



Violence Against Children in Nigeria



Findings from a National Survey 2014

FullReport

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Publication Information and Suggested Citation

The National Population Commission of the Federal Government of Nigeria conducted the Violence Against Children Survey in Nigeria (Nigeria VACS). The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided technical guidance for this survey. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Technical support was also received from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children.

Financial support for the coordination and implementation of the survey was provided by the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and the European Union.

Recommended citation:

National Population Commission of Nigeria, UNICEF Nigeria, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Violence Against Children in Nigeria: Findings from a National Survey, 2014. Abuja, Nigeria: UNICEF, 2016.

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

The findings and conclusions of this report do not necessarily represent the official position of the United Nations Children's Fund.

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Abuja, February 2016



European Union





Foreword

The Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) in Nigeria was the first of its kind not only in Nigeria, but also in West Africa. The VACS Nigeria was executed by the National Population Commission (NPopC) in 2014. It provides, for the first time, national estimates that describe the magnitude and nature of sexual, physical and emotional violence experienced by under-18 females and males in Nigeria. The information is designed to help support efforts in Nigeria to develop and implement effective child-friendly violence prevention strategies, as well as to improve service provision for all Nigerians, especially for children who experience violence.

The success of the VACS was made possible by a number of organizations and individuals. In this regard, I appreciate the technical and financial support received from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the technical support received from United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, and the financial support received from the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the European Union. Consequently, the support and collaboration enjoyed during data

collection from the National, State and Local Governments, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders is acknowledged. Special appreciation goes to the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the Steering Committee on Violence Against Children and the Technical Working Group on Violence Against Children.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to express my appreciation for the 2014 Nigeria VACS Technical Team, the Project Director, Mr. Unogu Sylvanus, and the Project Coordinator, the late Mr. Solomon Bello, for the management of all of the technical, administrative and logistic activities for the Survey. I would also like to put on record my sincere appreciation to the Survey Steering Committee and Technical Working Group Members, Field Staff, Data Processing Team, and the Survey respondents and community leaders. Similarly, I wish to express appreciation to the Honorable Federal Commissioners representing 36 States of the Federation plus the Federal Capital Territory for their assistance during their advance management visit to the field and for providing oversight for the Survey during data collection. I greatly appreciate Ms. Jonna Karlsson, Ms. Rachel Harvey and Mr. Tatenda Makoni from UNICEF Nigeria for their commitment and the great expertise with which they managed all the facets of this Survey.

I am also thankful to CDC Atlanta staff, Dr. Howard Kress for data processing and Mr. Jose Carlosama for facilitating the uploading of data from the field to the center by the data collectors. I recognize the contribution of Mr. Henry Mbene for coordinating the field staff on the use of their notebooks and backup system during data collection. I also commend the efforts of the Commission's staff, Mr. Usman Kolapo (Sampling Specialist), who provided technical support for sampling and Mr. Ogunsina Joseph (Geo Position System Specialist). The overall routine survey management of the Director- General, NPopC, Dr. Ghaji Ismaila Bello and the contribution of Director, Planning and Research, Dr. S. O. Olanipekun, and all NPopC Staff is hereby acknowledged.

The availability of the National Violence Against Children data on a periodic basis will provide policy-makers, planners, researchers and analysts with relevant information to monitor trends in violence against children. It is our fervent hope that the data presented on the findings and the response plan will be actively applied in the course of socio-economic planning in Nigeria.



Eze Duriheoma, (SAN)

Chairman

National Population Commission

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Section B: Key Terms and Definitions

For the purpose of the Nigeria VACS, the following definitions were applied:

1. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as including all forms of *sexual abuse* and *sexual exploitation* of children. This encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sex acts (i.e., rape), attempted non-consensual sex acts, abusive sexual contact (i.e., unwanted touching), and non-contact sexual abuse (e.g., threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism, verbal sexual harassment). 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, questions were posed on four types of sexual abuse and four types of sexual exploitation:

1.1 Sexual Abuse

- 1.1.1 Unwanted Sexual Touching:** Has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way without your permission, but did not try and force you to have sex? Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching you on or around your sexual body parts.
- 1.1.2 Unwanted Attempted Sex:** Has anyone ever tried to make you have sex against your will but did not succeed?
- 1.1.3 Physically Forced Sex:** Has anyone ever physically forced you to have sex and did succeed?
- 1.1.4 Pressured Sex:** Has anyone ever pressured you to have sex, through harassment, threats or tricks and did succeed?

1.2 Sexual Exploitation: Have you ever received food, favors or any gifts in exchange for sex?

1.3 Non-contact Sexual Violence/Exploitation: Have you ever participated in a sex photo or video, or shown your sexual body parts in front of a webcam, whether you wanted to or not?

More sexual violence related definitions:

- **Unwanted Completed Sex:** Either physically forced or pressured sex as per above.
- **Sex or sexual intercourse:** Includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of an object into the respondent's vagina or anus.
- **Sexually active:** A respondent who reported having sex (wanted or unwanted) within the 12 months preceding to the survey.

2. Physical Violence

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

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

1. Intimate partners including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or a spouse.
2. Peers including people the same age as the respondent not including a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or romantic partner. These include people the respondent may have known or not known including siblings, schoolmates, neighbors, or strangers.
3. Parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives.
4. Adults in the neighborhood such as teachers, police, employers, religious or neighborhood leaders, neighbors, or adults the respondent did not know.

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

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

- punched, kicked, whipped, or beat you with an object?
- choked, suffocated, tried to drown you, or burned you intentionally?
- used or threatened you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?

3. Emotional Violence

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behavior over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate and supportive and that has a high probability of damaging a child's mental health, or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. In this survey, we specifically asked about emotional acts of violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives:

Has a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative ever:

- told you that you were not loved, or did not deserve to be loved?
- said they wished you had never been born or were dead?
- ever ridiculed you or put you down, for example said that you were stupid or useless?

List of Key Acronyms

Ad Health	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health
BSS	HIV/AIDS/STD Behavioral Surveillance Surveys
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Intervals
CRA	Child's Rights Act
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Priority Agenda for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria 2013–2020
NPoPC	National Population Commission
PEPFAR	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TWG	Technical Working Group on Violence Against Children
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Executive Summary

Led by the National Population Commission (NPopC) of the Federal Government of Nigeria, Nigeria is the first country in West Africa to undertake a national survey on violence against children. The Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) continues the successful partnership between United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) and the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), as well as members of the Together for Girls Initiative, to assist countries worldwide in conducting national surveys on violence against children. The Nigeria 2014 VACS follows and builds on the methodology of the surveys completed in Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malawi.

NPopC authored the Nigeria VACS report. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNICEF provided technical support to NPopC throughout the development and implementation of the survey. The survey was funded by PEPFAR, UNICEF and the European Union. A national Steering Committee, chaired by NPopC, and comprised of key Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), was established to oversee the development and implementation of the survey and review the survey findings. NPopC implemented the VACS between May and July 2014. The nationally representative household survey of 13-24 year olds provides estimates of the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children, as well as information on the context in which such violence occurs.

Using a multi-stage cluster design, the Nigeria VACS data collection included interviews with 1,766 girls and young women and 2,437 boys and young men. The combined response rate for the household and eligible respondent was 93%. The survey design yielded separate estimates for rates of violence among both sexes. Data from females and males aged 18-24 provide estimates of the prevalence of violence ever experienced in childhood, while data from 13-17 year olds estimate the prevalence of violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Similar to national surveys in several other countries on the continent and throughout the world, the results reveal that violence in childhood is a common reality and that the consequences can be severe and long lasting. In undertaking the VACS, the first national survey to examine patterns of violence against children, Nigeria has laid the foundation for vital prevention and response activities to protect vulnerable young people.

In response to the VACS, the key findings of which were released by the Federal Government of Nigeria on 10th September 2015, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria launched the Year of Action to End Violence Against Children on 15th September 2015. He said "This is a historic day. A day when Nigeria stands up and says to our children - we commit to protecting you from violence".

One year is clearly not enough to end violence, but the campaign was launched as a call to action to all Nigerians. During the launch, the Government, Ministries and Agencies, NGOs, faith based organizations (FBOs), and the media announced national priority actions to more effectively prevent and respond to violence against children. This demonstrated a strong commitment on the side of the Government and other actors to ensure that the findings of the VACS would not remain on paper but would be translated into action. The President also called upon all members of society to play their part to end violence against children.



Section One

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND





Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

Every child has the right to be protected from all forms of violence. This right is enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the world's most widely ratified human rights treaty, and regional instruments, including the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). Despite this, millions of children around the globe, regardless of their economic and social circumstances, culture, religion, or ethnicity, are subjected to violence on a daily basis. Violence against children includes 'all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse'. It occurs across different contexts and in many settings, including in the home and family, in schools, care and justice systems, the workplace and the community. Global evidence shows that perpetrators are most commonly people responsible for the care of children or with whom children interact daily, such as caregivers, peers, and intimate partners.

Data on the prevalence of violence against children worldwide is still inadequate. However, recent studies provide some insights into the magnitude of the problem and reveal high rates of violence against children in a variety of countries and cultures. UNICEF's 2014 report, *Hidden in plain sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*, drew on data from 190 countries and showed that in 2012 alone, homicide took the lives of about 95,000 children and adolescents under the age of 20 (almost one in five of all homicide victims that year). Almost one billion children (around six in ten children), between the ages of two and fourteen worldwide, were subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers on a regular basis. A staggering 120 million girls under the age of 20 (about one in ten) were estimated to have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives. Notably, while studies showed that boys were also at risk of sexual violence, it was not possible to make a reliable global estimate due to the lack of comparable data in most countries.

Recent prevalence studies in Sub-Saharan Africa find similarly concerning rates. Findings from the Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS) conducted in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe for instance, indicate that about one in three girls experienced sexual violence during their childhood (Figure 1.0). In Malawi, the rate was slightly lower at one in five. For boys, the reported prevalence of child sexual abuse ranged from 9% in Zimbabwe to 18% in Kenya. The reported prevalence of physical violence in childhood was between 53% and 76% in Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, with somewhat higher rates of physical violence experienced by boys than girls (Figure 2.0). The reported prevalence of physical violence against girls in Swaziland was 22%. The reported prevalence of emotional violence during childhood for Kenya, the Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe was between 24% and 38%, with similar rates indicated for boys and girls.

Figure 1.0

Percent of Females and Males Aged 18-14 Years Who Reported Sexual Violence Prior to Age 18

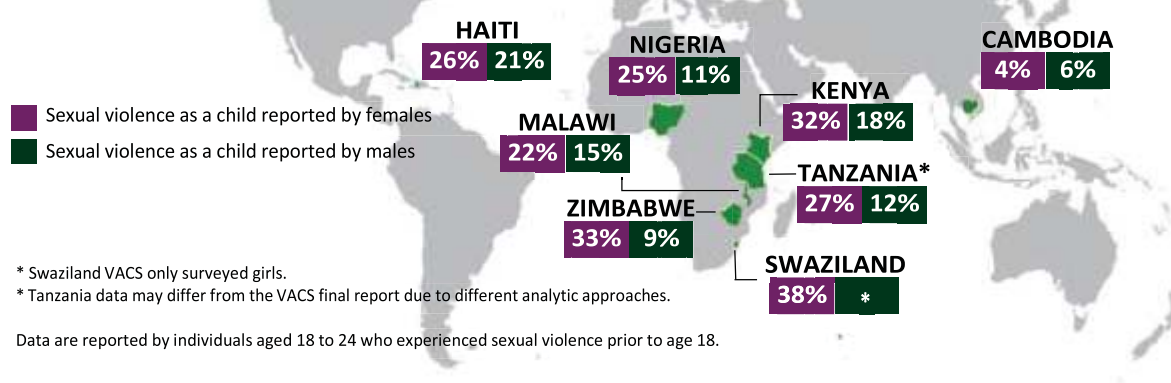
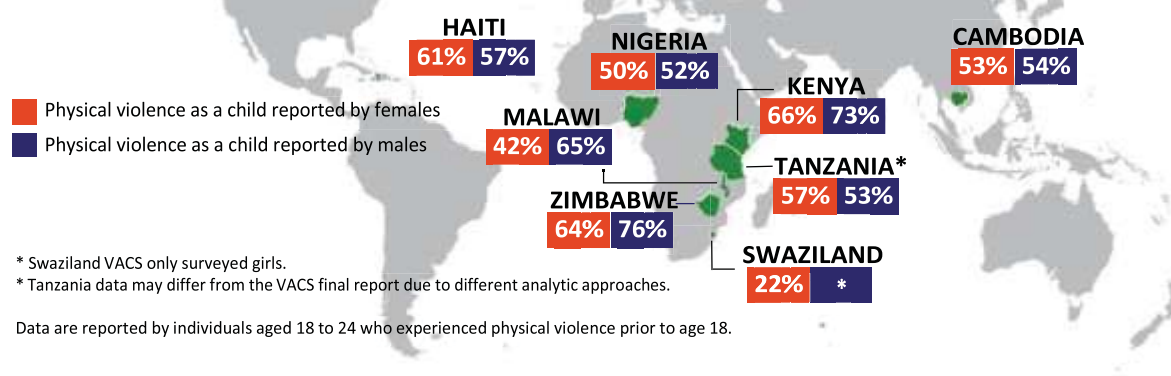


Figure 2.0

Percent of Females and Males Aged 18-14 Years Who Reported Physical Violence Prior to Age 18



Violence against children is not only a human rights issue but also a grave public health concern. Children subjected to violence can suffer severe short- to long-term health and social consequences.¹² The impacts of violence may vary depending on: a child's age when abused; the duration and severity of the violence; the relationship with the perpetrator; the child's innate resiliency; and co-occurrence with other maltreatment or adverse exposures, such as the mental health of the parents, substance abuse by the parents or violence in the

home.^{13, 14} Neurobiological and behavioral research indicates that early childhood exposure to violence can affect brain development and thereby increase the child's susceptibility to a range of mental and physical health problems that can last into adulthood, including anxiety or depressive disorders, cardiovascular health problems, and diabetes.¹⁵⁻¹⁶ Direct experience of 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. In addition, exposure to or witnessing of violence has also been associated with a variety of behavioral health risks such as smoking and obesity as well as specific health problems such as physical injury, diabetes and ischemic heart disease.¹⁷

In settings of lower access to timely and comprehensive healthcare following instances of violence, sexual violence in particular is linked to an additional host of morbidities. Sexual violence in low- and middle-income countries is linked to increased incidence of debilitating obstetric issues, such as traumatic fistula and incontinence, and child marriage is strongly associated with increased incidence of obstetric fistula and physical violence.¹⁸⁻²¹ Both sexual violence and such high-risk cultural practices as child marriage, sexual initiation rites, and female circumcision practices have been found to carry an increased risk of HIV transmission in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly among young women and girls who may experience significant associated physical trauma or who contract a sexually transmitted infection.²²⁻²⁵ There is evidence that children who experience violence may be more likely to engage in HIV-risk behaviors such as infrequent condom use, multiple sexual partners, transactional sex or substance abuse.²⁶⁻³⁰

Violence against children can have negative consequences for children's cognitive development, including language deficits and reduced cognitive functioning.³¹ In many communities, exposure to violence has led to social stigma and discrimination against the child and his or her family, such as in cases of sexual violence. In its Global status report on violence prevention 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) explains that physical injuries from violence are 'outweighed by the wide spectrum of negative behavioral, cognitive, mental health, sexual and reproductive health problems, chronic diseases and social effects that arise.'³² While all types of violence have been strongly linked to negative health consequences across a person's lifespan, WHO observes that violence against children and women reportedly contributes disproportionately to the health burden.³² Violence has profound consequences not only on the individual child and his or her family but the community and society at large. It can result in continuing cycles of revictimization and reoccurrence of violence as well as transmission across generations.³³ There is growing evidence on the social and economic costs of violence against children. Studies show that experiencing violence as a child can have serious consequences for children's academic success, including an increased risk for many forms of educational underachievement and loss of earning potential. Recent studies from the United States have confirmed the economic impacts of violence on victims, and a number of studies in different regions of the world have also quantified the economic impact on societies, including through direct and indirect costs owing to increased social spending and lost

economic productivity. Especially in low- and middle-income countries, violence against children can have major long-term economic and human development implications. The impact of violence against children on economic growth was recognized by the global community in 2015 – the elimination of all forms of violence against children was included as a target (16.2) in the Sustainable Development Goals launched in September 2015.

All violence against children is preventable, and in order to develop and implement effective prevention strategies, timely and more complete data is needed. The results of the Nigeria VACS 2014 provides, for the first time, comparable, national population-based estimates that describe the magnitude and nature of the problem experienced by children in Nigeria. This data is indispensable for developing and implementing effective prevention strategies, as well as to improve service provision for all children in Nigeria who experience violence.

1.2 Background

Nigeria, the most populous nation in Africa, represents an important setting for the survey on violence against children. Located in western Sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria's total population was 178.5 million as of 2014, with 46% of the population under the age of 15 years.^{34,35}

Over the last several decades, Nigeria has experienced political, ethnic, and religious conflict in various regions of the country. Nigeria has also experienced some of the world's poorest health indicators, ranking 152 out of 287 on the 2013 Human Development Index.³⁶ The average life expectancy at birth in 2013 was 52 years, below the Sub-Saharan average of 57 years of age.³⁴ The under-5 mortality rate was 128 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality rate was 69 deaths per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality was 576 deaths per 100,000 live births. Nigeria ranks number two in the world, after South Africa, in the number of people living with HIV/AIDS. Although more than 90% of Nigeria's 15- to 24-year-olds had heard of AIDS, only 24.2% of females and 33.5% of males aged 15 to 24 years had a comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Despite the efforts to increase awareness on HIV prevention and treatment, overall awareness has not increased substantially in recent years.³⁵

1.2.1 Violence against children in Nigeria – progress to date

Violence against children has gained increasing visibility as a critical human rights and public health challenge for Nigeria and the Federal Government of Nigeria has taken some important steps towards protecting children from violence. At international and regional levels, Nigeria has signed treaties committing to protect children from violence, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000), and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography (2000). At a national level, the enactment of the Child's Rights Act No. 26 of 2003 (CRA) was particularly important, as it marked the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.³⁷ The CRA provides an implementation framework of

key principles relating to children's rights, incorporates existing laws relating to children's rights, and specifies the responsibilities and obligations of government, parents and other authorities and organizations. The CRA also explicitly enshrines the right of children to be protected from violence and sets out a robust child protection framework to respond to violence against children. Twenty-three of Nigeria's states have domesticated the CRA to date.

