix Table 2.2), 24.3% of females and 8.6% of males reported that their first sexual intercourse was unwilling, meaning that they did not want it to happen and were forced, pressured, tricked or threatened to engage in sexual intercourse (Figure 3.1.3, Appendix Table 3.1.8). Significantly more females than males experienced unwilling first sex.

respondent aged 18 to 24 first experienced her/his first incident of sexual violence, among those who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18. Nearly two out of every ten females (18.0%) and one out of every four males (24.9%) reported that their first incident of sexual violence occurred before age 14 (Appendix Table 3.1.9). Nearly four out of every ten females and males (38.9% and 37.7% respectively) reported that their first incident of sexual violence occurred between ages 14 and 15. As well, nearly four out of every ten females and males (43.1% and 37.4% respectively) reported that their first incident of sexual violence occurred between ages 16 and 17.

Figure 3.1.4 depicts the distribution of the reported age at which a

Figure 3.1.3: Unwilling first sexual intercourse experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

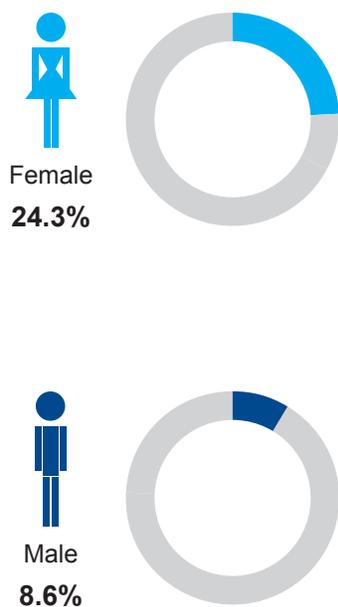
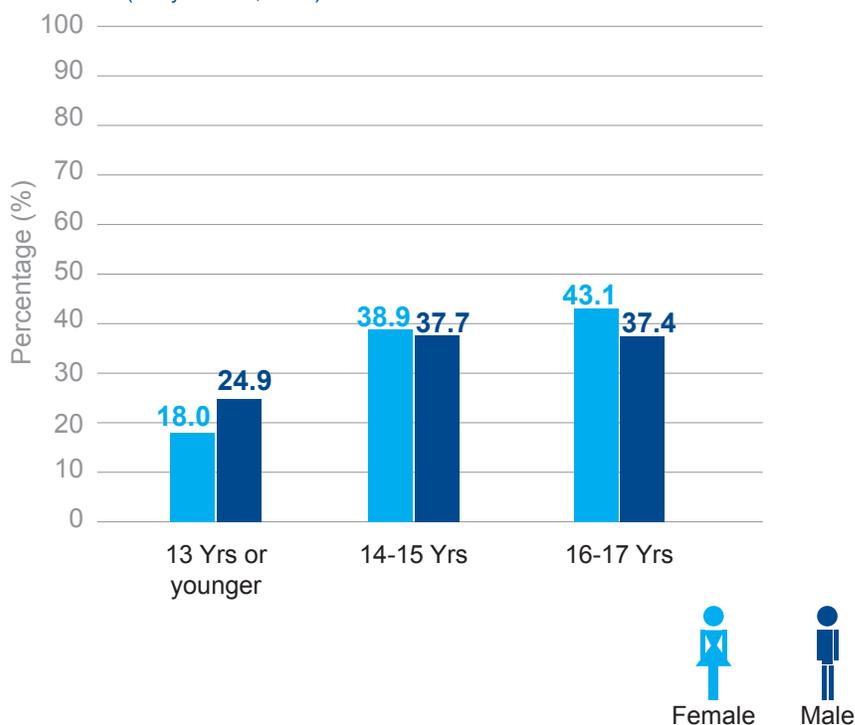


Figure 3.1.4: Age at which respondents experienced their first incident of sexual violence - as reported by 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 (Kenya VACS, 2010)

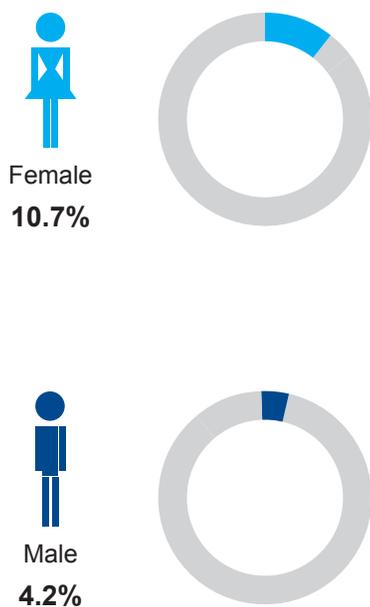


3.1.2 Sexual Violence Experienced: 13-17 Year Olds in the previous 12 Months

Examining experiences of sexual violence in the year preceding the survey for respondents aged 13 to 17 allows the survey to collect the current pattern and context of violence in Kenya.

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 10.7% of females and 4.2% of males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of sexual violence (Figure 3.1.5, Appendix Table 3.1.10). Females aged 13 to 17 experienced significantly higher levels of sexual violence than males.

Figure 3.1.5: Sexual violence experienced in the previous 12 months as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

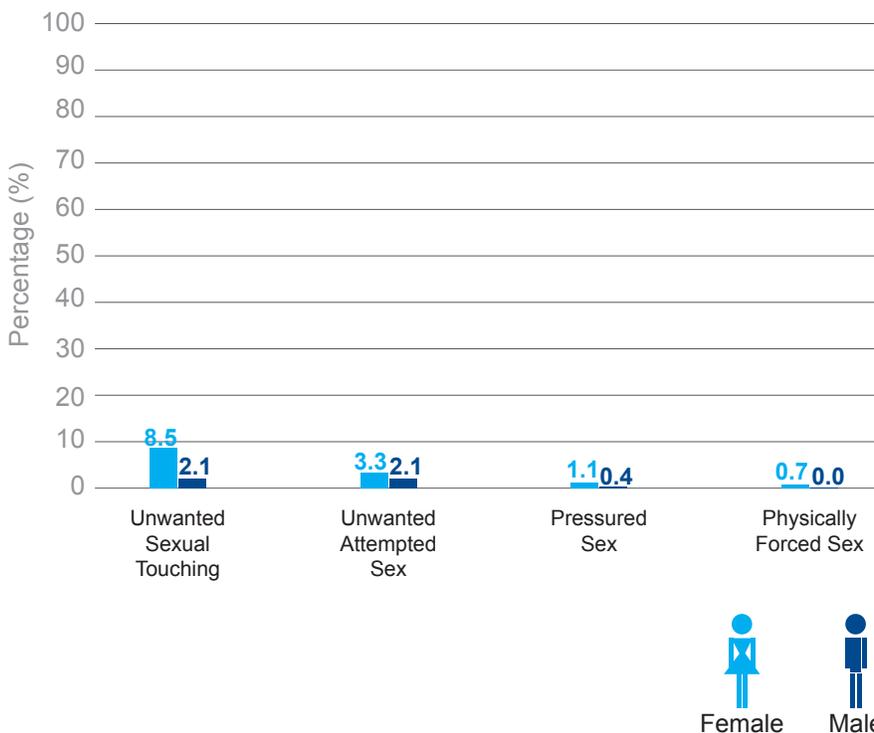


Appendix Table 3.1.15 shows the demographic profile of males and females who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. There were no significant demographic differences for either males or females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

Figure 3.1.6 depicts the types of sexual violence reported by respondents aged 13 to 17 in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common type of sexual violence experienced by 13 to 17 year old females and males was unwanted

sexual touching (8.5% and 2.1%, respectively) (Appendix Table 3.1.11), followed by unwanted attempted sexual intercourse (3.3% and 2.1%, respectively) (Appendix Table 3.1.12). Pressured sex was experienced by 1.1% of females and 0.4% of males (Appendix Table 3.1.13). Less than 1% of females and males aged 13 to 17 reported experiencing physically forced sex in the 12 months before the survey (Appendix Table 3.1.14). Females (8.5%) were significantly more likely than males (2.1%) to experience unwanted sexual touching (Appendix Table 3.1.11).

Figure 3.1.6: Types of sexual violence experienced in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



3.2 Physical Violence Experienced

3.2.1 Physical Violence Experienced: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

In this study, physical violence was measured by asking respondents if they had been slapped; pushed; punched; kicked; whipped; beaten with an object; or threatened or attacked with a weapon, such as a knife by perpetrators (such as authority figures, parents and adult relatives, and romantic partners).

Among 18 to 24 year olds, almost two-thirds of females (66.0%) and three-quarters of males (73.1%) reported experiencing physical violence prior to age of 18 (Figure 3.2.1, Appendix Table 3.2.1).

Examining the demographic characteristics of those who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 does not suggest any significant sex differences. As shown in the Appendix Table 3.1.2, the prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18 for females was significantly higher for those who had

completed primary school or higher (71.5%) compared to those who had never attended school (30.7%).

Among 18 to 24 year olds, approximately seven out of every ten females and males reported that they were slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object prior to age 18 (65.8% and 72.9%, respectively) (Figure 3.2.2, Appendix Table 3.2.2). Less than 3% of females and 5.1% of males aged 18 to 24 years reported being threatened or attacked with a weapon prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 3.2.3).

Figure 3.2.1: Physical violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

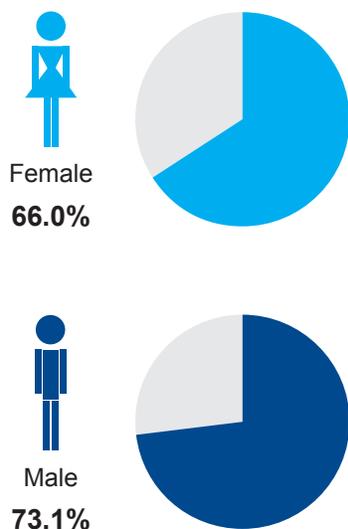
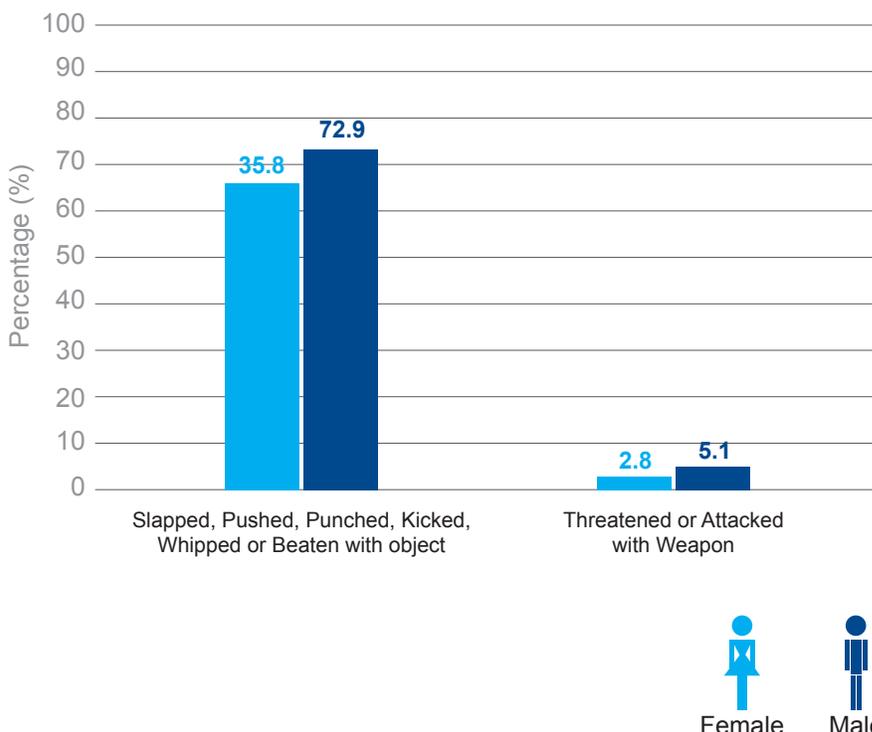


Figure 3.2.2: Types of physical violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



3.2.2 Physical Violence Experienced: 13-17 Year Olds in the previous 12 Months

During the year preceding the survey, approximately half of all females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced some type of physical violence (48.7% and 47.6%, respectively) (Figure 3.2.3, Appendix Table 3.2.4).

Figure 3.2.4 indicates that about one-half of females and males aged 13 to 17 had been slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object in the 12 months before the survey (48.5% and 47.3%, respectively) (Appendix Table 3.2.5). As well, 3.2% of females and 3.9% of males aged 13 to 17 reported being threatened with a weapon or attacked with a weapon in the 12 months before the survey (Appendix Table 3.2.6).

Survey results indicate that there were no significant demographic differences for either males or females aged 13 to 17 who experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months.

Figure 3.2.3: Types of physical violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

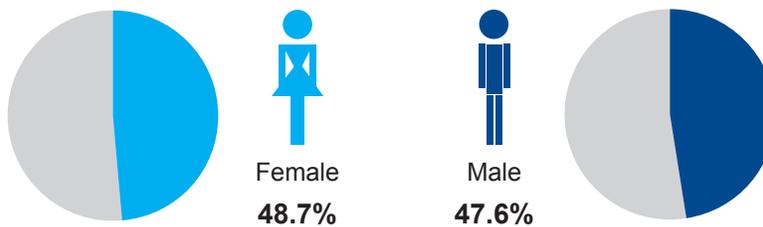
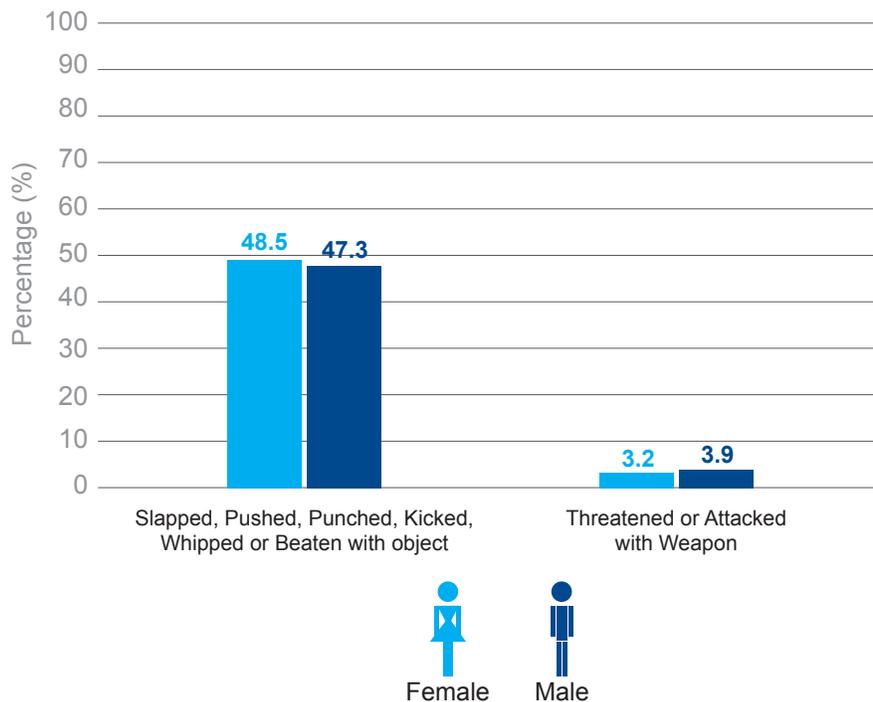


Figure 3.2.4: Types of physical violence experienced in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



3.3 Emotional Violence Experienced

3.3.1 Emotional Violence Experienced: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Emotional violence was measured by asking respondents about such actions as being humiliated on purpose by an adult in front of others, made to feel unwanted by an adult, or threatened to be abandoned by an adult.

About one-quarter of females and one-third of males aged 18 to 24 years reported experiences of emotional violence during childhood,

or prior to age 18 (25.8% and 31.9%, respectively) (Figure 3.3.1, Appendix Table 3.3.1).

The demographic profile depicted in Appendix Table 3.1.2 indicates that a significantly greater proportion of female double-orphans have experienced emotional violence than either female single orphans or females whose parents are alive.

The most prevalent type of emotional violence experienced prior to age 18 was being humiliated on purpose by an adult in front of others (18.2% females and 24.5% males) (Figure 3.3.2, Appendix Table 3.3.2), followed by feeling unwanted by an adult

(14.0% females and 14.7% males) (Appendix Table 3.3.3). Of females aged 18-24 years, 5.5% reported that they were threatened with abandonment by an adult prior to age 18 as compared to 8.6% of males reporting the same (Appendix Table 3.3.4).

3.3.2 Emotional Violence Experienced: 13-17 Year Olds in the previous 12 Months

Emotional violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey for those respondents aged 13 to 17 could not be calculated since no survey question was asked.

Figure 3.3.1: Emotional violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

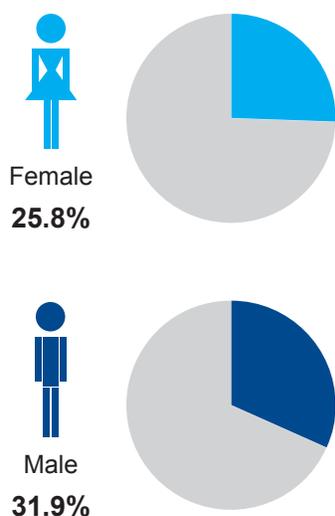
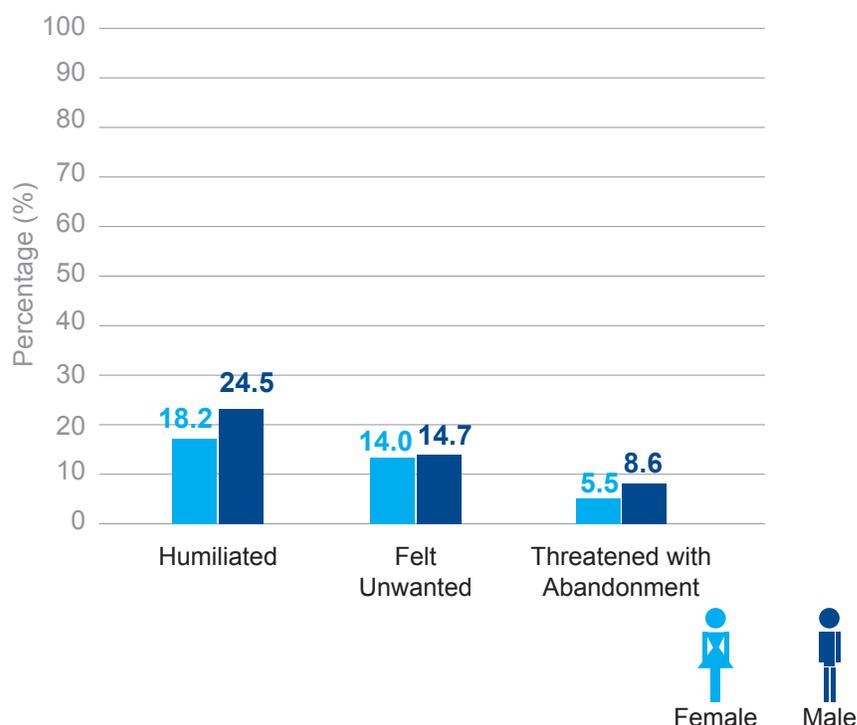


Figure 3.3.2: Types of emotional violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)





Section 4: Overlap of Types of Violence: Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence

Highlights

- Among 18 to 24 year old females, 76% experienced at least one type of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) prior to age 18.
- Among 18 to 24 year old males, nearly 80% experienced at least one type of violence prior to age 18.
- Sexual violence rarely occurred in isolation; 5.5% of females and 0.9% of males experienced sexual violence in childhood without reporting physical or emotional violence.
- In the past 12 months preceding the survey, about half of females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced no sexual or physical violence.

This section focuses on the overlap between the three types of violence measured in this study – sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional violence. These types of violence may overlap in one of two ways. First, they may occur

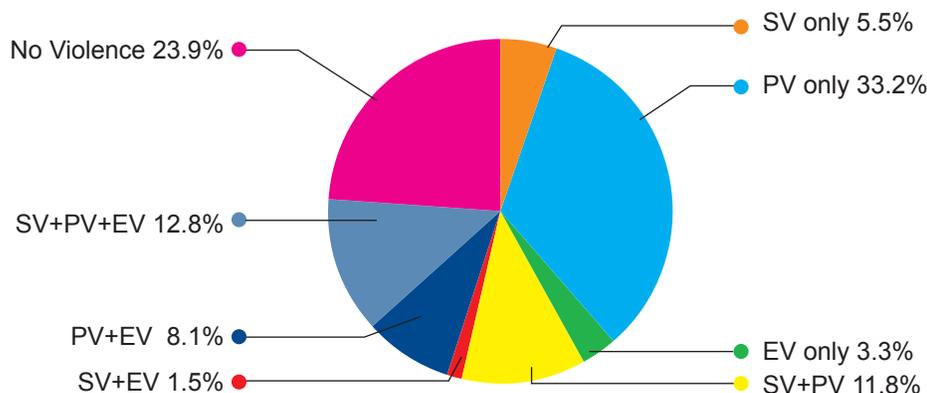
simultaneously, as if a child was emotionally abused while being physically abused. Second, they could occur at different points in time.

Recognizing the overlap between different types of violence highlights

the often multiple risks that children may encounter. Examining these unique profiles of violence exposure allows for observation of the ways in which sexual, physical and emotional violence can co-occur during childhood, prior to age 18.

4.1 Overlap of Violence Types: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Figure 4.1.1: Female distribution of types of violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010) §



§SV= sexual violence, PV= physical violence, EV= emotional violence

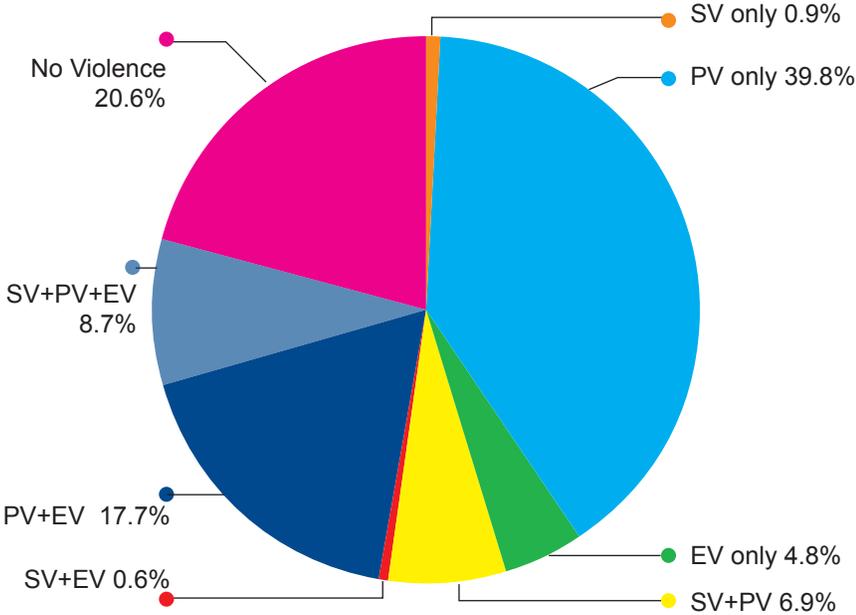
Among 18 to 24 year old females, more than three-quarters (76.1%) experienced some type of violence prior to age 18; 12.8% experienced all three types of violence (Figure 4.1.1, Appendix Table 4.1). One-third of females experienced physical violence only (33.2%); 11.8% experienced physical violence and sexual violence and 8.1% experienced physical violence and

emotional violence. Sexual violence rarely occurred in isolation; 5.5% of females experienced sexual violence in childhood without reporting physical or emotional violence.

Among 18 to 24 year old males, nearly 80% (79.4%) experienced some type of violence prior to age 18; 8.7% experienced all three types of violence prior to age 18 (Figure

4.1.2, Appendix Table 4.1). Nearly four out of ten males experienced physical violence only (39.8%); 6.9% experienced physical violence and sexual violence, and 17.7% all three. Sexual violence rarely occurred in isolation; 0.9% of males experienced sexual violence in childhood without reporting physical or emotional violence.

Figure 4.1.2: Male distribution of types of violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010) §



§SV= sexual violence, PV= physical violence, EV=emotional violence

4.2 Overlap of Violence Types: 13-17 Year Olds in the previous 12 Months

Figure 4.2.1: Female distribution of types of violence experienced in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010) §

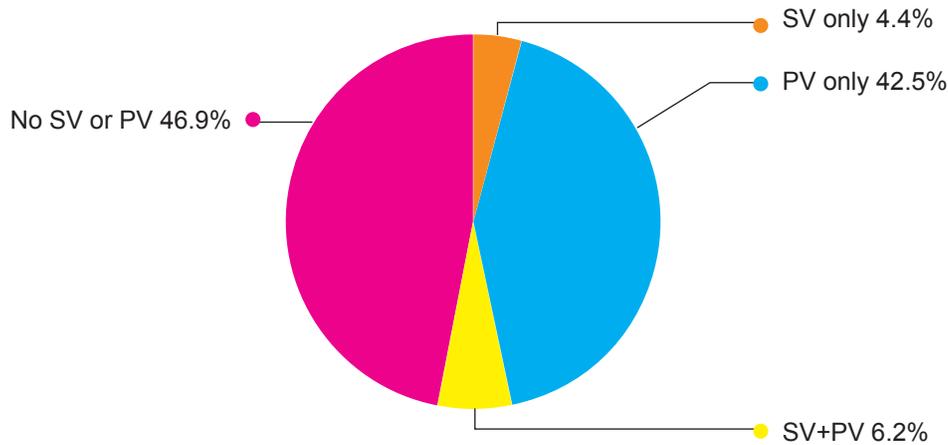
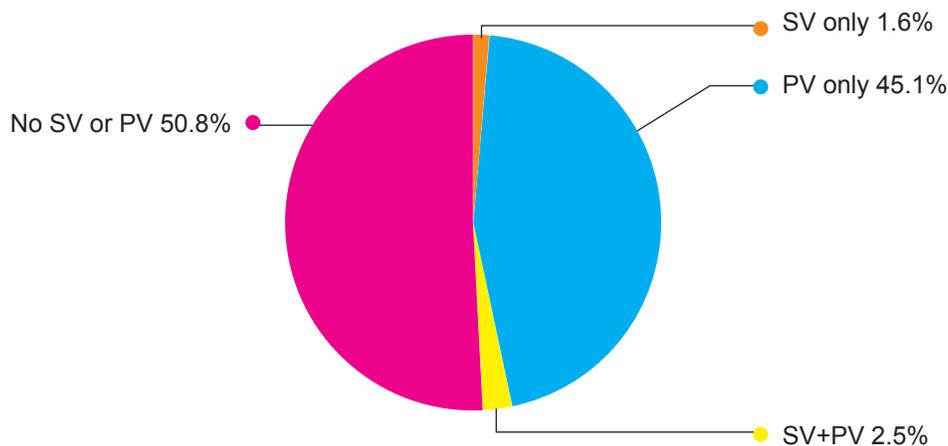


Figure 4.2.2: Male distribution of types of violence experienced in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010) §



§SV= sexual violence, PV= physical violence

Figure 4.2.1 and Figure 4.2.2 indicate that in the 12 months preceding the survey, four out of 10 females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced physical violence only (42.5% and

45.1%, respectively) (Appendix Table 4.2). As well, approximately half of females and males aged 13 to 17 experienced no violence (46.9% and 50.8%, respectively). Emotional

violence was not assessed in the survey for 12 month prevalence; thus, Figures 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 represent the distribution of physical and sexual violence.



Section 5: Perpetrators of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence against Children

Highlights

- Sexual violence was most often perpetrated by boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners against both females and males, in both age cohorts.
- In one in three incidents of sexual violence, perpetrators were at least 10 years older than their victims.
- Over half of respondents aged 18 to 24 reported being punched, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18.
- More than 40% of respondents aged 13 to 17 reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the 12 months before the survey.

This section examines who were the most likely perpetrators of sexual, physical or emotional violence against children. Understanding the relationship between the perpetrator and victim of a violent encounter can help policy-makers design more specific and ultimately more effective prevention and intervention efforts. Note that throughout the sub-sections on perpetrators, “family members” refers to parents and/or relatives of the respondent.

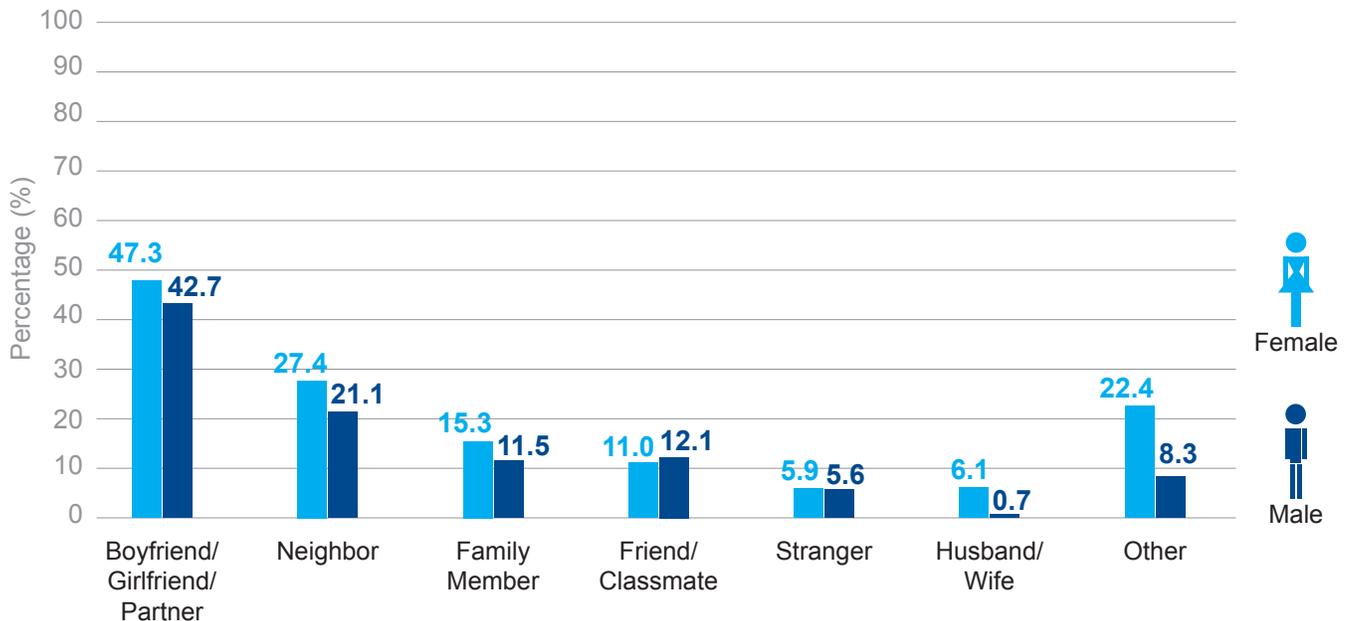
5.1 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

5.1.1 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

The findings presented below focus on the perpetrators of the first reported incident of sexual violence. In this section, data is depicted for those aged 18-24 who reported sexual violence prior

to 18 years of age. Prevalence estimates of reported perpetrators for any incident of sexual violence are presented first, and then tables showing perpetrator by type of sexual violence reported (i.e., unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sexual intercourse, pressured sexual intercourse, physically forced sexual intercourse).

Figure 5.1.1: Reported perpetrators of first sexual violence incident prior to age 18 - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)*



*Other category includes herdsmen, church members, shopkeepers, customers, employees, and persons living in the community.

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Figure 5.1.1 indicates that nearly half of all perpetrators of the first incident of childhood sexual violence among those aged 18 to 24 were boyfriend/girlfriends/romantic partners (47.3% among females and 42.7% among males) followed by neighbors (27.4% among females and 21.1% among males) and family members (15.3% among females and 11.5% among males). For both females and males, relatively few perpetrators were unknown or strangers (5.9% and 5.6%, respectively) (Appendix Table 5.1.1). The “other” category includes herdsmen, church members, shopkeepers, customers, employees, and persons living in the community.

Of females and males aged 18 to 24 who reported unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18, the most frequently reported perpetrators were boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners (32.1% and 43.9%, respectively), followed by neighbors (24.1% and 14.9%, respectively), family members (11.9% and 13.1%, respectively) and friends or classmates (9.0% and 16.3%, respectively) (Appendix Table 5.1.2).

Among female and male respondents aged 18 to 24 who reported experiencing unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18, boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners were

most frequently mentioned (33.3% and 40.6%, respectively), followed by neighbors (25.4% and 19.8%, respectively), family members (18.0% and 7.7%, respectively) and friends/classmates (7.3% and 5.1%, respectively) (Appendix Table 5.1.3).

Among females and males who reported experiencing pressured sex prior to age 18, boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners were the most frequently reported perpetrators (55.9% and 57.7%, respectively), followed by neighbors (17.4% and 20.3%, respectively), husband (14.8% for females) and family member (9.4% for males) (Appendix Table 5.1.4).

Among females who reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18, the most frequently reported perpetrators were boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners (57.3%), followed by neighbors (21.0%), and spouse (11.4%). The proportion of males who reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18 by perpetrator could not be examined because the denominator was not sufficiently large (Appendix Table 5.1.5).

For those respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, more than one-third of females and males reported that the perpetrator of their first incident was 10 years or more older (36.5% and 36.2%, respectively) (Figure 5.1.2, Appendix Table 5.1.6). Similarly, 34.5% of females and 49.4% of males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 reported that the perpetrator of their first incident was roughly the same age (Appendix Table 5.1.6).