The most relevant current policy document is the National Priority Agenda (NPA) for Vulnerable Children in Nigeria 2013–2020, which is the follow-up to the National Plan of Action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (2006–2010). The NPA is an eight-year strategic framework to guide the multi-sectoral operationalization of the objectives and strategies of Nigeria's Vision 20:2020, which aim to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable children in Nigeria and to reduce child poverty. The NPA promotes a dual-pronged approach which ensures that all social-sector actions are sensitive to the most vulnerable children and their families and at the same time pursues additional specific actions to directly reach out to these children. In doing so, it moves from a narrow response to vulnerable children that is direct-service-delivery focused to a comprehensive response that aims to build and strengthen integrated and linked systems. In particular, it identifies prevention and response to violence as one of the six priorities. The NPA serves as a guiding framework for states to develop their own multi-sectoral action plans for vulnerable children, based on their specific situations, contexts, and challenges. The NPA was also designed to contribute to the achievement of Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 – a roadmap for sustainable development and economic growth. This elevated the importance of the issue of violence against children and recognized that reducing children's vulnerability will positively and directly impact Nigeria's economic and social well-being and development.

1.2.2 Understanding Violence Against Children in Nigeria

Sufficient and reliable data on violence against children can enhance these efforts by supporting advocacy, informing national planning and budget allocation for child protection and welfare, and monitoring the impacts of all forms of violence. National surveys including the Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, the Assessment of Violence Against Children at the Basic Education Level in Nigeria, the Demographic Health Survey, and other research on a smaller scale than the VACS provided some important data about children's vulnerability to violence and the context in which it occurs.

The Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011: Monitoring the situation of children and women, for instance, found that 90% of children aged 2 to 14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by a household member during the month before the survey. About 34% of children were subjected to severe physical punishment.³⁸ The survey also found that 61% of caretakers believed that physical punishment was necessary in the raising of children. The 2007 Assessment of Violence Against Children at the Basic Education Level in Nigeria revealed that violence outside of the home, and in schools in particular, was a major concern.³⁹ The study found that physical violence and psychological violence accounted for the majority of violence

against children in schools. Other types of violence reported among learners/students included gender-based violence; sexual violence; and health-related violence. The study also found low levels of reporting cases of violence, ranging from 4% for sexual violence to 40% in the case of physical violence.

Nigeria has a large population of children who are orphans, who engage in child labor, and/or who do not attend school. Global evidence shows that these children are particularly vulnerable to violence. The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2013 estimated that 9% of children are orphans or are vulnerable owing to illnesses among adult household members.³⁵ As a household survey, this figure does not include those orphaned and vulnerable children who are living in institutional or residential care, living on the streets or in detention. The National Bureau of Statistics conducted a study on child labor in 2006 and found that 29% of all children aged 5 to 14 years were engaged in child labor. One in five (21%) were engaged in family business while 9% were working outside the family unpaid.³⁷ One Nigerian study, for example, found that nearly 78% of 350 employed girls reported being sexually assaulted, with girls less than 12 years old at a higher risk of assault.⁴⁰ Other smaller studies conducted in various locations in Nigeria have found that rape among youth is often preceded by coercive acts and other forms of abuse and that perpetrators are most frequently known to the child experiencing the violence.⁴¹⁻⁴³ Existing research also reveals how gender norms can promote violence and hinder help-seeking behavior. Girls who resist sexual advances may be viewed as conforming to expected gender roles and are therefore perceived as desiring the encounter, while boys are viewed as uncontrollable and not responsible for their actions. Children and youth who experience violence may avoid seeking help or disclosing their experiences because they fear being blamed by their families and communities.^{41,42}

While these and other past studies provide information on the risks and impact of violence against children, they are mostly limited in scale and cannot be generalized to all children in Nigeria. Another limitation is the dearth of data regarding violence against boys, especially sexual violence. Previous studies have also given less focus on attempting to understand protective factors for violence against children. Global evidence shows that different types of violence share many underlying risk factors and important interrelationships.³² For example, factors related to family and parenting may be important, such as the degree of parental involvement or whether a parent has died, how long a respondent lived with each biological parent, reasons why they may no longer be living with a parent, the education levels of caregivers, relationship quality with caregivers, and perceived family and social support. Other potential risk and protective factors include: schooling, community and social support, socio-economic status, condom use, HIV-testing behavior, and involvement with drugs and alcohol. These gaps in existing data make it difficult to establish national estimates of the extent of violence against children in Nigeria and to identify those at highest risk for violence. This lack of sufficient and reliable data on violence against children to date has contributed to the inability of decision-makers to make informed planning and policy decisions related to the problem.

1.2.3 International Call for National VACS

The 2006 United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children was the first global assessment of prevalence and context of violence against children. The Study recommended that States undertake their own comprehensive national surveys in order to understand the local context of violence against children, in order to effectively target programming. Since 2006, five nations in sub-Saharan Africa and eight countries globally – Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malawi – have conducted nationally representative studies on violence against children, with the support of UNICEF, PEPFAR, CDC, and partners of the Together for Girls Initiative.¹

In 2013, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Violence against Children produced a Global Survey, which was the first comprehensive attempt since 2006 to assess progress in preventing and eliminating violence. The results of the Global Survey published in the report, *Toward a World Free from Violence*, show that despite some significant achievements around the world, progress has been too slow, too uneven, and too fragmented to bring violence against children to an end. It shows that violence remains a pervasive phenomenon that blights the lives of millions of girls and boys of all ages. Current action comprises of: reactive, ill-coordinated, and ill-resourced national strategies; dispersed and poorly enforced legislation; low levels of investment in family support and gender- and child-sensitive approaches; and insufficient data and research. The report renewed the call for countries to take action to end violence against children.

1.2.4 Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey 2014

In 2014, Nigeria became the first country in West Africa and the 9th country globally to undertake a national survey on violence against children. The Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) was conducted in order to provide a baseline for the NPA, to inform programming to more effectively prevent and respond to violence against children and in response to the global call for countries to undertake their own surveys.

The Federal Government of Nigeria, led by the NPopC, in collaboration with UNICEF Nigeria and CDC, conducted the Nigeria VACS. The government received financial support from PEPFAR, the European Union and UNICEF, and technical assistance from UNICEF and CDC. A national Steering Committee, chaired by NPopC, and comprised of key Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) oversaw the development and implementation of the survey and reviewed the survey findings.

The Nigeria VACS sought to determine the magnitude of violence against children and to study the patterns of risk factors for violence. Specifically, the objectives of the Nigeria

¹Together for Girls brings together country governments with: UN partners led by UNICEF and including UNAIDS, UN Women, UNFPA, and WHO; United States government partners (including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. Department of State); the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief partners, including USAID; the Government of Canada, and private-sector partners. The Together for Girls partnership is broadly committed to ending violence against children, with a particular focus on sexual violence against girls.

VACS were to:

- provide information that will guide policies and strategies to prevent, identify, and respond to violence against children;
- estimate the national lifetime prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children (occurring before 18 years of age);
- identify risk and protective factors for sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children;
- recognize the health and social consequences of violence against children;
- assess the knowledge and use of medical, psychosocial, legal, and protective services available for children who have experienced sexual and physical violence in Nigeria, as well as barriers to accessing such services; and
- identify areas for further research.

For the first time, the Nigeria VACS provides a national baseline for the prevalence of violence against children.

1.3. Organization of the Report

Following the introduction to and background of the survey, the methodology section explains the design, sample-size calculation, and sampling frame. In addition, the survey development and the intensive preparation for the study implementation, including interviewer and state supervisor, and team leader training and pilot testing, are described. The definition of key survey constructs, quality control, data entry and cleaning, and data analyses and weighting procedures are also detailed in the methodology section. Section 3 of the report provides characteristics for the 13 to 24 year old survey respondents. Sections 4 to 11 provide a portrait of violence against children in Nigeria, which is based on the findings of the quantitative national survey conducted in 2014, with a focus on:

- sexual, physical and emotional violence in childhood, including prevalence, perpetrators of violence against children, and children's help-seeking behavior and knowledge of services (Sections 4 to 6);
- overlapping occurrence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence (Section 7);
- health outcomes of experiencing sexual, physical, and emotional violence (Section 8);
- relationships among sexual risk-taking behaviors, HIV/AIDS-testing behaviors, and childhood experiences of sexual violence (Sections 9 and 10);
- beliefs towards spousal violence and the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence (Section 11); and
- key results and recommendations to stakeholders on developing, improving, and enhancing prevention and response strategies to address violence against children (Sections 12 and 13).

Appendix A details the weighting procedures, quality assurance and estimates of sampling error. All data tables referenced in the text of the report can be found in Appendix B at the conclusion of the report.



Section Two

**METHODOLOGY OF THE VIOLENCE
AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY**

Methodology of the Violence Against Children Survey

2.1 Preparation and Coordination

Led by the National Population Commission (NPopC) of the Federal Government of Nigeria, Nigeria is the first country in West Africa to undertake a national survey on violence against children. The Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) continues the successful partnership between United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) and the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), as well as members of the Together for Girls Initiative, to assist countries worldwide in conducting national surveys on violence against children. The Nigeria 2014 VACS follows and builds on the methodology of the surveys completed in Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malawi.

NPopC authored the Nigeria VACS report. The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and UNICEF provided technical support to NPopC throughout the development and implementation of the survey. The survey was funded by PEPFAR, UNICEF and the European Union.

A national Steering Committee, chaired by NPopC, and comprised of key Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), was established to oversee the development and implementation of the survey and review the survey findings.

NPopC implemented the VACS between May and July 2014 in every State in Nigeria.

2.2 Study Design and Sampling

2.2.1 Study Design

The Nigeria VACS 2014, is a cross-sectional household survey of 13 to 24 year old females and males, designed to produce national-level estimates of experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence in childhood. Cross-sectional surveys reflect a randomly selected, representative subset of the population, at one specific point in time, providing estimates of indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by age group, sex, and other sociodemographic factors. This group of 13 to 24 year olds were selected as the most appropriate population to survey in order to better understand childhood violence. It was determined that children younger than 13 years old would not have the maturity to be able to answer the survey questions, including the more complicated questions on potential risk and protective factors. At the same time, recall

bias, or the inability to accurately recall events in the past, related to childhood experiences is minimized among respondents aged 24 and younger.

All respondents were asked about lifetime and past 12 months experiences with violence. For analysis purposes, lifetime prevalence estimates of childhood violence were based on responses from participants aged 18 to 24 reporting on their experiences prior to the age of 18. Estimates of current childhood violence were based on responses from participants aged 13 to 17 years reporting on experiences occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey, thus allowing the examination of current patterns and contexts of childhood violence in Nigeria.

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

2.2.2 Sampling Frame and Sampling Size Calculation

The sampling frame was originally compiled by the NPopC for the 2006 National Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2006 census, excluding 24 local government areas (about 2% of the population) due to political unrest. The sample size was determined from a standard cluster sample formula where the estimated prevalence of 30% for sexual violence in childhood was assumed based on previous VACS conducted in Tanzania, Kenya, and Zimbabwe.

A three-stage cluster sample survey design was utilized. In the first stage of selection, 353 EAs out of 662,529 EAs were selected with a probability proportional to size of the EAs (the EA size is the number of households it contains). In the second stage of selection, a mapping and listing team from NPopC visited all of the selected EAs to identify structures and households. The updated list with the names of the heads of households was given to the VACS team, and kept separate from the survey data. A fixed number of 20 households (per PSU) were selected by equal probability systematic sampling. In stage three, one eligible respondent (female or male depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected from the list of all eligible respondents 13 to 24 years of age in each household and administered the questionnaire.

To calculate separate male and female prevalence estimates for violent victimization, a split sample approach was used. This means that the survey for females was conducted in different EAs than the survey for males. The split sample approach served to protect the confidentiality of respondents and eliminated the chance that a male perpetrator of sexual violence and the female who was sexually assaulted in the same community would both be interviewed. The design also eliminated the chance that a female perpetrator and a male who experienced sexual violence from the same community would both be interviewed.

2.2.3 Survey Questionnaire Development

The VACS was implemented in eight countries prior to Nigeria (i.e., Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malawi). Based on lessons learned from implementing the VACS in some of these countries, CDC scientists together with UNICEF and the Together for Girls Secretariat, along with extensive external consultation, developed a standardized global VACS core questionnaire. Nigeria was the second country to apply the core questionnaire after Malawi. The questionnaire drew questions and definitions from a number of well-respected survey tools, to (1) compare data on various measures with other studies as a useful validation, and (2) use measures that had already been field tested in other studies.

The questionnaire was informed by the following international and violence surveys:

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

The questionnaire and survey protocol for Nigeria was adapted through a consultation process with key stakeholders in Nigeria who were familiar with the problem of violence against children, child protection, and the cultural context. The questionnaire covered the following topics: demographics; parental relationships, education, general connectedness to family, friends and community, gender beliefs; safety; witnessing violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk taking behavior; experiences of physical and emotional and sexual abuse and exploitation; violence; violence perpetration, pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviors; and disclosure, service-seeking and utilization of services. The background characteristics of the study respondents and the head of household survey included questions that assessed age, socio-economic status, marital status, work, education, and living situation. The sexual behavior and HIV/AIDS components utilized questions from the DHS, BSS, and WHO Multi-Country Study. Sexual behavior, history, and risk taking questions were divided among the following topics: sexual behavior, including age at first sex and relationship to first sexual partner, whether first sex was wanted or forced, number of sexual partners ever and in the last 12 months, condom use, and pregnancy history. After the violence modules, questions were also

asked about HIV testing knowledge and utilization. The sexual violence module included questions on the types of sexual violence experienced, including three forms of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, and important information on the circumstances of these incidents, such as the settings where sexual violence occurred and the relationship between the child who experienced violence and the perpetrator. This information was collected on the first and most recent incidents of sexual abuse. Some of these questions were based on DHS, YRBS, and Add Health. Questions regarding the negative health and social consequences, as well as disclosure, service-seeking and utilization related to these events, were also included.

2.3 Fieldwork Preparation

2.3.1 Interviewer and Supervisor Selection, Responsibilities, and Training

To help facilitate trust and understanding with respondents, the selection of interviewers was critical. Interviewers were male and female Nigerian nationals, spoke at least one of the survey languages, and were culturally sensitive. In addition, based on the experience of previous VACS surveys, interviewers had some experience with confidential data collection and health issues, and looked physically young. These criteria were used in hiring selections so that the respondent could feel as comfortable as possible with the interviewer and the survey process. The interviewers and team lead interviewers were selected by the NPopC with guidance from CDC and UNICEF. Additional selection criteria included education level, language skills, and job experience and performance. As an additional precaution to ensure confidentiality and trust, team composition and assignments were such that team members were not assigned to administer the survey in a community where they were likely to know or be known by any of the respondents.

In addition to selecting interviewers, male and female team leaders who were responsible for providing direct supervision of the overall survey implementation in the field were also identified. The team leaders were trained over a 10 day period alongside the State Supervisors. The role of the State Supervisor was to provide quality assurance during fieldwork. The State Supervisors were expected to visit their assigned survey teams in order to ensure that the survey protocols were being followed, particularly the response plan, and to assist with any logistical challenges in the field. Team Leaders did not directly participate in the interview process; however, they were responsible for monitoring the status of interviews at each household during field work. For each sampled household, the Team Leader ensured that each household was completed appropriately both through in-person monitoring and through the review of an electronic visit record form. The team leaders were trained to ensure that interviewers made call-backs for second and third visits as necessary and to troubleshoot with interviewers who experienced a high refusal rate or other issues. In addition, Team Leaders ensured that interviewers followed appropriate procedures for obtaining consent and providing a list of support services to all respondents and direct referrals for those who needed them. The Team Leader and State Supervisor training covered all aspects of the VACS and included focused sessions on overseeing fieldwork.

Following the Team Leader and State Supervisor training described above, the interviewer training was held for 10 days. During interviewer training, Team Leaders participated in all sessions and led small assigned groups of interviewers, reviewing training materials and providing feedback on interview skills. Sessions were conducted by NPOPC, UNICEF Nigeria, and CDC staff to ensure standardized, accurate, sensitive, and safe interviewing techniques with the interviewers. Training was conducted primarily in English. The training sessions covered the following topics, through a variety of methods including classroom lectures, group work, and individual practice:

- introductory material on training objectives; ground rules; the roles of key partners; and the roles and responsibilities of team leaders/interviewers;
- introductory material on violence including violence as a health and human rights issue; gender; and the epidemiology of violence and its consequences;
- the VACS methodology; questionnaires; and other data collection protocols;
- ethics in human subjects research; informed consent protocols; and interview privacy and confidentiality protocols;
- introduction to electronic data collection including care and use of the netbooks and using CSPro for data collection on the netbooks;
- interview tips and techniques;
- community entry;
- response plan referral services and procedures, including for acute cases;
- vicarious trauma; and
- HIV referrals.

Both trainings (Team Leader and interviewer) emphasized the survey ethical protocols that protect young people from retribution for participating in survey research on violence and in doing so serve to protect field staff safety. This included emphasizing the need to ensure privacy during the interview and to continually assure confidentiality and the voluntariness of participation. Procedures to ensure privacy of participation included training interviewers to only conduct the interview if privacy could be assured. If the interview was interrupted, interviewers were trained in ways to offer and take the respondent to a private area. Interviewers were also trained to handle interruptions (e.g., by asking questions from a non-sensitive mock questionnaire, asking the person interrupting to leave or finding a different place to conduct the interview) or to reschedule the interview if necessary. Emphasis was also placed on how to conduct the interview with sensitivity and empathy as well as how and when to provide referrals. Interviewers, therefore, were trained to be aware of the effects that questions might have on the respondent and how best to respond, based on the participant's level of distress.

A two-day training was also held for the social welfare officers assigned to respond to VACS service referrals. The objectives of the social welfare officer training were to (1) make the people responding to service referrals aware of the survey in order to facilitate coordination and (2) provide continuity of ethical protections for VACS respondents. During the interactive workshop-style training, the social welfare officers became aware of the types of referrals they might receive from VACS field teams, discussed appropriate

response activities including linkages with other services within the Child Protection Network in Nigeria, and worked through how to handle issues of confidentiality related to community and household entry.

2.3.2 Survey Pilot

Prior to the implementation of the survey, the Team Leaders conducted the pilot. The pilot consisted of two days in the field interviewing respondents and one day for discussion and feedback.

Four communities (two rural and two urban) that were not selected as PSUs in the sampling frame were used for the pilot. The pilot followed normal VACS survey protocols including the 'split sample' approach, such that the survey for girls was conducted in different PSUs as the survey for boys. Thus, there was one community in each of the selected rural and urban settings for the pilot that was designated for interviewing females and males separately.

The primary purpose of the pilot was to test the questionnaire and survey protocols including activation of the response plan. Instead of a systematic sample of households with a random start, convenience sampling was used to select households within each of the pilot sites. Interviewers were instructed to skip a certain number of households, depending on the density of households in the area, in order to help ensure confidentiality and anonymity of study participants. In each household, one female between the ages of 13 to 24 years within the communities designated for females and one male between the ages of 13 to 24 years within the communities designated for males was selected. Instead of randomly selecting respondents in each household, respondents were selected based on convenience and to ensure adequate representation in the pilot test of both dependent (13 to 17 years) and non-dependent (18 to 24 years) respondents. The pilot was able to inform the survey implementation, including but not limited to community entry, approaching households, consent process, as well as the referral process. In addition, through administering the questionnaire in the pilot the team leaders were better able to assess willingness to participate, length of the questionnaire, and the cultural appropriateness of the questions. This helped to ensure that the questions being asked most accurately obtained the data the questionnaire was seeking.

2.4 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was implemented between May 2014 and July 2014.

2.4.1 Inclusion Criteria and Timing and Selection of Households and Respondents

Inclusion criteria for this survey were females and males living in selected households in Nigeria who were 13 to 24 years of age at time of survey, and who spoke English, Hausa, Igbo, or Yoruba. The survey was administered in English, Hausa, Igbo, or Yoruba and was consistent with previous national surveys administered across Nigeria. Females and males older than 24 years were excluded from the study because the focus was on understanding violence against children and recall bias becomes a greater issue the further away from the target age range. Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand the questions being asked because of an intellectual or physical disability (e.g., hearing or speech impairment) that prevented the interviewer from administering the survey were also excluded from the survey. Those living or residing in institutions such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other such institutions were not included in the survey because VACS was household-based. Approximately 50 enumeration areas were excluded from the sample due to safety concerns, which accounts for approximately 2% of the population.

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

2.4.2 Data Collection Procedures

Precautions were used to ensure privacy during the interviews. The interviewers were instructed to conduct the interview in a safe and private location such as outside, in a public space without a risk of interruptions (i.e. a community area, school, mosque, or church) or in an appropriate place in the home or yard. Prior to beginning survey work in a new community, the team leader was instructed to seek guidance from the community leader to identify community areas where interviews could be held. Interviewers were instructed to ensure that respondents, parents, and household members were comfortable

with the location of the interview. If privacy could not be ensured, the interviewer was instructed to reschedule for another time while the survey team was still in the community. If the interview could not be rescheduled while the survey team was in the selected community, the interview was considered incomplete. If the respondent was not available after three attempts to contact her/him over the course of two days, the household was omitted and not replaced. The initial visit record form of the survey tool had a section that allowed the survey team to track incomplete interviews as well as interviews that needed to be rescheduled.

The Nigeria VACS used electronic netbooks with CSPro software for data collection. The VACS respondent questionnaire consisted of approximately 460 potential questions and included numerous skip patterns to route the interviewer to the logical sequence of questions based on respondent response. Given the complexity of the skip patterns and logic sequencing in the questionnaire, electronic data collection eliminated routing error and data entry mistakes.

2.4.3 Field Quality Control Checks

The data from the field were aggregated daily by each Team Leader. There were no unique identifiers in the database that could ever be linked to a participant. Data cleaning and preliminary data analysis was done immediately following data collection so that prompt feedback could be provided to partners. This initial feedback from the survey results included descriptive information on the main variables of interest. More detailed analysis of anonymized data was subsequently undertaken by the NPopC, UNICEF, and CDC.

2.5 Ethical Considerations

2.5.1 Ethical Review

WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women were adhered to in the Nigeria VACS. The U.S. CDC's Institutional Review Board, and the National Health Ethics Research Committee, National Ministry of Health, which protect the rights and welfare of human research subjects, independently reviewed and approved the survey.

2.5.2 Referrals

There is evidence that the majority of adult women find that talking about their experiences of violence is beneficial and appreciate having the opportunity to be asked questions about it. In addition, there is evidence that adolescents and young adults are willing to talk about their experiences of abuse within a supportive structure. Nevertheless, respondents may recall frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences, which may cause a strong emotional response. Additionally, respondents could be currently experiencing violence and want immediate assistance with the situation and or counseling. In order to respond to these needs, the survey team developed multiple ways to link respondents to support.

During survey implementation, all respondents were provided with a list of services, reflecting free programs, services, and amenities currently offered in Nigeria, including but not limited to services for violence. Free direct referrals were offered to those who: 1) became upset during the interview, 2) felt unsafe in his or her current living situation, including in his or her home or community, 3) experienced physical, emotional, or sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 4) were under the age of 18 and exchanged sex for money, goods, or favors in the last 12 months, 5) reported being in immediate danger, or 6) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the respondent met any of these criteria, the interviewer offered contact with a social worker from the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and recorded contact information separately from survey responses.

A minimum of one female and one male social worker from the state Ministry of Women Affairs in each geo-political zone (at least 12 social workers in total) were on call for referral during the entire survey implementation period. The criteria for the selection of VACS on-call social workers was: 1) they must be a professional social worker and 2) they are working in the Child Development Department of the of the Ministry at the state level. The process and referral mechanism was overseen by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development.

If a respondent met the response plan criteria, a referral to services was offered. The respondent had the choice to accept or decline the referral. If the respondent indicated that he or she would like a direct referral, the interviewers asked permission to obtain his or her contact information, including name and a safe place or way a social worker could find him or her. Alternatively, when possible, the respondent was given the choice to have the interviewer call the social worker at the end of the interview so that the respondent could make arrangements for a meeting with social worker directly.

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

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

2.5.3 Informed Consent

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

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

Once an eligible female was selected in the female EA, a female interviewer with the appropriate language skills (see below) read the contents of an initial information form that introduced the survey as an opportunity to learn more about young peoples' health, educational, and life experiences in Nigeria; likewise, a similar procedure was followed for males, including a local-speaking male who was a trained interviewer. All consents were read in the appropriate language for the regions, e.g. Hausa, Ibo, or Yoruba. The trained interviewer obtained informed assent in the households where the selected respondent was a minor (13-17 years old). Once the interviewer and respondent ensured privacy, the trained interviewer read the contents of a verbal assent form. This assent form informed the respondents that information they provided was anonymous, and that their decision regarding participation was voluntary. Respondents were also told that if they chose to participate, information about their sexual activity, HIV, and their experiences with physical, emotional and sexual violence would be asked. Respondents were informed that the information they shared was confidential and not shared with anyone. Informed verbal assent was obtained from each respondent at the end of the assent form.

In households where the selected respondent was an adult (18-24 years old), emancipated minor, or lived in a child-headed household, a similar consent process was used as described above except that the parental/caregiver permission was not necessary.

These respondents were still administered the initial information form described above. Once the initial information form was read, verbal consent to provide more information about the study was obtained from each participant. Once the interviewer and respondent ensured privacy, the trained interviewer read the contents of a verbal consent form.

2.6 Data Management and Response Rates

2.6.1 Data Analysis

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

2.6.2 Response Rates

A total of 6980 households were visited during the study. The households visited for each of the two groups were: 2860 for females and 4120 for males. The household response rates were 97.5% for females and 97.0% for males. Within all visited households, a household census was conducted to determine whether an eligible respondent resided in the household. As a result, a total of 4203 individuals aged 13 to 24 years participated in the Nigeria VACS with 1766 females and 2437 males completing the individual questionnaire, yielding an individual response rate of 96.2% for females and 96.7% for males.

The combined household and individual response rates provide an overall response rate for females of 93.7% and for males of 93.7%. Appendix A includes a table showing household and individual response rates. This was reflected in Table 1.1 and accounted for in the response rates.

2.6.3 Weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain representative parameter estimates from survey data.

CDC weighted the data to obtain parameters that represent the total population of Nigeria. A three step weighting procedure was applied, incorporating: (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 totals.

The base weight of a respondent in any probability sample is simply one divided by the overall selection probability for the respondent given the steps completed in selecting the respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of enumeration areas, 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 (Appendix A includes Table A2 showing household and individual response rates). In this step, non-response adjustments were made for non-responding enumeration areas, non-responding households, and non-responding respondents. There was one non-responding enumeration area in the female datasets. The household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by region and enumeration area. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account region, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform with NPOPC 2013 population projections distributed by urbanization, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and gender. These variables were used to form weighting cells. Appendix A Tables A7 and A8 present the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors for female and male enumeration areas. CDC produced weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals using SAS 9.3.

CDC, UNICEF, and NPopC, produced a complete description of the findings, including reporting frequencies and percentages on the principal variables of interest. Charts and diagrams were used to display data. Tables were created to illustrate distributions of characteristics associated with sexual behavior and practices; physical, emotional, and sexual violence; and utilization of health care services, counseling services, and other services utilized by respondents.

2.7 Technical Notes to Reader

2.7.1 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. Sampling weights were created and applied to each individual record to adjust for the probability of selection; differential non-response; and calibration to the census population. All Nigeria VACS analysis was conducted using SAS 9.3, a statistical package that contains complex sample procedures that incorporate the weights and cluster stage design. By using the appropriate software that takes into account the complex sample design, accurate standard errors were produced for each estimate.

2.7.2 Differences between Estimates

Two methods were used in this report to statistically “test” for differences between groups. The first method was to compare 95% confidence intervals (CI) for point estimates to determine whether they overlapped or not. For all point estimates, CIs were calculated. The CI overlap method is a conservative method and it determines statistical difference by comparing the CI for two estimates — if the CIs do not overlap then the estimates are considered “statistically different”.

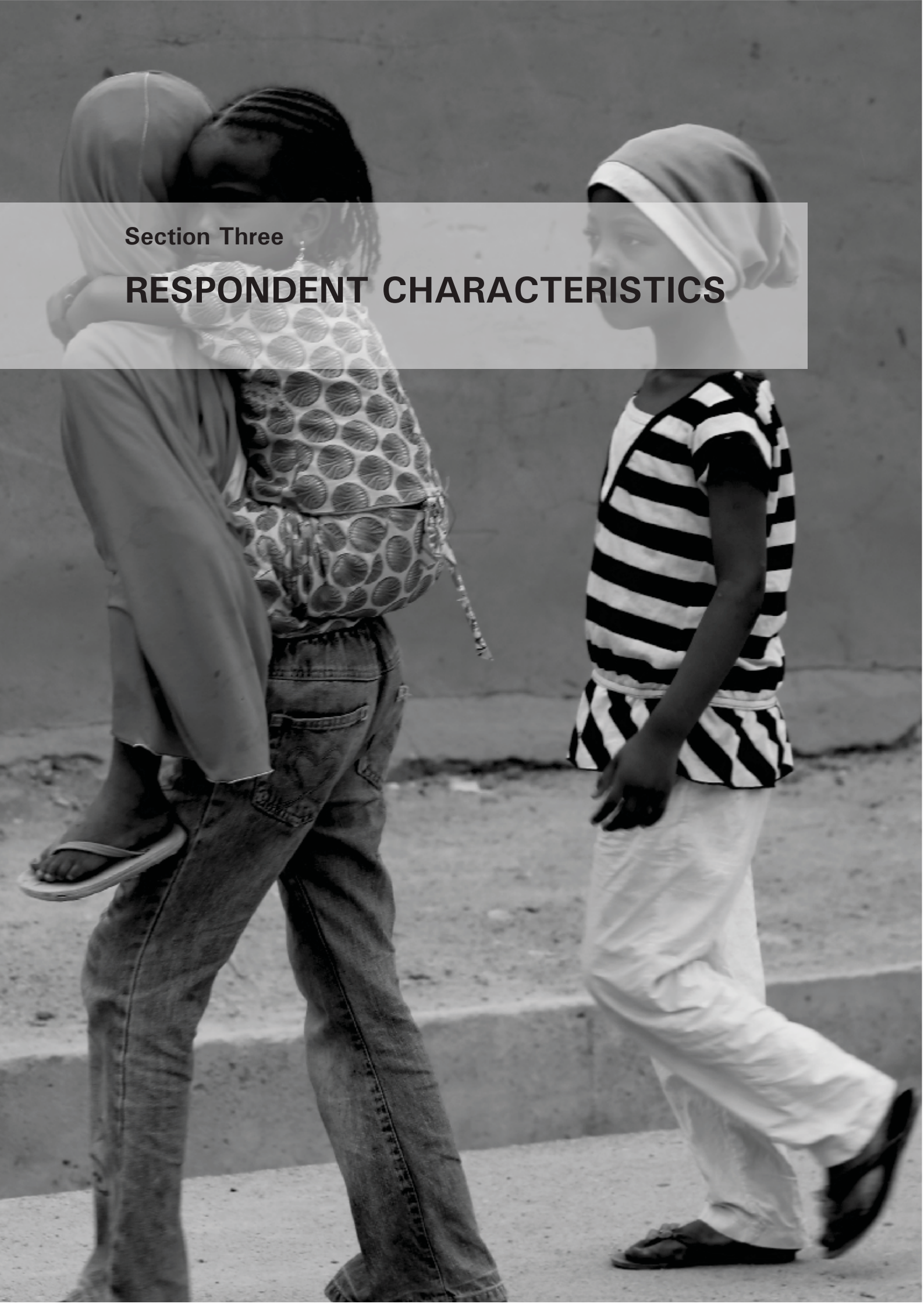
The second method used was to calculate p-values using logistic regression. A p-value less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant to reject the null hypothesis that there was no difference between groups. This method is a more sensitive approach to detecting statistical significance and was used to examine associations of primary interest in this report. These included: associations between childhood sexual abuse, physical, and emotional violence and health outcomes and risk behaviors (i.e., serious mental distress, alcohol use, and tobacco use, ever thought of suicide, ever attempted suicide, and diagnosis or symptom of a sexually transmitted infection). For these associations the crude model was not adjusted for potential confounders, or factors that might have an effect on the risk of violence.

2.7.3 Definition of Unstable Estimates

For VACS, estimates based on responses from fewer than 25 respondents are considered unstable. An asterisk, or *, is displayed in tables in place of all unstable estimates.

2.7.4 Treatment of Missing Data

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



Section Three

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Respondent Characteristics

This section covers selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of survey respondents, including age, sex, educational status, reported age of head of household, orphan status, marital status, sexual activity, and working for money or other payment.

3.1 Gender and Age Distribution

Overall, 1766 females aged 13 to 24 years and 2437 males aged 13 to 24 years participated in the Nigeria VACS. Among females, 40.8% were 13 to 17 years old and 59.2% were 18 to 24 years old. Of the males, 45.4% were aged 13 to 17 years and 54.6% were aged 18 to 24 years old (Appendix B Table 3.1).

3.2 Educational Status

Nearly one in four females and more than one in ten males never attended school. Females were significantly more likely to never attend school (22.5%, 95% CI: 18.0 - 26.9) compared to males (13.0%, 95% CI: 9.0 - 17.1). A majority of both male (58.9%) and female (50.4%) respondents attended secondary school. Among both sexes, one in ten

reported higher than secondary school education (10.2% of females and 11.4% of males) (Figure 3.1 and Appendix B Table 3.1). These low rates persist despite the Universal Basic Education Act 2004, which provides that primary education is free and compulsory, and offered to children aged 6-14. The formal and compulsory component is 9 years of schooling divided into primary education (6 years) and junior secondary education (3 years). Before the primary education stage, there is a pre-school stage for children under 6 years of age.