5.1.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

The next section identifies the perpetrators of sexual violence reported by female and male respondents aged 13 to 17 for sexual violence experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure 5.1.2: Respondents who experienced their first sexual violence incident prior to age 18 and perceived age of perpetrator - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

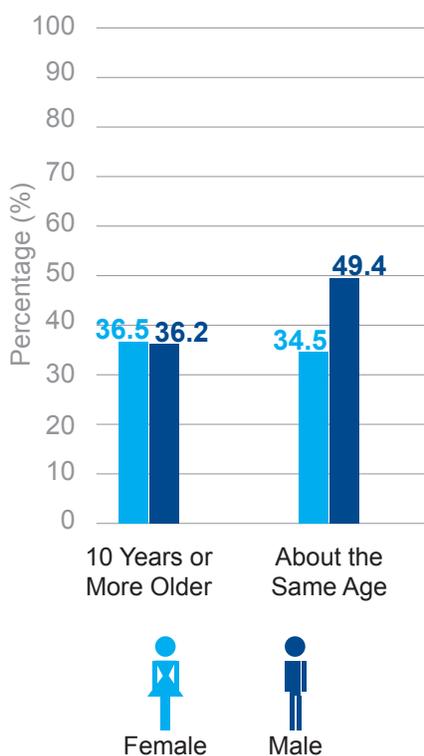
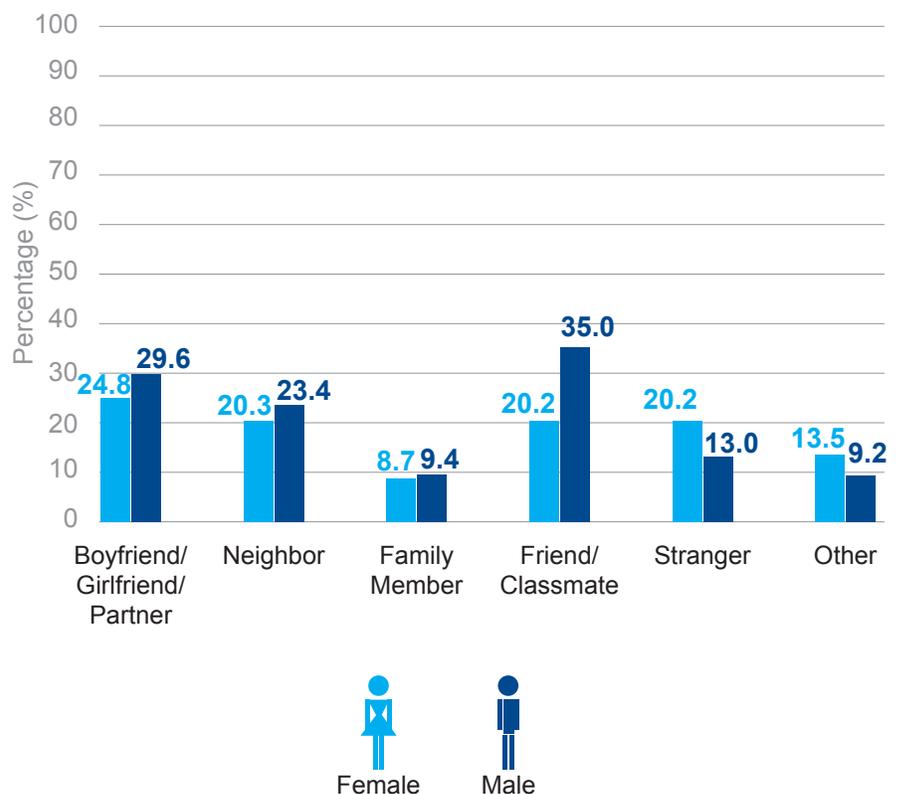


Figure 5.1.3: Reported perpetrators of first sexual violence incident in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)*



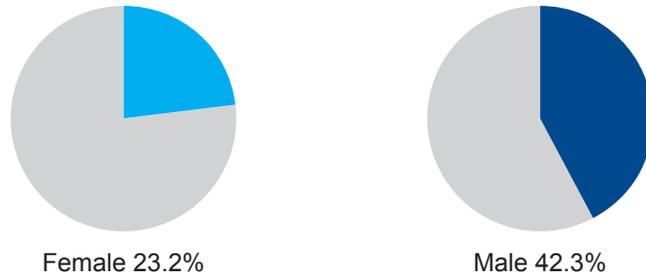
* Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

A boyfriend/girlfriend/romantic partner was the most frequently mentioned perpetrator among females and males aged 13 to 17 who had experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey (24.8% and 29.6%, respectively) followed by friends or classmates (20.2% and 35.0%, respectively), strangers, (20.2% and 13.0%, respectively) and neighbors (20.3% and 23.4%, respectively) (Figure 5.1.3; Appendix Table 5.1.7).

Looking more closely at females aged 13 to 17 who reported unwanted sexual touching in the previous 12 months, strangers (25.4%), neighbors (21.3%), friends or classmates (21.3%) and romantic partners (13.0%) were the perpetrators most often mentioned. Too few males aged 13 to 17 reported unwanted sexual touching in the 12 months prior to the survey to disaggregate by perpetrator type. Denominators for the other types of sexual violence in previous 12 months were too small for both females and males to produce reliable estimates (Appendix Table 5.1.8).

For those respondents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, more than two out of every ten females and four out of every ten males reported that the perpetrator was 10 years or more older (23.2% and 42.3%, respectively) (Appendix Table 5.1.9).

Figure 5.1.4: Respondents who reported that the perpetrators of their first sexual violence incident was 10 years or more older - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



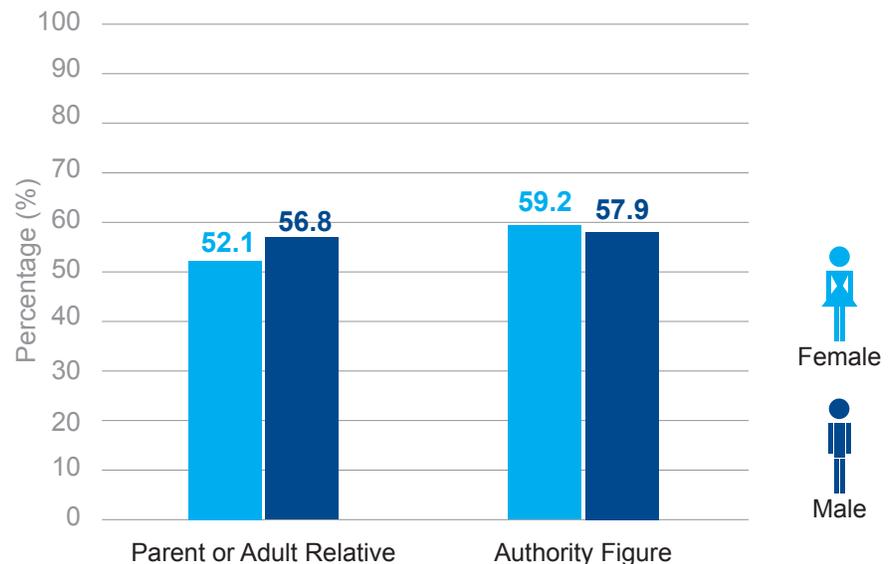
5.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

5.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence: 18-24 Years Old Prior to 18

Respondents aged 18 to 24 were also asked about the perpetrators of physical violence that occurred prior to age 18, or during childhood.

Over half of respondents aged 18 to 24 reported being punched, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18 (52.1% for females and 56.8% for males). Nearly 60% of respondents aged 18 to 24 were punched, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure (59.2% for females and 57.9% for males) (Appendix Tables 5.2.1, 5.2.2).

Figure 5.2.1: Respondents who reported being punched, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative or authority figure prior to age 18 - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Among females and males who reported incidents of physical violence such as being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18, mothers (73.1% and 60.5%, respectively) and fathers (40.1% and 66.8%, respectively) were the most frequently mentioned perpetrator (Appendix Table 5.2.3).

Among females and males who reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to age 18, teachers accounted for 99.9% of perpetrators reported by females and 96.2% of perpetrators mentioned by males (Appendix Table 5.2.4).

Of those respondents aged 18 to 24 who reported ever having a partner (e.g., wife, husband, girlfriend, boyfriend, romantic partner), 2.7% of females and 2.5% of males reported being slapped or pushed by a current or previous partner prior to age 18. Of those respondents aged 18 to 24 who reported ever having a partner, 1.4% of females and 1.2% of males reported being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by a current or previous partner prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 5.2.5).

About one percent of females (1.3%) and 4.0% of males aged 18 to 24 had been threatened with a knife or weapon or attacked with a knife or

weapon by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18.

Less than two percent of respondents aged 18 to 24 had been threatened with a knife or weapon or attacked with a knife or weapon by an authority figure prior to age 18 (1.4% for females and 1.3% for males) (Appendix Table 5.2.6).

Among males who reported being threatened with a knife or weapon or attacked with a knife or weapon by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18, fathers accounted for 38.4% of perpetrators reported. Perpetrators reported by females could not be disaggregated by type of perpetrator because the denominator for females was too small (Appendix Table 5.2.7).

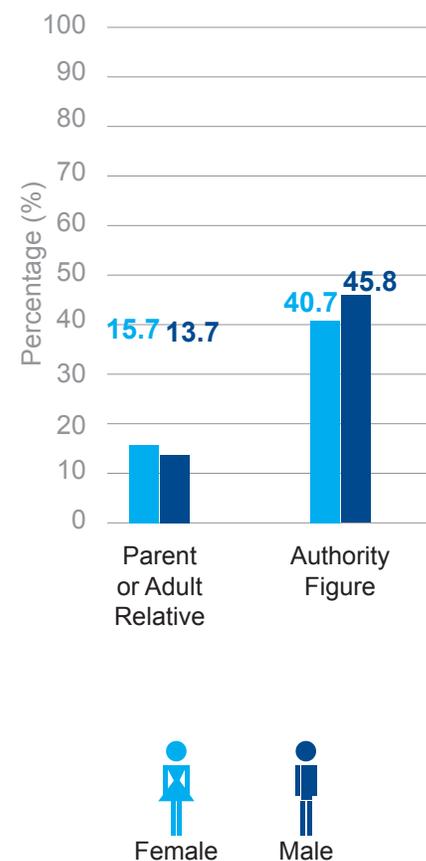
For those respondents who reported being threatened or attacked with a knife or weapon by an authority figure, the specific authority figure reported (e.g., teachers, police) could not be disaggregated because the denominator was too small (Appendix Table 5.2.7).

Of those respondents aged 18 to 24 who reported ever having a partner, less than one percent reported being threatened with a knife or other weapon or attacked with a knife or other weapon by a current or previous partner prior to the age of 18 (0.6% for females and 0.2% for males) (Appendix Table 5.2.8).

5.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Respondents aged 13 to 17 years were also asked about their experiences of physical violence by a parent, adult relative, authority figure or partner in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 5.2.2: Respondents who reported being punched, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative or authority figure in the past 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



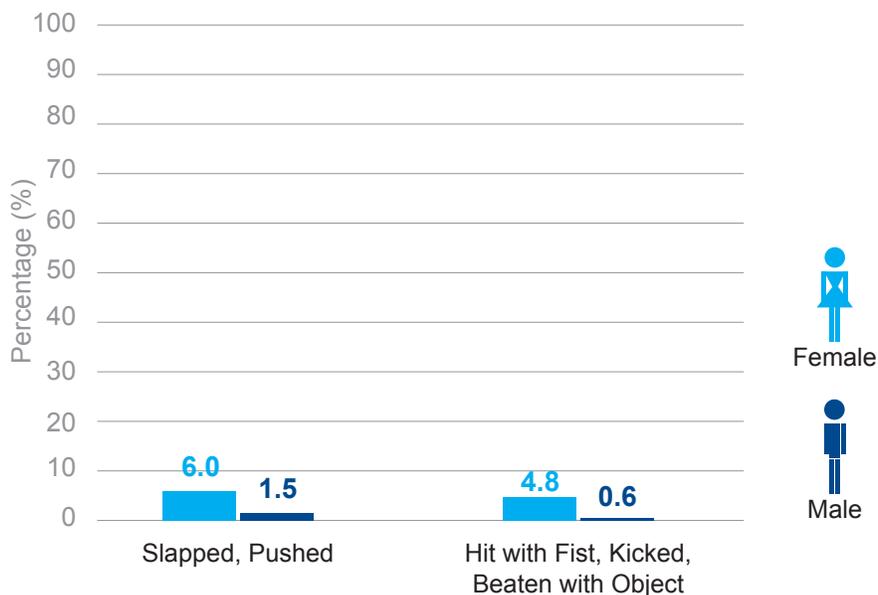
About 16% of females (15.7%) and 13.7% of males aged 13 to 17 reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative in the 12 months before the survey. More than 40% of respondents aged 13 to 17 reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the 12 months before the survey (40.7% for females and 45.8% for males) (Appendix Tables 5.2.9, 5.2.10).

Among those females and males aged 13 to 17 who reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative in the previous 12 months, mothers (76.5% and 55.3%, respectively) and fathers (32.2% and 48.8%, respectively) were the most frequently mentioned perpetrator (Appendix Table 5.2.11).

Among those females and males who reported being punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the previous 12 months, teachers accounted for 100.0% of perpetrators reported by females and 99.1% of perpetrators reported by males (Appendix Table 5.2.12).

Of those respondents aged 13 to 17 who reported ever having a partner (see Appendix Table 2.2), 6.0% of females and 1.5% of males reported being slapped or pushed by a current or previous partner in the

Figure 5.2.3: Respondents who reported being slapped, pushed, hit with a fist, kicked or beaten with an object by a former or current partner in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



12 months before the survey (Figure 5.2.3, Appendix Table 5.2.13). Of those respondents aged 13 to 17 who reported ever having a partner, 4.8% of females and 0.6% of males reported being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by a current or previous partner in the 12 months before the survey (Appendix Table 5.2.14).

Less than three percent of respondents aged 13 to 17 reported being threatened with a knife or weapon or attacked with a knife or weapon by a parent or adult relative in the previous 12 months (1.5% for females and 2.4% for males). About 1% of respondents aged 13 to 17 reported being threatened with a knife or weapon or attacked with a knife or weapon by an authority figure in the 12 months before the survey

(1.1% for females and 1.1% for males) (Appendix Table 5.2.15).

Of those females and males aged 13 to 17 who reported ever having a partner, 3.7% of females and 1.1% of males reported being threatened with a knife or other weapon or attacked with a knife or other weapon by a current or previous partner in the previous 12 months (Appendix Table 5.2.16).

5.3 Perpetrators of Emotional Violence

5.3.1 Perpetrators of Emotional Violence: 18-24 Years Old Prior to 18

Respondents also reported on experiences of emotional violence – whether an adult had humiliated

them on purpose in front of others, whether they felt unwanted by an adult, and/or if they were threatened with abandonment by adult. Overall, 25.8% of females and 31.9% of males aged 18 to 24 reported experiencing emotional violence prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 5.3.1).

Examined further, humiliation by an adult was most often experienced during childhood among those aged 18 to 24 (18.2% of females and 24.5% of males) (Appendix Table 5.3.2), followed by feeling unwanted by an adult (14.0% for females and 14.7% for males) (Appendix Table 5.3.3) and being threatened with abandonment by an adult (5.5% for females and 8.6% for males) (Appendix Table 5.3.4).

Among those females and males who experienced being humiliated by an adult, neighbors (24.9% and 31.9%, respectively), teachers (15.8% and 30.3%, respectively), fathers (7.8% and 21.3%, respectively), and mothers (14.0% and 7.3%, respectively) were among the perpetrators most often mentioned by respondents (Appendix Table 5.3.5).

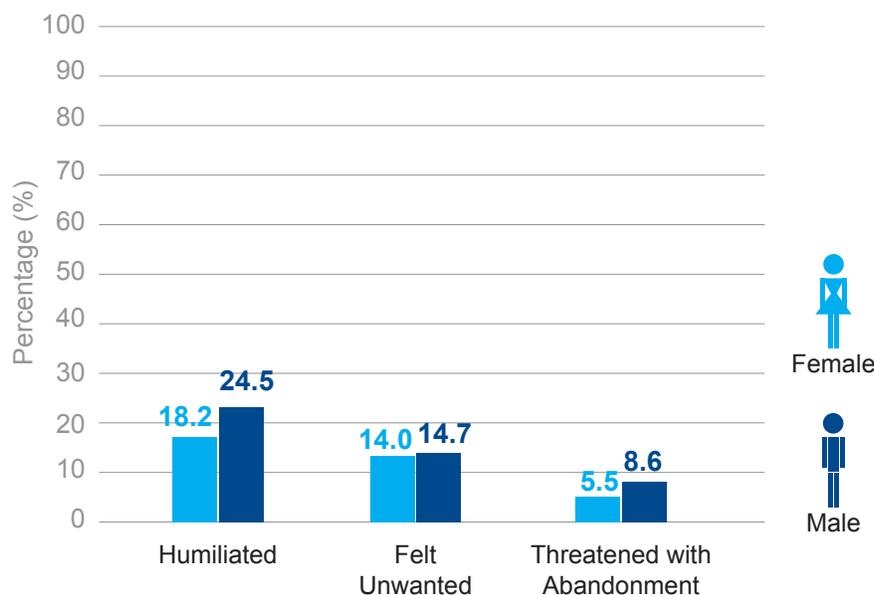
Among those females and males who reported feeling unwanted by an adult, fathers (23.5% and 30.8%, respectively), mothers (11.2% and 14.0%, respectively), and aunts (20.5% and 9.7%, respectively), were among the perpetrators most often mentioned by respondents (Appendix Table 5.3.6).

Among those females and males who were threatened with abandonment by an adult, fathers (27.7% and 51.8%, respectively), mothers (36.1% and 19.4%, respectively), and aunts (23.0% and 8.6%, respectively) were among the perpetrators most often mentioned by respondents (Appendix Table 5.3.7).

5.3.2 Emotional Violence Experienced: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Respondents aged 13 to 17 were not asked about emotional violence in the previous 12 months.

Figure 5.3.1: Respondents who reported emotional violence experienced prior to age 18, by type - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)





Section 6: The Context of Sexual Violence Against Children

Highlights

- Females and males aged 18 to 24 who experienced any type of unwanted sexual touching most often reported that the first incident occurred in school.
- Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18, the home of the perpetrator was the most frequently reported location.
- Among respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18, the times of day most frequently mentioned for both females and males were in the evening and in the afternoon.
- Among respondents aged 13 to 17 who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, females most often reported that the violence occurred while traveling by foot and males most often reported that the violence occurred while at school.

This section explores the context of sexual violence incidents: the location and the time of day in which sexual violence occurred.

6.1 Location Where Sexual Violence Occurred

6.1.1 Location Where Sexual Violence Occurred: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents who reported at least one experience of sexual violence before the age of 18 were asked where they were when the incident(s)

happened. For respondents who experienced more than one incident of sexual violence, data were collected only on the first incident.

Females and males aged 18 to 24 most often reported that the first incident occurred in the respondent's home (21.6% and 31.8%, respectively), in the perpetrator's home (26.2% and 7.9%, respectively), at school (21.4% and 20.3%, respectively) or while traveling by foot (27.0% and 13.5%, respectively) (Figure 6.1.1, Appendix Table 6.1.1).

Females and males aged 18 through 24 who experienced any type of unwanted sexual touching most often reported that the first incident occurred in the respondent's home (11.2% and 24.1%, respectively), in the perpetrator's home (17.2% and 3.5%, respectively), at school (24.9% and 26.0%, respectively) and while traveling by foot (20.8% and 8.1%, respectively) (Figure 6.1.2, Appendix Tables 6.1.2, 6.1.3).

For females aged 18 to 24 who reported at least one incident of unwanted attempted sexual

Figure 6.1.1: Location of first sexual violence incident prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

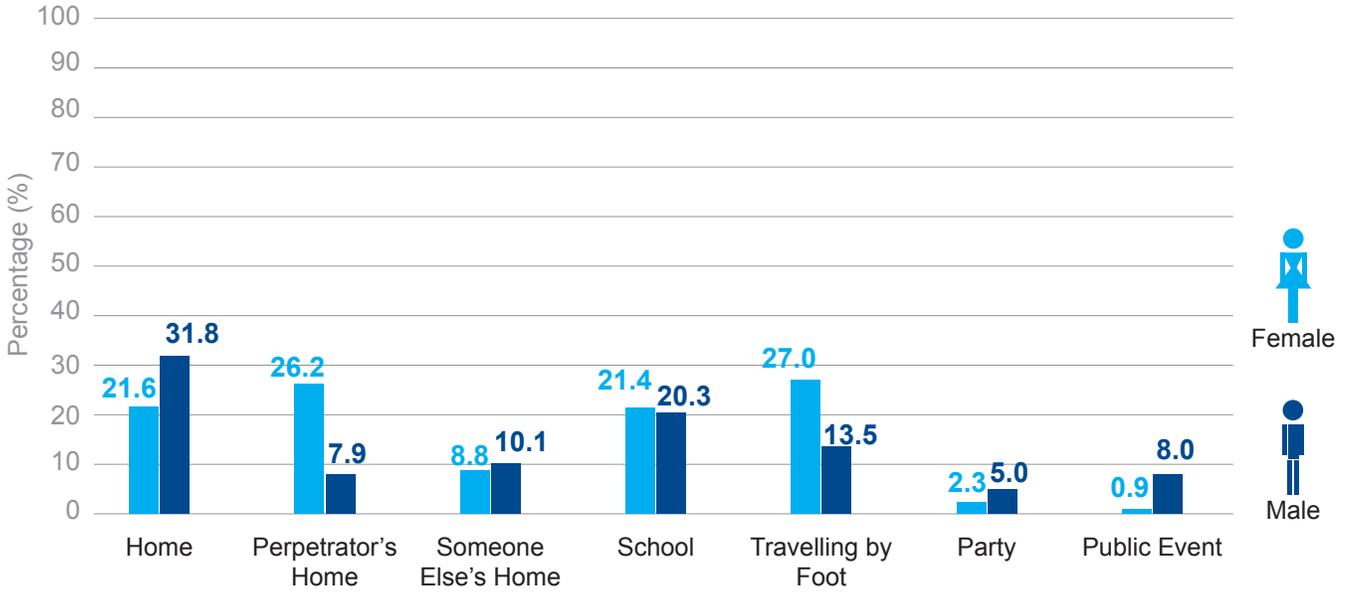
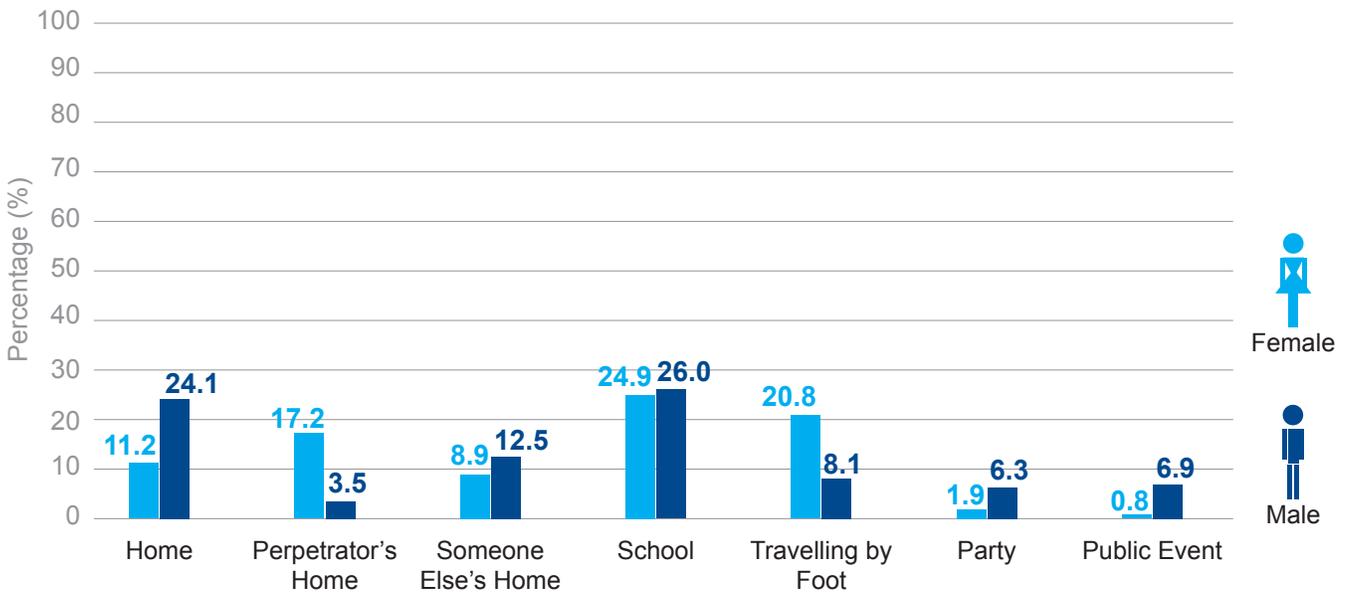


Figure 6.1.2: Location of first incident of unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



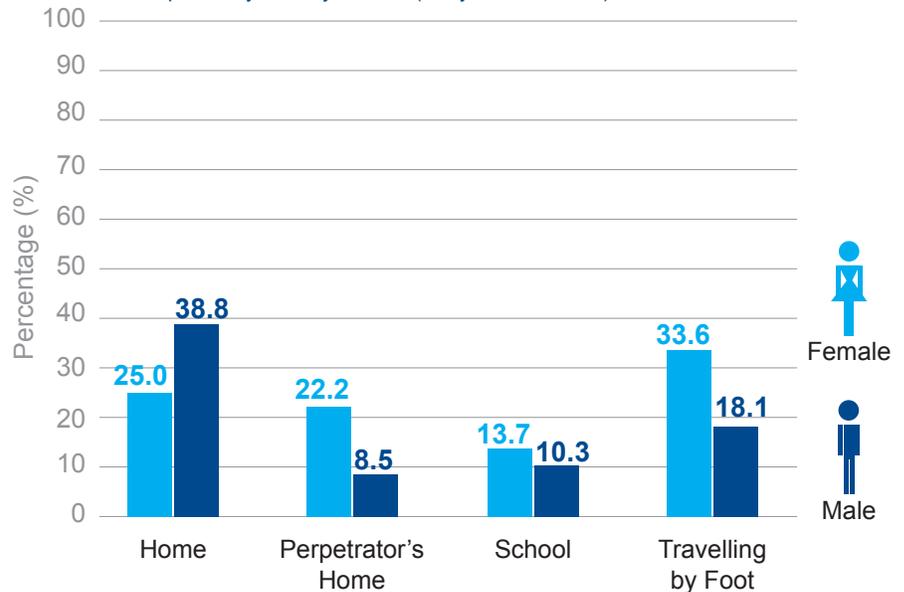
Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a location and only most predominant locations are displayed. Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

intercourse, the most frequently mentioned locations were the respondent's home (25.0%), the perpetrator's home (22.2%), or while traveling by foot (33.6%) (Figure 6.1.3, Appendix Table 6.1.2). For males aged 18 to 24 who reported at least one incident of unwanted attempted sexual intercourse, the most frequently mentioned locations were their own home (38.8%) and traveling by foot (18.1%) (Appendix Table 6.1.3).

For females aged 18 to 24 who reported at least one incident of pressured sexual intercourse, the most frequently mentioned locations were the respondent's home (17.2%), the home of the perpetrator (44.4%), or traveling by foot (17.4%) (Figure 6.1.4, Appendix Table 6.1.2). For males aged 18 to 24 who reported at least one incident of pressured sexual intercourse, the most frequently mentioned locations were their own home (30.4%), the home of the perpetrator (17.2%), at school (20.6%), or a public event (14.0%) (Appendix Table 6.1.3).

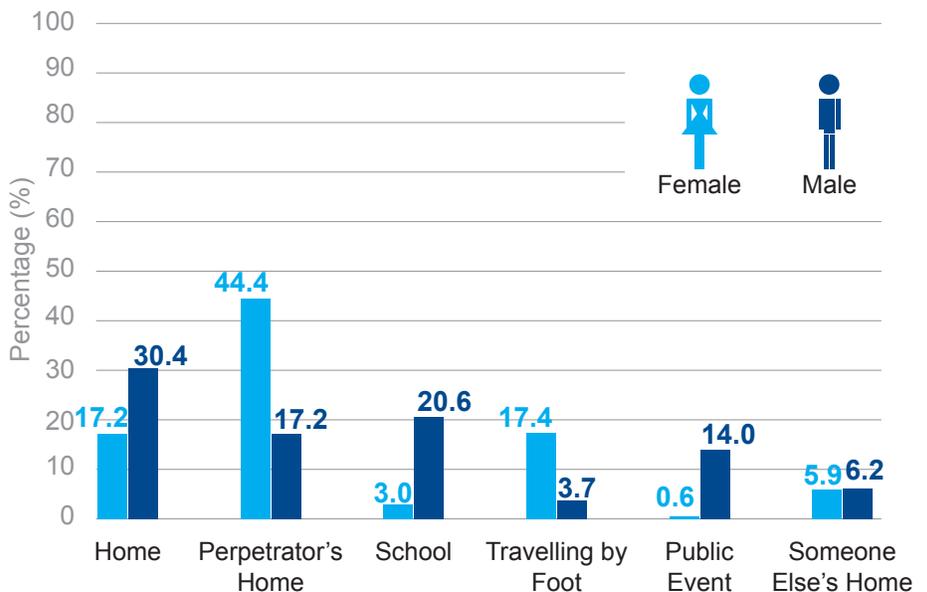
Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18, the following locations were the most frequently reported: the respondent's home (13.3%), the home of the perpetrator (41.7%), or while traveling by foot (24.2%) (Figure 6.1.5, Appendix Table 6.1.2). For males aged 18-24 years, the number of those who

Figure 6.1.3: Location of first incident of unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a location and only most predominant locations are displayed. Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Figure 6.1.4: Location of first incident of pressured sex prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a location and only most predominant locations are displayed. Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

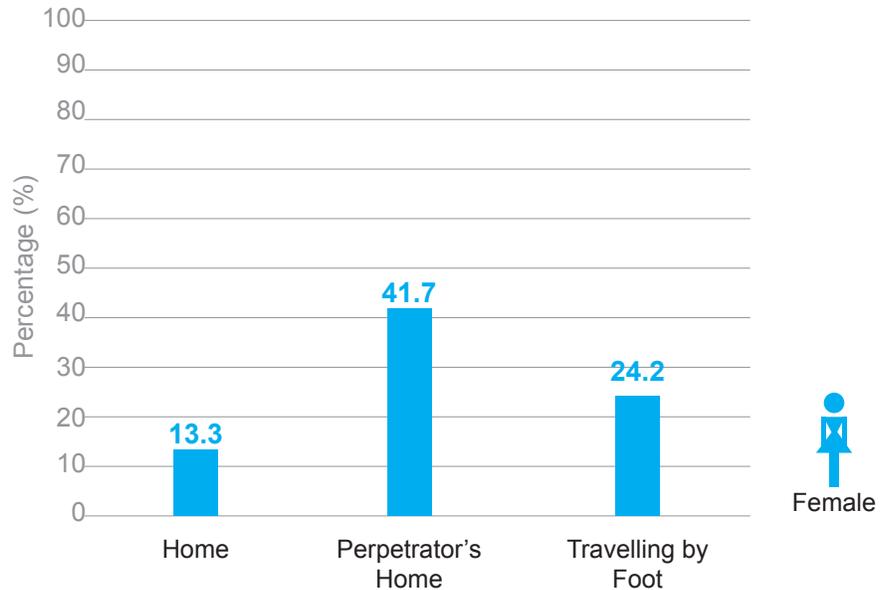
experienced physically forced sexual intercourse prior to age 18 was too small to disaggregate by location (Appendix Table 6.1.3).

6.1.2 Location Where Sexual Violence Occurred: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Respondents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey also reported the location where the sexual violence took place.

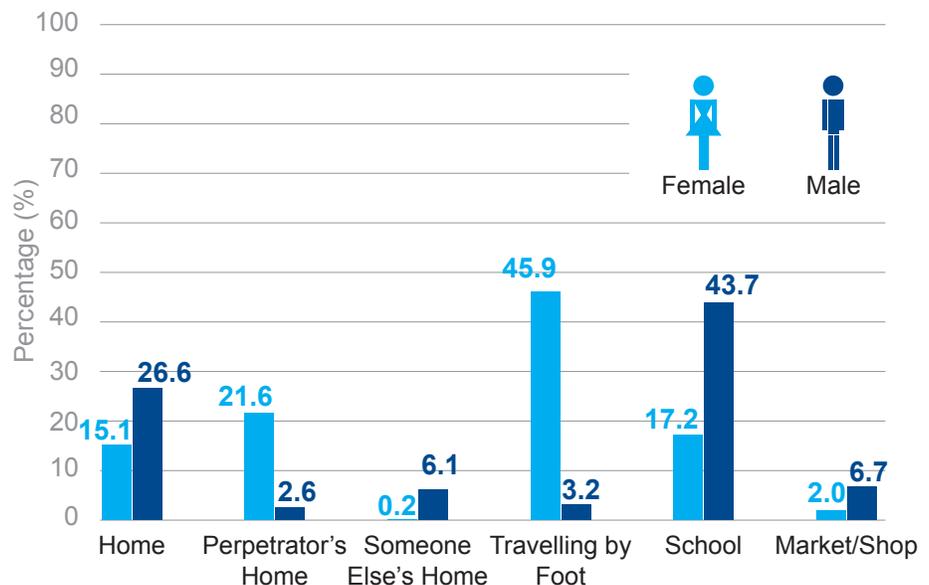
Among females aged 13 to 17 who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, the most frequently reported locations were traveling by foot (45.9%), school (17.2%), or the home of the perpetrator (21.6%) (Appendix Table 6.1.4). Among males aged 13 to 17 who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, the most frequently reported locations were school (43.7%), the respondent's home (26.6%) or traveling by foot (3.2%). The number of incidents of sexual violence reported by respondents aged 13 to 17 in the previous 12 months were too few to disaggregate by type of sexual violence and location.

Figure 6.1.5: Location of first incident of physically forced sex prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a location and only most predominant locations are displayed. Total sum may be greater than 100% because the respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Figure 6.1.6: Respondents who reported at least one incident of sexual violence in the previous 12 months by location - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a location and the only most predominant locations are displayed.

6.2 Sexual Violence and Time of Day

6.2.1 Sexual Violence and Time of Day: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence were asked about the time of day that the incident occurred. For respondents who had more than one incident of sexual violence, data were collected on the first incident.