Highlights

- Overall, 1766 females aged 13 to 24 years and 2437 males aged 13 to 24 years participated in the Nigeria VACS 2014
- 22.5% of females never attended school compared to 13.0% of males
- 14% of females and males 13-17 years old had lost one or both parents
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, females were five times more likely than males to have been married or living together as if married prior to age 18 (29.1% versus 5.7% respectively)
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, 42.0% of females and 25.1% of males reported ever having had sex prior to age 18; among 13 to 17 year olds, 23.8% of females and 18.6% of males reported ever having had sex

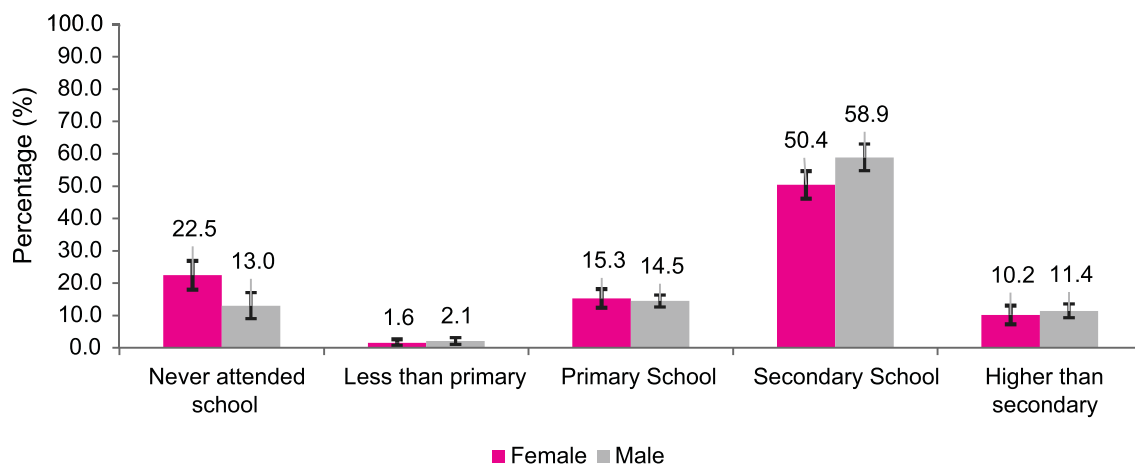


Figure 3.1. Highest level of education attained by females and males aged 18-24 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

3.3 Age of Head of Household

The average reported age of the head of household was 47.0 years for females. For females, the head of household age was most often reported as 31 to 50 years of age (46.1%), while 51 + years of age was the second most reported age range (36.2%). The average age of the head of household for 13 to 17 year old females was 49.4 years, while for 18 to 24 year olds, it was 45.3 years.

For males the average age of the head of household was 49.1 years and the most often reported age category was 51 + years old (44.4%), followed by 31 to 50 years of age (42.2%). The average age of the head of household among 13 to 17 year old males was 49.3 years, while for 18 to 24 year olds it was 48.9 years. Less than 1% of either males or females reported a child as head of household (0.4% and 0.5%, respectively) (Appendix B Tables 3.1; 3.3).

3.4 Orphan Status

Among 13 to 17 year olds, over one in ten females (14.0%) and males (14.1%) were either single (lost one parent) or double (lost both parents) orphans. The majority of 13 to 17 year olds – 85.9% of both females and males – were not orphans (Figure 3.2 and Appendix B Table 3.1).

Single and double orphan status occurred in similar proportions among 18 to 24 year old males as among 13 to 17 year old males (13.9% versus 14.1%, respectively). However, females aged 18 to 24 years old were more likely to be orphans prior to age 18 (20.7%), compared to their 13 to 17 year old counterparts (14.0%). Females aged 18 to 24 years old were significantly more likely than males to have lost one parent prior to age 18 (18.1%, 95% CI: 15.2 - 21.1, versus 12.4%, 95% CI: 10.4 - 14.4, respectively) (Appendix B Table 3.1).

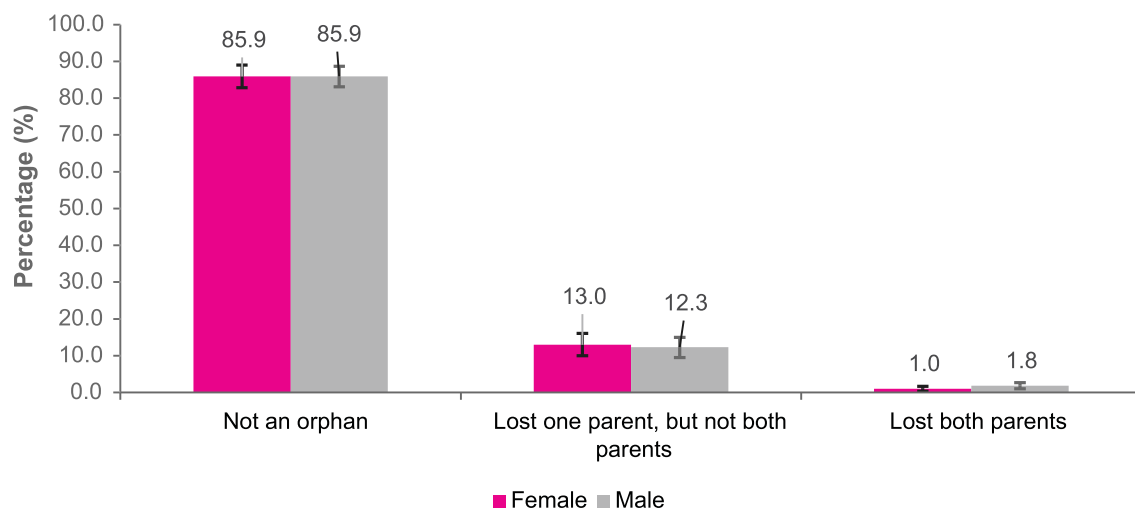


Figure 3.2. Orphan status among females and males aged 13-17 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

3.5 Marital Status

Females were twice as likely as males to report ever being married or living with someone as if married, among both 13 to 17 year olds (12.1%, 95% CI: 8.8 - 15.4, versus 6.3%, 95% CI: 4.0 - 8.6) and 18 to 24 year olds (50.2%, 95% CI: 45.1 - 55.3, versus 22.5%, 95% CI: 18.7 - 26.2), differences that are statistically significant (Appendix B Table 3.2). Mean age of marriage was calculated among the smaller proportion of males and females who had ever been married. Among both age groups females averaged younger ages of first marriage. The average age of first marriage was 13.9 years for 13 to 17 year olds females compared to 15.5 years for males in the same age group. Among 18 to 24 year olds, the average age of first marriage was 16.5 years for females and 19.1 years for males (Appendix B Table 3.3).

Additionally, among 18-24 year olds, females were significantly more likely to report being married or living with someone as if married prior to age 18, compared to males (29.1%, 95% CI: 23.7 - 34.5, versus 5.7%, 95% CI: 3.7 - 7.6, respectively) (Appendix B Table 3.2).

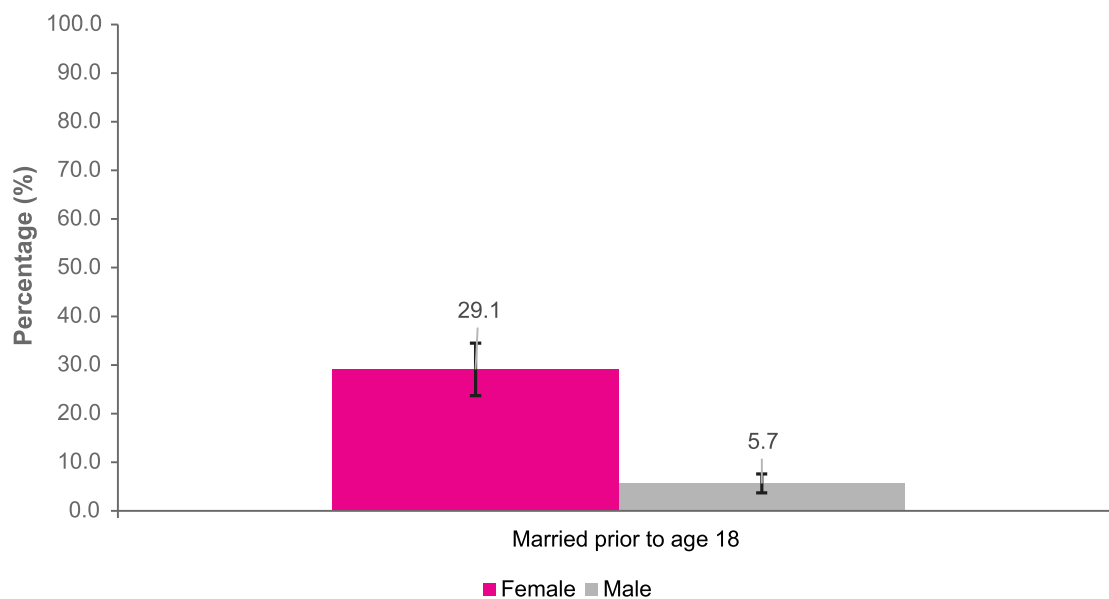


Figure 3.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who were married or lived with someone as if married prior to the age of 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

3.6 Sexual Activity

When asked about having ever had sex, 23.8% of females and 18.6% of males between 13 to 17 years old reported having had sex. Among 18 to 24 year olds, 73.8% (95% CI: 69.9 - 77.6) of females and 59.2% (95% CI: 55.5 - 62.8) of males reported ever having had sex, a difference that is statistically significant. Among 18 to 24 year olds who reported sexual activity, females were significantly more likely than males to have ever had sex prior to age 18 (42.0%, 95% CI: 36.6 - 47.5, versus 25.1%, 95% CI: 22.2 - 28.1, respectively) (Appendix B Table 3.2).

Among 13 to 17 year olds who had sex, the average age of first sex was similar among males (13.7 years) and females (13.8 years). Similarly, among 18 to 24 year olds who had sex, males reported an older average age of first sex (17.4 years) than females (16.7 years) (Appendix B Table 3.3.)

3.7 Working for Money or Any Other Payments

Males were significantly more likely than females to report engaging in any work during the 12 months prior to the survey, both among 13 to 17 year olds (67.7%, 95% CI: 63.9 - 71.5, versus 46.4%, 95% CI: 40.2 - 52.5, respectively) and 18 to 24 year olds (82.7%, 95% CI: 79.7 - 85.7, versus 55.7%, 95% CI: 50.9 - 60.5, respectively) (Appendix B Table 3.2).

Among those who worked in the past 12 months, females aged 13 to 17 years most frequently reported working at a family dwelling (58.7%), followed by a farm or garden (23.0%) (Appendix B Table 3.5). Similarly, 18 to 24 year old females reported the family dwelling (40.5%) as the most common workplace location, followed by a shop/kiosk location (19.4%), and a farm or garden (16.0%) (Appendix B Table 3.4).

With regards to males who worked in the past 12 months, the most common workplace location for 13 to 17 year old males was a farm or garden (51.2%), followed by a family dwelling (25.5%). Similarly, males aged 18-24 years most commonly worked at a farm or garden (39.5%), a family dwelling (17.0%), or a factory/workshop (13.7%) (Appendix B Tables 3.4; 3.5).

Section Four

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

Sexual Violence in Childhood – Prevalence, Perpetrators, and Service-seeking Behavior

Highlights

- 24.8% of females and 10.8% of males aged 18 to 24 years experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18
- 16.4% of females and 8.4% of males aged 13 to 17 years experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months; of those reporting sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 64.1% of females and 76.0% of males experienced multiple incidents of sexual abuse over the course of their lifetime
- 47% of females and 34.9% of males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months first experienced sexual abuse at age 13 years or earlier
- Among females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, romantic partners were the most common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse
- Among males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, neighbors or schoolmates were most commonly reported as perpetrators of the first incident of sexual abuse
- For both females and males aged 13 to 17 years, neighbors were most commonly reported as perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual abuse in the past 12 months
- 15.8% of females and 38.5% of males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse in childhood knew of a place to seek services
- Among those aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, 5.0% of females and 2.6% of males sought help, while 3.5% of females and 1.5% of males received services and 1.5% of males received services

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

4.1 Sexual Abuse

Respondents were asked about four types of child sexual abuse:

- unwanted touching in a sexual way, such as fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around sexual body parts;
- unwanted attempted sex in which the perpetrator tried to make the respondent have sex but did not succeed in completing sex;
- pressured sex in which the child was pressured in a non-physical way to have sex against his or her will through harassment, threats or tricks and sex occurred; and
- physically forced sex in which the child was physically forced to have sex against his or her will.

The prevalence of sexual abuse, including unwanted completed sex – a combination of forced sex and

pressured sex, as well as the most common ages at which sexual abuse first occurred for females and males, the types of sexual abuse experienced by children, and demographic variables that may be associated with sexual abuse in childhood are highlighted below.

4.1.1 Sexual Abuse: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Females (24.8%, 95% CI: 21.0 - 28.7) were significantly more likely to report experiencing sexual abuse in childhood, compared to males (10.8%, 95% CI: 8.7 - 13.0). The most common type of sexual abuse experienced by both females and males in childhood was sexual touching (12.4% and 8.0% respectively). Females were significantly more likely than males to report experiencing any unwanted attempted sex (10.7%, 95% CI: 8.0 - 13.4, versus 4.3%, 95% CI: 2.9 - 5.7) (Figure 4.1 and Appendix B Tables 4.1.1; 4.1.2). Females were also significantly more likely to report experiencing unwanted completed sex (i.e., physically forced sex or pressured sex) than males (11.1%, 95% CI: 7.7 - 14.4, versus 2.4%, 95% CI: 1.4 - 3.4) (Figure 4.5 and Appendix B Table 4.1.3).

Of those reporting at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18, 70.5% of females and 69.2% of males experienced multiple incidents (i.e., experiencing more than one event of the same type of sexual abuse, experiencing more than one type of sexual abuse, or both) (Appendix B Table 4.1.4).

Females and males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse during childhood were significantly more likely to experience their first incident of sexual abuse between 16 to 17 years old, than any other age (48.4%, 95% CI: 40.7 - 56.2, and 54.7%, 95% CI: 44.9 - 64.5, respectively). Almost a third of females (31.8%, 95% CI: 24.9 - 38.7) had their first incident of sexual abuse between 14 and 15 years old, while almost a third of males (29.3%, 95% CI: 20.5 - 38.1) had their first incident at age 13 years or younger (Appendix B Table 4.1.5).

For those whose first sexual intercourse was prior to age 18, females (25.5%, 95% CI: 18.9 - 32.1) were significantly more likely than males (9.6%, 95% CI: 5.1 - 14.1) to report their first sexual intercourse as unwanted (Figure 4.2 and Appendix B Table 4.1.6).

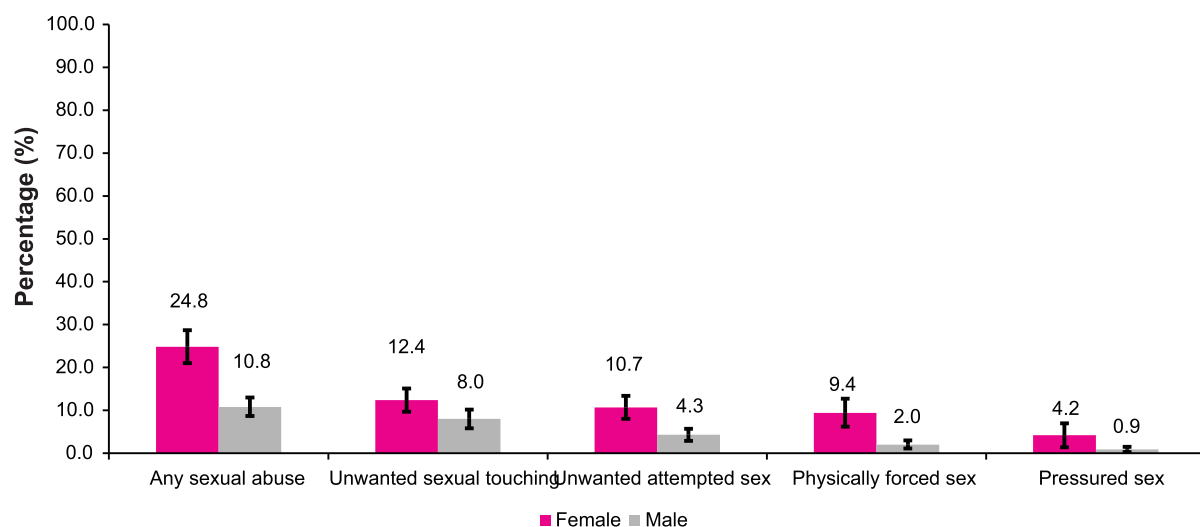


Figure 4.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing types of sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

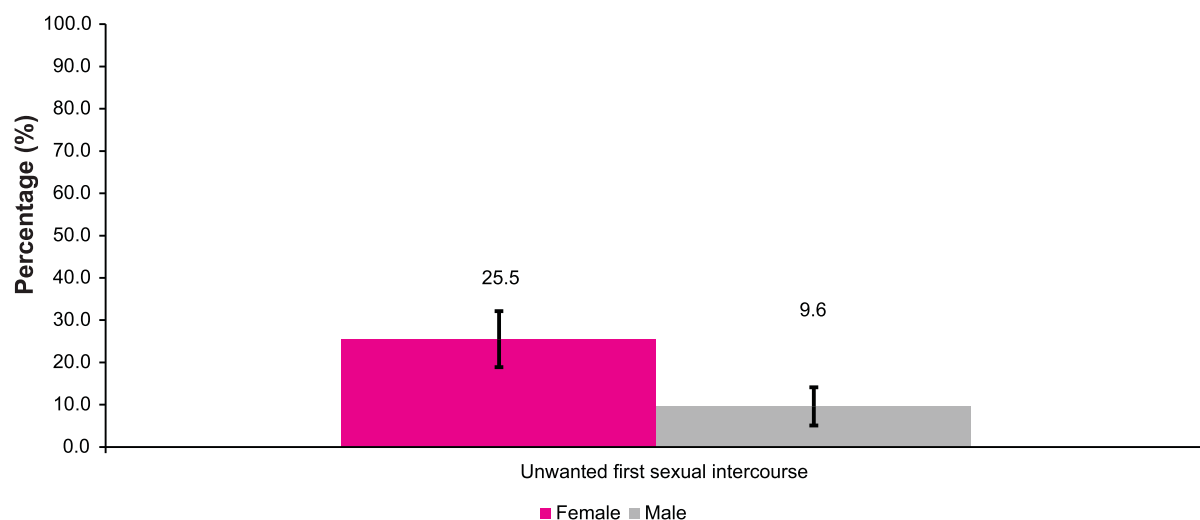


Figure 4.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years whose first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those whose first sexual intercourse was prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.1.2 Sexual Abuse: 13-17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Examining experiences of sexual abuse in the year before the survey among 13 to 17 year olds contributes to understanding current patterns and contexts of violence in Nigeria.

Females aged 13 to 17 years reported significantly higher rates of sexual abuse in the past 12 months compared to males aged 13 to 17 years (16.4% versus 8.4%) (Figure 4.3 and Appendix B Table 4.2.1). Sexual touching was the most common type of sexual abuse experienced by both females and males aged 13 to 17 years in the last 12 months (9.4% and 7.6%, respectively). Females were significantly more likely than males to report experiencing unwanted attempted sex (9.0% versus 1.9%) and any unwanted completed sex (3.4% versus 0.7%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of those reporting sexual abuse, 64.1% of females and 76.0% of males experienced multiple incidents of abuse (Figure 4.4; 4.6 and Appendix B Tables 4.2.2; 4.2.3; 4.2.4).

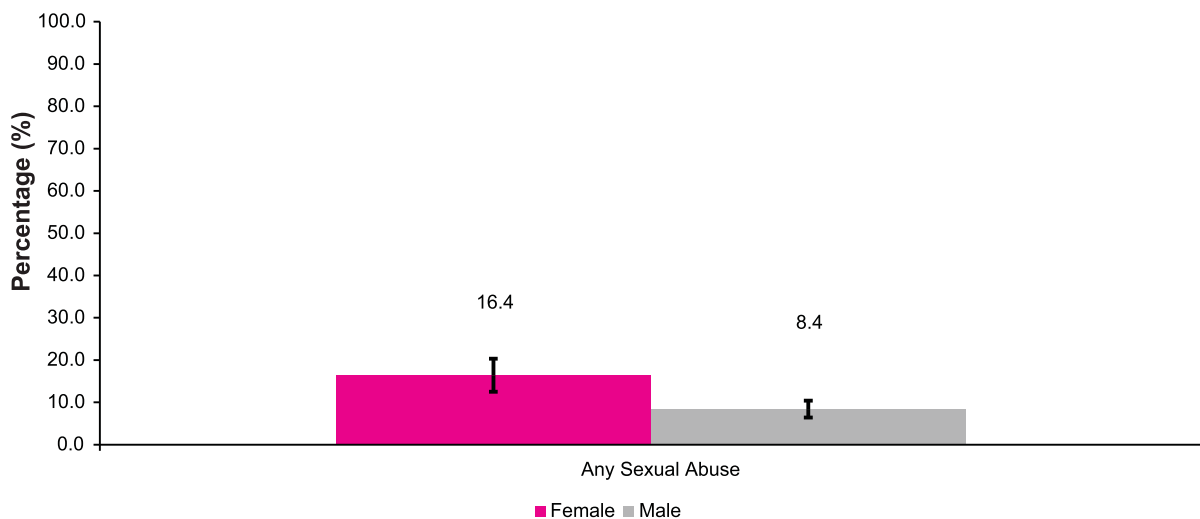


Figure 4.3. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

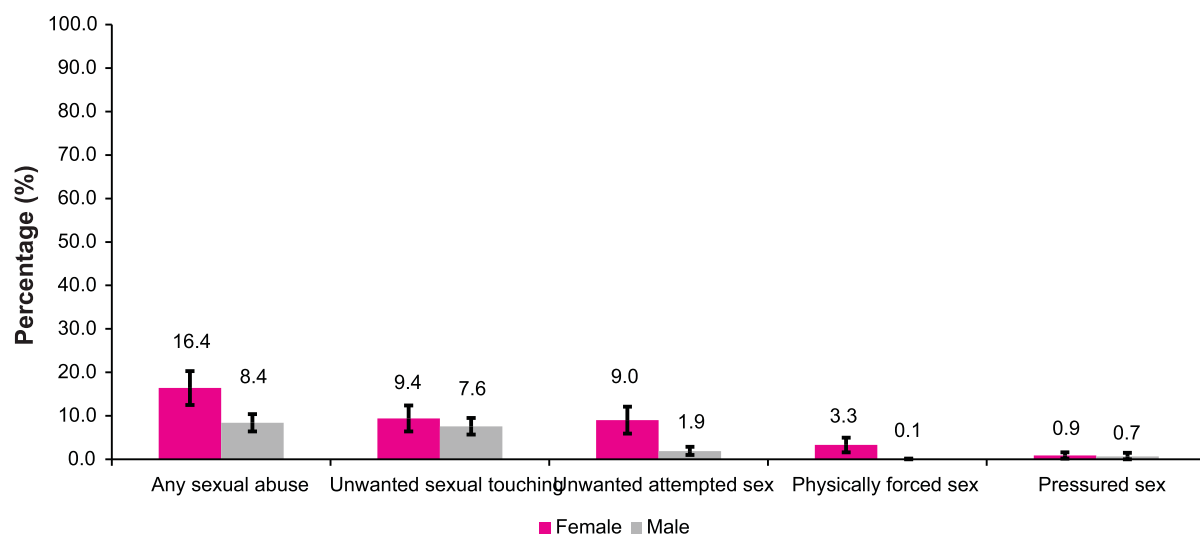


Figure 4.4. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing types of sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

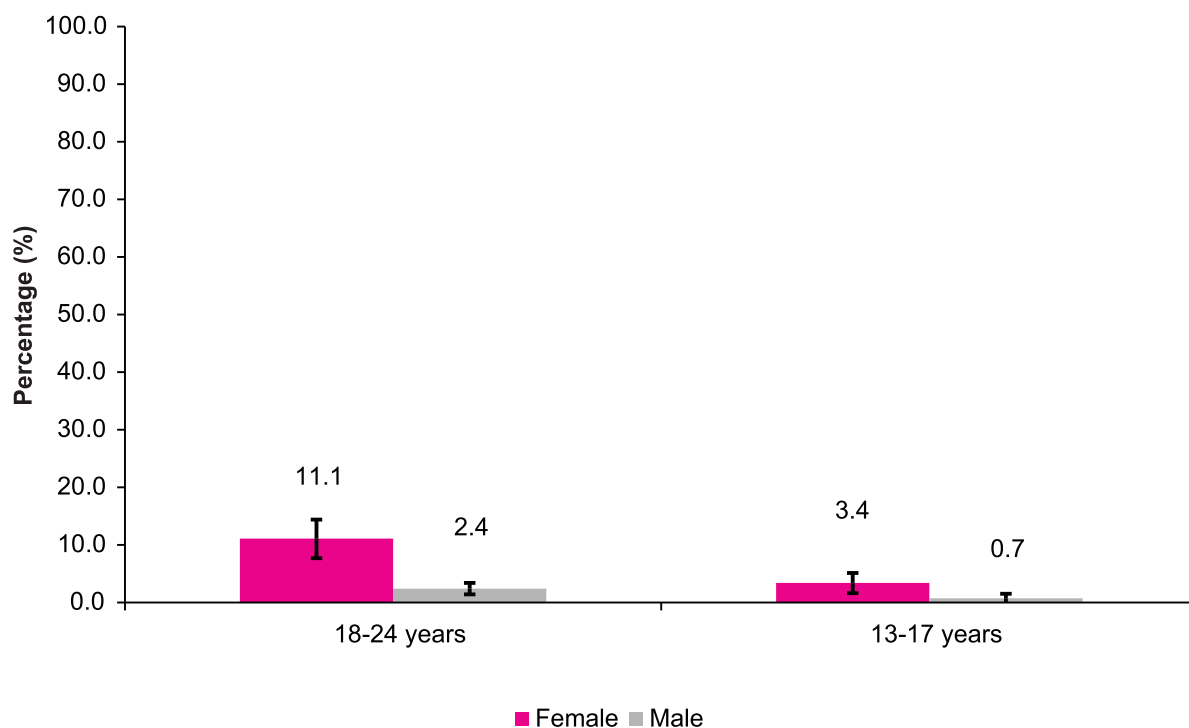


Figure 4.5. Percent of females and males who experienced unwanted completed sex (forced or pressured sex) prior to age 18 among 18-24 year olds and in the last 12 months among 13-17 year olds – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males aged 13 to 17 years of age who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months most frequently reported their first incident at age 13 or earlier – for females, 47.0%, and for males, 34.9%. Among males, 34.5% reported their first incident between ages 14 and 15 years, and 30.6% between ages 16 and 17 years. Among females, 40.6% reported their first incident between ages 14 and 15 years and 12.4% between 16 and 17 years. The average age of first incident of sexual abuse for 13 to 17 year old females was 13.9 years and 14.1 years for 13 to 17 year old males (Appendix B Tables 4.2.5; 4.2.6).

Of the 13 to 17 year olds who ever had sexual intercourse, 33.0% (95% CI: 24.3 - 41.7) of females reported their first incident of sexual intercourse as unwanted, while 6.9% (95% CI: 1.7 - 12.0) of males reported the same, a difference that is statistically significant (Figure 4.6 and Appendix B Table 4.2.7).

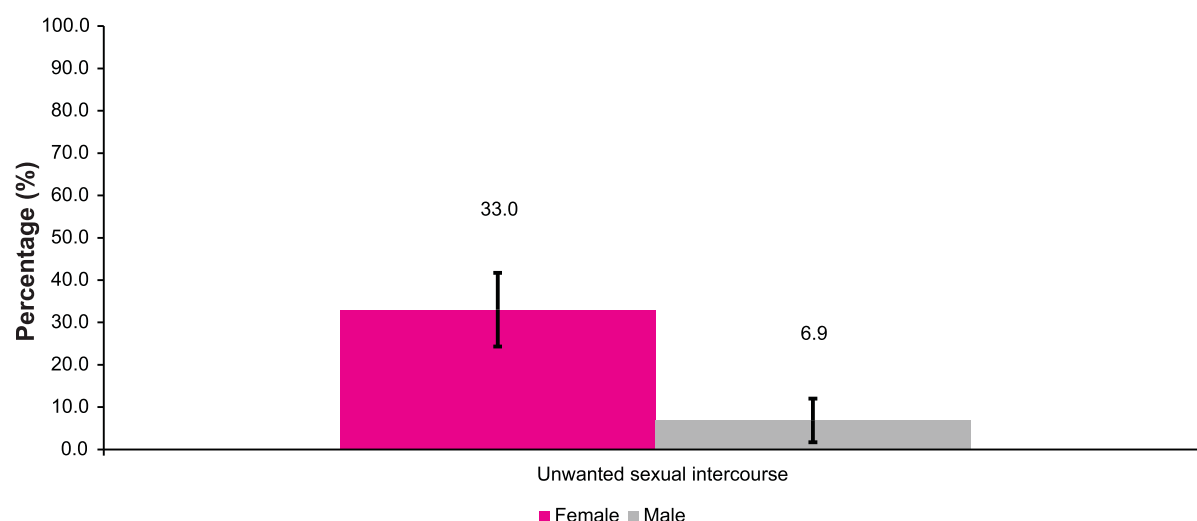


Figure 4.6. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years whose first sexual intercourse was forced, among those who had ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.2 Sexual Exploitation

The survey defined sexual exploitation as receiving goods (in the form of food, favors, or any gifts) in exchange for sex, as well as non-contact sexual violence, defined as participating in a sex photo or video or showing sexual body parts in front of a webcam.

Among 18 to 24 year olds 8.4% of females and 1.3% of males had been asked to exchange sex for goods or favors during childhood. Among 13 to 17 year olds, 5.9% of females and 0.6% of males had been asked to exchange goods or favors for sex in the past 12 months (Appendix B Tables 4.3.3; 4.3.4).

Among 18 to 24 year olds, 0.7% of females and 1.1% of males received goods or favors in exchange for sex during childhood. Among 13 to 17 year olds, 0.8% of females and 1.0% of males reported receiving any goods or favors in exchange for sex in the past 12 months (Appendix B Tables 4.3.1; 4.3.2).

Among 18 to 24 year olds, 0.2% of females and 0.6% of males experienced non-contact sexual violence prior to age 18, while among 13 to 17 year olds, no females and 0.9% of males experienced non-contact sexual violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (Appendix B Tables 4.4.1; 4.4.2).

4.3 Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse

Understanding the relationship between children who experience violence and perpetrators, and how this might differ by type of violence and sex of the child, can contribute towards improving targeting of prevention programs.

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

4.3.1 Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse: Among 18-24 Year Olds Abused Prior to Age 18

Females and males age 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse before age 18 were asked about the perpetrator of their first incident of sexual abuse. Females were significantly more likely to report a spouse, boyfriend, or romantic partner (39.6%, 95% CI: 30.3 - 49.0) than any other individual as the perpetrator of first incident of sexual abuse; females were also significantly more likely than males (18.1%, 95% CI: 11.4 - 24.9) to report a romantic partner as perpetrator. Males most frequently reported a

classmate or schoolmate (26.6%) closely followed by neighbor (25.9%). Females (12.9%, 95% CI: 8.2 - 17.5) were also significantly more likely than males (3.6%, 95% CI: 1.2 - 6.1) to report a stranger as the perpetrator of first incident of sexual abuse (Figure 4.7 and Appendix B Table 4.5.1).

Females (70.2%, 95% CI: 62.4 - 77.9) were significantly more likely than males (31.8%, 95% CI: 22.4 - 41.3) to perceive the perpetrator of the first experience of sexual abuse to be 5 or more years older (Figure 4.8 and Appendix B Table 4.5.3).

Females were significantly more likely than males to report male only perpetrators (96.4%, 95% CI: 93.8 - 99.1, and 9.2%, 95% CI: 3.3 - 15.1, respectively), and males were significantly more likely than females to report only female perpetrators as the perpetrators of the first incidents of sexual abuse (86.4%, 95% CI: 79.6 - 93.2, and 2.5%, 95% CI: 0.3 - 4.7, respectively) (Figure 4.9 and Appendix B Table 4.6.1).

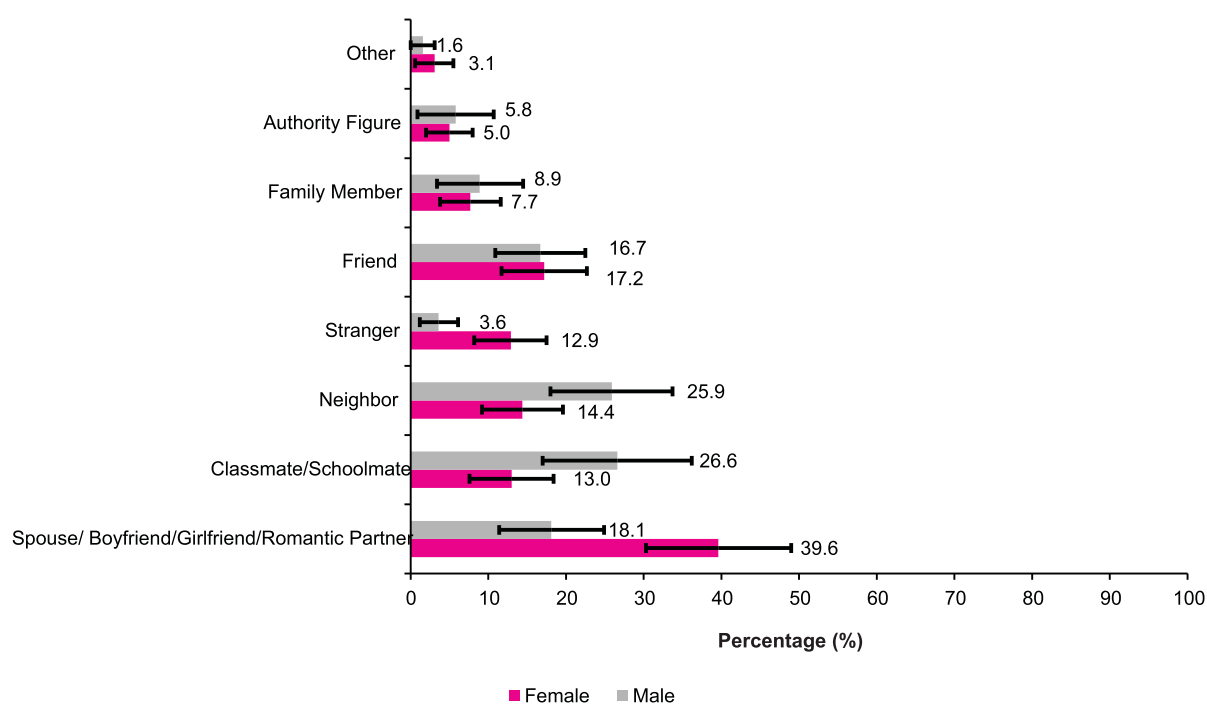


Figure 4.7. Percent of females and males who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 by perpetrator of the first event of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

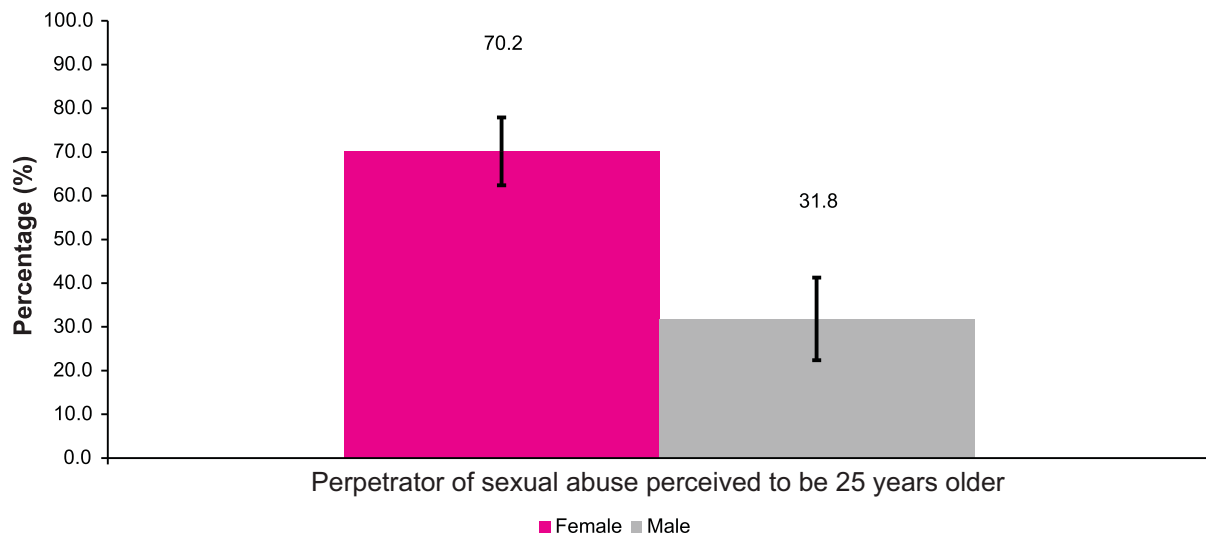


Figure 4.8. Percent of perpetrators perceived to be 5 or more years older, by females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced the first incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