Among respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18, the time of day most frequently mentioned for both females and males was in the evening (61.0% and 52.1%, respectively) and in the afternoon (41.6% and 43.4%, respectively) (Figure 6.2.1, Appendix Table 6.2.1). When disaggregated further by type of sexual violence (unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex and physically forced sex), the evening and afternoon hours remain the most frequently reported time (Appendix Table 6.2.1).

Examining types of sexual violence by time of occurrence among females aged 18 to 24, the time of day most frequently mentioned for those who experienced unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and/or pressured sex prior to age 18 was in the evening and in the afternoon (Figure 6.2.2, Appendix Tables 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5).

Figure 6.2.1: Respondents who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence prior to age 18 by time of occurrence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

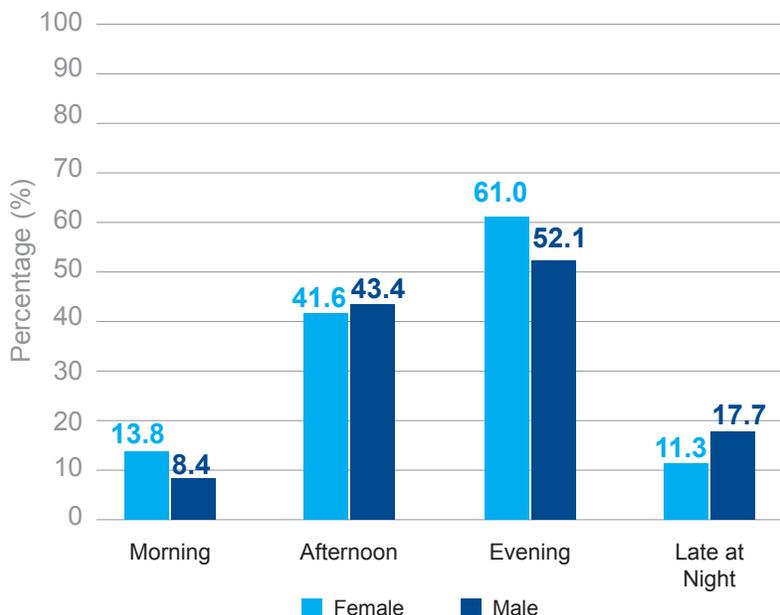


Figure 6.2.2: Females who reported at least one incident of sexual violence prior to age 18 by time of incident and by type of sexual violence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

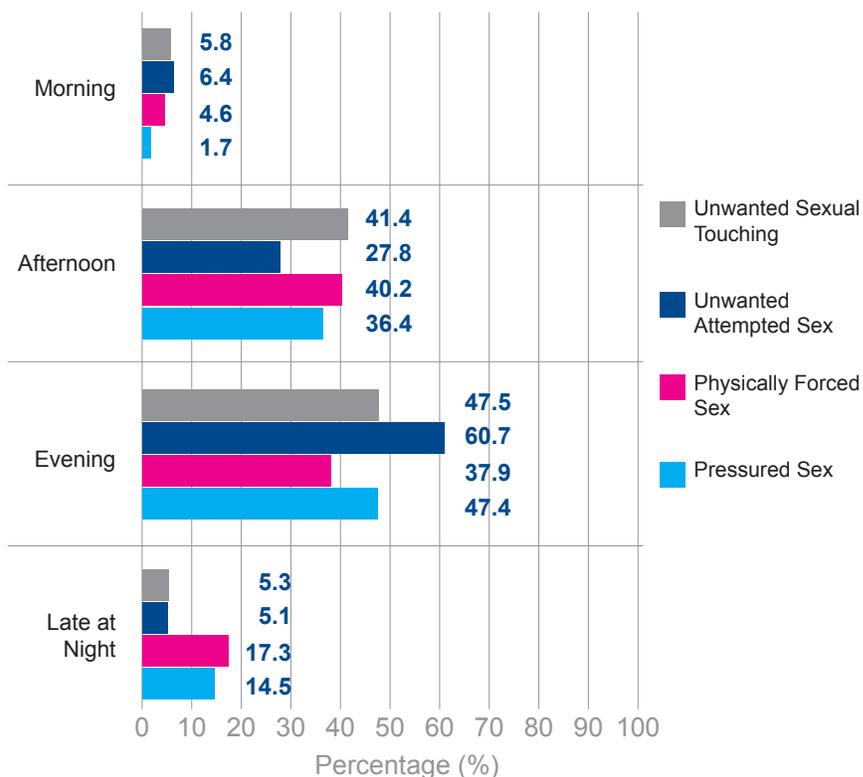
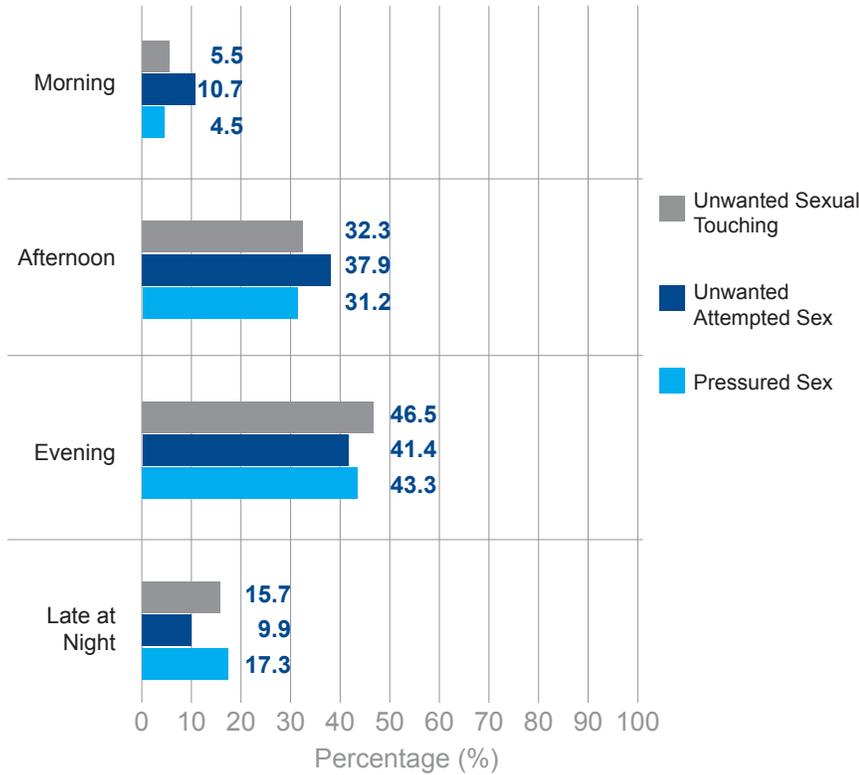


Figure 6.2.3: Males who reported at least one incident of sexual violence prior to age 18 by time of incident and by type of sexual violence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Examining types of sexual violence by time of occurrence among males aged 18 to 24, the time of day most frequently mentioned for those who experienced unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, and/or pressured sex prior to age 18 was in the evening and in the afternoon (Figure 6.2.3, Appendix Tables 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5). Time of occurrence was not further examined for males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18 because the denominator was too small to produce reliable estimates.

¥ Males who reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18 could not be examined by time of occurrence due to cell size being less than 25.

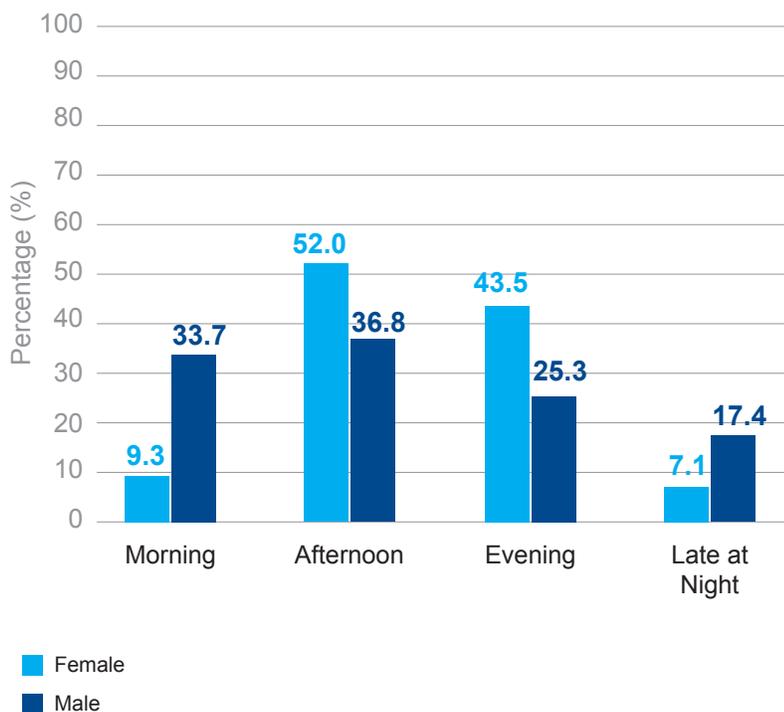
6.2.2 Sexual Violence and Time of Day: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Respondents who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence were asked about the time of day that the incident occurred. For respondents who experienced more than one incident of sexual violence, data were collected on the first incident.

Among females who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, the most frequently reported times were afternoon (52.0%) and evening (43.5%). However, for males who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, the most frequently reported times were afternoon (36.8%) and morning (33.7%)

(33.7%) (Figure 6.2.4, Appendix Table 6.2.6). Time of day was not further examined for each type of sexual violence occurring in the previous 12 months as reported by female and male respondents aged 13 to 17 years because the denominator was too small to produce reliable estimates.

Figure 6.2.4: Respondents who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the previous 12 months by time of occurrence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)





Section 7: Service Seeking of Children Who Have Experienced Sexual Violence

Highlights

- Of those aged 18 to 24 who experienced childhood sexual violence prior to age 18, 46% of females and 36% of males told someone about the sexual violence.
- One-quarter of females and 13% of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services.
- Of those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, 3% of females and 0.4% of males reported receiving services for any incident of sexual violence.
- About 24% of females and 18% of males aged 18 to 24 reported that they would have liked additional services for sexual violence.
- About three out of every ten females and less than two out of every ten males aged 13 to 17 told someone about an incident of sexual violence experienced in the previous 12 months.
- Of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 8% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence.
- Of males who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 2% reported receiving services for any incident of sexual violence.

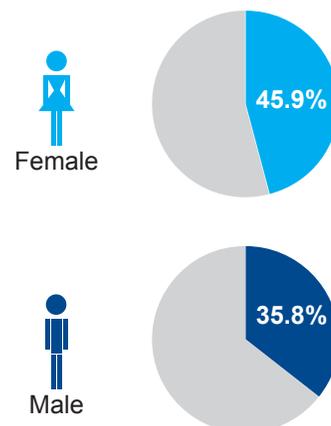
The main objectives of this section are to describe the help-seeking experiences and services received by respondents who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18. This section describes whether respondents: told anyone about their experiences of sexual violence; knew of a place to seek services; tried to seek services (e.g., went to a service location and the service center was closed); received the services sought; and desired additional services.

7.1 Reporting Childhood Sexual Violence

7.1.1 Reporting Childhood Sexual Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Figure 7.1.1 displays the percentage of respondents aged 18 to 24 who experienced some type of sexual violence prior to age 18 and told someone about the experience.

Figure 7.1.1: Respondents who told someone about any incident of sexual violence that occurred prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Of those aged 18 to 24 who experienced childhood sexual violence prior to age 18, 45.9% of females and 35.8% of males told someone about the sexual violence (Appendix Table 7.1.1).

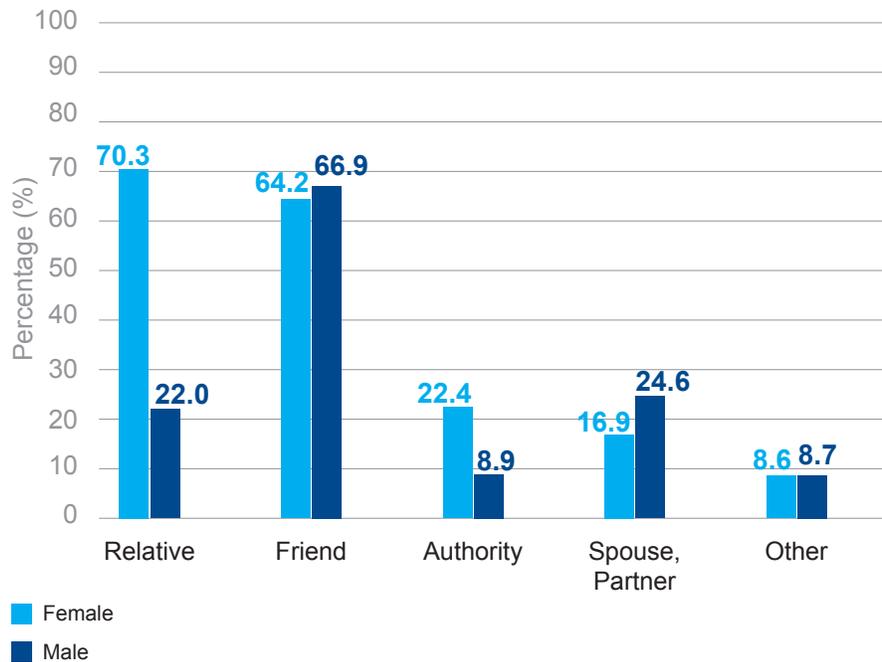
Respondents were asked to report who they told about sexual violence experienced prior to age 18. For females, 70.3% told a relative (most often a mother, father or aunt), followed by a friend (64.2%), an authority figure (22.4%), or a spouse/partner (16.9%). Males mostly told a friend (66.9%), a spouse or partner (24.6%), or a relative (22.0%) (Appendix Table 7.1.1).

7.1.2 Reporting Sexual Violence Experienced: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

This section describes the service-seeking behaviors of those aged 13 to 17 who reported experiencing sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

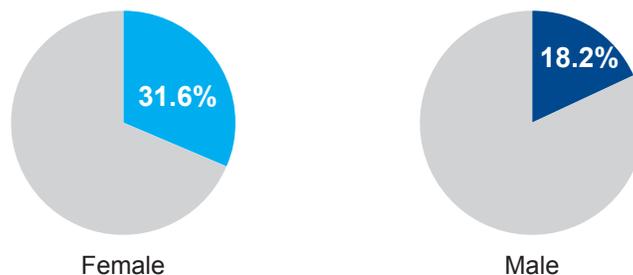
About three out of every ten females (31.6%) and less than two out of every ten males (18.2%) aged 13 to 17 told someone about an incident of sexual violence experienced in the previous 12 months (Figure 7.1.3; Appendix Table 7.1.2). For those females who did tell someone, the majority told either a relative (57.3%) and/or a friend (54.2%). For males, too few told anyone about an experience of sexual violence to be further disaggregated.

Figure 7.1.2: Respondents who told about any incident of sexual violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have reported telling more than one person; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have reported telling anyone.

Figure 7.1.3: Respondents who told about any incident of sexual violence experienced in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

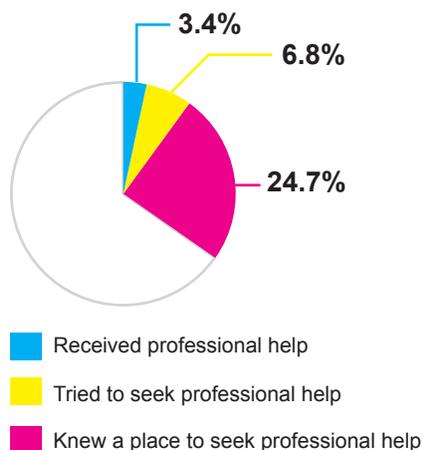


7.2 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Sexual Violence

7.2.1 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Sexual Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents were asked whether they knew of a place to seek services for any incident of sexual violence. They were also asked if they received services from providers for sexual violence.

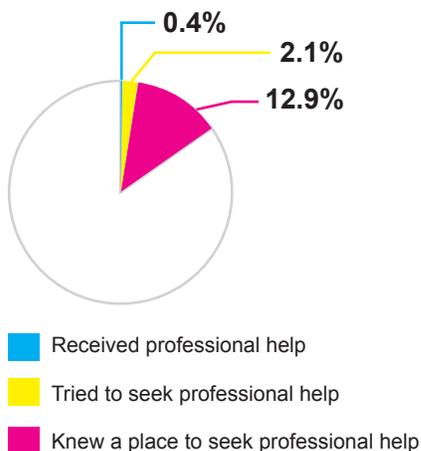
Figure 7.2.1: Service-seeking behavior among females who experience sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



One-quarter of females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services for sexual violence (24.7%); yet only 6.8% of those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 tried to seek services (e.g.,

legal help or counseling) for an incident of childhood sexual violence (Figure 7.2.1, Appendix Table 7.2.1). Of those females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, 3.4% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of childhood sexual violence.

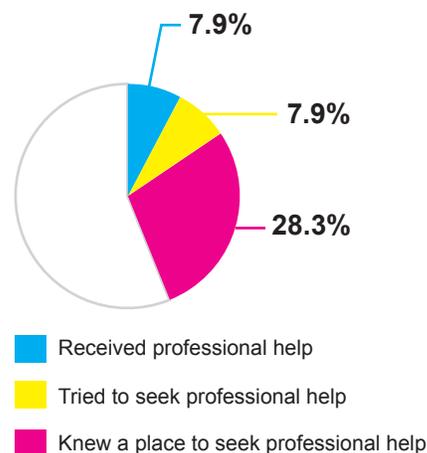
Figure 7.2.2: Service-seeking behavior among males who experience any sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



About 13% of males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services for sexual violence (12.9%) and 2.1% of those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 tried to seek services for an incident of childhood sexual violence (Figure 7.2.2, Appendix Table 7.2.1). Of those males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, 0.4% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence.

7.2.2 Knowledge of Services and Seeking Services for Sexual Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

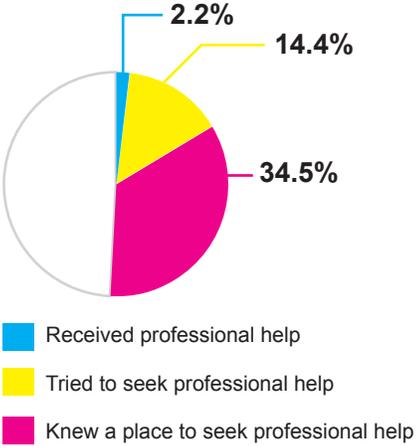
Figure 7.2.3: Service-Seeking behavior among females who experience any sexual violence in the past 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, more than one-quarter knew of a place to go and seek services for sexual violence (28.3%) and 7.9% of those who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months tried to seek services for an incident of childhood sexual violence (Figure 7.2.3, Appendix Table 7.2.2). Of those females who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 7.9% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence.

Of males aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 34.5% knew of a place to go and seek services for sexual violence and 14.4% of those who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months tried to seek services for an incident of childhood sexual violence (Figure 7.2.4, Appendix Table 7.2.2). Of those males who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, 2.2% of those who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence.

Figure 7.2.4: Service-seeking behavior among males who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



7.3 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Sexual Violence

7.3.1 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Sexual Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

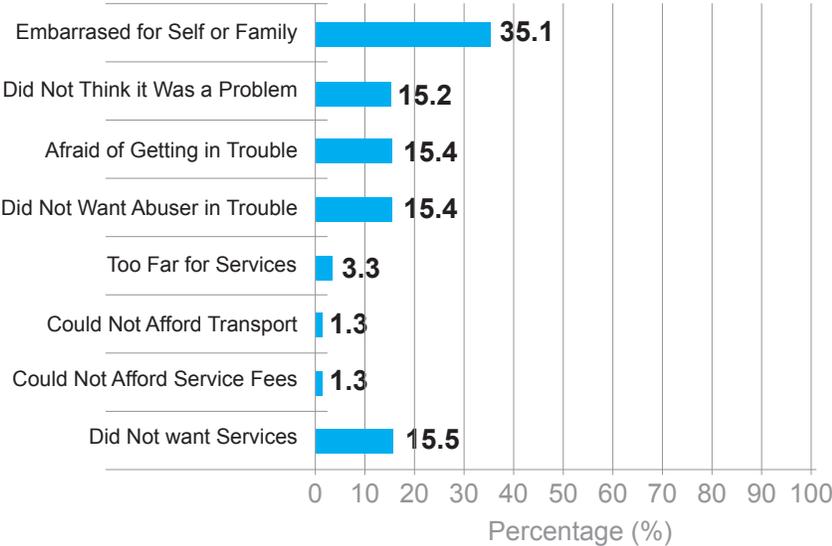
Respondents were asked about potential barriers to seeking or receiving services.

Females reported they did not seek services for sexual violence

experienced prior to age 18 because they were embarrassed for themselves or for their family (35.1%), did not think the violence was a problem (15.2%), were afraid of getting into trouble (15.4%), and/or did not want their abuser to get into trouble (15.4%) (Figure 7.3.1, Appendix Table 7.3.1).

Prevalence estimates could not be calculated for males because not enough males tried to receive services.

Figure 7.3.1: Reported reasons why females did not try to seek services among those who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



§ Respondents can report more than one reason; results will sum to more than 100 percent.

7.3.1 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Sexual Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Prevalence estimates related to barriers could not be calculated for respondents aged 13 to 17 because too few reported seeking services to disaggregate further.

7.4 Additional Services Desired for Sexual Violence

7.4.1 Additional Services Desired for Sexual Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents were asked if there were any other services they would have wanted in their community, but

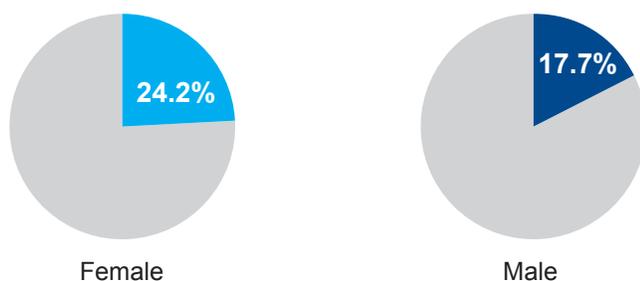
the services did not exist or were not available.

One-quarter (24.2%) of females and 17.7% of males aged 18 to 24 reported that they would have liked additional services for sexual violence experienced prior to age 18 (Figure 7.4.1, Appendix Table 7.4.1). Counseling (58.8%), medical services (30.8%), legal services (18.7%) and police services (28.3%) were the most frequently mentioned services by females (Appendix Table 7.4.2). The prevalence of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 and who would have liked additional services was too small to disaggregate by type of service wanted for sexual violence.

7.4.2 Additional Services Desired for Sexual Violence: 13-17 Year in the Previous 12 Months

One-third of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced violence in the 12 months before the survey reported that they wanted additional services that were not available (33.5%) (Appendix Table 7.4.3). Estimates could not be calculated for the percentage of males.

Figure 7.4.1: Respondents who wanted additional services that were not available among those who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year Olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)





Section 8: Service Seeking of Children Who Have Experienced Physical Violence

Highlights

- About 16% of females and 20% of males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services.
- Of those respondents who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 3% of females and 4% of males reported receiving services for any incident.
- About 16% of females and 26% of males aged 18 to 24 would have liked additional services that were not available.
- Of those aged 13 to 17 who experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months, 11% of females and 16% of males knew of a place to go.
- Of those who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey, 1% females and 2% males reported receiving services.

The main objectives of this section are to describe the help-seeking experiences and services received by respondents who experienced physical violence prior to age 18. This section describes whether respondents: knew of a place to seek services; tried to seek services; received the services sought; and desired additional services.

8.1 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Physical Violence

8.1.1 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Physical Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

The survey asked respondents who experienced physical violence whether they knew of a place to seek services for any incident of physical violence. Respondents were asked if they were successful in receiving services from providers for physical violence.

Figure 8.1.1: Service-seeking behavior among females who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

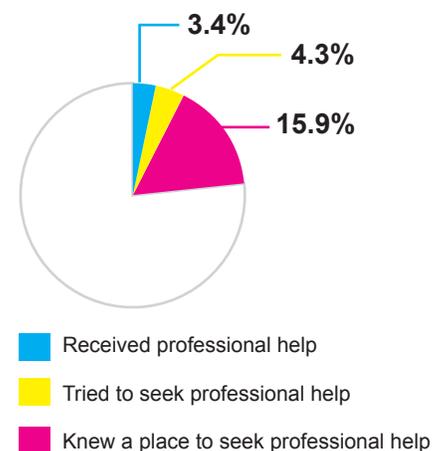


Figure 8.1.1 indicates that 15.9% of females who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services for physical violence and 4.3% of those who experienced physical violence tried to seek services (Appendix Table 8.1.1). Of those females who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 3.4% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of childhood physical violence.

Twenty percent of males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services (20.4%) and 6.8% of those who experienced physical violence

prior to age 18 tried to seek services (Figure 8.1.2, Appendix Table 8.1.1). Of those males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 3.9% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) (Appendix Table 8.1.1).

8.1.2 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

This section describes the service-seeking behaviors of those aged 13 to 17 who reported experiencing physical violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Of those aged 13 to 17 who experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months, 10.7% of females and 16.3% of males knew of a place to go and seek services for physical violence and 2.0% females and 3.4% males tried to seek services (Figures 8.1.3 and 8.1.4, Appendix Table 8.1.2). Of those who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey, 1.2% females and 1.8% males reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO).

Figure 8.1.2: Service-seeking behavior among males who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

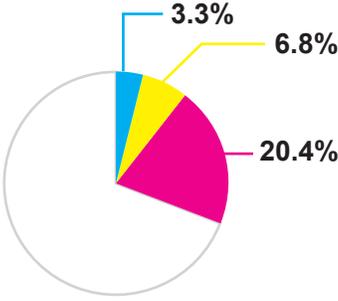


Figure 8.1.3: Service-seeking behavior among females who experienced any physical violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

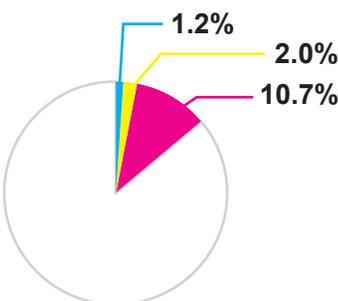
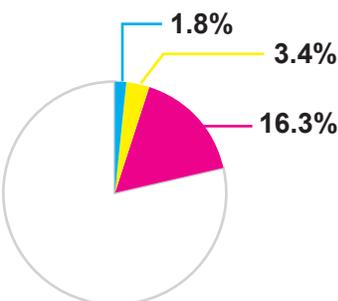


Figure 8.1.4: Service-seeking behavior among males who experienced any physical violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



- Received professional help
- Tried to seek professional help
- Knew a place to seek professional help

8.2 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Physical Violence

8.2.1 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Physical Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

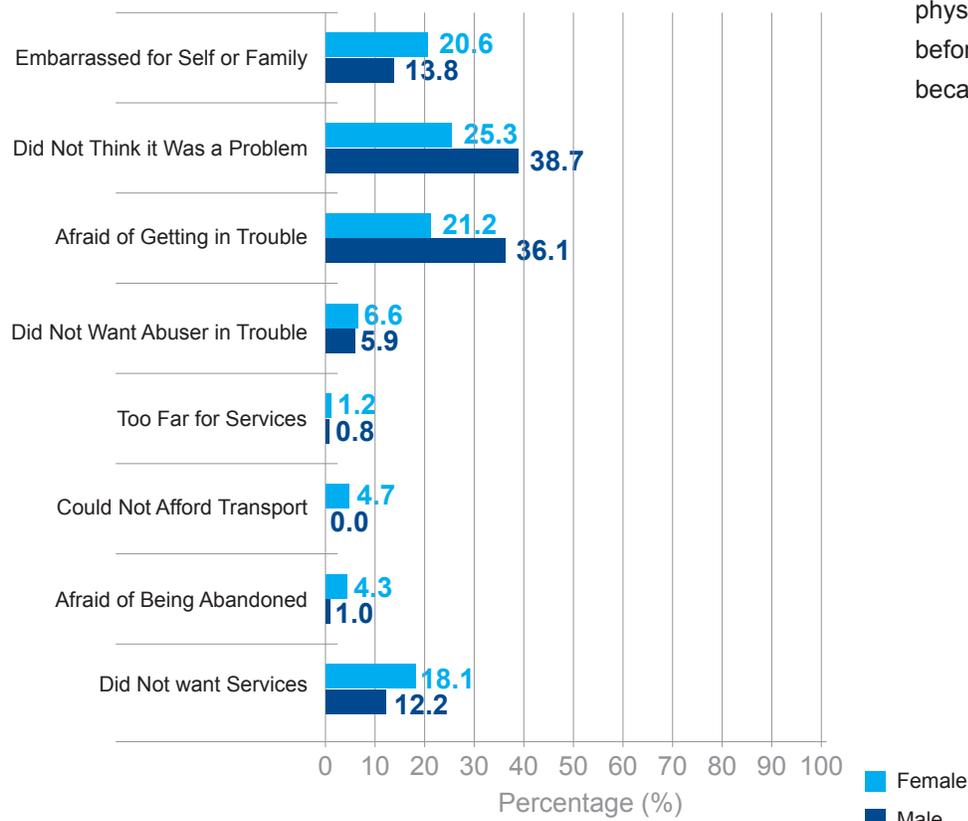
Respondents were asked about potential barriers to seeking or receiving services.

Respondents reported they did not seek services for physical violence experienced prior to age 18 because they did not think the violence was a problem (25.3% for females and 38.7% for males), were afraid of getting into trouble (21.2% for females and 36.1% for males), were embarrassed for self or family (20.6% for females and 13.8% for males), and/or did not need/want services (18.1% for females and 12.2% for males) (Figure 8.2.1; Appendix Table 8.2.1).

8.2.1 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Males aged 13 to 17 reported they did not seek services for physical violence experienced in the 12 months before the survey because they did not think the violence was a problem (54.2%), were afraid of getting into trouble (21.6%) and/or did not need/want services (20.8%) (Figure 8.2.2, Appendix Table 8.2.2).

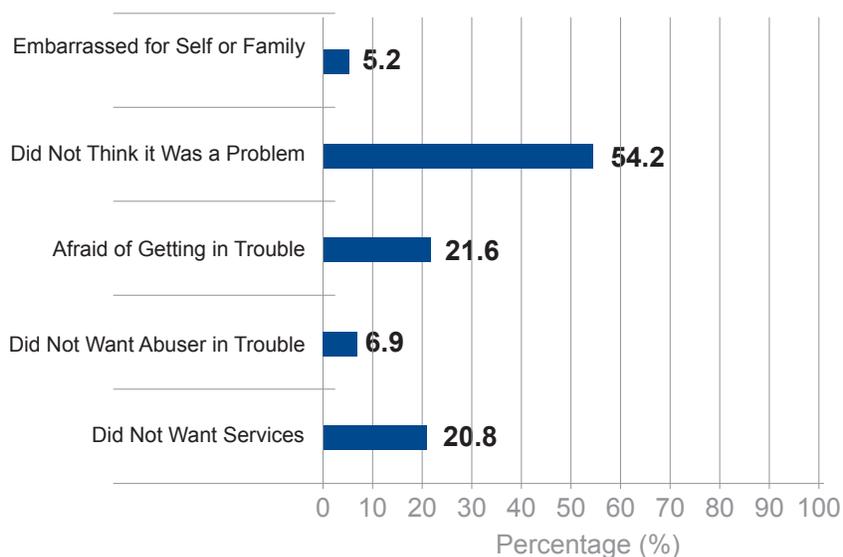
Figure 8.2.1: Reported reasons why respondents did not try to seek services among those who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Prevalence estimates for females aged 13 to 17 who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey are not presented because the numbers were too small.

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a barrier.

Figure 8.2.2: Reported reasons why males did not try to seek services among those who experienced physical violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a barrier.

8.3 Additional Services Desired for Physical Violence

8.3.1 Additional Services Desired for Physical Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents were asked if there were any other services for physical violence they would have wanted in their community.

Sixteen percent (16.1%) of females

Figure 8.3.1: Respondents who wanted additional services that were not available among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



and 26.0% of males reported that they would have liked additional services for physical violence experienced prior to age 18 (Figure 8.3.1, Appendix Table 8.3.1). Counseling (59.6%), legal services (19.5%), police services (18.3%) and medical services (12.6%) were the most frequently mentioned by females (Appendix Table 8.3.2). For

males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 and reported that they wanted other services that were not available, counseling (38.9%), legal services (31.7%), police services (19.1%) and medical services (13.9%) were the most frequently mentioned services.

8.3.2 Additional Services Desired for Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

About 12% of females (12.2%) and 20.1% of males aged 13 to 17 who experienced violence within the previous 12 months reported that they wanted additional services but services did not exist or were not available (Appendix Tables 8.3.3, 8.3.4).



Section 9: Service Seeking of Children Who Have Experienced Emotional Violence

Highlights

- About 24% of females and 27% of males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services.
- Of those who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, about 3% of females and 8% of males reported receiving services for any incident of emotional violence.
- Approximately 45% of females and 45% of males aged 18 to 24 reported that they would have liked additional services for emotional violence

The main objectives of this section are to describe the help-seeking experiences and services received by respondents who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18.

This section describes whether respondents: knew of a place to seek services; tried to seek services; received the services sought; and/or desired additional services.

9.1 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Emotional Violence

9.1.1 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Emotional Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

The survey asked respondents who experienced emotional violence whether they knew of a place to seek services for any incident of emotional violence. Respondents were also asked if they were successful in receiving services from providers for emotional violence.

Figure 9.1.1: Service-seeking behavior among females who experienced any emotional violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

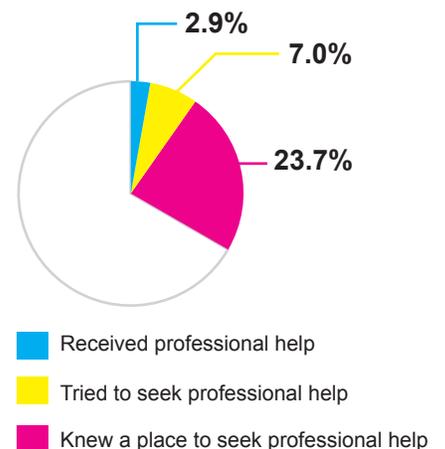
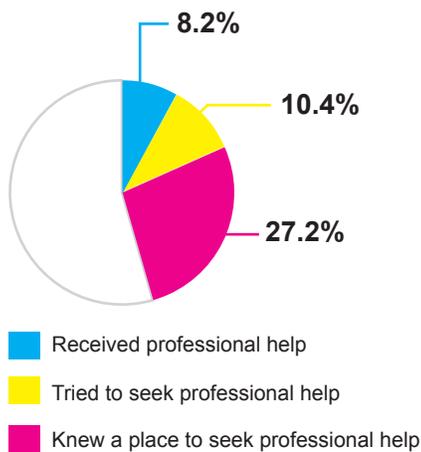


Figure 9.1.1 shows 23.7% of females who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services and 7.0% of those who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 tried to seek services (Appendix Table 9.1.1). Of those females who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, 2.9% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO).

Figure 9.1.2: Service-seeking behavior among males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



More than one-quarter of males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, knew of a place to seek services (27.2%) and 10.4% tried to seek services. Of those males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, 8.2% reported receiving services (such as from a clinic or NGO) (Appendix Table 9.1.1).

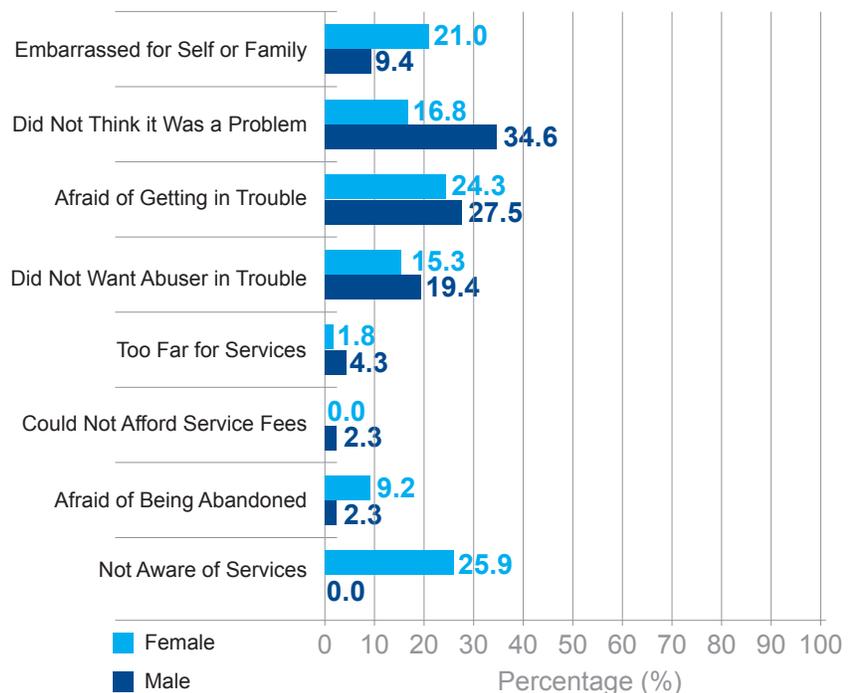
9.2 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Emotional Violence

9.2.1 Reported Barriers for Not Seeking Services for Emotional Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents were asked if there were any other services for emotional violence they would have wanted in their community, but the services did not exist or were not available.

Respondents reported they did not seek services for emotional violence experienced prior to age 18 because they were afraid of getting into trouble (24.3% for females and 27.5% for males), embarrassed for self or family (21.0% for females and 9.4% for males), did not want their abuser to get into trouble (15.3% for females and 19.4% for males), and/or did not think it was a problem (17.8% for females and 34.1% for males) (Figure 9.2.1, Appendix Table 9.2.1).

Figure 9.2.1: Reported reasons why respondents did not try to seek services among those who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



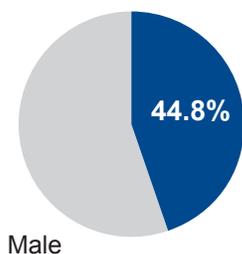
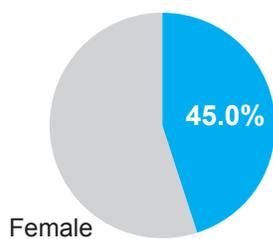
§ Respondents can report more than one reason; results will sum to more than 100 percent.

9.3 Additional Services Desired for Emotional Violence

9.3.1 Additional Services Desired for Emotional Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Respondents were asked if there were any other services for emotional violence they would have wanted in their community.

Figure 9.3.1: Respondents who wanted additional services that were not available among those who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Approximately 45% of females and males aged 18 to 24 years reported that they would have liked additional services for emotional violence (45.0% and 44.8%, respectively) (Figure 9.3.1, Appendix Table 9.3.1). For those females and males who reported that they wanted other services that were not available, counseling (61.6% and 64.2%, respectively), legal services (10.4% and 13.8%, respectively) and medical services (9.1% and 12.4%, respectively) were all mentioned by respondents (Appendix Table 9.3.2).

9.3.2 Knowledge of Services, Seeking Services, and Receiving Services for Emotional Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Emotional violence experienced in the previous 12 months for those respondents aged 13 to 17 could not be calculated since no survey question was asked regarding emotional violence.



Section 10: Health Outcomes of Childhood Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence

Highlights

- Females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report feelings of anxiety, depression and fair/poor health than those females who did not.
- Females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to 18 were significantly more likely to report ever having suicidal thoughts than those females who did not.
- Males aged 18 to 24 who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report anxiety and depression than those who did not.
- Three out of every ten females aged 18 to 24 who experienced unwanted completed sex became pregnant as a result.
- About 7% of females aged 13 to 17 became pregnant as a result of unwanted completed sex.

10.1 Experiences of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence and Current Health

10.1.1 Experiences of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence and Current Health for Females: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

This study examined the health of those respondents aged 18 to 24 who reported experiencing sexual, physical or emotional violence prior

to age 18. Examining the current health of these females and males represents a starting place for understanding the potential health outcomes of experiencing violence before the age of 18.

Appendix Table 10.1.1 shows the relationship between experiences with violence prior to age 18 and current health as reported by female respondents aged 18 to 24. Females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were significantly

more likely to report fair or poor health status (32.8%), anxiety (71.6%) and feeling depressed (77.8%) than those females who did not experience sexual violence during childhood (18.1%, 52.0%, and 53.6%, respectively) (Appendix Table 10.1.1).

Females who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report anxiety (73.2%) and feeling depressed (74.4%) than those

females who did not experience emotional violence during childhood (53.1% and 56.7%, respectively) (Appendix Table 10.1.1).

There were no significant differences between those with or without experiences of childhood physical violence in terms of self-reported anxiety or depression in the 30 days before the survey, or belief that their health was fair or poor (Appendix Table 10.1.1).

Appendix Table 10.1.2 presents results for female respondents aged 18 to 24 who did and did not experience violence prior to age 18 and various health outcomes (i.e.: ever reporting thinking of committing suicide; ever attempting suicide, among those who ever thought of suicide; and having the diagnosis or symptom indicating a sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the

previous 12 months). Females who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to have experienced suicidal thoughts than those females who did not (31.0% and 12.5%, respectively).

Figure 10.1.1 presents results on unwanted completed sexual intercourse- sex that was physically forced or pressured - and resulting in pregnancy. Three out of every ten females aged 18 to 24 who experienced unwanted completed sex reported that they became pregnant as a result (30.3%) (Appendix Table 10.1.3).

10.1.2 Experiences of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence and Current Health for Males: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

The relationship between experiences of violence before the age of 18 and current health for males aged 18 to 24 is examined whether they reported feelings of anxiety, feelings of depression, and fair/poor health in the 30 days before the survey.

Males aged 18 to 24 who experienced either sexual or physical violence prior to age 18 did not report significantly different levels of anxiety, depression or overall health status (Appendix Table 10.1.4).

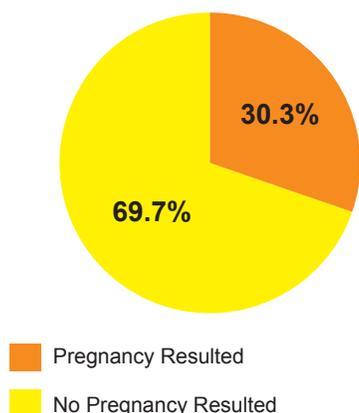
Males who reported emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report

anxiety (73.2%) and feelings of depression (74.4%) in the 30 days before the survey than those who did not (53.1% and 56.7%, respectively) (Appendix Table 10.1.4). None of these health outcomes were significantly different between males and females who had experienced violence prior to age 18.

Appendix Table 10.1.5 shows the prevalence of male respondents aged 18 to 24 who did and did not experience violence prior to age 18 and various health outcomes (i.e.: ever reporting thinking of committing suicide; ever attempting suicide, among those who ever thought of suicide; and having the diagnosis or symptom of an STI in the previous 12 months). Males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to have ever experienced suicidal thoughts (18.7%) than those males who did not experience emotional violence during childhood (3.9%). Males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were also more likely to have ever drunk alcohol (38.7%) than males who did not (22.1%). No other relationships between childhood violence among male respondents aged 18 to 24 and current health outcomes were statistically significant.

Males who experienced either sexual or physical violence prior to age 18 were significantly less likely than females who experienced either sexual or physical violence during

Figure 10.1.1: Percentage of females aged 18 to 24 who reported getting pregnant as a result of unwanted completed sex (Kenya VACS, 2010)



childhood to report ever having suicidal thoughts. No other health outcomes differed between males and females who had experienced childhood violence (Appendix Table 10.1.2 and 10.1.5).

10.2 Health Outcomes

10.2.1 Health Outcomes for Females: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

The relationship between experiences of sexual and physical violence in the 12 months before the survey and various health outcomes for 13 to 17 year old females was also examined (Appendix Tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2). Health outcomes examined include reported anxiety in the previous 30 days; feelings of depression in the previous 30 days; fair or poor health in the previous 30 days; suicidal thoughts ever experienced; suicide ever attempted, among those who ever thought of suicide; and STI symptoms or diagnosis experienced in the previous 12 months.

Female respondents aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months were significantly more likely to have had suicidal thoughts (41.1%) than those females who had not (6.7%). No other relationships between violence occurring in the previous 12 months among female respondents aged 13 to 17 and health outcomes were statistically significant.

Figure 10.2.1: Percentage of females aged 13 to 17 who reported getting pregnant as a result of unwanted completed sex (kenya vacs, 2010)

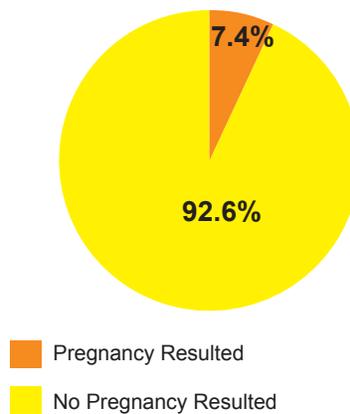


Figure 10.2.1 examines unwanted completed sexual intercourse-sex that was physically forced or

pressured - and resulting pregnancy. About 7% of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced unwanted completed sex in their lifetime (not just the previous 12 months) reported becoming pregnant as a result (Appendix Table 10.2.3).

10.2.1 Health Outcomes for Males: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Appendix Tables 10.2.4 and 10.2.5 presents results on the relationship between experiences of sexual and physical violence in the 12 months before the survey and self-reported health status for 13 to 17 year olds. Those males who reported experiencing sexual violence in the previous 12 months were significantly more likely to report feelings of depression (71.0%) than those males who had not (42.9%). Those males who reported experiencing sexual violence in the previous 12 months were also significantly more likely to report diagnosis or symptoms of an STI (21.1%) than those males who had not (3.2%).



Section 11: Childhood Sexual Violence and HIV/AIDS Testing Behaviors and Testing Knowledge

Highlights

- Approximately 90% of females and 60% of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 reported having been tested for HIV.
- Of males and females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 9 out of every 10 knew of a place to be tested for HIV.
- Although 88% of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months knew where to go for an HIV test, only 45% reported ever being tested.
- Although 80% of males aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months knew where to go for an HIV test, only 39% reported ever being tested.

11.1 Sexual Violence and Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing

11.1.1 Sexual Violence and Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

This section describes the respondents' knowledge and practices related to HIV testing

in general and in relation to sexual violence. All four types of sexual violence were included in the analysis (unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sexual intercourse, pressured sexual intercourse, and physically forced sexual intercourse) because sexual violence may increase the risk of HIV indirectly by compromising the ability to negotiate safe sex.²⁹

Almost all females aged 18 to 24 knew of a place to receive an HIV test, regardless of whether or not they experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 (96.1% experienced sexual violence and 91.9% ever had sex but no sexual violence). The majority of females aged 18 to 24 years, regardless of experiences with sexual violence prior to age 18, reported that they had been

29 Campbell J, Baty ML, Ghandour RM, Stockman JK, Wagman J. The intersection of intimate partner violence against women and HIV/AIDS: a review. *International Journal of Injury Control and Safety Promotion*. 2008; 15(4), 221-231.

tested for HIV. Over 80% of sexually experienced 18 to 24 year old females reported that they had been tested for HIV – including 86.0% of 18 to 24 year olds who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 and 80.5% of 18 to 24 year olds who had ever had sex but had not experienced sexual violence (Appendix Table 11.1.1).

Nearly all males aged 18 to 24 reported that they knew where to go to receive an HIV test (94.2% victims of sexual violence and 92.1% ever had sex but no sexual violence). About 60% of sexually experienced 18 to 24 year old males reported that they had been tested for HIV – including 57.5% of 18 to 24 year olds who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 and 57.5% of 18 to 24 year olds who had ever had sex but had not experienced sexual violence (Appendix Table 11.1.2).

Females were significantly more likely than males to report that they had been tested for HIV. There were no sex differences in knowing where to receive an HIV test (Appendix Table 11.1.2).

11.1.2 Sexual Violence and Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

The majority of 13 to 17 year old females who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey knew of a place to go for HIV testing services (87.7%). However, of those females aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey, less than half reported that they had been tested for HIV (44.6%). A similar relationship was found for those females aged 13 to 17 who have had sex but had no experience with sexual violence in the previous 12 months- 82.8% knew of a place to receive an HIV test and 64.4% of this group reported that they had been tested for HIV (Appendix Table 11.1.3).

The majority of males aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey knew of a place to go for HIV testing (80.5%). However, 39.2% of males aged 13 to 17 who reported sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey reported that they had been tested for HIV. Likewise, 89.0% of

those males aged 13 to 17 who have had sex but not experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months reported that they knew where to go to receive an HIV test and 50.3% indicated that they had been tested for HIV. There were no significant differences between 13 to 17 year old males and females in terms of knowing where to go for an HIV test and self-reports of receiving an HIV test (Appendix Table 11.1.4).

11.2 Sought an HIV Test as a Result of Unwanted Completed Sex

Appendix Table 11.2.1 shows that among females 13 to 17 year olds, 53.3% reported getting an HIV test as a result of having unwanted completed sex, or sex that was physically forced or pressured through threats, harassment or tricks. Among females 18 to 24 years of age, 32.0% reported getting an HIV test as a result of having unwanted completed sex. For males 18 to 24 years of age, 37.6% reported getting an HIV test as a result of unwanted completed sex (Appendix Table 11.2.2). Numbers were too small to calculate estimates for males aged 13 to 17 years who had experienced unwanted completed sex and went for an HIV test as a result.

Section 12: Childhood Violence Exposure and Sexual Exploitation: Receiving Money or Goods in Exchange for Sex

Highlights

- Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 7% had ever received money for sex compared to 2% among those who had not.
- Among males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, about 6% had ever received money for sex compared to 0% among those who had not.

12.1 Exploitation and Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

This section examines two forms of exploitation – receiving money in exchange for sexual intercourse and receiving goods in exchange for sexual intercourse – comparing those who reported experiencing sexual, physical or emotional violence prior to age 18 to those who did not.

Of those females who experienced sexual violence before age 18, 6.9% reported having ever received money for sexual intercourse and 8.3% reported having ever received goods such as gifts, food or favors in exchange for sexual

intercourse (Figure 12.1.1, Appendix Table 12.1.1). About four percent (3.8%) of females who experienced physical violence and 3.5% of those experiencing emotional violence prior to age 18 reported ever receiving money for sex. Overall, 5.2% of females who experienced physical violence and 7.9% of those experiencing emotional violence prior to age 18 reported ever receiving gifts, food or favors for sex.

Figure 12.1.2 indicates that 5.8% of males who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 reported having received money for sexual intercourse and 4.0% reported ever receiving goods for sexual intercourse (Appendix Table 12.1.2).

For those males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 2.4% reported receiving money in exchange for sex and 3.3% reported receiving goods in exchange for sex. The corresponding percentages for emotional violence were 3.1% and 2.3%, respectively. The percentage of males who reported receiving money or goods for sex was lower for those without experiences of violence relative to those with experiences of violence, although these differences were not significant.

Too few females and males aged 13 to 17 reported that they had received money or goods for sex to produce reliable estimates.

Figure 12.1.1: Females who received money for sex or gifts, food or favors for sex by type of violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

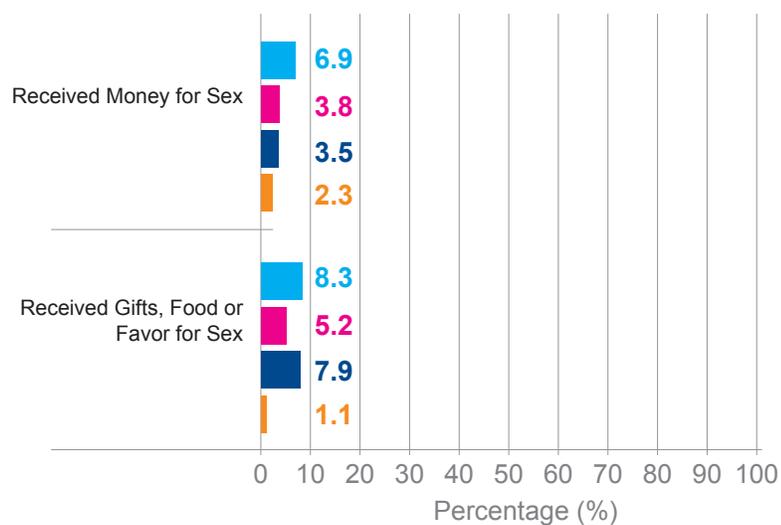
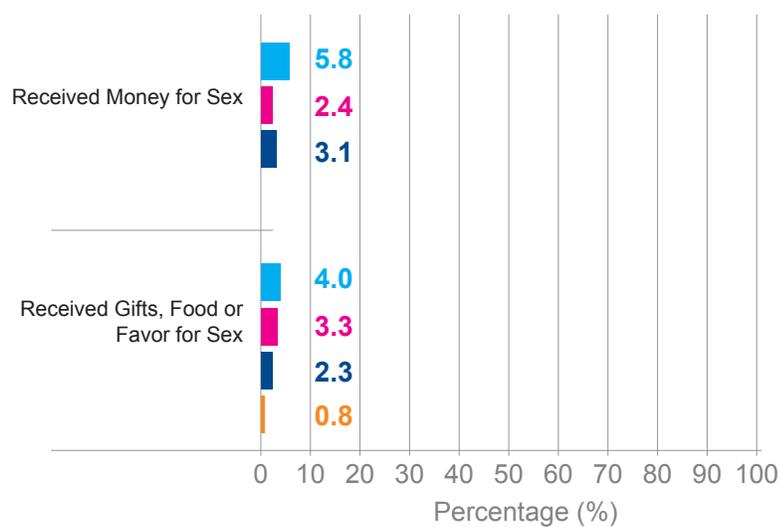


Figure 12.1.2: Males who received money for sex or gifts, food or favors for sex by type of violence experienced prior to age 18 - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



- Sexual Violence
- Physical Violence
- Emotional Violence
- No Violence

Section 13: Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Exposure to Childhood Sexual Violence

Highlights

- Females and males aged 19 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were more likely to have had multiple sex partners in the previous 12 months than those who had not.
- Females and males aged 19 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were about equally likely as those who had not experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 to use condoms infrequently in the previous 12 months.

13.1 Childhood Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Violence: 19-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

This section examines the prevalence of risk-taking behaviors in the previous 12 months and their association with experiences of childhood sexual violence. The analyses were restricted to females and males 19 to 24 years of age.

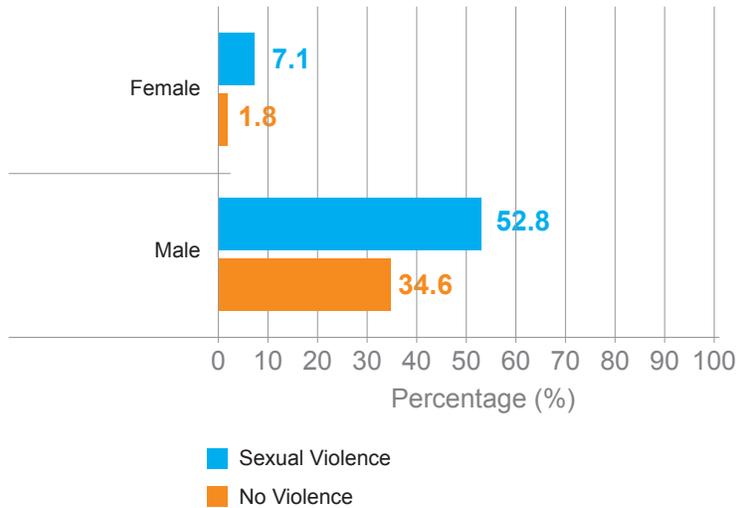
The primary reason for focusing on sexual risk taking behavior among 19 to 24 year olds is to ensure that the exposure to sexual violence and risk taking behaviors are separated in time. By doing this we can be sure that exposure to childhood sexual violence preceded involvement in sexual risk taking behaviors and that there is no confusion between the identification of sexual violence and risk taking behaviors.

13.1.1 Sexual Risk Taking Behaviors in the Previous 12 Months

Almost 4% of 19 to 24 year old females and 38.3% of 19 to 24 year old males who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months, reported that they had two or more sex partners (Appendix Table 13.1.1). The proportion of females and males who reported using drugs or alcohol before sex was lower (2.1% and 2.7%, respectively).

The prevalence of engaging in sex with two or more partners in the previous 12 months was higher among females who had experienced childhood sexual violence (7.1%) than females who had not (1.8%), but this difference was not significant (Figure 13.1.1; Appendix Table 13.1.2). The prevalence of engaging in sex with two or partners in the previous 12 months was also higher among males who had experienced childhood sexual violence compared to males without a history of childhood sexual violence (52.8% and 34.6%, respectively). This difference, however, was not significant.

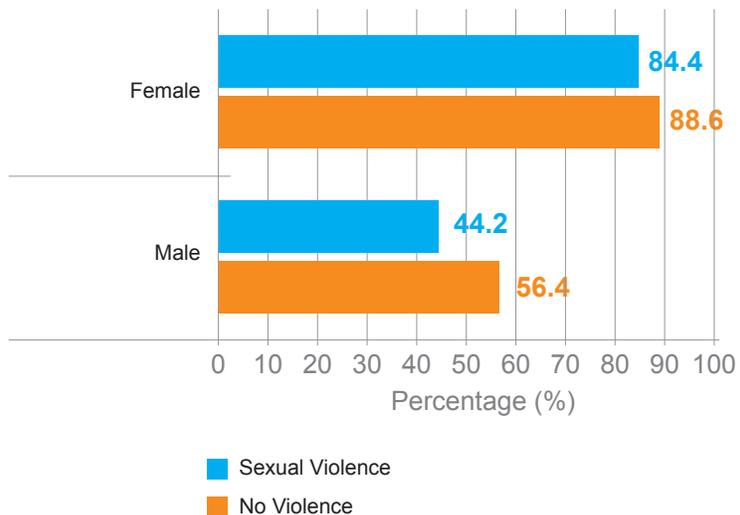
Figure 13.1.1: Respondents who reported multiple sex partners in the previous 12 months by experiences of sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 19-24 year olds*



*Among those respondents who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.

Condom use was analyzed for married respondents 19 to 24 years of age who reported two or more partners and all other respondents 19 to 24 years of age who had sex in the previous 12 months.³⁰ Almost 90% of females and 53.2% of males reported not using condoms or using condoms infrequently in the previous 12 months (Appendix Table 13.1.1).

Figure 13.1.2: Respondents who reported none or infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months by experiences of sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 19-24 year olds*



*Among those respondents who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months.

The prevalence of infrequent or no condom use among 19 to 24 year old females who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months was similar between those with and without experiences of childhood sexual violence (84.4%

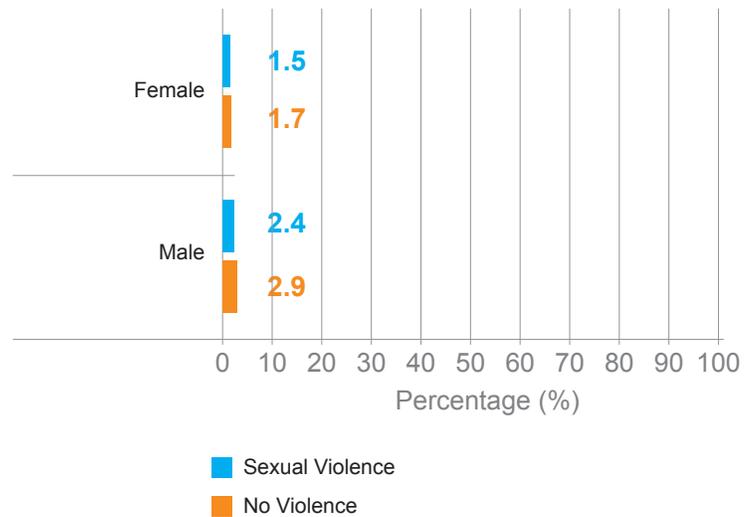
³⁰ None or infrequent condom use was defined as using condoms never or once in a while when the person had sex with a sexual partner close to them (e.g., boyfriend or girlfriend) or a sexual partner that they did not know well (e.g., a partner they met once before having sex)

and 88.6%, respectively) (Figure 13.1.2; Appendix Table 13.1.3).

The prevalence of infrequent or no condom use between the two groups of males 19 to 24 was 44.2% and 56.4%, although the differences in prevalence are not statistically different.

Among those 19 to 24 year olds who experienced childhood sexual violence and had sex in the previous 12 months, alcohol or drug use before sex was 1.5% for females and 1.7% for males. For those respondents who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months and had not experienced childhood sexual violence, the percentages were similar (2.4% and 2.9%, respectively) (Figure 13.1.3; Appendix Table 13.1.4).

Figure 13.1.3: Respondents who reported using alcohol or drugs before sex in the previous 12 months by experiences of sexual violence prior to age 18 - as reported by 19-24 year olds*



*Among those respondents who had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months.



Section 14: Childhood Violence and Attitudes Towards Spousal Abuse and Sexual Practices

Highlights

- Five out of every ten females aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced childhood violence prior to age 18, believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances.
- Six out of every ten males aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced violence prior to age 18, believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife under one or more circumstances.
- Over half of females and males aged 18 to 24, regardless of whether they experienced violence prior to age 18, believe that it is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife in a variety of circumstances (e.g., if the wife prepares bad food).
- At least half of males aged 13 to 17 accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances

14.1 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Spousal Violence

14.1.1 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Spousal Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

This section examines attitudes and acceptance towards the use of physical violence in marriage by men against their wives. In the survey, respondents were asked if a husband was justified in beating his wife in five different situations: if she goes out

without telling him; if she neglects the children; if she argues with him; if she refuses to have sex with him; or if she prepares bad food.

Appendix Table 14.1.1 shows female respondents' current attitudes about spousal abuse. About two out of every ten females aged 18 to 24, regardless of victimization history, expressed the belief that the use of violence of a husband against his wife is warranted if she goes out without telling him. Between three and four out of every ten females,

regardless of victimization history, expressed the belief that a wife should be beaten by her husband if she neglects her children. About three out of every ten females expressed that the use of violence against a wife by her husband is warranted if she argues with him. Between one and two out of every ten females believe that the use of violence against a wife if she refuses to have sex with her husband or if she prepares bad food is warranted. Thus, none of these estimates varied significantly based on whether or not

respondents experienced sexual, physical or emotional violence prior to age 18 (Appendix Table 14.1.1).

Appendix Table 14.1.2 shows male respondents' current attitudes about spousal abuse. About three out of every ten males aged 18 to 24, regardless of their victimization history, believed that it was acceptable for a husband to use violence against his wife if she goes out without telling him. Between four and five out of every ten males believed that a wife should be beaten by her husband if she neglects her children. Between three and four out of every ten males stated that they condone the use of violence against a wife by her husband if she argues with him. Between two and three out of every ten males, stated that they accept the use of violence against a wife if she refuses to have sex with her husband or if she prepares bad food. Therefore, none of these estimates varied significantly based on the type of childhood violence experienced or whether or not respondents experienced childhood violence (Appendix Table 14.1.2). There were also no significant differences between males and females.

Female respondents' attitudes regarding spousal abuse were also examined by whether respondents condoned one or more circumstance of a husband beating his wife (going out without telling her husband, neglecting the children, arguing with her husband, refusing to have sex with her husband, or preparing bad food). Current acceptance of spousal abuse was examined by whether or not sexual, physical or emotional violence had occurred prior to age 18. Overall, more than half of females with a victimization history accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances (Figure 14.1.1,

Appendix Table 14.1.1). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not the woman had experienced violence during childhood.

Overall, about 60% or more males with a victimization history accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances (Figure 14.1.2, Appendix Table 14.1.2). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not the male had experienced violence during childhood. There were also no significant differences between males and females (Appendix Table 14.1.2).

Figure 14.1.1: Female Acceptance of Spousal Abuse in One or More Situations among Those Who Did and Did Not Experience Childhood Violence - As Reported by 18-24 Year Olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

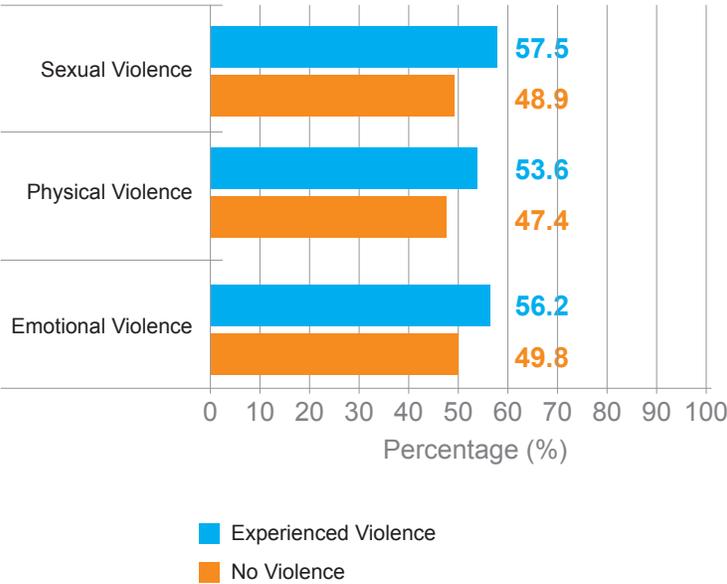


Figure 14.1.2: Male acceptance of spousal abuse in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience childhood violence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

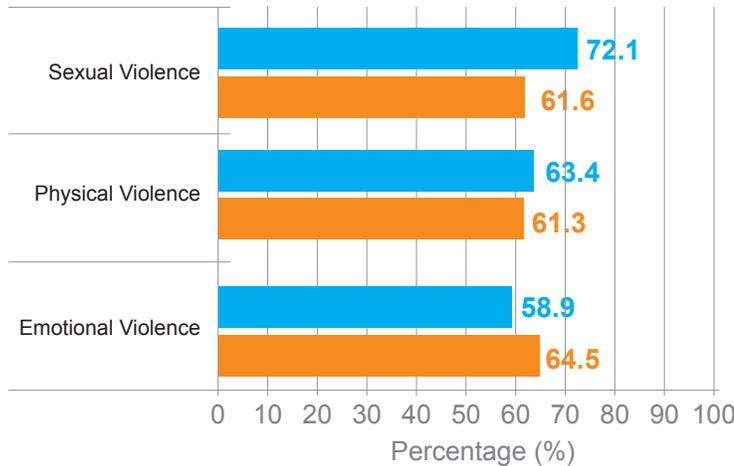


Figure 14.1.3: Female acceptance of spousal abuse in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

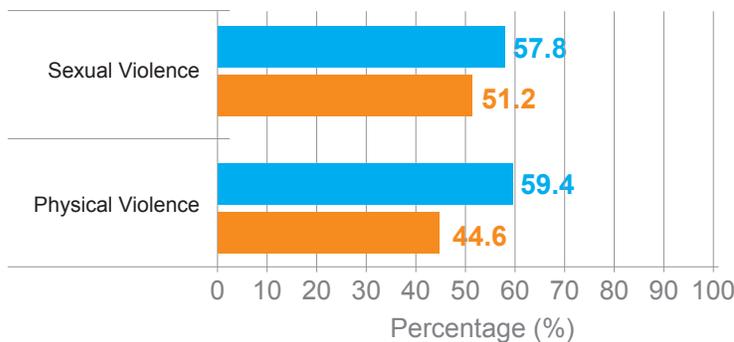
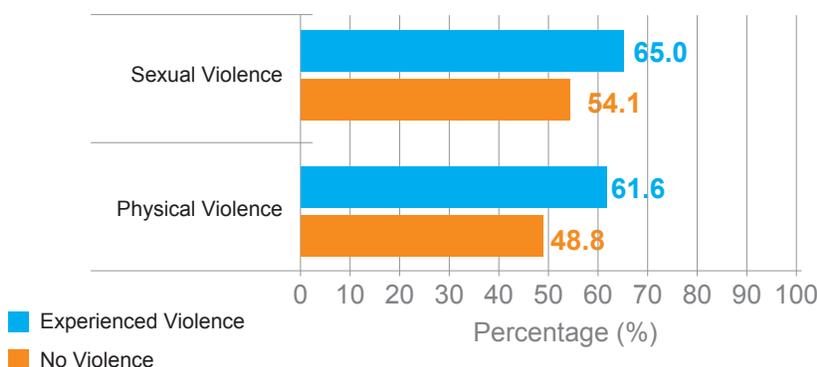


Figure 14.1.4: Male acceptance of spousal abuse in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



14.1.2 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Spousal Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Attitudes toward spousal abuse were also examined for respondents aged 13 to 17. Current acceptance of spousal abuse was examined by whether or not sexual or physical violence had occurred within the previous 12 months. Overall, between 45% and 59% of females aged 13 to 17 accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances (Figure 14.1.3, Appendix Table 14.1.3). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not respondents had experienced violence within the previous 12 months.