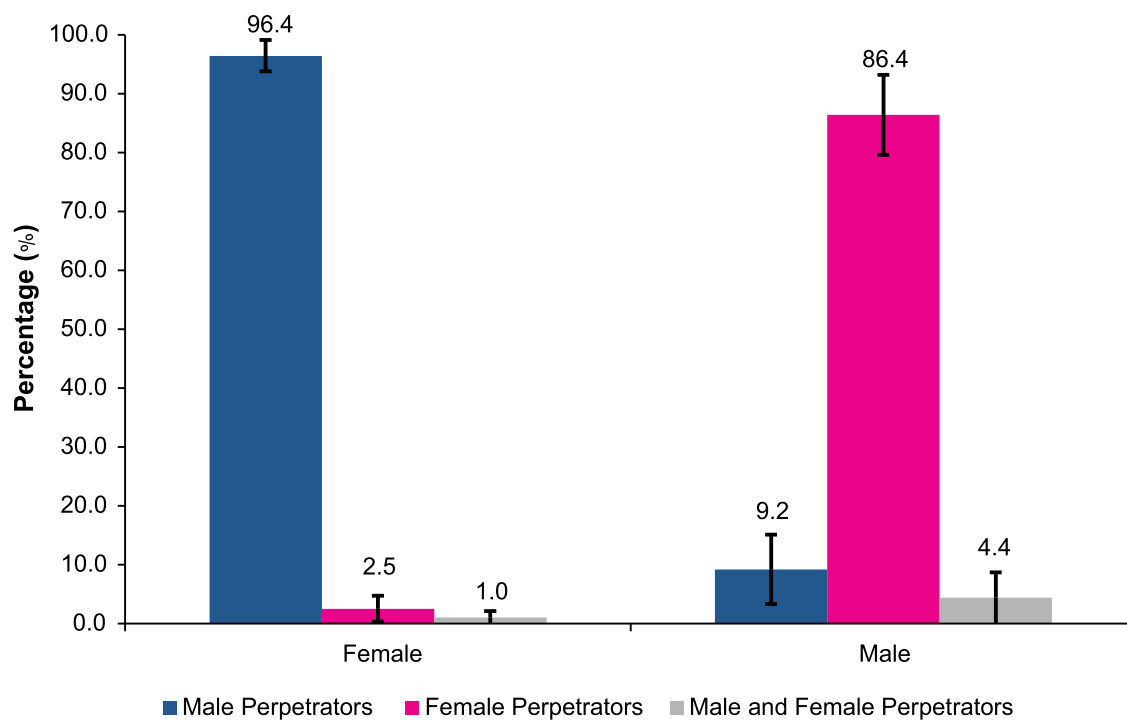


Figure 4.9. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18, by sex of perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males reported multiple perpetrators at the first event of sexual abuse at similar rates – 7.4% and 6.6%, respectively (Appendix B Table 4.6.3).

4.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Abuse: 13-17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

The data on the perpetrator of the most recent incident of sexual abuse among females and males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey allows examination of current patterns and contexts of abuse in Nigeria. Both females (27.8%) and males (30.8%) most frequently reported neighbors as perpetrators of most recent incident of sexual abuse, followed by romantic partners (18.1% and 26.2%, respectively), and friends (17.5% and 25.5%, respectively) (Figure 4.10 and Appendix B Table 4.5.2).

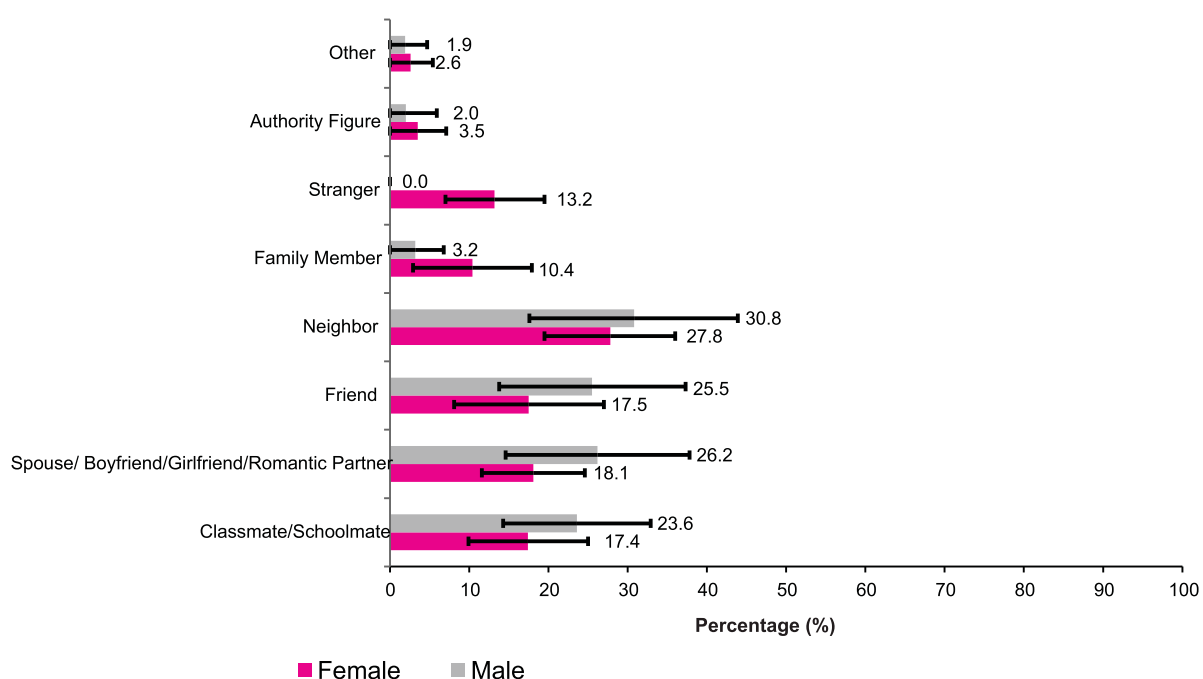


Figure 4.10. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of the most recent event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females were significantly more likely than males to perceive the perpetrator of their most recent experience of sexual abuse to be 5 or more years older (59.6%, 95% CI: 47.2 - 72.1, versus 16.3%, 95% CI: 6.6 - 26.0) (Appendix B Table 4.5.4).

Females were significantly more likely than males to report male only perpetrators (93.4%, 95% CI: 88.3 - 98.4, versus 15.7%, 95% CI: 6.8 - 24.6), and males were significantly more likely than females to report only female perpetrators (83.1%, 95% CI: 74.0 - 92.2, versus 4.4%, 95% CI: 0.1 - 8.8) (Figure 4.11 and Appendix B Table 4.6.2).

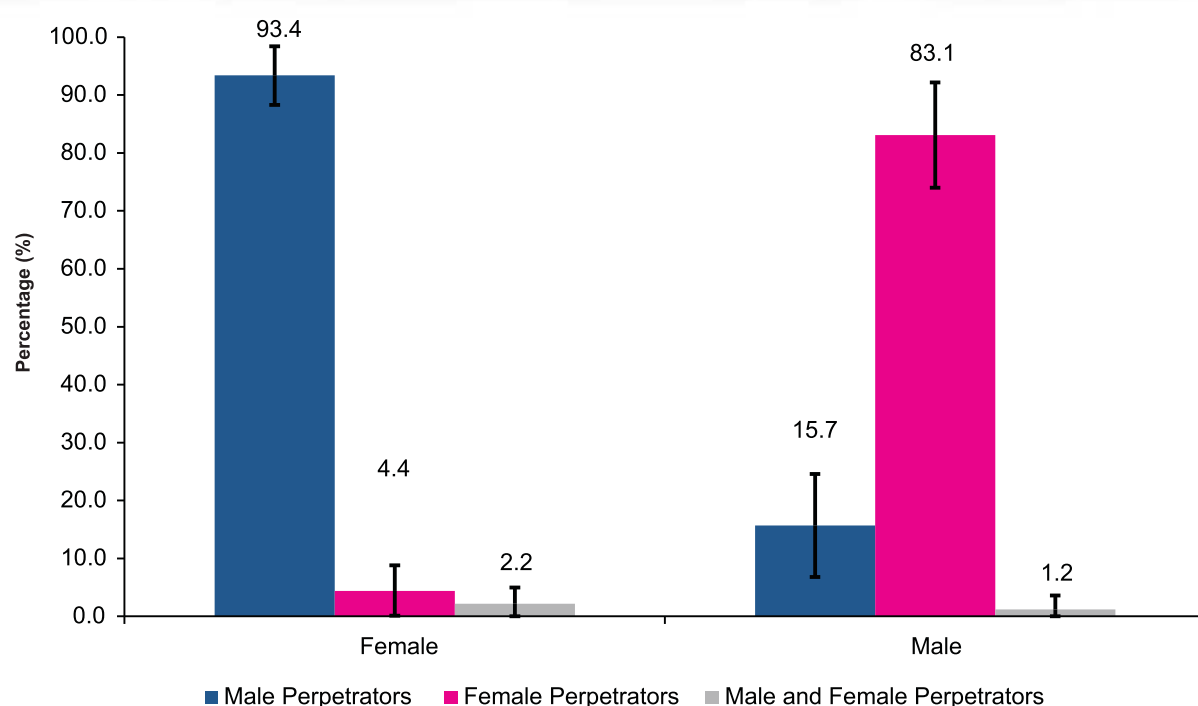


Figure 4.11. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse, by sex of perpetrator of the most recent event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males reported more than one perpetrator at the most recent event of any sexual abuse in the past 12 months at similar rates – 17.5% and 17.0%, respectively (Appendix B Table 4.6.4).

4.4 Location Where Sexual Abuse Occurred

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

4.4.1 Location Where First Incident of Sexual Abuse Occurred: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Females aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report the perpetrator's home (50.5%, 95% CI: 41.1 – 59.9) as

the location of first incident of sexual abuse than any other location, followed by in her own home (19.2%, 95% CI: 13.2 - 25.3), in school (15.1%, 95% CI: 9.6 - 20.6), and on a road or street (12.1%, 95% CI: 7.0 - 17.2). The most common location reported among 18 to 24 year old males who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 was the perpetrator's home (31.6%, 95% CI: 22.1 - 41.0), followed by his own home (30.6%), and in school (24.8%). Females were significantly more likely than males to report a perpetrator's home as the location of first incident of sexual abuse (Figure 4.12 and Appendix B Table 4.7.1).

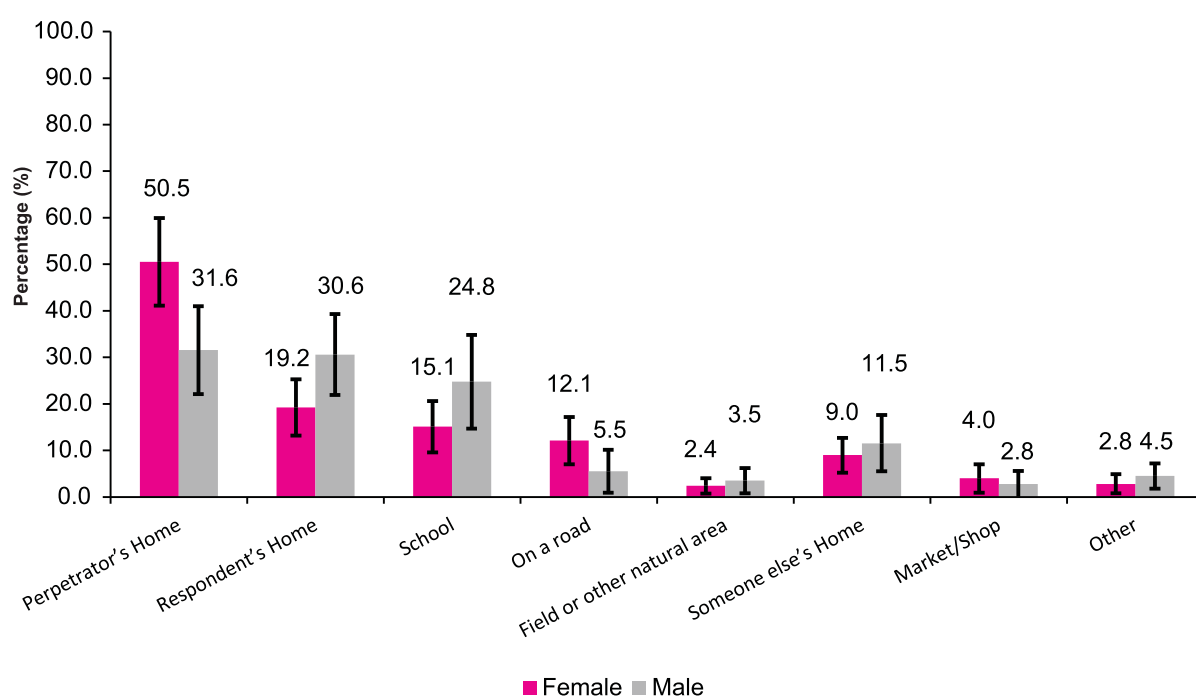


Figure 4.12. Location of the first incident of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.4.2 Location Where Most Recent Incident of Sexual Abuse Occurred: 13-17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among females, the most common location reported was in her own home (31.6%), followed by in the perpetrator's home (28.7%), and on a road or street (22.1%). Among males, the most common reported location was in the perpetrator's home (27.9%), followed by in his own home (21.3%), in school (21.1%), and on a road or street (16.3%). Between females and males, there were no statistical differences across locations (Figure 4.13 and Appendix B Table 4.7.2).

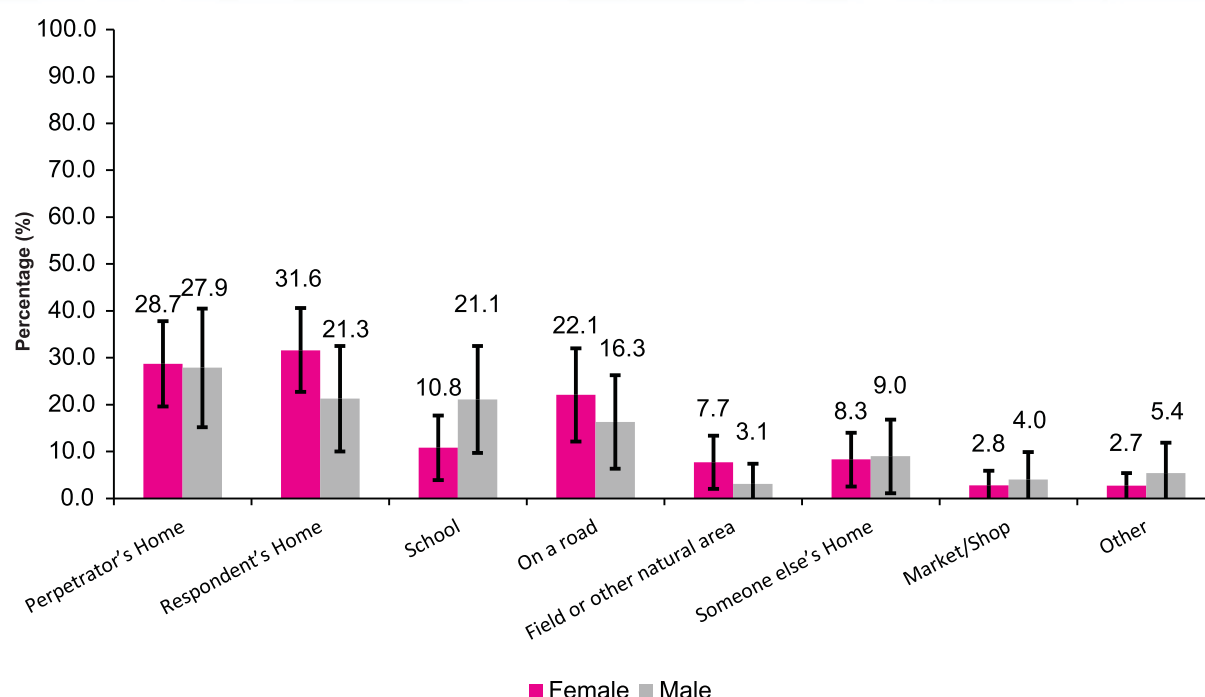


Figure 4.13. Location of the most recent incident of sexual abuse among 13–17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months- Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.5 When the Incidents of Sexual Abuse Occurred

To assess temporal risk factors, data were analyzed for both age groups on the time of day in which the incident of sexual abuse occurred, (first incident for 18 to 24 year olds; most recent incident for 13 to 17 year olds). Prevalence estimates of the time of day of incidents of all sub-types of sexual abuse are presented here for both age groups.

Among females aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, afternoon (noon to sunset) was the most frequent time of day (43.8%, 95% CI: 35.6 - 52.0) for the first incident of sexual abuse, closely followed by evening (sunset to midnight) (42.8%, 95% CI: 33.8 - 51.8), then late at night (midnight to sunrise) (20.2%, 95% CI: 9.8 - 30.6), and morning (sunrise to noon) (10.4%, 95% CI: 5.3 - 15.5). Among males, afternoon was the most reported time of day (43.6%, 95% CI: 34.5 - 52.6) for the first incident of sexual abuse, followed by evening (39.0%, 95% CI: 31.0 - 47.0), morning (16.0%, 95% CI: 8.4 - 23.5), and late at night (16.0%, 95% CI: 7.9 - 24.1). Both females and males were significantly more likely to experience their first incident of sexual abuse in the afternoon or evening, compared to the morning or late at night (Figure 4.14 and Appendix B Table 4.8.1).