Overall, between 49% and 65% of males aged 13 to 17 accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances (Figure 14.1.4, Appendix Table 14.1.4). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not respondents had experienced violence within the previous 12 months.

14.2 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Sexual Practices

14.2.1 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Sexual Practices: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

The survey also measured the extent to which female and male respondents aged 18 to 24 condoned specific attitudes about sexual behavior including: that men should decide when to have sex, that men need more sex than women, that men need other women, that women who carry condoms are “loose” and that women should tolerate violence in order to keep their family together. Endorsement of any of these items was examined in relation to whether or not respondents had experienced sexual, physical or emotional violence prior to age 18.

Between three and four out of every ten females aged 18 to 24 believed that men should decide when to have sex and that men need other women, whether or not they had experienced sexual, physical or emotional violence during childhood. Between five and six out of every ten females believed that men need more sex than women. About four out of every ten females expressed the belief that men need other women and between four and five out of every ten females accept the belief that women who carry condoms are loose, whether or not they had experienced sexual,

physical or emotional violence during childhood. Between three and four out of every ten females expressed the belief that women should tolerate violence to keep their family together, whether or not they had experienced sexual, physical or emotional violence during childhood. None of these estimates varied significantly based on the type of childhood violence experienced or whether or not respondents experienced childhood violence (Appendix Table 14.2.1).

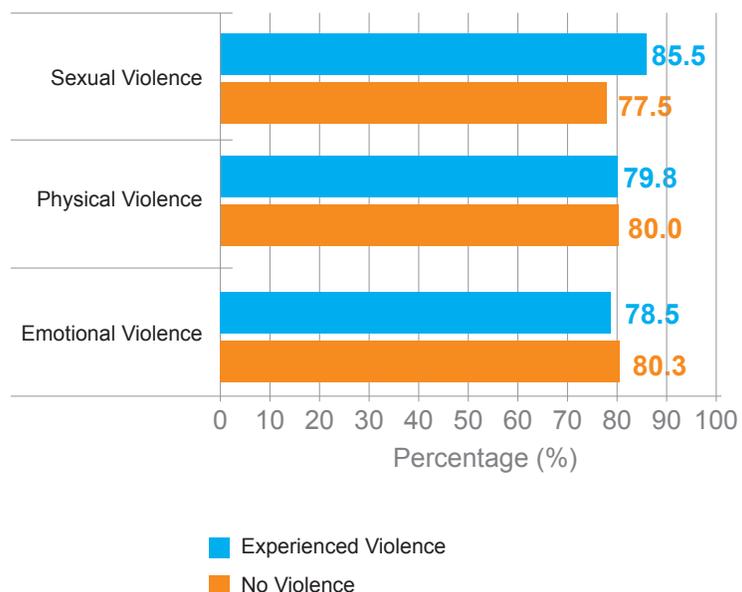
Between four and five out of every ten males aged 18 to 24 believed that men should decide when to have sex, that men need more sex than women, and that women should tolerate violence in order to

keep their family together. Between four and six out of every ten males believed that men need other women and that women who carry condoms are “loose.”

None of these estimates varied significantly based on the type of childhood violence experienced, whether or not respondents experienced childhood violence, or by sex (Appendix Table 14.2.2).

Overall, between 77% and 85% of females condoned at least one of the sexual attitudes (Figure 14.2.1, Appendix Table 14.2.1). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not the respondent had experienced violence during childhood.

Figure 14.2.1: Female Acceptance of Sexual Belief in One or More Situations among Those Who Did and Did Not Experience Childhood Violence - As Reported by 18-24 Year Olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



The percentage of males condoning such attitudes was also high. Overall, between 80% and 91% of males condoned at least one of the sexual attitude items (Figure 14.2.2, Appendix Table 14.2.2). Of males who had experienced sexual violence as a child, more than ninety percent endorsed at least one (90.9%). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence, whether or not respondents had experienced violence during childhood. There were also no significant differences between male and females.

14.2.2 Violence and Attitudes Regarding Sexual Practices: 13-17 Year Olds in the Previous 12 Months

Attitudes toward sexual practices were also examined for males and females aged 13 to 17 who reported experiencing sexual or physical violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Of females aged 13 to 17 who had experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months, nearly 80 per cent endorsed at least one of the sexual attitude (78.2%) (Figure 14.2.3, Appendix Table 14.2.3). Of females who had experienced physical violence, three of four endorsed at least one of the sexual attitudes (75.9%). Estimates did not vary significantly by type of violence or whether or not respondents had experienced violence in the previous 12 months.

Figure 14.2.2: Male acceptance of spousal abuse in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience childhood violence - as reported by 18-24 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)

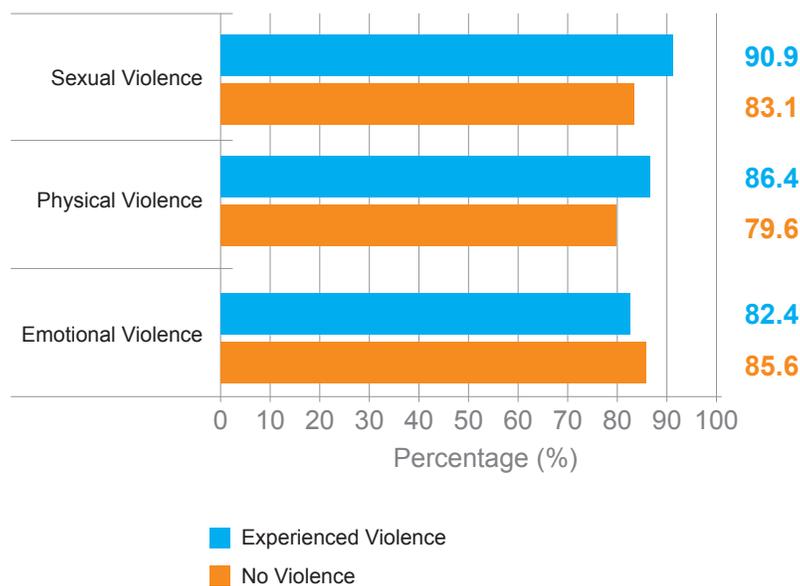
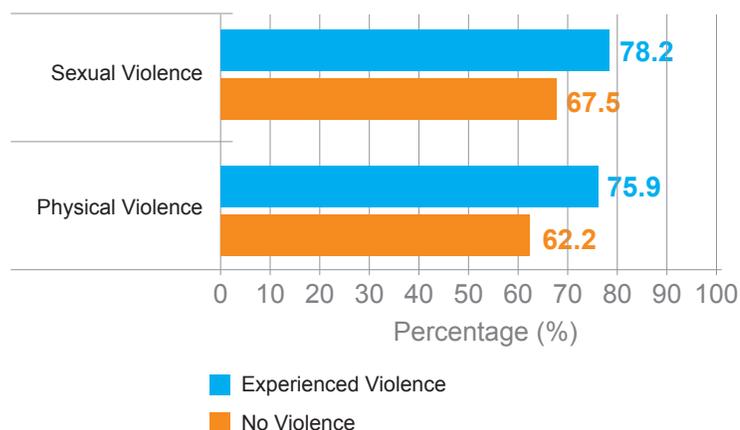
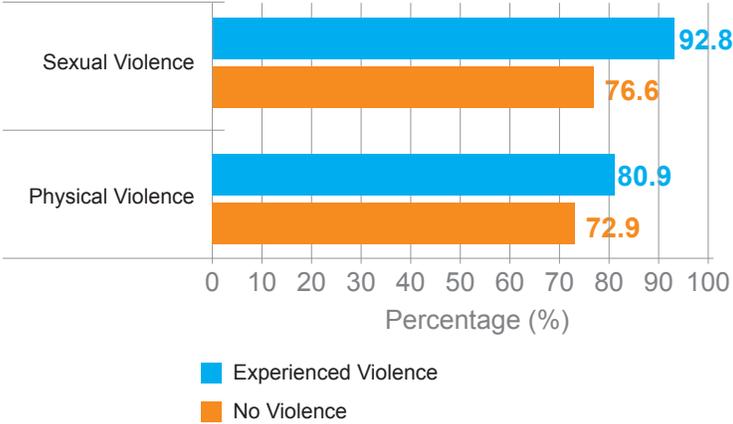


Figure 14.2.3: Females acceptance of sexual belief in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience childhood violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Of males aged 13 to 17 who had experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months, over 90 per cent endorsed at least one of the sexual attitude items (92.8%) (Figure 14.2.4, Appendix Table 14.2.4). Of males who had experienced physical violence, 80 per cent endorsed at least one of the sexual attitude items (80.9%). Males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual violence in the previous 12 months were significantly more likely to accept one or more of the sexual attitudes, compared to males aged 13 to 17 years who did not. Estimates did not vary significantly by sex.

Figure 14.2.4: Male acceptance of sexual belief in one or more situations among those who did and did not experience childhood violence in the previous 12 months - as reported by 13-17 year olds (Kenya VACS, 2010)



Section 15: Discussion

15.1: Background and Study Rationale

Violence against children erodes the strong foundation that children require for leading healthy and productive lives. Studies show that exposure to violence during childhood anywhere in the world can increase vulnerability to a broad range of mental and physical health problems, ranging from anxiety disorders, unwanted pregnancies and depression to cardiovascular disease and diabetes.^{31 32} Research also suggests that victims of childhood violence, particularly male victims, are more likely to become perpetrators of violence later in life.^{33 34 35} Violence against children not only has profound consequences on individual children and their families, but the community and society at large.

The 2006 United Nation's Secretary General's Study of Violence against Children documented the full range and scale of this problem on a global level, making explicitly identifying that violence against children as both a public health and human

rights challenge.³⁶ The report spurred a global commitment to promote protection of children from violence and to establish systems of response for this children affected by violence.

The Kenya VACS represents a critical step in Kenya's recognition of its goals to address the problem of violence against children, by providing baseline data on the magnitude, characteristics and context of the problem. In turn, these data will be a critical foundation of an agenda for strengthening the protection of children and the prevention of violence.

A better understanding of the co-occurrence between sexual, physical and emotional violence can prime service providers, who can offer comprehensive service care for children affected by violence.

The Kenya VACS is the first national survey to provide reliable and nationally representative data on the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence

among all children. The report also describes the context and conditions under which violence against children occurs, and the key health consequences and risk and protective factors. The report also explores the overlap between sexual, physical and emotional violence for children and the services sought and utilized for victims of sexual, physical and emotional violence, and the relationship between exposure to sexual violence and HIV testing patterns and risk behaviors.

The Kenya VACS report is organized by lifetime and current estimates of experiences of sexual, physical, and emotional violence for females and males during childhood based on responses from two separate age groups: 18 to 24 year olds who experienced violent events before age 18 (lifetime childhood exposure), and 13 to 17 year olds who experienced violent events in the 12 months prior to the survey (current childhood exposure). Key findings will be discussed within the context of these two groups.

31 Putnam FW. Ten-year research update review: child sexual abuse. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 2003; 42(3): 269–78.

32 Ramiro LS, Madrid BJ, Brown DW. Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and health-risk behaviors among adults in a developing country setting. *Child Abuse and Neglect*. 2010; 34(11): 842-55.

33 WHO. *The Cycles of Violence: The relationship between childhood maltreatment and the risk of later becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence*. World Health Organization, Geneva. 2007

34 Glasser et al. Cycle of child sexual abuse: links between being a victim and becoming a perpetrator. *British Journal of Psychiatry*. 2001 Dec;179:482-94.

35 Jewkes et al. Rape perpetration by young, rural South Africa men: Prevalence, patterns and risk factors. *Social Science and Medicine*. 2006, volume 63, Issue 11, 2949-2961.

36 Jewkes R, Sen P, Garcia-Moreno C. Sexual Violence. In Krug EG, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, eds. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002: 147-82.

15.2 Key Findings: Lifetime Childhood Exposure (18-24 year olds who experienced violent events before age 18)

Prevalence: The experience of violence among children is exceedingly common in Kenya. The results of this study indicate that lifetime exposure to childhood sexual violence is high: 31.9% of females and 17.5% of males experienced at least one sexual violence event prior to age 18. For females and males in Kenya, unwanted touching was the most common form of sexual violence experienced (20.7% and 10.8%, respectively), followed by attempted sex (15.3% and 7.2%), pressured sex (9.6% and 3.6%), and physically forced sex (7.1% and 1.4%). Females in Kenya were over twice as likely to have experienced pressured or physically forced sex during childhood as males.

Two-thirds of females and almost three-fourths of males in Kenya had experienced childhood physical violence. Having been slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped or beaten with an object was the most common form of physical violence encountered by females and males (65.8% and 72.9%, respectively). Fewer than 5% of both females and males reported having been threatened or attacked with a weapon.

Approximately one-quarter of females and almost one-third of males experienced childhood emotional violence. Females and males were most likely to have experienced humiliation (18.2% and 24.5%, respectively) or feeling unwanted (14.0% and 14.7%); whereas less than 10% had ever experienced being threatened with abandonment.

Children rarely experience only one type (i.e., sexual, physical or emotional) of violence during childhood. Many females and males in Kenya experienced multiple forms of violence. For example, over eight out of 10 of both females and males who experienced childhood sexual violence also experienced physical and/or emotional violence. About one out of every eight females and one out of every 11 males experienced sexual, physical and emotional violence. Only 23.8% of females and 20.6% of males had experienced no violence at all during childhood.

Perpetrators: The perpetrators of violence against children were most often well-known to the children. The primary perpetrators of any type of sexual violence were boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners (47.3% of females and 42.7% of males), with few strangers reported as perpetrators. For females and males, the most common perpetrator of sexual violence involving unwanted touching or attempted sex was

boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners, followed by neighbors and family members. For pressured and physically forced sex the most common perpetrator was boyfriends/girlfriends/romantic partners followed by neighbors and spouse. For females 36.5% of perpetrators of sexual violence were 10 years or older than the respondent; for males 36.2% of sexual violence perpetrators were 10 years or older than the respondent.

For females and males, teachers were the most common public authority figure perpetrator for physical violence involving being punched, kicked, and whipped or beaten (99.9% females and 96.2% males who reported physical violence by authority figure). In addition, 8.2% of males reported police as the second most common perpetrator of their physical violence.

For females and males, the most common perpetrator for being humiliated by an adult (emotional violence) was a neighbor, followed by teachers and parents. For both females and males, parents, relatives and neighbors were the most likely perpetrators to make children feel unwanted. For females, parents and relatives were the most likely to threaten them with abandonment. For males, fathers were the most likely to threaten abandonment.

Context: For both females and males sexual violence most commonly occurred in a home, either the home of the perpetrator, the home of the child who experienced the violence or someone else's home. Sexual violence also commonly occurred in the school and when children were travelling by foot. For females, sexual violence, regardless of type, most likely occurred in the afternoon or evening. For males, sexual violence, regardless of type, most frequently occurred in the evening.

Disclosure: Approximately one-half of females and one-third of males age 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 told someone about it. Among those respondents who told someone females were most likely to tell a relative (mother, father or aunt) and males were most likely to tell a friend.

Services: Knowledge and use of services for violence against children in Kenya is poor. Only one-fourth of females and 12.9% of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services. Less than 20% of females and males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to go for services. Approximately one-quarter of females and males who experienced emotional violence before age 18 knew of a place to go for services. Females typically did not seek services for physical violence

because they did not think it was a problem, they were afraid of getting in trouble, or they were embarrassed for themselves or their family. Males typically did not seek services for physical violence because they did not think it was a problem or they were afraid of getting in trouble.

Health Consequences: Exposure to sexual violence in Kenya was associated with a range of health consequences, especially for females. Females in Kenya aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 were more likely than those who had not experienced sexual violence to report feelings of anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, and fair/poor health. For males in Kenya there was no relationship between exposure to sexual violence and health outcomes.

The Kenya VACS results also depicted the link between unwanted and completed sex – sex that was physically forced or pressured – and pregnancy. Nearly three out of every ten females aged 18 to 24 who experienced unwanted completed sex became pregnant as a result.

Physical violence was not associated with any health outcomes for females or males in Kenya. For females and males, having experienced emotional violence was associated with feelings of anxiety or depression. Males aged 18 to 24 who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were

more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence during childhood to have ever drunk alcohol.

HIV/AIDS: Kenya VACS examined self-reported patterns of HIV/AIDS testing history in relation to childhood sexual violence. Over 90% of females and males who had experienced any sexual violence knew of a place to go for HIV testing; and almost 90% of females and almost 60% of the males had been tested.

Sexual Exploitation: Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18, 6.9% had ever received money for sex as compared to 2.3% among those who had not experienced violence prior to age 18. Also among females aged 18 to 24 who had experienced sexual violence before age 18, 8.3% had received gifts, food or favors for sex as compared to 1.1% of those who had not experienced violence prior to age 18. Males were slightly less likely than females to have ever received money for sex (5.8%) or to have received gifts for sex (4.0%).

Sexual Risk Taking: Females age 19 to 24 who experienced sexual violence as a child were more likely to have multiple sexual partners than those who had not experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 (7.1% versus 1.8%). Males age 19 to 24 were much more likely to have multiple sex partners than females (52.8% versus 7.1%) and those

who experienced sexual violence as a child were also more likely to have multiple sexual partners than those who had not experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 (52.8% versus 34.6%). Infrequent condom use was high among both females and males age 19 to 24 in the previous 12 month (87.1% and 53.2%, respectively). However, infrequent condom use and use of alcohol or drugs before sex was about equally likely among both females and males age 19 to 24 who had experienced sexual violence as a child compared to those who had not.

Spousal Abuse: Endorsement of the use of violence against wives was highly prevalent among both females and males in Kenya. More than half of females aged 18 to 24 in Kenya accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances. Estimates did not vary by type of violence whether or not the woman had experienced violence of any kind during childhood. Overall, over 60% of males aged 18 to 24 in Kenya accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances. Estimates did not vary by type of violence (sexual,

physical, or emotional) or whether or not the male had experienced violence during childhood. These findings correspond with the 2008-2009 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey findings where 53% of women and 34% of men agree that wife beating is justified in five specific circumstances (i.e., if she burns food, if she argues with him, if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects children, and if she refuses to have sex with him).

15.3. Comparisons with Previous Research: Lifetime Childhood Exposure

The prevalence of lifetime sexual violence among females in Kenya (31.9%) was similar to estimates of sexual violence experienced by children in Swaziland (33.3%)³⁷ and Tanzania (27.9%)³⁸ based on comparable data generated by their own recent VACS, where sexual violence against girls was measured with a composite construct of unwanted sexual touching, attempted sexual intercourse, forced sexual intercourse, and pressured sexual intercourse. Other studies that examine childhood sexual violence

are less directly comparable; the Kenya Demographic Health Survey indicates that of ever-partnered women between the ages of 15 and 19 years, 11.3% had ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence (pushing, slapping, twisting arms or hair, punching, choking, kicking, threaten to attack with weapon, physically force to have sexual intercourse, physically force to perform sexual acts).³⁹ Amongst ever-partnered women between the ages of 20 and 29 years, 19.5% had ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence. The DHS uses a more constrained measure of sexual violence, which does not include touching or attempted sex and was only asked of ever-partnered women. Smaller scale study estimates of sexual violence amongst females in Kenya vary widely – with few examining children’s experiences.

For males, there is a significantly narrower literature to draw from, but the VACS conducted in Tanzania indicates that 13.4% of males experienced sexual violence in childhood⁴⁰: a lower prevalence estimate than the Kenya VACS (17.5%).

37 Reza A., Breiding, M., Gulaid, J., Mercy, J., Blanton, C., Mthethwaet Z., et al. (2009). Sexual violence and its health consequences for female children in Swaziland: a cluster survey study. *The Lancet*, 373, 1966 – 1972.

38 Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: United Nations Children’s Fund Tanzania Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011

39 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey- Preliminary Report (2008-2009). Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government of Kenya.

40 Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: United Nations Children’s Fund Tanzania Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011.

In a sub-national study of post-primary students in Nairobi, 24% of boys reported that they or one of their family members had ever experienced sexual assault.⁴¹ However, the definition of sexual assault used by the researchers could not be discerned, nor could the prevalence of violence reported by the child respondent be disentangled from the violence experiences reported by other surveyed family members.

In terms of health outcomes, the Tanzania VACS indicated that feelings of anxiety and depression in the previous 30 days, recent alcohol use, and having an STI diagnosis or symptoms were all associated with childhood sexual violence for females. In Kenya, feelings of anxiety and depression were linked to sexual violence in childhood for females, as were fair/poor health and suicidal thoughts. In both the Kenya and Tanzania VACS, no health outcomes were associated with childhood sexual violence for males.

15.4 Key Findings: Current Childhood Exposure (13 to 17 year olds who experienced violent events in the 12 months prior to the survey)

Prevalence: An examination of the

current exposure of 13 to 17 year olds to violence during the previous year depicts a clear and present problem in Kenya. The results of this study show that 10.7% of females and 4.2% of males aged 13 to 17 experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. For females and males aged 13 to 17 in Kenya, during the past year, unwanted touching was the most common form of sexual violence experienced (8.5% and 2.1%, respectively); followed by attempted sex (3.3% and 2.1%); pressured sex (1.1% and 0.4%); and physically forced sex (0.7% and 0.0%).

Almost half of both females and males in Kenya experienced physical violence at the hands of public authority figures, parents or relatives, or intimate partners.

Violence was varied, multiplied and compounded for Kenya's young people, and rarely occurred in isolation. Two-thirds of both males and females experienced at least one incident of both sexual and physical violence. About one out of seven females and one out of 11 males experienced sexual and emotional violence during the previous 12 months. Only 46.9% of females and 50.8% of males experienced no violence at all during the previous 12 months.

Perpetrator: As was the case for lifetime childhood exposure, the perpetrators of violence during the previous year were most often known to the children. For females age 13 to 17, sexual violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey was most commonly perpetrated by boyfriends/girlfriends/partners (24.8%); followed by neighbors (20.3%), friends/classmates (20.2%), and strangers (20.2%). For males, friends/classmates were the most common perpetrator (35.0%) followed by boyfriend/girlfriend/romantic partner (29.6%) and neighbor (23.4%). For females, one in five perpetrators was 10 or more years older than them while over four in ten males reported the perpetrators of sexual violence to be more than 10 years older than them.

Mothers and fathers were the primary perpetrators of physical violence during the past year for 13 to 17 year olds. Teachers were the most common authority figures to use physical violence against both females and males.

Context: In contrast to the lifetime childhood exposure results where homes were the most common place of occurrence, for females age 13 to 17, sexual violence most commonly took place while traveling by foot (45.9%) followed by the home of

41 Seedat, C., Nyamai, C., Njenga, F., Vythilingum, B., & Stein, D. J., (2004). Trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress symptoms in urban African schools. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 184, 169-175.

the perpetrator (21.6%). For males, sexual violence most commonly took place at school (43.7%) or in the respondent's home (26.6%). For both females and males, sexual violence was most likely to have occurred either in the afternoon or evening.

Disclosure: Among 13 to 17 year olds who had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months 31.6% of females and 18.2% of males told someone about it. Among those females who told someone the majority told either a relative (57.3%) or a friend (54.2%) about sexual violence that had occurred in the previous 12 months. Too few males told anyone to disaggregate the results.

Services: As with lifetime exposure experiences, knowledge and use of services for violence against children during the past year for 13 to 17 year olds in Kenya was poor. Only 28.3% of females and 34.5% of males, age 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, knew of a place to seek services. Over one-third of females who experienced sexual violence reported the services they wanted were not available. Females did not seek services for physical violence because they did not think it was a problem, they were afraid of getting in trouble, or they were embarrassed for themselves or their family. Males did not seek services for physical

violence because they did not think it was a problem or they were afraid of getting in trouble. Among 13 to 17 year olds who experienced physical violence during the past year, 16.1% of females and 26.0% of males reported the services they wanted were not available.

Health Consequences: In contrast to the lifetime childhood exposure experiences, exposure to sexual violence during the past year among 13 to 17 year olds was associated with only a limited range of health consequences. Females in Kenya aged 13 to 17 who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey were more likely than those who had not experienced sexual violence to have ever experienced suicidal thoughts. Exposure of females to sexual or physical violence during the past year was unrelated to any other health outcomes. Males who reported experiencing sexual violence were more likely to report feelings of depression and to have ever had a STI diagnosis than those males who had not experienced sexual violence. Whether males had experienced sexual or physical violence was unrelated to any other health outcomes. In addition, 7.4% of females aged 13 to 17 who experienced unwanted sex in their lifetime – sex that was physically forced or pressured – became pregnant as a result.

HIV/AIDS: The Kenya VACS examined self-reported patterns of being tested for HIV/AIDS in relation to childhood sexual violence. At least 90% of females and males who had experienced any sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey knew of a place to go for HIV testing; 44.6% of females and 39.2% of males reported that they had been tested for HIV.

Spousal Abuse: Endorsement of the use of violence against wives was highly prevalent among 13 to 17 year old females and males in Kenya. Almost 60% of 13 to 17 year old females in Kenya accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances. Estimates did not vary by type of violence (sexual or physical) or whether or not the woman had experienced violence during the 12 months prior to the survey or not. Overall, at least 60% of 13 to 17 year old males in Kenya accepted the use of violence against a wife by her husband in one or more circumstances. Similarly estimates did not vary by type of violence (sexual or physical). However, males who had experienced sexual or physical violence were more likely to accept spousal abuse than males who had not experienced sexual or physical violence.

15.5. Comparisons with Previous Research: Current Childhood Exposure

Among females aged 13 to 17, the Kenya VACS indicates a lower prevalence of sexual violence among females in the previous 12 months (10.7%) as compared with females in Tanzania (14.0%)⁴² or Swaziland (16.0%).⁴³ Males aged 13 to 17 in Kenya appeared to indicate a lower incidence of sexual violence in the 12 months prior to VACS survey implementation (4.2%) as compared to males in Tanzania (5.9%).

Some differences appear when comparing the 12-month estimates between Kenya and Tanzania. A lower prevalence of Kenyan females aged 13 to 17 experienced attempted sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (3.3%) as compared to females of the same age in Tanzania in the last 12 months (7.2%). There was a lower estimate of unwanted touching for males in Kenya (2.1%) as compared to males aged 13 to 17 in Tanzania in the past 12 months (4.1%).⁴⁴

15.6 Strengths and Limitations

The strengths and limitations of this survey should be considered when assessing and interpreting the results. The Kenya VACS is one of very few to provide nationally representative estimates of violence against children in sub-Saharan Africa. Interviewers obtained a very high individual and household response rate among eligible participants, reflecting a strong survey design, well-trained interview staff, and a national willingness to participate. These study strengths also provide confidence that the sample interviewed was representative of 18 to 24 year olds and 13 to 17 year olds in Kenya. An additional strength of this study is the depth of information collected, notably on the perpetrators for each form of sexual violence as well as context for sexual violence. Large-scale health surveys typically ask only a few questions on sexual and other forms of violence. The breadth of information on the context of violence against children, especially

sexual violence, can considerably enhance both prevention and response efforts.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. Data were collected on first and most recent event of sexual violence for each of the four types of sexual violence (i.e., sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex) experienced. Therefore, contextual data for respondents who experienced more than two events of a particular type of sexual violence were not collected. Second, prevalence estimates may be underestimated as estimates are based on self-reported violence. Previous research suggests that it is not uncommon for adults who have experienced child abuse to have no memory of that abuse, particularly when that abuse occurred at a young age and at the hands of someone well-known to the victim.⁴⁵ Prior research suggests that some respondents may have been less likely to disclose an incident if the perpetrator was known to them.⁴⁶ Last, the survey

42 Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: United Nations Children's Fund Tanzania Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011.

43 Reza A., Breiding, M., Gulaid, J., Mercy, J., Blanton, C., Mthethwaet Z., et al. (2009). Sexual violence and its health consequences for female children in Swaziland: a cluster survey study. *The Lancet*, 373, 1966 – 1972.

44 Violence against Children in Tanzania: Findings from a National Survey, 2009. Summary Report on the Prevalence of Sexual, Physical and Emotional Violence, Context of Sexual Violence, and Health and Behavioural Consequences of Violence Experienced in Childhood. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: United Nations Children's Fund Tanzania Country Office, Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, 2011.

45 Williams LM. Recall of childhood trauma: a prospective study of women's memories of child sexual abuse. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1994; 62: 1167–76.

46 Ullman, SE: Social Reactions to Child Sexual Abuse Disclosures: A Critical Review, *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*. 2002; 12(1): 89-121.

relied on self-reported HIV testing behavior and STI symptoms and self-reported diagnosis; if specimens from respondents could have been attained than the relationship between sexual violence victimization and HIV/STD contraction could be further explored and understood within the Kenya VACS.

15.7 Implications for Prevention and Response

From the initial planning for the Kenya VACS, the primary goal was always to produce reliable national data in order establish a baseline for action. The government of Kenya and partners were committed to moving an agenda forward to protect its children. However, without a clear understanding of the magnitude, context or drivers of violence against children it was determined that a study was necessary to identify the prevalence and to catalyze a national response.

An important cornerstone to both the study and how the results will be addressed has been the role played by the VACS Technical Working Group (TWG) in Kenya. The TWG, a dedicated group of researchers and practitioners from the Government of Kenya, the UN as well as the larger

NGO and development community, has paved the way for a promising multi-sectoral response, inclusive of all key Ministries.

Since 2008, when the survey was first discussed, the TWG has collectively determined the scope and implementation of the study and now the response. The Violence Against Children Study then, not only represents a pioneering population based survey involving both boys and girls, but also a fully owned and determined national survey. The TWG involvement ensured that the survey findings would explore the different contexts in which violence against children occurs, providing important indications of specific sector responses.

Equally, the TWG provides a forum from which different sectors can review current policies and develop distinct interventions and initiatives to address child abuse and other forms of violence in an integrated manner.

Data from the Kenya VACS demonstrate high overlap between physical, emotional and sexual violence. These data suggest that there are underlying factors contributing to the risk and occurrence of all types of violence

against children. Recognizing and understanding this overlap has important implications for protection and response services, and suggests a more holistic approach to addressing child violence may be appropriate. Coordination and collaboration is needed across institutions that respond to the various forms of childhood violence. Furthermore, parents, teachers and practitioners should be educated about the warning signs of violence and about the high likelihood of the co-occurrence of various types of childhood violence.

The relationship between violence and HIV has important programmatic implications if the goal of an integrated response to the Kenya VACS is to be achieved. In addition to the possibility of direct HIV transmission through pressured or forced sex, violence or the threat of violence can additionally limit a person's ability to negotiate consensual and safe sexual practices, disclose HIV status, and access HIV testing or other HIV care and treatment services (site).^{47 48} Research has also shown that girls exposed to sexual violence may be more likely to engage in sexually risky behaviors later in life.⁴⁹

47 WHO. Violence against women and HIV/AIDS: Setting the Research Agenda. Meeting Report. Geneva: World Health Organization. 23-25 October, 2000.

48 Maman S, Campbell JC, Swaet MD, Gielen AC. The intersection of HIV and violence: Directions for future research and interventions. *Social Science & Medicine*. 2000; 54(4): 459-478.

49 Campbell J, Baty ML, Ghandour RM, Stockman JK, Wagman J. The intersection of intimate partner violence against women and HIV/AIDS: A review. *International Journal of Injury Control and Safety Promotion*. 2008; 15(4), 221-231.

Violence prevention could be integrated into existing HIV prevention programming, building on common underlying risk and protective factors. Additionally, violence screening and services could be coordinated across the large HIV infrastructure that already exists in Kenya, allowing for broader coverage and a maximization of resources. Organizations and entities mandated with HIV prevention should be educated regarding this link between violence and HIV, and shown that prevention of violence can have a direct impact on their HIV targets.

A recent study in Kenya piloted the integration of an intimate partner violence screening tool into routine healthcare. The tool was successfully integrated into Kenyatta National Hospital's antenatal care clinic, the HIV comprehensive care center, the Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centre, and the Youth Centre. One of the key recommendations of the study was to develop a youth-friendly screening tool and referral system.⁵⁰ This type of integration is important for building a more comprehensive approach for responding to child victims of violence.

Among 18 to 24 year old females, Kenya VACS found that 30% had become pregnant as a result of

unwanted completed sex: sex that was pressured or forced. This finding has critical implications not only for the women on Kenya who become pregnant as a result of sexual violence, but for subsequent generations. This statistic speaks to the urgency of stemming the tide of sexual violence and creating innovative opportunities in the country for prevention and intervention programmes.

Identifying national estimates of violence is an essential first step towards preventing violence in communities and making accountable the institutions that should provide protection and services to children. The obligation for all States to work toward the elimination of violence against children is recognized by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Kenya in 1990. Efforts to prevent violence, therefore, form part of the government's national commitment to uphold the right of each child to his or her human dignity and physical integrity. Subsequent analyses of the data will help drive even more targeted and focused responses and action.

The survey and its results highlight a tremendous opportunity for the Government of Kenya to drive action in support of its response to violence against children. It is

critical that international partners and donors recognize that direct support to government structures (ministries, district level governments and community structures that form part of these reporting structures) is needed to ensure short- and long-term objectives in child protection are achieved.

Such collaboration will require an understanding of children's vulnerability as it is represented in the study findings, with specific measures to prevent and respond to violence against children and protect children most at risk.

Insights into the provocations and circumstances that lead to violence have emerged, requiring a reassessment of the definitions of vulnerability in order to fully identify and protect Kenya's weakest and most vulnerable populations.

The Kenya VACS reveals the urgency of addressing violence against children in Kenya. In doing so, these results also provide direction for the development and implementation of programs, policies and services that can ultimately reduce the heavy burden of violence on health and social development.

50 2012. Routine Screening for Intimate Partner Violence in the Public Health Care Settings in Kenya: An Assessment of Acceptability. Population Council, Inc. New York, New York



Appendix A: 2010 Kenya VACS Data Tables

Table 1.1. Household and Individual Response Rates by Sex – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

Household Response Rate*	Female	Male
208 Completed household survey (1 person selected)	1306	1622
209 Completed household - no 13-24 year old in household	2012	2549
210 Household survey not completed	0	0
211 Household refusal	41	36
212 Unoccupied/vacant/abandoned household	102	170
213 Demolished household	60	46
214 Household respondent incapacitated	5	3
215 Other household non-response	311	445
TOTAL	3837	4871
Household Response Rate**	90.3%	89.6%

Individual Response Rate		
400 Completed individual survey	1227	1456
406 Not eligible	0	0
407 Selected individual later determined ineligible	0	0
408 Selected respondent refused	14	19
409 Selected respondent incapacitated	1	0
410 Other individual non-response	64	147
TOTAL	1306	1622
Individual Response Rate***	94.0%	89.8%

Overall Response Rate****	84.8%	80.4%
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* Categories based on the American Association of Public Opinion and Research Codes (AAPOR)

** Household Response Rate = $(200+201)/(200+201+202+203+206+207)*100$

*** Individual Response Rate = $(400/(400+403+404+405)*100$

**** Overall Response Rate = Household Response Rate * Individual Response Rate

Table 2.1. Percent distribution of male and female respondents by select background characteristics – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI) [§]	% (95% CI)
Age Group		
13-17 years old	44.4 (40.6 - 48.2)	47.2 (42.8 - 51.6)
18-24 years old	55.6 (51.8 - 59.4)	52.8 (48.4 - 57.2)
Total [n]	100.0 [1227]	100.0 [1456]
Reported Head of Household Age		
<=18	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)	2.4 (1.1 - 3.7)
19-30	26.3 (21.2 - 31.3)	16.4 (12.7 - 20.1)
31-50	44.9 (40.1 - 49.8)	45.0 (41.4 - 48.7)
51-70	22.9 (18.9 - 26.9)	31.7 (28.1 - 35.4)
71+	4.7 (2.7 - 6.7)	4.4 (3.0 - 5.8)
Total [n]	100.0 [1215]	100.0 [1446]
Orphanhood⁷ (13-17 year olds)		
Not an orphan	80.2 (74.9 - 85.4)	76.7 (71.1 - 82.3)
Single orphan	16.6 (12.3 - 20.9)	19.9 (14.8 - 25.0)
Double orphan	3.2 (0.6 - 5.9)	3.4 (1.6 - 5.1)
Total [n]	100.0 [546]	100.0 [746]
Orphanhood⁷ prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)		
Not an orphan prior to age 18	76.1 (71.2 - 81.0)	77.9 (73.5 - 82.2)
Single orphan prior to age 18	20.3 (15.9 - 24.8)	19.8 (15.4 - 24.3)
Double orphan prior to age 18	3.6 (1.7 - 5.5)	2.3 (1.0 - 3.6)
Total [n]	100.0 [681]	100.0 [710]
Food Sufficiency as Reported for the Day Prior to the Survey (13-17 year olds)		
Reported ate no meals	0.0	0.0
Reported ate one meal	7.4 (2.1 - 12.6)	8.6 (4.1 - 13.1)
Reported ate two meal	18.4 (13.5 - 23.3)	18.6 (13.7 - 23.5)
Reported ate three or more meals	74.2 (66.2 - 82.2)	72.8 (67.4 - 78.3)
Total [n]	100.0 [544]	100.0 [743]
Food Sufficiency as Reported for the Day Prior to the Survey (18-24 year olds)		
Reported ate no meals	0.0	0.0
Reported ate one meal	6.1 (2.8 - 9.4)	8.5 (5.5 - 11.5)
Reported ate two meal	20.7 (16.8 - 24.7)	21.5 (16.8 - 26.2)
Reported ate three or more meals	73.2 (68.5 - 77.8)	70.0 (63.9 - 76.0)
Total [n]	100.0 [681]	100.0 [707]

§ 95% confidence interval

7 Orphanhood: single – loss of one parent, double – loss of both parents.

Table 2.2. Percent distribution of male and female respondents by select background characteristics – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI) [§] [n]	% (95% CI) [n]
Ever had boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, fiancé, live-in partner or spouse		
13-17 years old	21.8 (16.6 - 26.9) [540]	27.2 (22.8 - 31.6) [743]
18-24 years old	79.0 (74.5 - 83.5) [676]	77.2 (73.2 - 81.1) [703]
Ever Been Married or Lived with Someone as if Married		
13-17 years old	3.6 (1.3 - 5.8) [545]	0.6 (0.1 - 1.1) [745]
18-24 years old	51.1 (45.2 - 57.0) [679]	17.6 (13.6 - 21.6) [708]
Ever Married prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)		
18-24 years old	12.8 (8.9 - 16.7) [607]	2.0 (0.4 - 3.6) [664]
Ever had Sex prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)		
18-24 years old	35.0 (28.9 - 41.1) [676]	47.4 (42.2 - 52.6) [700]
Ever Worked for Money or Goods		
13-17 years old	13.7 (10.0 - 17.5) [540]	31.7 (26.9 - 36.5) [734]
18-24 years old	45.2 (39.2 - 51.2) [668]	64.1 (58.1 - 70.1) [701]
13-17 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	67.4 (59.7 - 75.1) [544]	59.5 (53.3 - 65.6) [743]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	54.7 (46.5 - 63.0) [542]	45.1 (39.2 - 51.0) [743]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	26.0 (18.8 - 33.1) [543]	18.1 (13.9 - 22.4) [740]
18-24 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	65.7 (58.6 - 72.8) [680]	61.1 (55.3 - 66.8) [708]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	45.5 (39.3 - 51.7) [679]	49.8 (43.0 - 56.6) [709]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	18.4 (13.0 - 23.8) [676]	15.1 (10.8 - 19.5) [708]
13-17 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	67.4 (59.7 - 75.1) [544]	59.5 (53.3 - 65.6) [743]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	54.7 (46.5 - 63.0) [542]	45.1 (39.2 - 51.0) [743]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	26.0 (18.8 - 33.1) [543]	18.1 (13.9 - 22.4) [740]
18-24 Year Olds Reported the Household Had Enough Money For:		
Basic items: Food	65.7 (58.6 - 72.8) [680]	61.1 (55.3 - 66.8) [708]
Important items: clothing, school, medical	45.5 (39.3 - 51.7) [679]	49.8 (43.0 - 56.6) [709]
Extra items: gifts, holidays	18.4 (13.0 - 23.8) [676]	15.1 (10.8 - 19.5) [708]

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	674	31.9 (27.0 - 36.7)	690	17.5 (12.9 - 22.1)	0.0000

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 3.1.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual¹, physical³, or emotional⁶ violence prior to age 18 by demographic characteristic – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females						Males					
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ among 18-24 year olds		Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ among 18-24 year olds		Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁶ prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds		Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ among 18-24 year olds		Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ among 18-24 year olds		Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁶ prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds	
	n	% (95% CI) [§]	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI)
Marriage												
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	398	34.7 (27.8 - 41.7)	403	63.8 (56.6 - 71.1)	402	26.4 (19.0 - 33.7)	141	14.2 (7.1 - 21.3)	145	76.0 (64.6 - 87.3)	143	35.8 (26.8 - 44.8)
Never been married or lived with someone as if married	274	28.8 (19.0 - 38.6)	275	68.2 (57.6 - 78.9)	275	25.0 (18.0 - 32.0)	549	18.2 (12.7 - 23.7)	559	72.5 (66.9 - 78.0)	559	31.0 (25.1 - 36.9)
Work												
Ever worked for money	310	32.2 (24.7 - 39.8)	313	66.3 (58.6 - 74.0)	312	26.5 (18.0 - 34.9)	451	19.0 (14.0 - 24.0)	458	76.7 (70.7 - 82.7)	457	33.4 (27.9 - 38.8)
Never worked for money	351	32.0 (25.0 - 38.9)	353	66.0 (56.3 - 75.7)	353	25.1 (19.0 - 31.3)	230	15.2 (8.0 - 22.5)	237	65.5 (56.2 - 74.8)	236	30.2 (17.8 - 42.6)
Education												
Never attended school	50	16.0 (3.5 - 28.5)	50	30.7 (13.7 - 47.7)	50	16.6 (2.7 - 30.5)	19	*	21	*	21	*
Completed less than primary	171	30.0 (19.8 - 40.2)	171	57.3 (43.8 - 70.9)	170	28.2 (19.2 - 37.2)	121	18.3 (9.1 - 27.4)	121	68.3 (56.5 - 80.2)	121	28.4 (18.0 - 38.8)
Completed primary or higher	451	33.7 (27.7 - 39.7)	457	71.5 (64.0 - 79.0)	457	25.7 (19.8 - 31.7)	548	18.2 (13.3 - 23.0)	560	77.0 (72.5 - 81.4)	558	34.0 (28.2 - 39.8)
Orphanhood⁷												
Not an orphan	468	29.4 (24.5 - 34.3)	471	64.0 (56.5 - 71.5)	470	22.5 (15.9 - 29.1)	492	15.3 (10.2 - 20.3)	503	73.2 (67.0 - 79.4)	501	30.2 (24.5 - 35.9)
Single	161	35.2 (24.7 - 45.7)	163	71.3 (60.8 - 81.7)	163	27.8 (17.6 - 38.1)	166	23.0 (13.8 - 32.1)	169	71.2 (62.6 - 79.9)	169	36.5 (23.7 - 49.2)
Double	45	50.9 (32.6 - 69.2)	45	67.1 (50.4 - 83.9)	45	63.4 (43.1 - 83.6)	32	28.6 (6.9 - 50.4)	32	82.7 (66.4 - 99.0)	32	37.0 (15.0 - 59.0)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size is less than 25

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

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

6 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

7 Orphanhood: single – loss of one parent; double – loss of both parents.

Table 3.1.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any sexual touching prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	666	20.7 (16.2 - 25.1)	693	10.8 (7.1 - 14.5)	0.0008

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.4. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	673	15.3 (11.5 - 19.0)	694	7.2 (4.7 - 9.8)	0.0007

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.5. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any pressured sex² prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	671	9.6 (6.7 - 12.4)	698	3.6 (1.6 - 5.6)	0.0007

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 3.1.6. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	672	7.1 (4.2 - 10.0)	696	1.4 (0.1 - 2.6)	0.0005

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.7. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex (physically forced or pressured) prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex (physically forced or pressured) prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	671	11.8 (8.5 - 15.2)	696	3.6 (1.6 - 5.6)	0.0001

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.8. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that her/his first sexual intercourse was against her/his will, among 18-24 year olds who reported ever having sex prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported that first sexual intercourse was against her/his will	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	271	24.3 (18.1 - 30.5)	335	8.6 (3.8 - 13.4)	0.0001

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.9. Distribution of reported age at which respondents aged 18-24 years first experienced her/his first incident of sexual violence¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Age at which first experienced her/his first incident of sexual violence ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI)
<=13	18.0 (9.2 - 26.7)	24.9 (17.4 - 32.5)
14-15	38.9 (29.8 - 48.0)	37.7 (24.9 - 50.5)
16-17	43.1 (34.5 - 51.7)	37.4 (23.7 - 51.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (119)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 3.1.10. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual violence¹ in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	540	10.7 (7.1 - 14.3)	737	4.2 (2.3 - 6.1)	0.0026

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 3.1.11. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual touching in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any sexual touching in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	542	8.5 (5.1 - 11.9)	740	2.1 (1.0 - 3.2)	0.0005

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.12. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	540	3.3 (1.5 - 5.0)	740	2.1 (0.5 - 3.7)	0.3554

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.13. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any pressured sex² in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	545	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)	734	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.2795

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 3.1.14. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physically forced sex in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any physically forced sex in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	545	0.7 (0.0 - 2.0)	739	0.0	0.3171

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.1.15. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years old who reported experiencing any sexual¹ or physical³ violence in the previous 12 months by demographic characteristic – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Females				Males			
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the previous 12 months		Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the previous 12 months		Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the previous 12 months		Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the previous 12 months	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	n	% (95% CI [§])
Marriage								
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	20	*	20	*	7	*	7	*
Never been married or lived with someone as if married	520	10.0 (6.3 - 13.6)	525	48.3 (41.3 - 55.3)	730	4.2 (2.3 - 6.1)	736	47.7 (43.0 - 52.4)
Work								
Ever worked for money	86	15.7 (5.6 - 25.8)	87	48.3 (34.9 - 61.6)	216	4.9 (0.7 - 9.0)	218	55.4 (47.5 - 63.3)
Never worked for money	448	10.0 (6.0 - 14.1)	452	49.1 (41.6 - 56.6)	511	4.0 (1.8 - 6.1)	515	43.7 (37.8 - 49.7)
Education								
Never attended school	8	*	8	*	3	*	4	*
Completed less than primary	308	7.4 (2.5 - 12.2)	310	53.5 (45.2 - 61.9)	430	2.8 (0.9 - 4.7)	431	52.0 (46.7 - 57.3)
Completed primary or higher	221	14.7 (8.4 - 21.1)	224	41.5 (32.6 - 50.5)	293	6.9 (2.7 - 11.0)	297	41.3 (33.4 - 49.2)
Orphanhood⁷								
Not an orphan	420	11.1 (7.0 - 15.2)	425	46.2 (37.9 - 54.5)	581	4.7 (2.4 - 7.1)	587	46.7 (41.4 - 52.1)
Single	103	8.5 (2.5 - 14.5)	103	59.5 (45.6 - 73.5)	132	3.0 (0.0 - 6.2)	132	53.5 (38.4 - 68.7)
Double	17	*	17	*	24	*	24	*

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size is less than 25

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

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

6 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

7 Orphanhood: single – loss of one parent, double – loss of both parents.

Table 3.2.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence³ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	679	66.0 (59.1 - 72.9)	704	73.1 (67.8 - 78.3)	0.1470

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 3.2.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	679	65.8 (58.9 - 72.8)	702	72.9 (67.7 - 78.2)	0.1449

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.2.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being threatened or attacked with a weapon prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing being threatened or attacked with a weapon prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age 18	679	2.8 (1.3 - 4.3)	704	5.1 (3.2 - 6.9)	0.0672

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.2.4. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence³ in the past 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	545	48.7 (41.7 - 55.6)	743	47.6 (42.9 - 52.3)	0.8179

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 3.2.5. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object in the past 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being slapped, pushed, punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object in the past 12 months	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	545	48.5 (41.5 - 55.4)	741	47.3 (42.6 - 52.1)	0.8065

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.2.6. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being threatened or attacked with a weapon in the past 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing being threatened or attacked with a weapon prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
13-17 years old	545	3.2 (1.0 - 5.5)	743	3.9 (1.6 - 6.1)	0.7043

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.3.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence⁶ by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁶ by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age	678	25.8 (20.6 - 30.9)	702	31.9 (26.5 - 37.2)	0.1130

§ 95% confidence interval

6 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 3.3.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being humiliated in front of others by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being humiliated by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age	673	18.2 (13.9 - 22.4)	700	24.5 (19.8 - 29.2)	0.0575

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.3.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being made to feel unwanted by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being made to feel unwanted by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age	675	14.0 (10.5 - 17.5)	700	14.7 (10.5 - 19.0)	0.7902

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 3.3.4. Percent of respondents ages 18-24 years who reported being threatened to be abandoned by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being threatened to be abandoned by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males		p-value
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)	
18-24 years old prior to age	676	5.5 (3.1 - 7.9)	702	8.6 (5.6 - 11.5)	0.1153

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 4.1. Distribution of reported type of violence experienced prior to age 18, among 18-24 year old respondents – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Types of Violence	Females	Males
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Sexual Violence ¹ only	5.5 (2.5 - 8.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)
Physical Violence ³ only	33.2 (27.9 - 38.5)	39.8 (34.7 - 44.8)
Emotional Violence ⁶ only	3.3 (1.3 - 5.2)	4.8 (2.7 - 6.8)
Sexual and Physical Violence	11.8 (8.6 - 15.0)	6.9 (3.2 - 10.7)
Sexual and Emotional Violence	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.2)
Physical and Emotional Violence	8.1 (5.6 - 10.6)	17.7 (13.7 - 21.7)
Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Violence	12.8 (9.3 - 16.4)	8.7 (6.1 - 11.3)
No Violence	23.9 (18.3 - 29.4)	20.6 (15.3 - 25.9)
Total (n)	100.0 (681)	100.0 (704)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

6 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 4.2. Distribution of reported type of violence experienced in the previous 12 months, among 13-17 year old respondents – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Types of Violence	Females	Males
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Sexual Violence ¹ only	4.4 (1.5 - 7.4)	1.6 (0.5 - 2.8)
Physical Violence ³ only	42.5 (36.1 - 48.8)	45.1 (40.4 - 49.7)
Sexual ¹ and Physical ³ Violence	6.2 (3.5 - 8.9)	2.5 (1.0 - 4.0)
No Violence	46.9 (40.1 - 53.7)	50.8 (46.1 - 55.4)
Total (n)	100.0 (545)	100.0 (743)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

3 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 5.1.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual violence prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of sexual violence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any sex violence prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds by perpetrator of first event of sexual violence prior to age 18	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	15.3 (1.6 - 29.0)	11.5 (1.8 - 21.2)
Unknown Person or Stranger	5.9 (2.2 - 9.7)	5.6 (1.4 - 9.8)
Teacher	1.2 (0.0 - 2.7)	2.7 (0.1 - 5.3)
Neighbor	27.4 (18.5 - 36.3)	21.1 (11.3 - 30.9)
Husband/ Wife	6.1 (2.4 - 9.9)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	47.3 (36.1 - 58.6)	42.7 (29.7 - 55.7)
Employer	2.6 (0.0 - 6.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)
Friend or Classmate	11.0 (5.5 - 16.4)	12.1 (5.2 - 19.0)
Other	22.4 (13.7 - 31.1)	8.3 (1.7 - 14.9)
Total# (n)	139.2 (206)	105.2 (119)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds by perpetrator of first event of unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	11.9 (2.4 - 21.5)	13.1 (0.0 - 27.6)
Unknown Person or Stranger	3.9 (0.7 - 7.2)	4.0 (0.4 - 7.7)
Teacher	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.0)
Neighbor	24.1 (14.4 - 33.8)	14.9 (5.9 - 23.8)
Husband/ Wife	2.3 (0.0 - 5.7)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.2)
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	32.1 (20.4 - 43.8)	43.9 (27.3 - 60.5)
Employer	3.1 (0.0 - 8.9)	0.0
Friend or Classmate	9.0 (3.6 - 14.5)	16.3 (5.6 - 26.9)
Other	13.0 (5.1 - 20.9)	3.9 (0.0 - 8.5)
Total# (n)	100.1 (126)	97.8 (73)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a perpetrator.

Table 5.1.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of unwanted attempted sex – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds by perpetrator of first event of unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	18.0 (0.8 - 35.3)	7.7 (0.0 - 15.7)
Unknown Person or Stranger	5.8 (0.0 - 11.9)	7.7 (0.0 - 16.3)
Teacher	1.5 (0.0 - 4.3)	5.0 (0.0 - 10.5)
Neighbor	25.4 (13.7 - 37.2)	19.8 (7.2 - 32.4)
Husband/ Wife	1.7 (0.0 - 3.8)	0.0
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	33.3 (19.4 - 47.3)	40.6 (24.5 - 56.7)
Employer	1.3 (0.0 - 3.3)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.8)
Friend or Classmate	7.3 (1.6 - 13.0)	5.1 (0.0 - 10.3)
Other	22.8 (5.8 - 39.7)	13.0 (0.0 - 26.6)
Total[#] (n)	117.1 (94)	100.2 (56)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.4. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing pressured sex prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of pressured sex– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any pressured sex prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds by perpetrator of first event of pressured sex prior to age 18	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)	9.4 (0.0 - 22.1)
Unknown Person or Stranger	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	1.5 (0.0 - 4.6)
Teacher	0.0	4.5 (0.0 - 13.5)
Neighbor	17.4 (5.7 - 29.1)	20.3 (0.0 - 41.5)
Husband/ Wife	14.8 (4.1 - 25.6)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.9)
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	55.9 (39.6 - 72.1)	57.7 (35.2 - 80.2)
Employer	0.0	0.0
Friend or Classmate	9.5 (0.0 - 21.1)	4.0 (0.0 - 10.4)
Other	2.9 (0.0 - 6.5)	5.1 (0.0 - 10.7)
Total # (n)	103.3 (65)	103.8 (28)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.5. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of physically forced sex – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any physically forced sex prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds by perpetrator of first event of physically forced sex prior to age 18	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)	*
Unknown Person or Stranger	2.2 (0.0 - 5.2)	*
Teacher	0.0	*
Neighbor	21.0 (6.3 - 35.6)	*
Husband/ Wife	11.4 (1.0 - 21.8)	*
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	57.3 (37.3 - 77.3)	*
Employer	0.0	*
Friend or Classmate	0.0	*
Other	16.3 (1.2 - 31.4)	*
Total# (n)	109.1 (53)	(12)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.6. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing their first incident of sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 and perceived age of perpetrator– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Respondents 18 to 24 years who reported experiencing their first incident of sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)
Perpetrator was perceived to be 10 or more years older	200	36.5 (25.8 - 47.2)	52	36.2 (19.6 - 52.7)
Perpetrator was perceived to be about the same age as the respondent	203	34.5 (25.5 - 43.4)	52	49.4 (37.2 - 61.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.1.7. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual violence in the previous 12 months by perpetrator of first event of sexual violence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any sex violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds by perpetrator of first event of sexual violence	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Family Member	8.7 (0.8 - 16.5)	9.4 (0.0 - 19.8)
Unknown Person or Stranger	20.2 (0.0 - 42.5)	13.0 (0.0 - 26.1)
Teacher	1.6 (0.0 - 4.6)	0.0
Neighbor	20.3 (7.4 - 33.2)	23.4 (1.8 - 44.9)
Husband/ Wife	2.1 (0.0 - 5.1)	0.0
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	24.8 (11.1 - 38.5)	29.6 (8.0 - 51.1)
Employer	0.0	0.0
Friend or Classmate	20.2 (4.3 - 36.0)	35.0 (11.2 - 58.8)
Other	13.5 (2.0 - 25.0)	9.2 (0.0 - 26.5)
Total# (n)	111.4 (57)	119.6 (27)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.8. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any unwanted sexual touching in the previous 12 months by perpetrator of first event of unwanted sexual touching – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds by perpetrator of first event of unwanted sexual touching	Female	Male
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Family Member	6.9 (0.0 - 16.0)	*
Unknown Person or Stranger	25.4 (0.0 - 52.2)	*
Teacher	2.0 (0.0 - 5.8)	*
Neighbor	21.3 (7.0 - 35.6)	*
Husband/ Wife	1.6 (0.0 - 4.9)	*
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	13.0 (1.5 - 24.5)	*
Employer	0.0	*
Friend or Classmate	21.3 (2.3 - 40.2)	*
Other	10.4 (0.0 - 21.1)	*
Total# (n)	101.9 (43)	(19)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.1.9. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of sexual violence¹ was perceived to be 10 or more years older – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of sexual violence ¹ was perceived to be 10 or more years older	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI)
13-17 years old	108	23.2 (11.5 - 34.9)	37	42.3 (20.2 - 64.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.2.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or other adult relative prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or other adult relative prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
18-24 years old prior to age 18	661	52.1 (44.3 - 59.9)	684	56.8 (51.3 - 62.3)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
18-24 years old prior to age 18	664	59.2 (51.5 - 66.9)	689	57.9 (51.6 - 64.1)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative prior to the age of 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	40.1 (30.2 - 50.0)	66.8 (59.9 - 73.6)
Mother	73.1 (64.7 - 81.6)	60.5 (52.8 - 68.2)
Brother	7.3 (3.9 - 10.6)	14.2 (9.2 - 19.2)
Sister	3.7 (0.8 - 6.6)	4.3 (1.9 - 6.7)
Uncle	7.8 (3.3 - 12.3)	13.0 (9.1 - 16.9)
Aunt	5.0 (1.7 - 8.4)	6.0 (2.4 - 9.6)
Cousin	3.8 (0.2 - 7.3)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)
Grandparent	1.9 (0.0 - 4.6)	1.5 (0.1 - 2.9)
Other Relative	3.6 (0.0 - 8.8)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)
Someone Else	0.0	0.7 (0.0 - 1.7)
Total# (n)	146.3 (345)	169.0 (390)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.2.4. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure prior to the age of 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Teacher	99.9 (99.8 - 100.0)	96.2 (92.0 - 100.0)
Police	2.1 (0.0 - 4.6)	8.2 (3.5 - 13.0)
Military	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
Employer	0.0	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)
Community Leader	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)
Religious Leader	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
Other Authority Figure	0.0	0.0
Total# (n)	102.3 (388)	105.8 (409)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.2.5. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being slapped, pushed, being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by current or previous partner prior to the age of 18, among those who reported having ever had a partner – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being slapped, pushed, being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by current or previous partner prior to the age of 18, among those who reported having ever had a partner	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Slapped or Pushed by Partner	563	2.7 (1.4 - 4.1)	560	2.5 (1.0 - 4.1)
Hit with a Fist, Kicked, or Beaten with an Object by Partner	565	1.4 (0.3 - 2.5)	560	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.6. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative or an authority figure using a knife or other weapon prior to age 18– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative or an authority figure using a knife or other weapon prior to age 18 (Kenya VACS, 2010).	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Parent or Adult Relative	678	1.3 (0.5 - 2.0)	702	4.0 (2.2 - 5.8)
Authority Figure	676	1.4 (0.2 - 2.7)	702	1.3 (0.4 - 2.2)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.7. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative using a knife or other weapon prior to age 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative using a knife or other weapon prior to age 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	*	38.4 (14.3 - 62.5)
Mother	*	4.5 (0.0 - 10.6)
Brother	*	18.8 (0.6 - 37.1)
Sister	*	0.0
Uncle	*	6.7 (0.0 - 14.3)
Aunt	*	8.9 (0.0 - 20.2)
Cousin	*	7.2 (0.0 - 17.4)
Grandparent	*	0.0
Other Relative	*	2.9 (0.0 - 8.6)
Someone Else	*	4.0 (0.0 - 11.7)
Total[#] (n)	(16)	91.4 (33)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.2.8. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being threatened or attacked by current or previous partner using a knife or other weapon prior to the age of 18, among those who reported having ever had a partner – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being threatened or attacked by current or previous partner using a knife or other weapon prior to the age of 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	566	0.6 (0.0 - 1.2)	560	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.9. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or other adult relative in the previous 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or other adult relative in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	543	15.7 (10.8 - 20.6)	734	13.7 (10.4 - 17.1)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.10. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the previous 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	542	40.7 (33.4 - 47.9)	729	45.8 (41.0 - 50.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.11. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative in the previous 12 months, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by a parent or adult relative in the past 12 months, among those 13-17 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	32.2 (17.0 - 47.5)	48.8 (36.6 - 61.0)
Mother	76.5 (64.4 - 88.5)	55.3 (41.6 - 69.1)
Brother	5.8 (0.0 - 11.6)	18.0 (9.0 - 27.1)
Sister	2.6 (0.0 - 6.8)	4.5 (0.9 - 8.1)
Uncle	3.6 (0.0 - 8.2)	14.5 (2.2 - 26.7)
Aunt	10.2 (2.1 - 18.3)	6.4 (0.0 - 13.9)
Cousin	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.9)
Grandparent	8.2 (0.4 - 16.1)	4.5 (0.0 - 9.1)
Other Relative	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	4.1 (0.0 - 10.9)
Total# (n)	140.2 (76)	157.1 (113)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.2.12. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the previous 12 months, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being punched, kicked, whipped, or beaten with an object by an authority figure in the past 12 months, among those 13-17 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Teacher	100.0	99.1 (98.1 - 100.0)
Police	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.3)
Military	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.0
Employer	0.0	0.0
Community Leader	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.5)
Religious Leader	0.0	0.0
Other Authority Figure	0.0	0.0
Total# (n)	100.8 (223)	102.3 (355)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.2.13. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being slapped or pushed by current or previous partner in the previous 12 months, among those who reported having ever had a partner – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being slapped or pushed by current or previous partner in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
13-17 years old in the previous 12 months	105	6.0 (0.0 - 12.8)	199	1.5 (0.0 - 3.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.14. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by current or previous partner in the past 12 months, among those who reported having ever had a partner – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being hit with a fist, kicked, or beaten with an object by current or previous partner in the previous 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	105	4.8 (0.0 - 11.3)	199	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.15. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative or an authority figure using a knife or other weapon in the previous 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being threatened or attacked by a parent or adult relative or an authority figure using a knife or other weapon in the previous 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
Parent or Adult Relative	544	1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)	742	2.4 (0.4 - 4.5)
Authority Figure	544	1.1 (0.0 - 2.2)	742	1.1 (0.2 - 2.1)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.2.16. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported being threatened or attacked by current or previous partner using a knife or other weapon in the previous 12 months, among those who reported having ever had a partner – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being threatened or attacked by current or previous partner using a knife or other weapon in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old previous 12 months	105	3.7 (0.0 - 10.0)	199	1.1 (0.0 - 3.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.3.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported any emotional violence by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported any emotional violence by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	678	25.8 (20.6 - 30.9)	702	31.9 (26.5 - 37.2)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.3.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being humiliated by an adult prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being humiliated by an adult prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	673	18.2 (13.9 - 22.4)	700	24.5 (19.8 - 29.2)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.3.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that an adult made them feel unwanted prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported an adult made them feel unwanted prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	675	14.0 (10.5 - 17.5)	700	14.7 (10.5 - 19.0)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.3.4. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that an adult threatened to abandon them prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported an adult threatened to abandon them prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	676	5.5 (3.1 - 7.9)	702	8.6 (5.6 - 11.5)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 5.3.5. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported being humiliated by an adult prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported being humiliated by an adult prior to age 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	7.8 (1.4 - 14.1)	21.3 (11.5 - 31.1)
Mother	14.0 (5.6 - 22.4)	7.3 (3.4 - 11.1)
Brother	9.4 (3.6 - 15.1)	8.0 (3.6 - 12.3)
Sister	10.2 (4.5 - 15.8)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.4)
Uncle	6.9 (1.4 - 12.4)	7.6 (3.7 - 11.5)
Aunt	17.9 (9.0 - 26.8)	6.4 (2.6 - 10.2)
Teacher	15.8 (6.1 - 25.5)	30.3 (21.5 - 39.2)
Neighbor	24.9 (14.2 - 35.6)	31.9 (22.1 - 41.7)
Cousin	1.7 (0.0 - 3.6)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.2)
Grandparent	3.1 (0.0 - 6.6)	3.5 (0.0 - 8.8)
Friend or Classmate	4.2 (0.0 - 8.8)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)
Other Relative	9.9 (0.0 - 24.8)	4.8 (0.0 - 11.8)
Someone Else	1.0 (0.0 - 2.9)	4.1 (0.0 - 8.1)
Total# (n)	126.8 (113)	132.5 (181)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.3.6. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that an adult made them feel unwanted prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported an adult made them feel unwanted prior to age 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	23.5 (11.5 - 35.5)	30.8 (18.7 - 42.9)
Mother	11.2 (3.1 - 19.3)	14.0 (6.5 - 21.4)
Brother	7.5 (0.8 - 14.3)	4.4 (1.1 - 7.6)
Sister	5.5 (0.1 - 10.8)	3.3 (0.0 - 7.8)
Uncle	11.9 (3.4 - 20.3)	9.6 (3.3 - 15.8)
Aunt	20.5 (9.9 - 31.0)	9.7 (2.5 - 16.8)
Teacher	6.9 (0.0 - 13.9)	14.2 (5.9 - 22.4)
Neighbor	12.7 (4.4 - 20.9)	17.6 (10.0 - 25.1)
Cousin	5.5 (0.1 - 10.8)	4.0 (0.0 - 9.2)
Grandparent	2.0 (0.0 - 4.6)	4.4 (0.0 - 9.3)
Friend or Classmate	2.7 (0.0 - 6.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.2)
Other Relative	18.0 (0.0 - 36.9)	0.0
Someone Else	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)	0.0
Total# (n)	128.5 (89)	112.7 (108)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 5.3.7. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that an adult threatened to abandon them prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of any incident – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Reported an adult threatened to abandon them prior to age 18, among those 18-24 years old, by perpetrator of any incident	Female	Male
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father	27.7 (11.0 - 44.4)	51.8 (30.7 - 72.9)
Mother	36.1 (14.3 - 58.0)	19.4 (8.3 - 30.6)
Brother	1.0 (0.0 - 3.0)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.1)
Sister	0.0	0.0
Uncle	4.7 (0.0 - 11.2)	3.9 (0.0 - 9.3)
Aunt	23.0 (7.8 - 38.2)	8.6 (0.4 - 16.8)
Teacher	0.0	3.5 (0.0 - 8.4)
Neighbor	0.0	7.0 (0.0 - 14.0)
Cousin	0.0	0.0
Grandparent	0.0	2.1 (0.0 - 6.4)
Friend or Classmate	0.0	0.0
Other Relative	2.7 (0.0 - 8.0)	0.0
Someone Else	4.8 (0.0 - 12.9)	14.3 (0.0 - 28.7)
Total# (n)	100.0 (34)	112.0 (55)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one perpetrator for a given incident.