Among females aged 13 to 17 years who had experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey, the most frequent times of day for the most recent sexual abuse were afternoon (48.3%, 95% CI: 40.2 - 56.3) and evening (48.2%, 95% CI: 37.2 - 59.2), followed by late at night (9.6%, 95% CI: 4.5 - 14.8) and morning (5.8%, 95% CI: 2.0 - 9.7). Among males, the most frequent times of day reported for the most recent sexual abuse were evening (47.3%, 95% CI: 35.1 - 59.5) and afternoon (47.1%, 95% CI: 35.8 - 58.4), followed by morning (7.9%, 95% CI: 2.7 - 13.1) and late at night (6.2%, 95% CI: 1.3 - 11.1). Both females and males were significantly more likely to report afternoon or evening, compared to morning or late at night (Figure 4.15 and Appendix B Table 4.8.2).

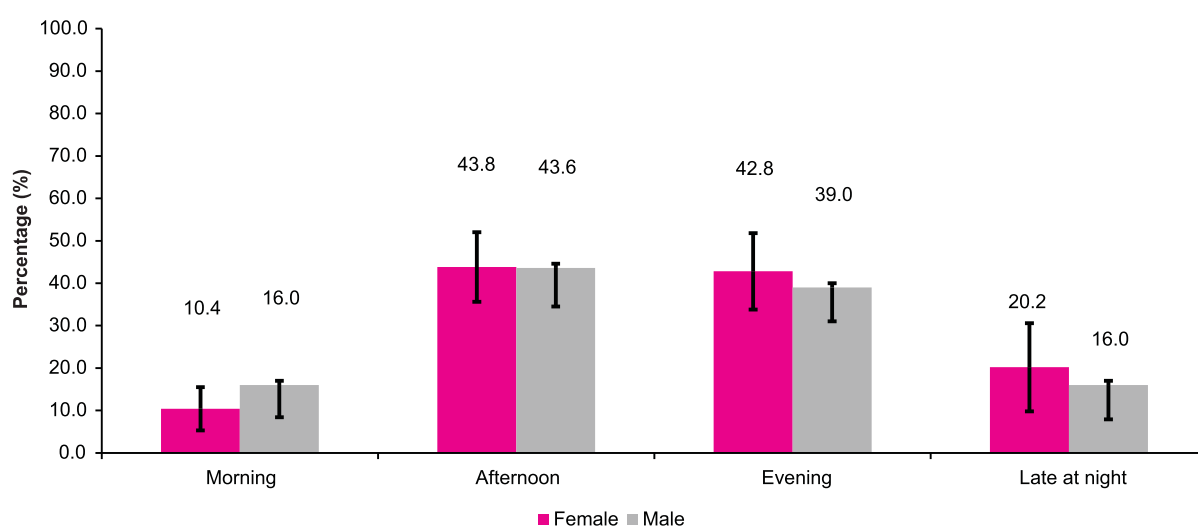


Figure 4.14. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported the time of day of first experience of any sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

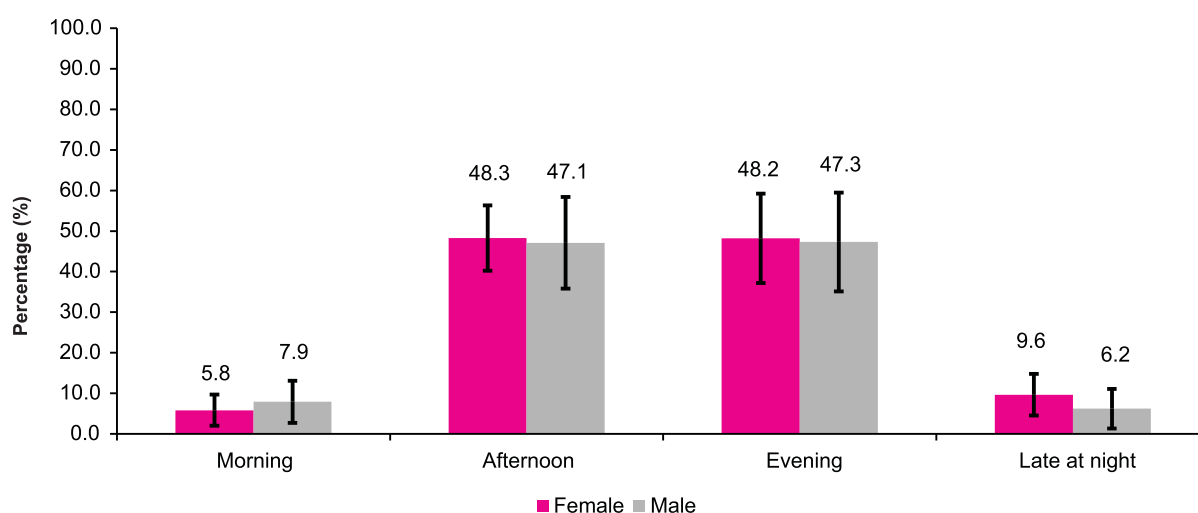


Figure 4.15. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported the time of day of most recent experience of any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.6 Disclosure and Service-Seeking Behaviors of Children who have Experienced Sexual Abuse

The main objective of this section is to describe the reporting and service seeking behaviors of females and males who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18. The findings presented include whether any incidents of sexual abuse were ever disclosed to anyone and whether professional services were received. Reasons why professional services were not received in addition to the types of services desired are also highlighted.

4.6.1 Disclosure and Reporting of Sexual Abuse Among 18-24 Year Olds Who Experienced Sexual Abuse Prior to Age 18

Among those aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 38.3% of females and 26.9% of males told someone about any experience of sexual abuse (Figure 4.16 and Appendix B Table 4.9.1). Females who told someone about their experience were more likely to tell a relative (57.3%, 95% CI: 47.2 - 67.4) or a friend (33.1%, 95% CI: 23.2 - 43.1) than other individuals. Males were significantly more likely to tell a friend (81.5%, 95% CI: 70.0 - 93.1) or a relative (24.5%, 95% CI: 11.0 - 38.0). Females were more likely than males to disclose an incident of sexual abuse to a relative, while males were more likely to disclose to a friend (Appendix B Table 4.9.6).

Of females who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, 15.8% knew of a place to seek help for an experience of sexual abuse, 5.0% sought help for any experience of sexual abuse, and 3.5% received help. Among males who experienced childhood sexual abuse, 38.5% knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse, 2.6% sought help for any experience of sexual abuse, and 1.5% received help.

Among females, 11.0% reported missing school because of an experience of sexual abuse and 6.2% of males reported the same (Figure 4.16 and Appendix B Table 4.9.3).

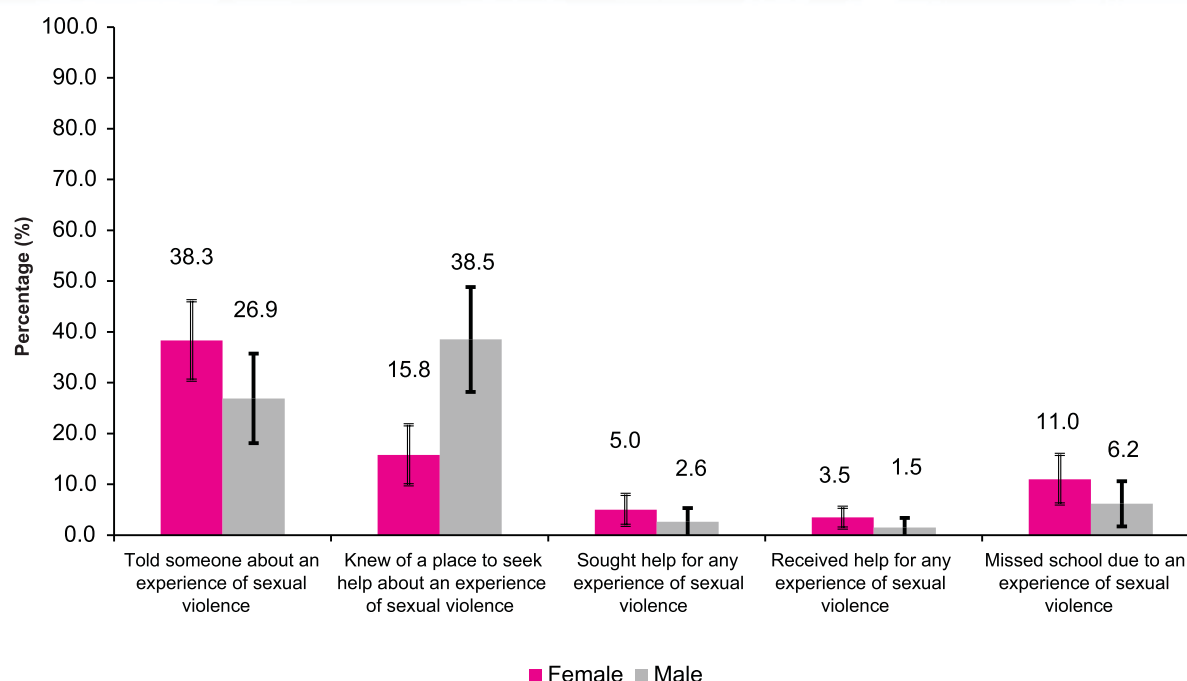


Figure 4.16. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported service awareness/use and who missed school due to an experience of sexual abuse, among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.6.2 Disclosure and Reporting of Sexual Violence Among 13-17 Year Olds Who Experienced Sexual Abuse in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Data were analyzed for females and males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months preceding the survey to provide a current pattern of support-seeking behavior. When asked about disclosure of sexual violence, 42.1% of females and 34.2% of males reported telling someone. Among females, 15.6% knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse, 5.2% sought help for any experience of sexual abuse, and 4.2% received help. Among males, 26.1% knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse, 3.4% sought help for any experience of sexual abuse, and 3.4% received help (Figure 4.17 and Appendix B Table 4.9.2).

Among females, 10.5% reported missing school due to an experience of sexual abuse, while 5.7% of males reported the same (Figure 4.17 and Appendix B Table 4.9.3).

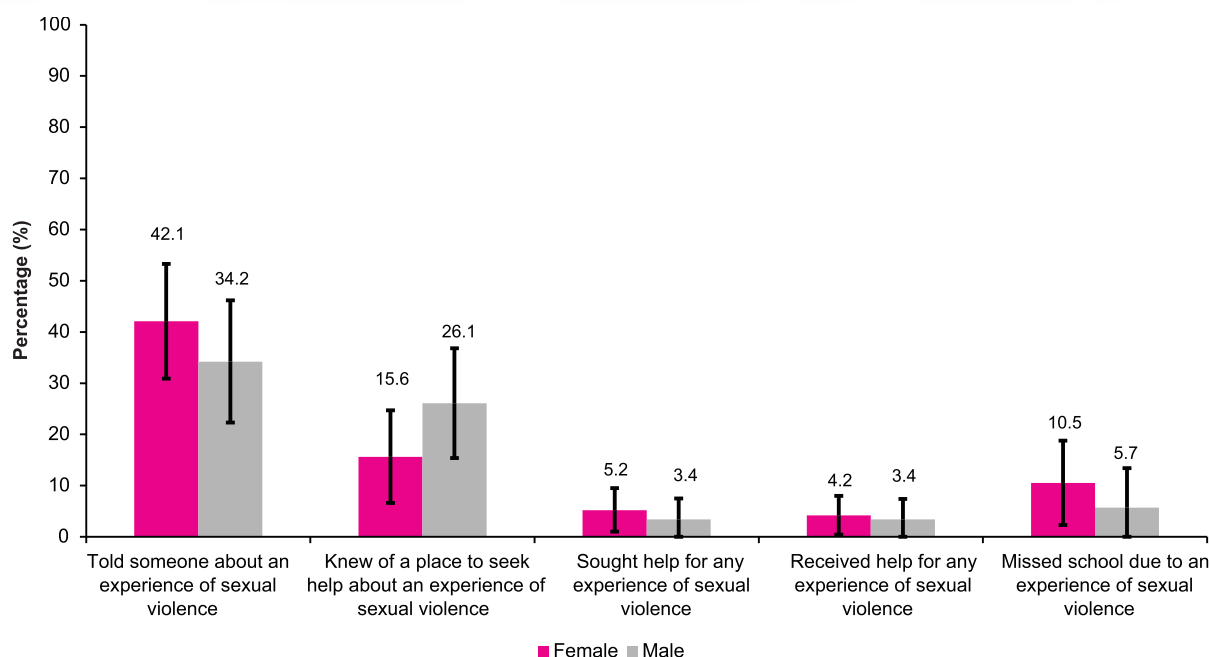


Figure 4.17. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported service awareness/use and who missed school due to an experience of sexual abuse, among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months— Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey, females who told someone about their experience most often reported telling a friend (48.2%), followed by a relative (42.3%). Males most often told a friend (76.0%, 95% CI: 59.7 - 92.3), followed by a relative (15.4%, 95% CI: 3.0 - 27.8). Among males, disclosure to friends was significantly higher than disclosure to relatives, service providers or authority figures (including employers and neighborhood or religious leaders), or someone else (Figure 4.18 and Appendix B Table 4.9.7).

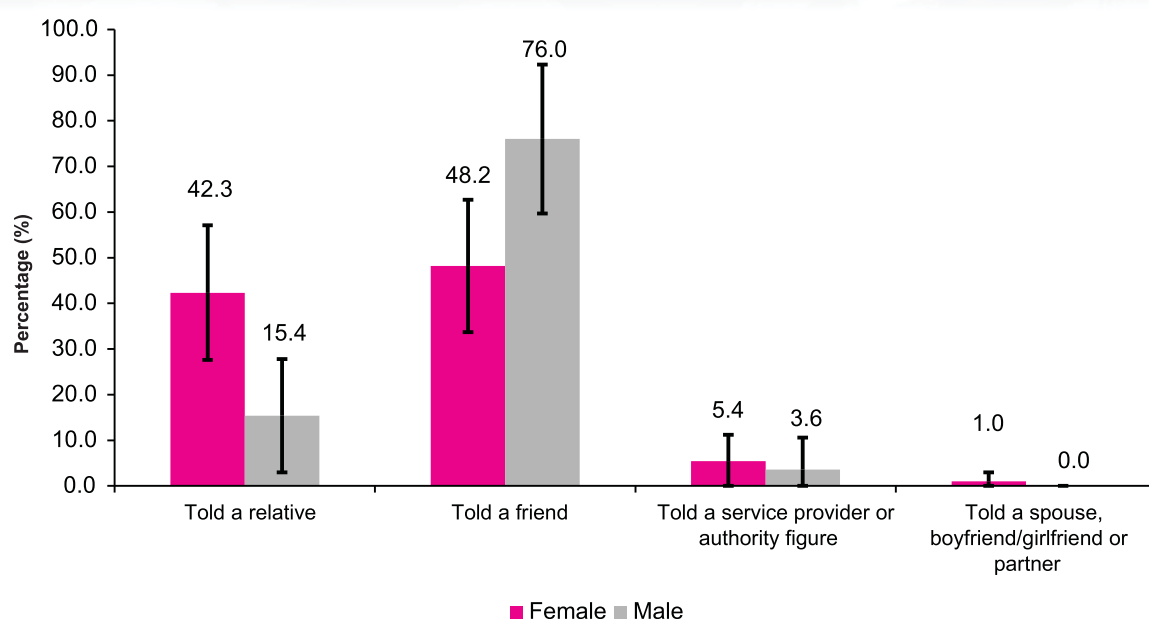


Figure 4.18. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of sexual abuse and who they told, among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months and told someone about it – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

4.6.3 Service-seeking Behavior for Sexual Violence Among 18-24 Year Olds Who Experienced Sexual Abuse Prior to Age 18

Among those who sought help, there were insufficient responses to differentiate by type of services provided for both females and males, or to assess reasons for why help was not sought among females. Significantly more males (50.9%, 95% CI: 32.0 – 69.9) cited that the reason they did not seek services for incidents of sexual abuse was because they did not think it was a problem. Males were also significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers to service-seeking (92.3%, 95% CI: 83.7 - 100.0) compared to relationship-level (0%), structural-level (1.2%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 3.6), or other barriers (6.5%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 14.2) (Appendix B Table 4.9.4; 4.9.8; 4.9.9).

4.6.4 Service-seeking Behavior for Sexual Abuse Among 13-17 Year Olds Who Experienced Sexual Abuse in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among 13 to 17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months who sought help, there were insufficient responses to differentiate by type of service provider for both females and males, or to assess reasons for why help was not sought (Appendix B Table 4.9.5; 4.9.10; 4.9.11).

Section Five

**PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD
– PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS,
AND SERVICE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR**

Physical Violence in Childhood – Prevalence, Perpetrators, and Service-seeking Behavior

HIGHLIGHTS

- 49.7% of females and 52.3% of males aged 18 to 24 years experienced physical violence prior to age 18
- 38.1% of females and 42.1% of males aged 13 to 17 years experienced physical violence in the past 12 months
- More than 90.0% of females and males 13 to 17 years, who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, have experienced more than one incident during their lifetime
- 35.5% of females and 34.1% of males aged 18 to 24 years reported a parent or adult relative as the most common perpetrator of physical violence prior to age 18
- Females aged 13 to 17 years most commonly reported adults in the neighborhood (23.8%), followed by a parent or adult relative (22.9%), as perpetrators of physical violence in the past 12 months; while males most commonly reported peers (23.2%), followed by adults in the neighborhood (21.4%) and parent or adult relative (21.2%)
- More than 50% of females and males aged 13 to 24 years first experienced physical violence between ages 6 and 11 years
- 66.1% of females and 58.2% of males aged 18 to 24 years witnessed violence in the home during childhood
- 24.3% of females aged 18 to 24 years reported physical harm or injury from an intimate partner prior to turning 18

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

5.1 Experience of Physical Violence

Prevalence of physical violence prior to age 18 including data on perpetrators is presented below. Distribution of age and proportion of females and males experiencing multiple incidents of physical violence are also highlighted.