Table 6.1.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported that their first instance of sexual violence prior to age 18 occurred at these locations– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Location	Any Sexual Violence Prior to age 18	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	21.6 (13.5 - 29.6)	31.8 (18.3 - 45.4)
Perpetrator's home	26.2 (18.8 - 33.6)	7.9 (2.2 - 13.7)
Someone else's home	8.8 (2.9 - 14.6)	10.1 (0.4 - 19.8)
Party	2.3 (0.6 - 4.1)	5.0 (0.0 - 10.6)
Public event	0.9 (0.0 - 2.0)	8.0 (2.8 - 13.1)
School	21.4 (13.9 - 29.0)	20.3 (11.4 - 29.2)
Car/bus	2.2 (0.0 - 6.0)	2.4 (0.0 - 6.3)
Traveling by foot	27.0 (18.1 - 35.9)	13.5 (7.2 - 19.8)
Other	3.5 (0.0 - 7.4)	4.3 (0.0 - 9.6)
At work	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.0
At a bar/hotel	1.1 (0.0 - 2.7)	1.9 (0.0 - 5.6)
Fetching water/firewood	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.0
At a market/shop	1.0 (0.0 - 2.6)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.9)
Traveling/On the road	4.5 (0.0 - 9.2)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.7)
Outdoors/the bush	1.2 (0.0 - 2.9)	2.3 (0.0 - 4.6)
Total# (n)	122.7 (205)	110.5 (119)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location.

Table 6.1.2. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported their first incident of unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, or pressured sex prior to age 18 at various locations – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Location	Unwanted Sexual Touching Prior to age 18	Attempted Sex Prior to age 18	Physically Forced Sex Prior to age 18	Pressured Sex Prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	11.2 (4.8 - 17.7)	25.0 (8.5 - 41.5)	13.3 (3.7 - 22.9)	17.2 (8.0 - 26.4)
Perpetrator's home	17.2 (9.2 - 25.2)	22.2 (10.7 - 33.7)	41.7 (24.8 - 58.5)	44.4 (28.0 - 60.8)
Someone else's home	8.9 (0.0 - 18.3)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.5)	4.4 (0.0 - 10.3)	5.9 (0.5 - 11.3)
Party	1.9 (0.0 - 3.8)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.7)	4.4 (0.0 - 10.2)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)
Public event	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)	0.0	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)
School	24.9 (15.4 - 34.4)	13.7 (5.3 - 22.2)	3.0 (0.0 - 8.1)	3.0 (0.0 - 8.5)
Car/bus	3.4 (0.0 - 9.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traveling by foot	20.8 (12.1 - 29.6)	33.6 (19.2 - 48.1)	24.2 (10.2 - 38.2)	17.4 (4.2 - 30.7)
Other	4.5 (0.0 - 10.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)	0.0
At work	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0
At a bar/hotel	0.0	0.0	1.5 (0.0 - 4.3)	3.5 (0.0 - 8.8)
Fetching water/firewood	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	0.0
At a market/shop	1.6 (0.0 - 3.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traveling/On the road	3.3 (0.0 - 7.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	0.0	7.3 (0.0 - 20.0)
Outdoors/the bush	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.0	4.1 (0.0 - 11.0)	0.0
Total (n)	100.0 (125)	100.0 (93)	100.0 (53)	100.0 (66)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 6.1.3. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported their first incident of unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, or pressured sex prior to age 18 at various locations – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Location	Unwanted Sexual Touching Prior to age 18	Attempted Sex Prior to age 18	Physically Forced Sex Prior to age 18	Pressured Sex Prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	24.1 (7.1 - 41.1)	38.8 (22.9 - 54.8)	*	30.4 (3.6 - 57.2)
Perpetrator's home	3.5 (0.0 - 7.9)	8.5 (0.7 - 16.3)	*	17.2 (0.0 - 35.5)
Someone else's home	12.5 (0.0 - 27.3)	2.6 (0.0 - 6.2)	*	6.2 (0.0 - 14.4)
Party	6.3 (0.0 - 14.8)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	*	0.0
Public event	6.9 (1.1 - 12.8)	2.7 (0.0 - 6.9)	*	14.0 (0.0 - 31.6)
School	26.0 (12.0 - 40.0)	10.3 (3.3 - 17.4)	*	20.6 (3.9 - 37.2)
Car/bus	3.9 (0.0 - 10.1)	4.4 (0.0 - 13.1)	*	0.0
Traveling by foot	8.1 (0.0 - 16.2)	18.1 (7.2 - 28.9)	*	3.7 (0.0 - 9.0)
Other	0.0	8.4 (0.0 - 20.1)	*	3.9 (0.0 - 11.5)
At work	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
At a bar/hotel	2.0 (0.0 - 6.0)	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)	*	0.0
Fetching water/firewood	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
At a market/shop	1.3 (0.0 - 4.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.6)	*	0.0
Traveling/On the road	2.9 (0.0 - 6.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Outdoors/the bush	2.4 (0.0 - 5.2)	0.0	*	4.0 (0.0 - 12.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (73)	100.0 (56)	100.0 (12)	100.0 (28)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

Table 6.1.4. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported these locations where any sexual violence occurred in the previous 12 months– Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Location	Any Sexual Violence among 13-17 year olds in the past 12 months	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	15.1 (3.3 - 26.8)	26.6 (5.1 - 48.1)
Perpetrator's home	21.6 (5.4 - 37.8)	2.6 (0.0 - 7.7)
Someone else's home	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	6.1 (0.0 - 14.2)
Party	2.9 (0.0 - 6.7)	2.6 (0.0 - 7.7)
Public event	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)	4.4 (0.0 - 11.8)
School	17.2 (2.7 - 31.7)	43.7 (18.4 - 69.0)
Car/bus	0.0	0.0
Traveling by foot	45.9 (25.7 - 66.0)	3.2 (0.0 - 9.5)
Other	0.0	11.3 (0.0 - 24.1)
At work	4.5 (0.0 - 12.6)	0.0
At a bar/hotel	0.0	0.0
Fetching water/firewood	1.3 (0.0 - 3.8)	0.0
At a market/shop	2.0 (0.0 - 6.0)	6.7 (0.0 - 19.8)
Traveling/On the road	3.7 (0.0 - 8.9)	0.0
Outdoors/the bush	1.0 (0.0 - 2.9)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)
Total[#] (n)	116.6 (57)	107.6 (27)

§ 95% confidence interval

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one location.

Table 6.2.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence prior to age 18 by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	13.8 (4.9 - 22.8)	8.4 (1.6 - 15.1)
Afternoon	41.6 (30.5 - 52.7)	43.4 (29.8 - 57.0)
Evening	61.0 (49.1 - 72.9)	52.1 (37.8 - 66.3)
Late at night	11.3 (5.5 - 17.0)	17.7 (7.9 - 27.6)
Total (n)	204	119

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 6.2.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced unwanted sexual touching prior to age 18 by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day when unwanted sexual touching occurred	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	5.8 (0.0 - 12.1)	5.5 (0.0 - 11.3)
Afternoon	41.4 (30.3 - 52.4)	32.3 (13.7 - 51.0)
Evening	47.5 (34.5 - 60.6)	46.5 (27.4 - 65.6)
Late at night	5.3 (0.6 - 10.1)	15.7 (0.7 - 30.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (72)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 6.2.3. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18 by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day when unwanted attempted sex occurred	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	6.4 (0.0 - 12.9)	10.7 (0.0 - 23.2)
Afternoon	27.8 (16.2 - 39.4)	37.9 (24.1 - 51.8)
Evening	60.7 (46.6 - 74.8)	41.4 (25.9 - 56.9)
Late at night	5.1 (0.0 - 10.5)	9.9 (0.0 - 20.1)
Total (n)	100.0 (94)	100.0 (56)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 6.2.4. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18 by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day when physically forced sex occurred	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	4.6 (0.0 - 11.8)	*
Afternoon	40.2 (23.8 - 56.6)	*
Evening	37.9 (22.0 - 53.8)	*
Late at night	17.3 (5.4 - 29.2)	*
Total (n)	100.0 (53)	(12)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

Table 6.2.5. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced pressured sex prior to age 18 by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day when pressured sex occurred	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	4.5 (0.0 - 13.5)
Afternoon	36.4 (20.8 - 52.0)	31.2 (4.5 - 58.0)
Evening	47.4 (31.5 - 63.2)	43.3 (23.6 - 63.0)
Late at night	14.5 (4.4 - 24.6)	21.0 (3.1 - 38.8)
Total (n)	100.0 (65)	100.0 (28)

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 6.2.6. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the previous 12 months by time of incident occurrence – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Time of day	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning	9.3 (0.9 - 17.7)	33.7 (9.0 - 58.3)
Afternoon	52.0 (33.5 - 70.5)	36.8 (14.5 - 59.1)
Evening	43.5 (24.5 - 62.4)	25.3 (7.3 - 43.3)
Late at night	7.1 (0.0 - 15.2)	17.4 (0.0 - 39.4)
Total (n)	57	27

§ 95% confidence interval

Table 7.1.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who told someone about any incident of sexual violence¹ and who they told among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told someone about any incident of sexual violence ¹	194	45.9 (38.8 - 53.1)	111	35.8 (23.6 - 48.0)
Of those who told someone, told a relative	86	70.3 (56.5 - 84.1)	37	22.0 (6.2 - 37.9)
Of those who told someone, told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	84	16.9 (4.7 - 29.1)	37	24.6 (7.9 - 41.2)
Of those who told someone, told an authority figure	86	22.4 (3.6 - 41.3)	36	8.9 (0.0 - 24.3)
Of those who told someone, told a friend	86	64.2 (50.8 - 77.6)	37	66.9 (48.0 - 85.8)
Of those who told someone, told someone else	86	8.6 (1.7 - 15.4)	37	8.7 (0.0 - 17.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 7.1.2. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who told someone about any incident of sexual violence¹ and who they told among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told someone about any incident of sexual violence ¹	57	31.6 (17.1 - 46.1)	25	18.2 (4.0 - 32.3)
Of those who told someone, told a relative	25	57.3 (33.7 - 80.9)	8	*
Of those who told someone, told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	25	7.0 (0.0 - 19.1)	8	*
Of those who told someone, told an authority figure	25	16.1 (2.5 - 29.7)	8	*
Of those who told someone, told a friend	25	54.2 (29.2 - 79.2)	8	*
Of those who told someone, told someone else	24	*	7	*

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

Table 7.2.1. Service-seeking behavior among respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Did not know of a place to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹	196	75.3 (66.6 - 84.1)	113	87.1 (80.0 - 94.1)
Knew a place to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹		24.7 (15.9 - 33.4)		12.9 (5.9 - 20.0)
Tried to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹	196	6.8 (1.3 - 12.3)	113	2.1 (0.0 - 4.6)
Received professional help (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence ¹	196	3.4 (0.0 - 7.0)	113	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 7.2.2. Service-seeking behavior among respondents aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual violence¹ in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Did not know of a place to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹	57	71.7 (57.1 - 86.4)	25	65.5 (39.4 - 91.5)
Knew a place to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹		28.3 (13.6 - 42.9)		34.5 (8.5 - 60.6)
Tried to seek professional help for any incident of sexual violence ¹	57	7.9 (0.5 - 15.3)	25	14.4 (0.0 - 36.6)
Received professional help (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of sexual violence ¹	57	7.9 (0.5 - 15.3)	25	2.2 (0.0 - 6.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 7.3.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual violence¹, among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	15.4 (0.0 - 32.0)	*
Embarrassed for self or family	35.1 (10.0 - 60.2)	*
Did not want abuser to get in trouble	15.4 (0.5 - 30.4)	*
Too far to services	3.3 (0.0 - 9.3)	*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.0	*
Did not think it was a problem	15.2 (0.0 - 31.1)	*
Could not afford transport	1.3 (0.0 - 4.1)	*
Could not afford service fees	1.3 (0.0 - 4.1)	*
Did not need/want services	15.5 (0.0 - 38.0)	*
Other reason	13.0 (0.2 - 25.8)	*
Total [#] (n)	115.5 (26)	(14)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services; total sum may be less than 100% because not all respondents may have identified a barrier.

Table 7.4.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who wanted other services that were not available, among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Wanted other services that were not available	180	24.2 (14.1 - 34.2)	111	17.7 (6.2 - 29.1)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 7.4.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various additional services they would like to have received among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 and reported that they wanted other services that were not available – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 and wanted these additional services...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Counseling Services	58.8 (43.2 - 74.4)	*
Medical Services	30.8 (16.1 - 45.5)	*
Legal Counsel	18.7 (3.7 - 33.7)	*
Traditional Healer Services	0.0	*
Police Services	28.3 (13.6 - 43.1)	*
Other Services	4.7 (0.0 - 11.1)	*
Total[#] (n)	141.3 (42)	(24)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one additional service that they desired.

Table 7.4.3. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who wanted other services that were not available, among those who experienced any sexual violence¹ in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual violence ¹ in the previous 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Wanted other services that were not available	56	33.5 (16.0 - 51.1)	24	*

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

Table 8.1.1. Service-seeking behavior among respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced any physical violence² prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Did not know of a place to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²	452	84.1 (80.1 - 88.1)	501	79.6 (74.6 - 84.5)
Knew a place to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²		15.9 (11.9 - 19.9)		20.4 (15.5 - 25.4)
Tried to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²	452	4.3 (2.0 - 6.6)	501	6.8 (3.7 - 9.9)
Received professional help (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of physical violence ²	452	3.4 (1.2 - 5.6)	501	3.9 (1.6 - 6.2)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 8.1.2. Service-seeking behavior among respondents aged 13-17 years who experienced any physical violence² in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² in the previous 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Did not know of a place to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²	257	89.3 (83.9 - 94.7)	369	83.7 (78.4 - 88.9)
Knew a place to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²		10.7 (5.3 - 16.1)		16.3 (11.1 - 21.6)
Tried to seek professional help for any incident of physical violence ²	257	2.0 (0.1 - 4.0)	367	3.4 (1.3 - 5.4)
Received professional help (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of physical violence ²	257	1.2 (0.0 - 2.7)	368	1.8 (0.3 - 3.3)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 8.2.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various reasons preventing them from seeking services for incidents of physical violence², among those who experienced any physical violence² prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² prior to age 18 and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	21.2 (8.0 - 34.4)	36.1 (21.5 - 50.7)
Embarrassed for self or family	20.6 (5.7 - 35.4)	13.8 (4.6 - 23.0)
Did not want abuser to get in trouble	6.6 (0.0 - 15.1)	5.9 (0.0 - 12.6)
Too far to services	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)
Afraid of being abandoned	4.3 (0.0 - 8.8)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.0)
Did not think it was a problem	25.3 (11.2 - 39.4)	38.7 (26.5 - 50.9)
Could not afford transport	4.7 (0.0 - 13.5)	0.0
Could not afford services fees	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)	0.0
Did not need/want services	18.1 (0.2 - 36.0)	12.2 (3.6 - 20.8)
Other reason	17.2 (5.5 - 28.8)	11.5 (3.0 - 20.0)
Total# (n)	120.3 (53)	120.0 (81)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services.

Table 8.2.2. Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported various reasons preventing them from seeking services for incidents of physical violence², among those who experienced any physical violence² in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² in the previous 12 months and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	*	21.6 (10.4 - 32.8)
Embarrassed for self or family	*	5.2 (0.0 - 11.3)
Did not want abuser to get in trouble	*	6.9 (0.5 - 13.4)
Too far to services	*	3.7 (0.0 - 10.3)
Afraid of being abandoned	*	1.2 (0.0 - 3.7)
Did not think it was a problem	*	54.2 (38.3 - 70.1)
Could not afford transport	*	0.0
Could not afford services fees	*	0.0
Did not need/want services	*	20.8 (5.4 - 36.1)
Other reason	*	12.0 (2.9 - 21.2)
Total# (n)	(22)	125.6 (50)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services.

Table 8.3.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who wanted other services that were not available among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Wanted other services that were not available	423	16.1 (11.3 - 20.8)	482	26.0 (19.6 - 32.3)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 8.3.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various additional services they would like to have received among those who experienced any physical violence² prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² prior to age 18 and wanted these additional services...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Counseling Services	59.6 (43.8 - 75.3)	38.9 (23.5 - 54.2)
Medical Services	12.6 (3.1 - 22.0)	13.9 (6.4 - 21.3)
Legal Counsel	19.5 (3.7 - 35.2)	31.7 (21.4 - 42.1)
Traditional Healer Services	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)	3.3 (0.0 - 7.2)
Police Services	18.3 (8.4 - 28.2)	19.1 (7.3 - 30.9)
Other Services	13.6 (4.7 - 22.5)	15.7 (6.6 - 24.9)
Total# (n)	125.1 (69)	122.6 (122)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one additional service that they desired.

Table 8.3.3. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who wanted other services that were not available among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Wanted other services that were not available	242	12.2 (6.4 - 18.1)	351	20.1 (13.9 - 26.2)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 8.3.4. Percent of respondents aged 13-17 years who reported various additional services they would like to have received, among those who experienced any physical violence² in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ² in the previous 12 months and wanted these additional services...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Counseling Services	48.0 (22.1 - 74.0)	37.5 (20.0 - 54.9)
Medical Services	14.5 (0.0 - 31.6)	16.3 (6.4 - 26.3)
Legal Counsel	9.3 (0.0 - 22.1)	16.3 (5.1 - 27.4)
Traditional Healer Services	0.0	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)
Police Services	17.3 (0.0 - 39.5)	13.7 (3.2 - 24.1)
Other Services	18.6 (3.1 - 34.2)	25.1 (6.9 - 43.3)
Total (n)	107.7 (33)	110.1 (69)

§ 95% confidence interval

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 9.1.1. Service-seeking behavior among respondents aged 18-24 years who experienced any emotional violence³ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Did not know of a place to seek professional help for any incident of emotional violence ³	167	76.3 (68.5 - 84.2)	224	72.8 (65.5 - 80.1)
Knew a place to seek professional help for any incident of emotional violence ³		23.7 (15.8 - 31.5)		27.2 (19.9 - 34.5)
Tried to seek professional help for any incident of emotional violence ³	167	7.0 (1.5 - 12.6)	224	10.4 (4.2 - 16.6)
Received professional help (such as from a clinic or NGO) for any incident of emotional violence ³	167	2.9 (0.0 - 5.9)	224	8.2 (2.0 - 14.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 9.2.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services among those who experienced any emotional violence³ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18 and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	24.3 (3.8 - 44.7)	27.5 (10.2 - 44.7)
Embarrassed for self or family	21.0 (2.3 - 39.8)	9.4 (0.0 - 19.1)
Did not want abuser to get in trouble	15.3 (0.0 - 33.1)	19.4 (0.0 - 45.4)
Too far to services	1.8 (0.0 - 4.5)	4.3 (0.0 - 10.3)
Afraid of being abandoned	9.2 (0.0 - 22.0)	2.3 (0.0 - 6.8)
Did not think it was a problem	17.8 (2.6 - 33.0)	34.1 (12.0 - 56.1)
Could not afford transport	0.0	2.3 (0.0 - 6.9)
Could not afford services fees	0.0	2.3 (0.0 - 6.7)
Did not need/want services	0.0	0.0
Were not aware of service availability [‡]	25.9 (4.2 - 47.6)	-----
Total[#] (n)	115.3 (27)	101.6 (35)

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

‡ Answer response not included on original list of potential responses, but was indicated by many respondents as "other" reason for not trying to seek services.

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one barrier to receiving services.

Table 9.3.1. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who wanted other services that were not available among those who experienced any emotional violence³ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Wanted other services that were not available	157	45.0 (31.0 - 59.1)	215	44.8 (34.4 - 55.1)

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 9.3.2. Percent of respondents aged 18-24 years who reported various additional services they would like to have received among those who experienced any emotional violence³ prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18 and wanted these additional services...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Counseling Services	61.6 (50.1 - 73.1)	64.2 (52.5 - 76.0)
Medical Services	9.1 (0.4 - 17.8)	12.4 (5.0 - 19.7)
Legal Counsel	10.4 (0.0 - 21.1)	13.8 (5.7 - 21.8)
Traditional Healer Services	6.0 (0.0 - 12.4)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.1)
Police Services	6.3 (0.0 - 13.8)	6.7 (2.3 - 11.2)
Other Services	8.7 (0.1 - 17.3)	23.7 (12.5 - 34.9)
Total[#] (n)	102.1 (66)	121.9 (105)

§ 95% confidence interval

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified more than one additional service that they desired.

Table 10.1.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence					
	In the previous 30 days...					
	Reported Fair/Poor Health Status		Felt Anxiety Some, Most or All of the Time		Felt Depressed Some, Most or All of the Time	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	206	32.8 (24.7 - 40.9)	206	71.6 (62.4 - 80.9)	206	77.8 (70.2 - 85.3)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	466	18.1 (13.7 - 22.6)	465	52.0 (45.6 - 58.3)	466	53.6 (46.3 - 60.9)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	457	23.2 (18.7 - 27.8)	457	57.7 (50.9 - 64.5)	457	61.5 (55.7 - 67.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	222	21.9 (12.5 - 31.4)	221	59.5 (48.7 - 70.4)	222	60.6 (50.5 - 70.7)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	170	27.1 (18.6 - 35.7)	170	73.2 (64.8 - 81.6)	170	74.4 (66.5 - 82.4)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	508	21.2 (15.2 - 27.2)	507	53.1 (45.9 - 60.4)	508	56.7 (49.7 - 63.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

- 1 Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.
- 2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)
- 3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 10.1.2. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence							
	Respondents who reported...							
	Ever Drank Alcohol		Ever Thought of Suicide		Ever Attempted Suicide ⁴		Diagnosis or Symptom of STI ⁵	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	206	8.5 (0.5 - 16.4)	205	31.0 (17.2 - 44.9)	58	22.7 (0.0 - 45.6)	205	13.3 (6.6 - 20.0)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	466	3.8 (1.7 - 5.9)	465	12.5 (9.1 - 16.0)	55	24.9 (11.1 - 38.7)	466	8.3 (4.4 - 12.2)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	457	5.9 (2.3 - 9.4)	456	20.8 (13.6 - 28.1)	90	17.3 (4.9 - 29.8)	456	9.6 (6.1 - 13.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	222	4.0 (0.2 - 7.7)	221	13.6 (5.8 - 21.3)	24	*	221	10.3 (4.9 - 15.8)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	170	3.3 (0.0 - 6.6)	169	30.0 (18.2 - 41.8)	52	20.1 (4.5 - 35.7)	169	13.2 (6.5 - 19.8)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	508	5.9 (2.4 - 9.4)	507	14.4 (8.7 - 20.0)	62	26.1 (8.9 - 43.3)	507	8.7 (4.9 - 12.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

4 Among those who reported thinking of suicide

5 Symptoms include: abnormal vaginal discharge or genital sore/ulcer

Table 10.1.3. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported pregnancy, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹	
	Respondents aged 18-24 years	
	% (95% CI [§])	
Reported ever getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	30.3 (17.9 - 42.6)	
Reported never getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	69.7 (57.4 - 82.1)	
Total (n)	100.0 (136)	

§ 95% confidence interval

1 Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.

Table 10.1.4. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence					
	In the past 30 days...					
	Reported Fair/Poor Health Status		Felt Anxiety Some, Most or All of the Time		Felt Depressed Some, Most or All of the Time	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	119	21.2 (11.7 - 30.7)	119	64.6 (52.6 - 76.6)	118	69.5 (59.3 - 79.6)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	570	15.5 (11.8 - 19.3)	571	49.9 (43.3 - 56.6)	570	55.0 (49.2 - 60.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	515	17.6 (13.6 - 21.6)	516	55.1 (47.5 - 62.7)	513	60.5 (53.7 - 67.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	188	14.8 (9.3 - 20.4)	188	45.1 (36.2 - 53.9)	188	49.3 (39.5 - 59.0)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	170	27.1 (18.6 - 35.7)	170	73.2 (64.8 - 81.6)	170	74.4 (66.5 - 82.4)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	508	21.2 (15.2 - 27.2)	507	53.1 (45.9 - 60.4)	508	56.7 (49.7 - 63.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 10.1.5. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence							
	Respondents who reported...							
	Ever Drank Alcohol		Ever Thought of Suicide		Ever Attempted Suicide ⁴		Diagnosis or Symptom of STI ⁵ in the past 12 months	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	119	38.4 (23.9 - 52.9)	119	10.9 (4.9 - 17.0)	19	*	119	7.5 (1.2 - 13.8)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	569	25.3 (20.2 - 30.4)	570	8.3 (5.5 - 11.1)	51	26.7 (10.3 - 43.1)	571	6.5 (3.5 - 9.5)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	514	29.3 (23.1 - 35.6)	516	9.7 (6.3 - 13.0)	61	20.4 (6.9 - 33.9)	516	7.5 (4.0 - 11.0)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	188	21.8 (13.2 - 30.5)	187	5.7 (1.7 - 9.7)	10	*	188	4.0 (0.8 - 7.2)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	232	38.7 (29.1 - 48.3)	234	18.7 (10.8 - 26.7)	46	15.5 (1.1 - 29.9)	234	8.5 (2.7 - 14.2)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	468	22.1 (16.6 - 27.6)	467	3.9 (1.9 - 5.9)	25	47.8 (22.1 - 73.5)	468	5.7 (2.8 - 8.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

4 Among those who reported thinking of suicide

5 Symptoms include: abnormal discharge from penis or sore/ulcer on or near penis

Table 10.2.1. Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence					
	In the previous 30 days...					
	Reported Fair/Poor Health Status		Felt Anxiety Some, Most or All of the Time		Felt Depressed Some, Most or All of the Time	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	57	27.1 (11.3 - 42.9)	57	59.4 (38.7 - 80.1)	57	60.3 (39.2 - 81.5)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	483	23.4 (17.6 - 29.3)	481	38.5 (31.3 - 45.7)	482	44.4 (37.0 - 51.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	261	21.3 (15.8 - 26.8)	261	40.0 (32.7 - 47.4)	261	44.1 (36.1 - 52.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	284	26.2 (18.4 - 33.9)	282	42.0 (34.0 - 49.9)	283	48.3 (41.2 - 55.4)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 10.2.2. Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence							
	Respondents who reported...							
	Ever Drank Alcohol		Ever Thought of Suicide		Ever Attempted Suicide ³		Diagnosis or Symptom of STI ⁴ in the past 12 months	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	57	7.4 (0.0 - 19.8)	57	41.1 (20.8 - 61.4)	11	*	57	7.6 (0.0 - 16.7)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	483	2.4 (0.2 - 4.6)	482	6.7 (2.9 - 10.5)	32	19.1 (1.7 - 36.4)	481	6.7 (1.6 - 11.8)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	261	4.5 (0.0 - 8.9)	260	12.4 (7.1 - 17.8)	26	40.0 (15.1 - 64.8)	260	8.7 (0.2 - 17.3)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	284	1.5 (0.0 - 3.2)	284	8.5 (0.0 - 17.8)	18	*	283	4.9 (0.0 - 9.9)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Among those who reported thinking of suicide

4 Symptoms include: abnormal vaginal discharge or genital sore/ulcer

Table 10.2.3. Percent of female respondents aged 13 – 17 years who reported pregnancy, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹
	Respondents aged 13-17 years
	% (95% CI [§])
Reported ever getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	7.4 (0.0 - 15.6)
Reported never getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	92.6 (84.4 - 100.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (26)

§ 95% confidence interval

1 Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.

Table 10.2.4. Percent of male respondents aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence					
	In the past 30 days...					
	Reported Fair/Poor Health Status		Felt Anxiety Some, Most or All of the Time		Felt Depressed Some, Most or All of the Time	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	27	26.2 (5.5 - 47.0)	27	71.8 (53.0 - 90.6)	27	71.0 (51.7 - 90.4)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	709	13.4 (10.0 - 16.8)	706	48.5 (43.1 - 54.0)	708	42.9 (36.9 - 48.8)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	380	16.3 (11.1 - 21.5)	379	48.3 (40.5 - 56.1)	379	43.3 (35.3 - 51.3)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	361	12.0 (6.7 - 17.3)	360	50.9 (43.4 - 58.4)	362	45.3 (36.8 - 53.9)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 10.2.5. Percent of male respondents aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Health Outcomes & Violence							
	Respondents who reported...							
	Ever Drank Alcohol		Ever Thought of Suicide		Ever Attempted Suicide ³		Diagnosis or Symptom of STI ⁴ in the past 12 months	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	27	12.0 (0.0 - 24.5)	27	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	1	*	27	21.1 (0.0 - 42.5)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	705	5.9 (3.2 - 8.5)	710	4.8 (2.6 - 6.9)	33	37.2 (13.7 - 60.6)	707	3.2 (1.6 - 4.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	377	7.7 (3.5 - 11.9)	380	7.4 (3.5 - 11.3)	26	45.9 (18.9 - 72.8)	377	6.1 (3.3 - 9.0)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	360	4.5 (2.0 - 7.1)	363	2.4 (0.1 - 4.7)	9	*	363	1.8 (0.1 - 3.5)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Among those who reported thinking of suicide

4 Symptoms include: abnormal discharge from penis or sore/ulcer on or near penis

Table 11.1.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported HIV knowledge and testing behavior by sexual violence¹ status and sexual behavior prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	HIV Testing & Sexual Violence	
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Reported having sexual intercourse but no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported ever being tested for HIV	86.0 (79.3 - 92.6)	80.5 (70.5 - 90.6)
Reported never being tested for HIV	14.0 (7.4 - 20.7)	19.5 (9.4 - 29.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (143)
Reported knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	96.1 (92.1 - 100.0)	91.9 (86.1 - 97.6)
Reported not knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	3.9 (0.0 - 7.9)	8.1 (2.4 - 13.9)
Total (n)	100.0 (206)	100.0 (143)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 11.1.2. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported HIV knowledge and testing behavior by sexual violence¹ status and sexual behavior prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	HIV Testing & Sexual Violence	
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Reported having sexual intercourse but no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported ever being tested for HIV	57.5 (46.0 - 69.0)	57.5 (49.0 - 65.9)
Reported never being tested for HIV	42.5 (31.0 - 54.0)	42.5 (34.1 - 51.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (118)	100.0 (257)
Reported knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	94.2 (88.2 - 100.0)	92.1 (87.2 - 97.0)
Reported not knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	5.8 (0.0 - 11.8)	7.9 (3.0 - 12.8)
Total (n)	100.0 (114)	100.0 (250)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 11.1.3. Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported HIV knowledge and testing behavior by sexual violence¹ status and sexual behavior in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	HIV Testing & Sexual Violence	
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Reported having sexual intercourse but no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported ever being tested for HIV	44.6 (24.5 - 64.8)	64.4 (40.3 - 88.4)
Reported never being tested for HIV	55.4 (35.2 - 75.5)	35.6 (11.6 - 59.7)
Total (n)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (26)
Reported knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	87.7 (77.0 - 98.5)	82.8 (66.4 - 99.1)
Reported not knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	12.3 (1.5 - 23.0)	17.2 (0.9 - 33.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (26)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 11.1.4. Percent of male respondents aged 13-17 years who reported HIV knowledge and testing behavior by sexual violence¹ status and sexual behavior in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	HIV Testing & Sexual Violence	
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Reported having sexual intercourse but no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Reported ever being tested for HIV	39.2 (15.4 - 63.1)	50.3 (31.4 - 69.2)
Reported never being tested for HIV	60.8 (36.9 - 84.6)	49.7 (30.8 - 68.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (27)	100.0 (51)
Reported knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	80.5 (57.3 - 100.0)	89.0 (80.8 - 97.2)
Reported not knowing any place where people can go for HIV testing	19.5 (0.0 - 42.7)	11.0 (2.8 - 19.2)
Total (n)	100.0 (26)	100.0 (50)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

Table 11.2.1. Percent of female respondents who reported HIV testing behavior, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹	
	Respondents aged 13-17 years	Respondents aged 18-24 years
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Reported ever going for HIV test as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	53.3 (20.8 - 85.9)	32.0 (22.5 - 41.5)
Reported never going for HIV test as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	46.7 (14.1 - 79.2)	68.0 (58.5 - 77.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (26)	100.0 (134)

§ 95% confidence interval

1 Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.

Table 11.2.2. Percent of male respondents who reported HIV testing behavior, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹	
	Respondents aged 13-17 years	Respondents aged 18-24 years
	% (95% CI§)	% (95% CI§)
Reported ever going for HIV test as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	*	37.6 (19.7 - 55.5)
Reported never going for HIV test as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	*	62.4 (44.5 - 80.3)
Total (n)	(20)	100.0 (47)

§ 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25

1 Unwanted completed sex includes: physically forced sex and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.

Table 12.1.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported receiving or not receiving money or gifts, food or favors for sex among those who experienced sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Exploitation & Violence			
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	Reported experiencing no violence ⁴ prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported receiving money for sex	6.9 (1.8 - 12.1)	3.8 (0.9 - 6.7)	3.5 (0.9 - 6.0)	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)
Reported not receiving money for sex	93.1 (87.9 - 98.2)	96.2 (93.3 - 99.1)	96.5 (94.0 - 99.1)	97.7 (95.5 - 99.9)
Total (n)	100.0 (170)	100.0 (346)	100.0 (127)	100.0 (119)
Reported receiving gifts, food or favors for sex	8.3 (1.7 - 15.0)	5.2 (1.4 - 8.9)	7.9 (1.6 - 14.1)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)
Reported not receiving gifts, food or favors for sex	91.7 (85.0 - 98.3)	94.8 (91.1 - 98.6)	92.1 (85.9 - 98.4)	98.9 (97.4 - 100.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (170)	100.0 (346)	100.0 (127)	100.0 (119)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

4 No violence includes: no sexual, physical or emotional violence prior to age 18

Table 12.1.2. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported receiving or not receiving money or gifts, food or favors for sex among those who experienced sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Exploitation & Violence			
	Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	Reported experiencing no violence ⁴ prior to age 18
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported receiving money for sex	5.8 (0.6 - 10.9)	2.4 (0.7 - 4.0)	3.1 (0.4 - 5.8)	0.0
Reported not receiving money for sex	94.2 (89.1 - 99.4)	97.6 (96.0 - 99.3)	96.9 (94.2 - 99.6)	100.0
Total (n)	100.0 (91)	100.0 (379)	100.0 (186)	100.0 (89)
Reported receiving gifts, food or favors for sex	4.0 (0.0 - 8.2)	3.3 (0.4 - 6.3)	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)
Reported not receiving gifts, food or favors for sex	96.0 (91.8 - 100.0)	96.7 (93.7 - 99.6)	97.7 (95.5 - 99.9)	99.2 (97.7 - 100.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (91)	100.0 (379)	100.0 (186)	100.0 (89)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

4 No violence includes: no sexual, physical or emotional violence prior to age 18

Table 13.1.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the previous 12 months among respondents aged 19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners ¹ in the previous 12 months	366	3.8 (1.8 - 5.8)	274	38.3 (30.4 - 46.2)
Infrequent condom use ² in the previous 12 months	354	87.1 (82.3 - 91.9)	274	53.2 (45.8 - 60.5)
Using alcohol before sex ³ in the previous 12 months	366	2.1 (0.0 - 4.2)	288	2.7 (0.4 - 4.9)

§ 95% confidence interval

1 Multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 month

2 Infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 month

3 Using alcohol before sex in the previous 12 months: every time or almost every time respondent or partner drank alcohol before sex in the past 12 month

Table 13.1.2. Multiple sex partners in the previous 12 months by experience of sexual violence prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Multiple sexual partners ² in the past 12 months			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old	116	7.1 (2.2 - 12.1)	50	52.8 (31.6 - 73.9)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old	246	1.8 (0.2 - 3.3)	219	34.6 (26.7 - 42.5)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 month

Table 13.1.3. Condom use in the previous 12 months by experience of sexual violence prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Infrequent condom use ² in the past 12 months			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old	113	84.4 (73.5 - 95.4)	50	44.2 (24.0 - 64.3)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old	237	88.6 (83.6 - 93.7)	219	56.4 (47.1 - 65.8)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 month

Table 13.1.4. Alcohol use in the previous 12 months by experience of sexual violence prior to age 18 among respondents aged 19-24 years old who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Using alcohol before sex ² in the past 12 months			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among	116	1.5 (0.0 - 3.4)	50	1.7 (0.0 - 4.6)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18 among	246	2.4 (0.0 - 5.3)	233	2.9 (0.3 - 5.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Using alcohol before sex in the past 12 months: every time or almost every time respondent or partner drank alcohol before sex in the past 12 month

Table 14.1.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported attitudes regarding spousal abuse among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding spousal abuse & violence											
	Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she...											
	Goes out without telling him		Neglects the children		Argues with him		Refuse to have sex with him		Makes bad food		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	204	22.6 (14.2 - 30.9)	203	35.9 (27.0 - 44.8)	204	29.0 (19.8 - 38.3)	202	16.1 (9.1 - 23.2)	203	12.5 (7.2 - 17.8)	205	57.5 (50.4 - 64.6)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	461	24.3 (18.6 - 29.9)	458	35.8 (28.3 - 43.2)	462	25.9 (20.9 - 31.0)	455	17.9 (12.1 - 23.7)	465	15.6 (10.6 - 20.6)	465	48.9 (41.1 - 56.8)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	452	23.5 (16.0 - 31.1)	449	37.2 (30.6 - 43.8)	453	27.9 (22.1 - 33.6)	448	16.1 (11.8 - 20.5)	453	13.1 (8.9 - 17.2)	455	53.6 (45.6 - 61.7)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	218	23.7 (15.8 - 31.6)	217	32.9 (24.9 - 40.9)	218	24.6 (16.2 - 32.9)	214	19.4 (11.1 - 27.7)	220	17.4 (10.6 - 24.2)	220	47.4 (38.3 - 56.5)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	169	24.1 (12.8 - 35.3)	169	38.1 (28.1 - 48.1)	169	28.6 (20.7 - 36.4)	169	15.8 (8.9 - 22.6)	170	12.8 (5.9 - 19.6)	170	56.2 (44.8 - 67.6)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	500	23.4 (18.4 - 28.4)	496	34.9 (28.5 - 41.2)	501	26.0 (21.2 - 30.9)	492	17.7 (12.5 - 22.8)	502	15.2 (10.4 - 20.0)	504	49.8 (43.7 - 56.0)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 14.1.2. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported attitudes regarding spousal abuse among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding spousal abuse & violence													
	Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she...											Acceptance of one or more		
	Goes out without telling him		Neglects the children		Argues with him		Refuse to have sex with him		Makes bad food					
n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	119	34.1 (24.5 - 43.7)	118	55.4 (43.6 - 67.1)	118	40.4 (28.1 - 52.6)	114	27.6 (17.8 - 37.4)	119	27.9 (16.7 - 39.2)	119	72.1 (60.8 - 83.5)		
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	565	29.7 (24.1 - 35.3)	569	47.4 (40.9 - 53.9)	569	27.6 (22.4 - 32.8)	554	24.6 (17.0 - 32.2)	565	19.1 (14.4 - 23.8)	570	61.6 (55.9 - 67.4)		
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	514	27.2 (22.1 - 32.3)	515	49.3 (42.6 - 55.9)	514	27.6 (22.2 - 32.9)	499	22.1 (16.6 - 27.6)	513	20.6 (15.0 - 26.2)	516	63.4 (57.1 - 69.7)		
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	184	37.8 (24.5 - 51.1)	186	46.0 (33.8 - 58.2)	187	34.4 (23.2 - 45.6)	183	31.7 (16.8 - 46.7)	185	20.4 (13.6 - 27.2)	187	61.3 (51.0 - 71.6)		
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	233	29.6 (21.8 - 37.4)	234	46.0 (37.2 - 54.8)	233	26.2 (19.2 - 33.3)	226	18.8 (12.1 - 25.5)	234	17.3 (10.3 - 24.3)	234	58.9 (50.3 - 67.5)		
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	463	30.2 (23.7 - 36.7)	465	49.3 (42.2 - 56.4)	466	31.0 (25.1 - 36.9)	454	27.5 (18.9 - 36.2)	462	21.8 (16.7 - 26.8)	467	64.5 (58.1 - 70.9)		

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 14.1.3. Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported attitudes regarding spousal abuse among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the past 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding spousal abuse & violence											
	Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she...											
	Goes out Without Telling Him		Neglects the children		Argues with him		Acceptance of one or more		Refuse to have sex with him		Makes bad food	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	56	22.8 (8.0 - 37.7)	57	51.0 (32.3 - 69.6)	56	18.4 (4.7 - 32.1)	55	4.0 (0.0 - 8.1)	55	10.4 (3.3 - 17.5)	57	57.8 (40.4 - 75.1)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	464	21.8 (15.2 - 28.4)	460	41.1 (34.1 - 48.1)	462	26.9 (20.9 - 33.0)	443	13.4 (6.0 - 20.8)	463	13.9 (9.2 - 18.5)	469	51.2 (43.2 - 59.1)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	252	27.0 (17.1 - 36.8)	251	46.9 (35.1 - 58.8)	252	27.1 (18.1 - 36.1)	238	16.0 (7.4 - 24.6)	251	18.3 (10.7 - 25.8)	255	59.4 (46.7 - 72.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	272	16.7 (10.2 - 23.3)	271	37.6 (27.6 - 47.5)	270	24.7 (16.8 - 32.6)	265	8.7 (2.3 - 15.2)	272	9.2 (5.2 - 13.1)	276	44.6 (35.1 - 54.0)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 14.1.4. Percent of male respondents aged 13-17 years who reported attitudes regarding spousal abuse among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes Regarding Spousal Abuse & Violence													
	Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she...											Acceptance of one or more		
	Goes out without telling him		Neglects the children		Argues with him		Refuse to have sex with him		Makes bad food					
n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	27	40.9 (16.9 - 64.8)	27	31.3 (11.6 - 51.0)	27	37.9 (15.9 - 59.9)	27	28.6 (5.8 - 51.4)	27	26.3 (7.5 - 45.0)	27	65.0 (42.8 - 87.2)	27	65.0 (42.8 - 87.2)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	685	20.2 (16.1 - 24.3)	686	37.7 (32.7 - 42.7)	680	26.1 (22.0 - 30.2)	643	17.5 (14.0 - 21.0)	685	16.0 (12.0 - 19.9)	694	54.1 (48.3 - 59.9)	694	54.1 (48.3 - 59.9)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	367	25.3 (19.0 - 31.6)	367	40.6 (33.8 - 47.4)	363	30.9 (24.2 - 37.7)	342	19.7 (14.9 - 24.5)	365	21.6 (15.7 - 27.5)	372	61.6 (54.5 - 68.7)	372	61.6 (54.5 - 68.7)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	351	17.8 (12.8 - 22.8)	352	34.7 (27.3 - 42.1)	350	22.0 (17.6 - 26.4)	334	17.1 (11.3 - 22.8)	353	12.2 (8.3 - 16.2)	355	48.8 (41.0 - 56.6)	355	48.8 (41.0 - 56.6)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 14.2.1. Percent of female respondents aged 18-24 years who reported attitudes regarding sex among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding sex											
	Men decide when to have sex		Men need more sex		Men need other women		Women who carry condoms are "loose"		Women should tolerate violence to keep family together		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	200	36.3 (25.1 - 47.5)	196	62.3 (50.8 - 73.8)	195	44.5 (33.9 - 55.1)	197	46.9 (35.7 - 58.2)	200	37.6 (28.3 - 46.8)	203	85.5 (77.4 - 93.6)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	452	37.0 (29.2 - 44.9)	440	49.7 (42.6 - 56.8)	439	34.1 (27.3 - 40.9)	444	46.2 (39.0 - 53.5)	456	38.0 (31.7 - 44.3)	461	77.5 (71.1 - 83.9)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	445	37.2 (31.1 - 43.4)	433	52.2 (43.7 - 60.8)	435	33.8 (27.6 - 40.1)	437	48.3 (41.5 - 55.0)	447	39.3 (33.1 - 45.5)	451	79.8 (73.5 - 86.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	212	35.7 (26.7 - 44.7)	207	56.0 (46.2 - 65.9)	204	44.0 (32.8 - 55.2)	209	42.6 (30.4 - 54.8)	214	34.8 (27.4 - 42.2)	218	80.0 (70.7 - 89.4)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	167	33.8 (22.8 - 44.8)	166	53.8 (43.3 - 64.3)	162	45.8 (34.3 - 57.2)	167	53.9 (41.1 - 66.7)	169	40.6 (30.2 - 51.1)	169	78.5 (68.8 - 88.2)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	489	37.7 (30.8 - 44.6)	473	53.4 (46.2 - 60.6)	477	34.2 (26.2 - 42.3)	478	43.6 (37.1 - 50.1)	491	36.7 (31.1 - 42.3)	499	80.3 (74.7 - 86.0)

§ 95% confidence interval

- 1 Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.
- 2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)
- 3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 14.2.2. Percent of male respondents aged 18-24 years who reported attitudes regarding sex among those who did and did not experience sexual¹, physical², or emotional³ violence prior to age 18 – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding sex											
	Men decide when to have sex		Men need more sex		Men need other women		Women who carry condoms are "loose"		Women should tolerate violence to keep family together		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	116	49.6 (37.9 - 61.4)	114	47.7 (33.2 - 62.2)	117	59.0 (44.3 - 73.7)	119	60.2 (48.0 - 72.4)	118	52.9 (40.4 - 65.4)	119	90.9 (80.3 - 100.0)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	559	43.0 (37.2 - 48.9)	545	43.7 (37.6 - 49.7)	544	40.3 (34.1 - 46.4)	548	47.3 (42.1 - 52.5)	566	39.7 (33.5 - 45.9)	568	83.1 (79.0 - 87.2)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	508	44.7 (38.1 - 51.3)	493	46.9 (40.5 - 53.3)	496	45.0 (38.6 - 51.4)	502	53.2 (47.6 - 58.9)	514	44.6 (37.6 - 51.6)	516	86.4 (81.6 - 91.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	180	44.6 (36.5 - 52.8)	179	36.9 (26.0 - 47.8)	177	39.1 (29.8 - 48.3)	178	38.9 (30.0 - 47.8)	184	35.9 (28.1 - 43.8)	185	79.6 (72.1 - 87.1)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	231	41.1 (31.4 - 50.8)	222	41.6 (32.0 - 51.2)	229	45.6 (37.0 - 54.2)	230	52.9 (44.3 - 61.5)	233	40.8 (30.2 - 51.5)	234	82.4 (73.3 - 91.5)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ³ prior to age 18	455	46.1 (40.4 - 51.8)	448	45.3 (38.3 - 52.2)	442	42.6 (36.4 - 48.8)	448	48.2 (41.8 - 54.5)	463	42.8 (35.6 - 50.0)	465	85.6 (81.4 - 89.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

- 1 Sexual violence includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, luring, or tricking) sex.
- 2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)
- 3 Emotional violence includes: being humiliated in front of others, made to feel unwanted, or threatened to be abandoned

Table 14.2.3 Percent of female respondents aged 13-17 years who reported attitudes regarding sex among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding sex...											
	Men decide when to have sex		Men need more sex		Men need other women		Women who carry condoms are "loose"		Women should tolerate violence to keep family together		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	53	17.7 (6.2 - 29.1)	53	33.5 (17.5 - 49.6)	55	12.5 (2.6 - 22.3)	56	55.8 (36.1 - 75.4)	57	43.2 (23.5 - 63.0)	57	78.2 (63.3 - 93.1)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	425	29.2 (21.0 - 37.4)	409	36.1 (27.9 - 44.3)	432	27.4 (20.0 - 34.7)	426	42.3 (35.2 - 49.4)	453	35.3 (27.7 - 42.9)	458	67.5 (59.5 - 75.4)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	224	30.6 (21.2 - 40.0)	213	40.6 (29.9 - 51.3)	231	28.7 (19.5 - 37.9)	231	47.1 (38.6 - 55.7)	245	42.9 (34.2 - 51.6)	247	75.9 (67.5 - 84.3)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	258	25.1 (17.1 - 33.1)	253	31.7 (23.4 - 40.1)	260	22.6 (13.9 - 31.4)	255	40.8 (33.2 - 48.5)	269	30.0 (22.5 - 37.4)	272	62.2 (52.5 - 71.9)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Table 14.2.4. Percent of male respondents aged 13-17 years who reported attitudes regarding sex among those who did and did not experience sexual¹ or physical² violence in the previous 12 months – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

	Attitudes regarding sex...											
	Men decide when to have sex		Men need more sex		Men need other women		Women who carry condoms are "loose"		Women should tolerate violence to keep family together		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)	n	% (95% CI§)
Reported experiencing any sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	27	40.0 (16.7 - 63.4)	26	40.4 (14.5 - 66.3)	27	49.8 (27.2 - 72.5)	27	44.3 (19.4 - 69.3)	27	47.8 (23.2 - 72.4)	27	92.8 (83.4 - 100.0)
Reported experiencing no sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	641	42.4 (36.5 - 48.3)	620	30.6 (26.0 - 35.3)	630	29.2 (23.9 - 34.6)	639	47.4 (41.9 - 53.0)	670	44.3 (39.0 - 49.6)	682	76.7 (72.3 - 81.1)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² in the past 12 months	347	46.4 (38.3 - 54.5)	342	32.0 (24.8 - 39.2)	342	33.7 (26.1 - 41.4)	339	51.7 (43.8 - 59.6)	358	45.4 (38.1 - 52.8)	367	80.9 (75.3 - 86.5)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² in the past 12 months	327	37.5 (30.8 - 44.3)	310	30.5 (23.7 - 37.3)	320	26.3 (20.5 - 32.2)	333	43.0 (35.6 - 50.5)	345	42.7 (35.8 - 49.7)	348	72.9 (66.1 - 79.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

2 Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing by intimate partner and punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, using or threatening to use a knife or other weapon by intimate partner, adult relative, or authority figure (teacher, police, and military)

Appendix B. Weighting Procedures, Quality Assurance and Estimates of Sampling Error

Weighting Procedure

Weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the total population. VACS uses a three step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for non-response; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population.

Base Weight

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

Adjustment for Unit Non-response

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response (Appendix Table A1 shows household and individual response rates). In this step, household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by province and sex. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account province, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. Due to some nonresponding male EAs, non-response adjustments were also made at the PSU-level for the male EAs (Appendix Table A6 presents PSU-level non-response adjustment factors for male EAs). In the VACS protocol, it is recommended that any household- or person-level non-response adjustment component that exceeds 3.00, should be set to 3.00. For the 2010 Kenya VACS, there were no values larger than 3.00 in either the household-level and the person-level adjustment factors for non-response.

Household-level Response Rate

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

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{200+201}{(200 +201 + 202 + 203 + 206 + 207)}$$

where:

- 200 = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- 201 = Completed Household Survey, no one selected
- 202 = Household Survey Not Completed
- 203 = Household refusal
- 204 = Unoccupied/Vacant/Abandoned
- 205 = Demolished
- 206 = Household respondent incapacitated
- 207 = Other Household non-response

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sample EA. Appendix Table A2 and A3 lists all household-level non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Person-level Response Rate

Person-level non response adjustment was done 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 response rate for each person's weighting class.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{400}{(400 + 403 + 404 + 405)}$$

where:

- 400 = Completed Individual Survey
- 401 = Not Eligible
- 402 = Selected Individual Later Determined Ineligible
- 403 = Selected respondent refusal
- 404 = Selected respondent incapacitated
- 405 = Other individual non response

Table B1: Household and Individual Response Rates by Sex – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

Household Response Rate	Female	Male
200 Completed household survey (1 person selected)	1306	1622
201 Completed household - no eligible in household	2012	2549
202 Household survey not completed	0	0
203 Household refusal	41	36
204 Unoccupied/vacant/abandoned	102	170
205 Demolished	60	46
206 Household respondent incapacitated	5	3
207 Other household non-response	311	445
TOTAL	3837	4871
<i>Household Response Rate*</i>	<i>90.3%</i>	<i>89.6%</i>
Individual Response Rate		
400 Completed individual survey	1227	1456
401 Not eligible	0	0
402 Selected individual later determined ineligible	0	0
403 Selected respondent refused	14	19
404 Selected respondent incapacitated	1	0
405 Other individual non-response	64	147
TOTAL	1306	1622
<i>Individual Response Rate**</i>	<i>94.0%</i>	<i>89.8%</i>
Overall Response Rate***	84.8%	80.4%

The corresponding person-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting cell. Appendix Table A4 and A5 shows the person-level non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Table B2: Household-level Non-response Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

province code	psu	HHNR_Adj	province code	psu	HHNR_Adj	province code	psu	HHNR_Adj
1	1264	1.16	4	352	1.027777778	7	835	1.037037037
1	1265	1.2	4	367	1	7	853	1.181818182
1	1283	1.153846154	4	385	1.24137931	7	870	1.111111111
1	1292	1.212121212	4	405	1	7	894	1.214285714
1	1303	1.526315789	4	419	1.027027027	7	911	1.034482759
1	1320	1.818181818	4	435	1.0625	7	926	1.21875
1	1335	1.235294118	4	461	1.111111111	7	949	1
1	1353	1.344827586	4	475	1	7	965	1.03030303
1	1357	1.888888889	4	491	1.076923077	7	980	1.147058824
2	2	1.025641026	4	506	1.054054054	7	1014	1.108108108
2	15	1	4	1501	1.055555556	7	1029	1.026315789
2	29	1	4	1516	1.057142857	7	1043	1
2	48	1.153846154	4	1529	1.026315789	7	1069	1
2	63	1.060606061	5	534	1.052631579	7	1084	1.555555556
2	74	1	5	1543	1	7	1103	1.121212121
2	96	1	5	1558	1.081081081	7	1125	1
2	109	1	6	572	1.071428571	7	1656	1
2	129	1	6	596	1.052631579	7	1670	1.147058824
2	144	1	6	614	1.16	7	1690	1.181818182
2	159	1	6	630	1	7	1703	1.37037037
2	1385	1.026315789	6	647	1.027027027	7	1716	1.153846154
2	1400	1	6	672	1.085714286	7	1740	1.56
3	163	1.111111111	6	689	1.25	8	1130	1.181818182
3	179	1.176470588	6	704	1.026315789	8	1144	1
3	203	1.142857143	6	721	1.3	8	1158	1.0625
3	219	1.052631579	6	743	1.054054054	8	1173	1.114285714
3	239	1.041666667	6	760	1.027027027	8	1194	1.076923077
3	261	1.176470588	6	776	1.057142857	8	1207	1
3	1421	1.081081081	6	1570	1.25	8	1223	1.052631579
3	1453	1.142857143	6	1586	1.217391304	8	1238	1.115384615
3	1467	1.153846154	6	1609	1.366666667	8	1258	1.083333333
4	280	1.055555556	6	1628	1.142857143	8	1754	1.151515152
4	295	1.034482759	6	1644	1.025641026	8	1768	1.142857143
4	313	1.037037037	7	795	1.225806452	8	1782	1.3
4	336	1.026315789	7	812	1			

Table B3: Household-level Non-response Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

province code	psu	HHNR_Adj									
1	1269	1.071428571	3	251	3	6	581	1	7	973	1.051282051
1	1274	1.2	3	271	1	6	589	1.09375	7	990	1.142857143
1	1286	1.225806452	3	1429	1.379310345	6	605	1.074074074	7	1001	1
1	1296	1.181818182	3	1437	1.321428571	6	622	1.034482759	7	1022	1.3
1	1310	1.076923077	3	1444	1.290322581	6	638	1.233333333	7	1036	1.083333333
1	1311	1.034482759	3	1474	1.15625	6	654	1.027027027	7	1052	1
1	1318	1.052631579	4	287	1.081081081	6	662	1.025	7	1061	1.21875
1	1342	1.52	4	306	1	6	680	1.034482759	7	1076	1.117647059
1	1345	1.054054054	4	320	1.052631579	6	697	1.054054054	7	1092	1.151515152
1	1362	1.1875	4	328	1.071428571	6	711	1	7	1113	1
2	8	1.052631579	4	345	1.083333333	6	729	1.026315789	7	1118	1.481481481
2	22	1.096774194	4	359	1.176470588	6	735	1.25	7	1650	1
2	35	1.054054054	4	376	1.178571429	6	750	1	7	1664	1.081081081
2	41	1.025641026	4	391	1.025641026	6	768	1.058823529	7	1678	1.148148148
2	56	1.054054054	4	398	1.114285714	6	1561	1.026315789	7	1686	1.212121212
2	69	1.233333333	4	412	1.078947368	6	1577	1.071428571	7	1695	1.428571429
2	81	1.151515152	4	427	1	6	1582	1.111111111	7	1709	1.057142857
2	89	1.052631579	4	444	1.037037037	6	1600	1.111111111	7	1724	1.212121212
2	102	1.034482759	4	453	1.09375	6	1619	1.142857143	7	1730	1.3
2	116	1.071428571	4	468	1	6	1635	1.258064516	8	1136	1.157894737
2	123	1.173913043	4	484	1	7	787	1.272727273	8	1150	1.1875
2	136	1.266666667	4	498	1.096774194	7	804	1.083333333	8	1166	1
2	151	1.026315789	4	1485	1.055555556	7	820	1.090909091	8	1181	1.173913043
2	1373	1.034482759	4	1492	1.068965517	7	827	1.027027027	8	1187	1.071428571
2	1380	1.212121212	4	1508	1.114285714	7	843	1.294117647	8	1200	1.052631579
2	1392	1.21875	4	1522	1.181818182	7	862	1	8	1216	1.258064516
2	1404	1.481481481	4	1536	1.24	7	877	1.025641026	8	1231	1.027027027
2	1410	1.2	4	1540	1.117647059	7	885	1.117647059	8	1245	1.181818182
3	171	1	5	517	1.095238095	7	903	1.153846154	8	1252	1.052631579
3	185	1.083333333	5	526	1.117647059	7	919	1.088235294	8	1747	1.25
3	194	1	5	541	1.454545455	7	932	1.176470588	8	1761	1.027777778
3	211	1.025641026	5	550	1.025641026	7	940	1.026315789	8	1775	1
3	230	1	6	563	1.054054054	7	956	1.107142857	8	1789	1.027777778

Table B4: Person-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for Female Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

Provincecode	Age Group	Person Level Adjustment Factor
1	13 to 17	1.074450011
1	18 to 24	1.189620924
2	13 to 17	1.099196452
2	18 to 24	1.145334497
3	13 to 17	1.031311762
3	18 to 24	1.093196688
4	13 to 17	1.066856851
4	18 to 24	1.017061435
5	13 to 17	1.202411905
5	18 to 24	1.007287259
6	13 to 17	1.088102558
6	18 to 24	1.011021503
7	13 to 17	1.046168198
7	18 to 24	1.023301676
8	13 to 17	1.035613797
8	18 to 24	1.040777934

Table B5: Person-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for Male Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

Province Code	PLAgeCat	PLNR_Adj
1	13-17	1.01775585
1	18-24	1.014448793
2	13-17	1.088707483
2	18-24	1.122854324
3	13-17	1.023372836
3	18-24	1.132023485
4	13-17	1.098465634
4	18-24	1.143959577
5	13-17	1.131729653
5	18-24	1.424712547
6	13-17	1.106282844
6	18-24	1.070514786
7	13-17	1.208544702
7	18-24	1.156831754
8	13-17	1.123459692
8	18-24	1.033165578

Table B6: PSU-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for Male Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

provincecode	PSUAdj
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1.121555806
6	1
7	1
8	1.031020064

Post-stratification Calibration Adjustment

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform with the 1999 Census population distribution by province, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. These variables were used to form weighting cells. Appendix Table A7 and A8 present the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Table B7: Calibration Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

provincecode	PLAgeCatPS	_FREQ_	WgtSumofSample	CENSUS	CALIBRATION Adjustment
1	13 - 24	60	341,038	468,673	1.3743
2	13-17	49	206,823	226,184	1.0936
2	18-24	63	272,151	294,724	1.0829
3	13-17	45	132,599	178,281	1.3445
3	18-24	68	198,482	255,017	1.2848
4	13-17	108	311,005	338,752	1.0892
4	18-24	114	256,869	361,803	1.4085
5	13 - 24	31	39,568	253,633	6.4101
6	13-17	105	351,229	332,927	0.9479
6	18-24	120	308,381	413,475	1.3408
7	13-17	132	452,056	576,259	1.2748
7	18-24	172	546,209	726,450	1.3300
8	13-17	74	321,131	268,899	0.8373
8	18-24	86	332,179	298,334	0.8981

Table B8: Calibration Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

provincecode	PLAgeCatPS	n	WgtSumofSample	CENSUS	CALIBRATION Adjustment
1	13-17	48	166,659	108,415	0.65
1	18-24	56	243,052	263,264	1.08
2	13-17	76	277,837	230,359	0.83
2	18-24	77	308,117	275,643	0.89
3	13-17	61	101,934	179,273	1.76
3	18-24	44	120,253	213,723	1.78
4	13-17	124	421,120	350,107	0.83
4	18-24	85	217,221	352,529	1.62
5	13-24	44	103,672	367,500	3.54
6	13-17	168	435,007	341,157	0.78
6	18-24	148	353,765	343,720	0.97
7	13-17	165	449,332	605,478	1.35
7	18-24	199	597,796	680,263	1.14
8	13-17	79	306,134	270,182	0.88
8	18-24	82	293,248	262,664	0.90

Final Weights

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 analysis to produce estimates of population parameters.

Effect of Variable Sample Weights on the Precision of Survey Weights

Variation in sample weights can increase the amount of sampling error in survey estimates and lead to larger standard errors of these estimates. The multiplicative increase in the variance of survey estimates depends on how variable the weights are for the set of sample observations that are used to produce the estimates. The more variable the weights are, the larger is the value of *Meffw*. It is preferable for the *Meffw* to be less than 2.00. In Appendix Table A9 and A10, the value of *Meffw* are shown for females and males. This indicates that variation in sample weights increases the variation of estimates by these *Meffw* factors respectively. For these data, the values of *Meffw* imply that the effort to reduce the effect of variable weights on estimates, such as weight trimming, is not required.

Table B9: Multiplicative Effect Female Overall – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

n	meff_overall
1227	1.961505377

Table B10: Multiplicative Effect Male Overall – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey, 2010

n	meff_overall
1456	1.897244596

Estimates of Sampling Error

Sampling errors for the Kenya VACS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix by gender. These tables present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 1.96SE$), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table B11: Sampling errors for female sample – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Indicators	Age Group	Unweight- ed count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Any Childhood Sexual Violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	674	31.8576	2.447821	1.994598	26.99872	36.71649	0.076836
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	540	10.68925	1.825415	1.881313	7.065832	14.31267	0.170771
Completed Unwanted Sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	671	11.80111	1.687316	1.615056	8.451811	15.1504	0.142979
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	545	1.76617	0.903108	2.481759	0	3.558825	0.511337
Physically Forced Sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	672	7.074475	1.454144	2.011141	4.188023	9.960928	0.205548
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	545	0.679355	0.678894	3.71592	0	2.026948	0.999321
Reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of sexual violence ¹ was perceived to be 10 or more years older	18-24 years old prior to age 18	200	36.49179	5.404926	2.443005	25.7631	47.22049	0.148113
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	108	23.18586	5.892879	1.767087	11.48859	34.88313	0.254158
Multiple Incidents of Sexual Violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	206	61.00311	4.065314	1.87225	52.93353	69.0727	0.066641
Any Emotional Violence by an Adult	18-24 years old prior to age 18	678	25.75068	2.593777	2.180845	20.60207	30.89929	0.100727
Any Physical Violence by an Adult Relative	18-24 years old prior to age 18	661	52.10522	3.83329	4.04125	44.31620	59.91424	0.073568
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	543	15.74961	3.16116	1.73430	10.81476	20.62446	0.200713
Any Physical Violence by an Authority Figure	18-24 years old prior to age 18	664	59.24479	3.79821	3.96392	51.54540	66.92418	0.06411
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	542	40.72999	3.64820	2.20670	33.41838	47.90160	0.08957
Services for Sexual Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	196	24.65446	4.40519	2.037093	15.91023	33.3987	0.178677
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	57	28.26811	7.377202	1.503012	13.62448	42.91174	0.260973
Services for Sexual Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	196	6.816624	2.770146	2.355766	1.317927	12.31532	0.406381
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	57	7.904031	3.72098	1.065157	0.517943	15.29012	0.47077

Indicators	Age Group	Unweight- ed count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Services for Sexual Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	196	3.427516	1.801496	1.911913	0	7.003457	0.525598
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	57	7.904031	3.72098	1.065157	0.517943	15.29012	0.47077
Services for Physical Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	452	15.89644	1.995036	1.342654	11.93632	19.85655	0.125502
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	257	10.68923	2.703622	1.960115	5.322586	16.05588	0.252929
Services for Physical Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	452	4.308884	1.169409	1.495798	1.987625	6.630142	0.271395
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	257	2.033838	0.984632	1.245647	0.07936	3.988317	0.484125
Services for Physical Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	452	3.373242	1.099944	1.674068	1.189869	5.556614	0.326079
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	257	1.185961	0.778406	1.323618	0	2.731084	0.65635
Services for Emotional Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	167	23.67773	3.956774	1.438134	15.8236	31.53187	0.16711
Services for Emotional Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	167	7.047699	2.815642	2.008887	1.458693	12.6367	0.399512
Services for Emotional Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	167	2.865827	1.504551	1.349894	0	5.852337	0.524997

Table B12: Sampling errors for male sample – Kenya Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2010.

Indicators	Age Group	Unweight- ed count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Any Childhood Sexual Violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	690	17.48162	2.308646	2.881805	12.91216	22.05107	0.13206134
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	737	4.210442	0.960606	1.683923	2.309134	6.111749	0.22814844
Completed Unwanted Sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	696	3.621079	1.007995	2.184865	1.625975	5.616184	0.27836863
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	733	0.364423	0.292379	1.603991	0	0.943122	0.80230649
Physically Forced Sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	696	1.364499	0.613669	2.115023	0.149876	2.579121	0.44973933
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	739	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of sexual violence ¹ was perceived to be 10 or more years older	18-24 years old prior to age 18	52	36.18485	8.356618	1.392587	19.64476	52.72493	0.23094247
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	37	42.27914	11.16883	2.081729	20.1729	64.38538	0.2641688
Multiple Incidents of Sexual Violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	119	71.54138	4.720092	1.619775	62.199	80.88376	0.06597708
Any Emotional Violence by an Adult	18-24 years old prior to age 18	678	25.75068	2.593777	2.180845	20.60207	30.89929	0.10072654
Any Physical Violence by an Adult Relative	18-24 years old prior to age 18	684	56.81793	2.91127	2.36631	51.27570	62.25016	0.05123866
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	734	13.71252	2.69198	2.53994	10.44434	17.07070	0.19631542
Any Physical Violence by an Authority Figure	18-24 years old prior to age 18	689	57.87924	2.39610	2.48829	51.63668	64.13218	0.04139826
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	729	45.75887	3.11397	2.85361	41.02885	50.61529	0.06805165
Services for Sexual Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	113	12.93792	3.567149	1.265223	5.877531	19.9983	0.27571275
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	25	34.54729	13.18319	1.844636	8.454056	60.64051	0.38159849
Services for Sexual Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	113	2.149033	1.251373	0.834033	0	4.625851	0.58229586
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	25	14.38588	11.22562	2.455559	0	36.60453	0.78032232
Services for Sexual Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	113	0.430226	0.431671	0.487192	0	1.284625	1.00335889
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	25	2.196828	2.21484	0.547958	0	6.580617	1.00819949
Services for Physical Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	501	20.43748	2.496985	1.917193	15.49525	25.37971	0.12217673
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	369	16.34102	2.643132	1.880588	11.10952	21.57252	0.16174829

Indicators	Age Group	Unweight- ed count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Services for Physical Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	501	6.795625	1.546586	1.888219	3.734499	9.856751	0.2275855
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	367	3.362868	1.028859	1.192172	1.326467	5.399268	0.30594693
Services for Physical Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	501	3.923751	1.167547	1.808013	1.612847	6.234654	0.29755903
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	368	1.813085	0.754746	1.174344	0.319232	3.306938	0.41627695
Services for Emotional Violence - Knew a place for services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	224	27.22329	3.678709	1.52322	19.9421	34.50449	0.13513094
Services for Emotional Violence - Tried to seek services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	224	10.37118	3.135082	2.357907	4.165977	16.57639	0.30228781
Services for Emotional Violence - Received services	18-24 years old prior to age 18	224	8.190399	3.128657	2.90287	1.997911	14.38289	0.38199077