5.1.1 Physical Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

For females and males aged 18 to 24 years old, 49.7% of females and 52.3% of males reported experiencing any physical violence prior to the age of 18 (Figure 5.1 and Appendix B Table 5.1.1).

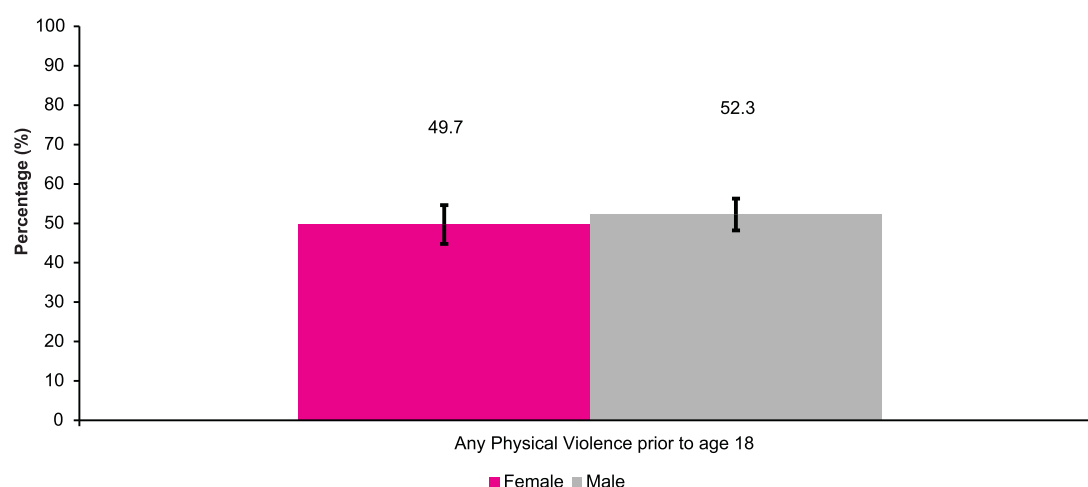


Figure 5.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 18-24 year olds in Nigeria, both females and males most frequently reported parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives as the perpetrators of physical violence in childhood (35.5% and 34.1%, respectively), followed by adults in the neighborhood and peers. Physical violence prior to age 18 by an intimate partner was the least frequently reported type (5.7% and 2.7%, females and males respectively) among those who reported having an intimate partner. Males (28.8%, 95% CI: 24.7 - 32.8) were significantly more likely to report a peer as a perpetrator of physical violence prior to age 18 compared to females (13.9%, 95% CI: 11.1 - 16.6). Although intimate partners were the least common perpetrator of physical violence, females were more likely than males to report any physical violence by an intimate partner (5.7% versus 2.7%) (Figure 5.2 and Appendix B Table 5.1.2).

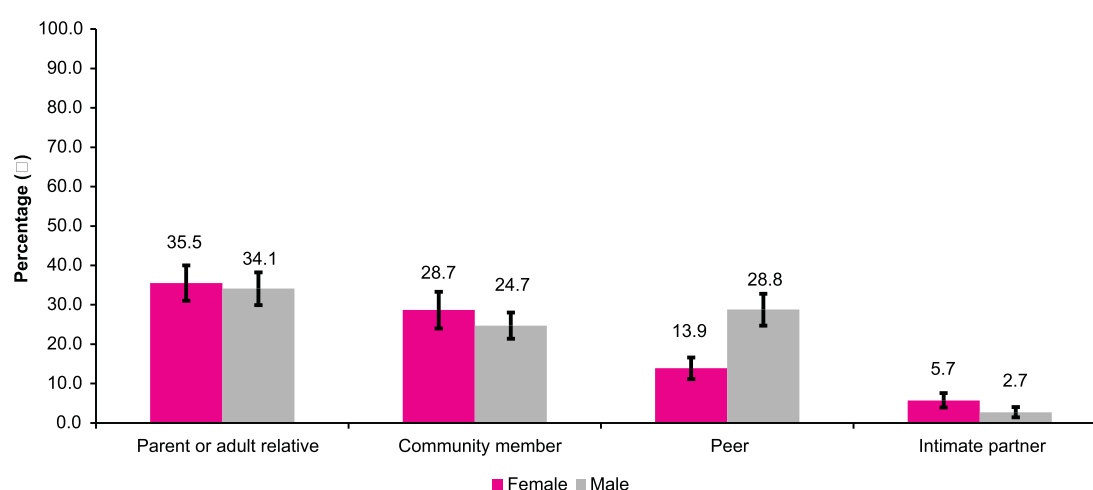


Figure 5.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner*, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, adults in the neighborhood, or peer prior to age 18, among all 18-24 year olds – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

*Among those who have ever been partnered.

Additionally, among those 18 to 24 year olds who reported experiencing physical violence prior to the age of 18, 88.5% of females and 84.2% of males reported experiencing more than one incident of physical violence (Appendix B Table 5.1.3).

Half of females and males first experienced physical violence in childhood between the ages of 6 and 11 years (52.2% and 51.0%, respectively). Approximately one in ten female and male victims experienced their first incident of physical violence at age 5 or younger (14.1% and 11.5%, respectively) and a third experienced their first incident between ages 12 and 17 years (33.3% and 37.3%, respectively) (Appendix B Table 5.1.4).

5.1.2 Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among females, 38.1% reported experiencing physical violence in the past 12 months, while 42.1% of males reported the same (Figure 5.3 and Appendix B Table 5.2.1).

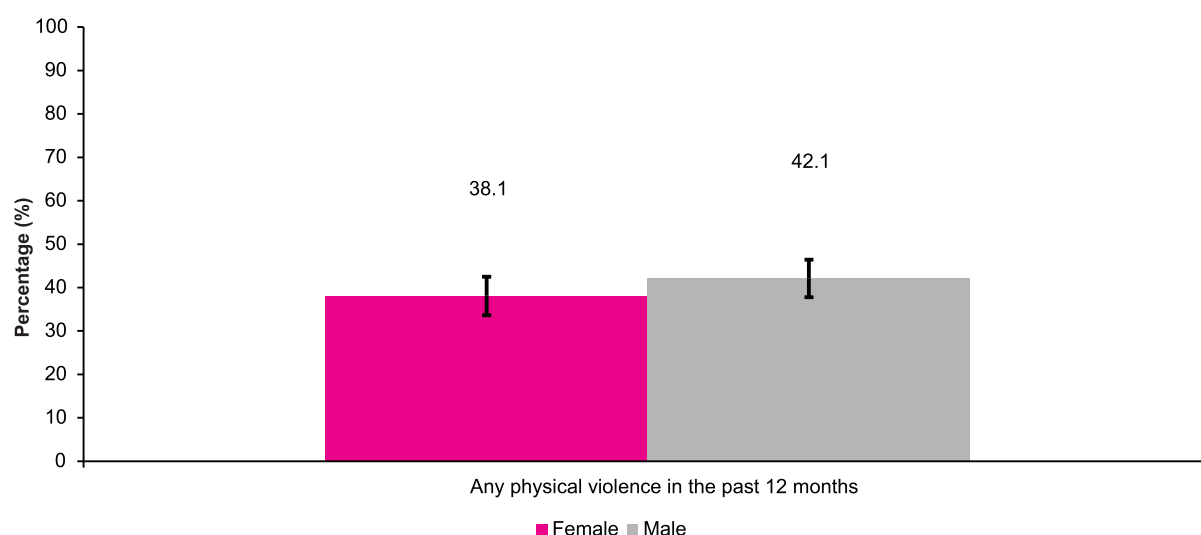


Figure 5.3. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 13-17 year olds, males (23.2%, 95% CI: 20.0 - 26.5) were significantly more likely to experience physical violence by a peer in the 12 months prior to the survey, compared to females of the same age group (11.4%, 95% CI: 8.5 - 14.2). Females most commonly reported adults in the neighborhood (23.8%, 95% CI: 19.5 – 28.0), followed by parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives (22.9%, 95% CI: 19.2 – 26.6) as perpetrators of physical violence. Males most commonly reported peers, followed by adults in the neighborhood (21.4%, 95% CI: 17.9 – 24.9) and parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives (21.2%, 95% CI: 17.9 – 24.6). Among those who reported having an intimate partner, both females and males were significantly less likely to experience physical violence from an intimate partner (3.4%, 95% CI: 1.6 - 5.3, and 4.4%, 95% CI: 0.3 - 8.4, respectively) compared to any other type of perpetrator (Figure 5.4 and Appendix B Table 5.2.2).

Additionally, among 13 to 17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, 97.0% of females and 91.4% of males reported more than one incident (Appendix B Table 5.2.3).

Of the 13 to 17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, the majority of females (57.2%) and half of males (50.6%) reported first experiencing physical violence between ages 6 to 11 years. The second largest percentage of females (28.1%) and males (33.3%) reported first experiencing physical violence between 12 and 17 years of age. Over one in ten of those who experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey reported experiencing their first incident at 5 years of age or younger (14.8% and 16.1%, females and males, respectively) (Appendix B Table 5.2.4).

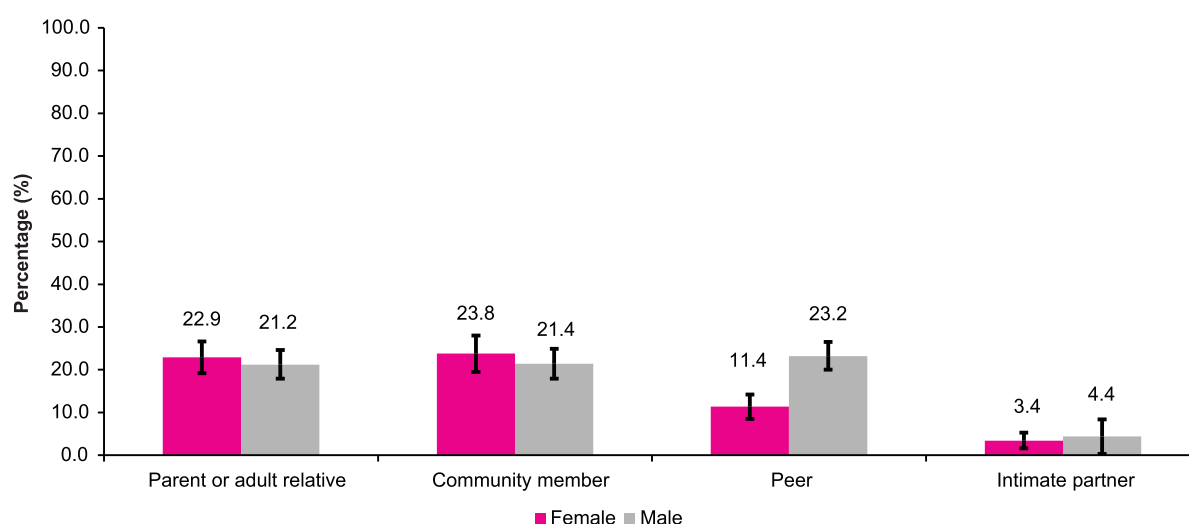


Figure 5.4. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner*, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, adults in the neighborhood, or peer in the past 12 months, among all 13-17 year olds – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

*Among those who have ever been partnered.

5.2 Witnessing Physical Violence at Home and in the Neighborhood

Respondents were surveyed regarding their experience of witnessing physical violence both in the home (hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat the other parent, their boyfriend or girlfriend or a sibling) and in the neighborhood (seeing anyone outside of their home and family environment get attacked). Witnessing violence in the home or neighborhood can have similar effects on cognitive, behavioral, and social development as directly experiencing violence. Children who witness physical violence may be more likely to resort to violence to resolve conflict, and are at greater risk for anxiety, depression, and poor school performance and social competence.

Of those aged 18 to 24 years, 66.1% (95% CI: 61.4 - 70.9) of females and 58.2% (95% CI: 54.2 - 62.1) of males reported witnessing physical violence in the home prior to age 18. Witnessing physical violence at home was significantly more likely than witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood, with 46.1% (95% CI: 40.9 - 51.3) of females and 42.4% (95% CI: 38.5 - 46.3) of males reporting the latter (Figure 5.5 and Appendix B Tables 5.3.1; 5.3.3).

Of those aged 13 to 17 years, females (44.9%, 95% CI: 40.0 - 49.8) were significantly more likely than males (35.0%, 95% CI: 31.1 - 39.0) to witness physical violence in the home in the 12 months prior to the survey. Witnessing physical violence at home was significantly more likely than witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood, with 26.8% (95% CI: 22.3 - 31.3) of females and 25.1% (95% CI: 20.9 - 29.2) of males reporting the latter (Figure 5.6 and Appendix B Table 5.3.2; 5.3.4).

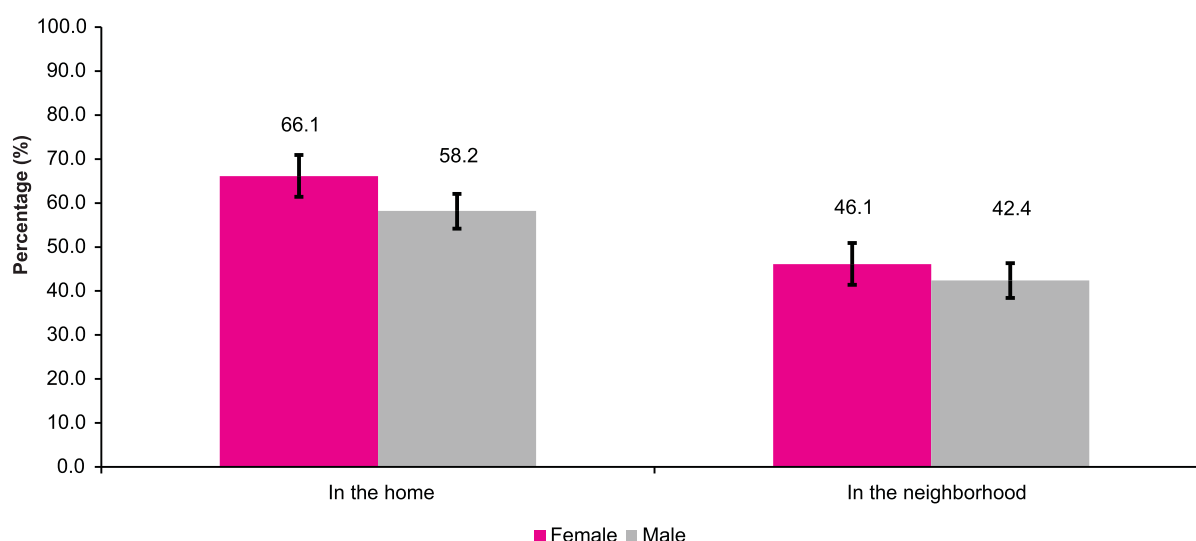


Figure 5.5. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported witnessing any physical violence in the home or neighborhood prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

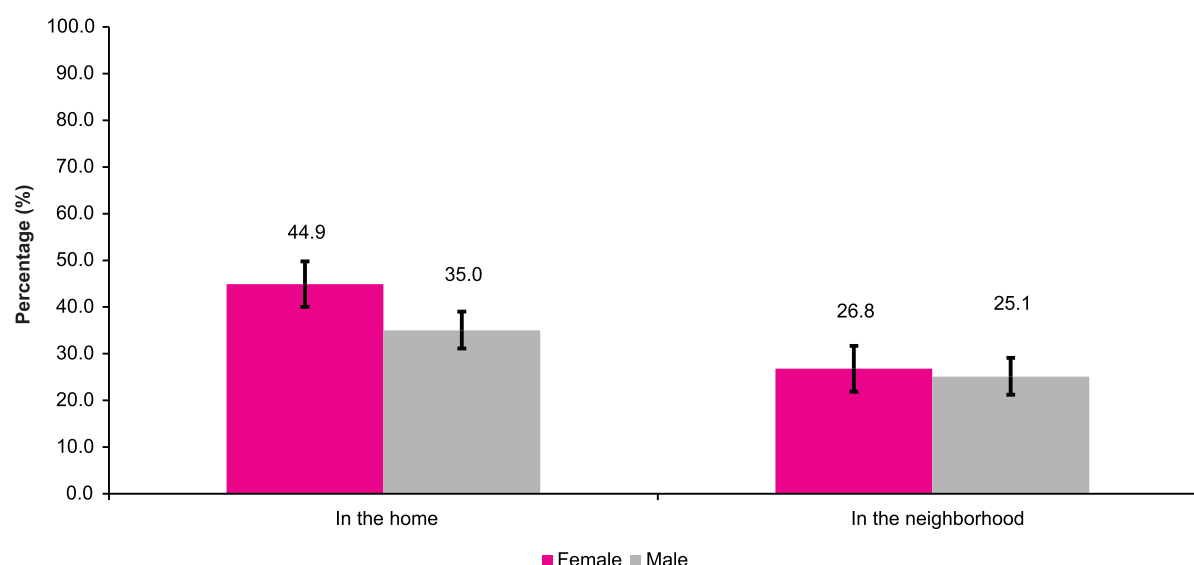


Figure 5.6. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported witnessing any physical violence in the home or neighborhood in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

5.3 Physical Injury as a Result of Physical Violence

Respondents reported injury and harm as a result of physical violence for the first and most recent exposure to violence for each type of perpetrator (intimate partner, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, adults in the neighborhood, and peer). For the 18-24 year olds, we analyzed the injury reported during the first violent exposure in each perpetrator type, where the violence occurred before age 18. We then aggregated the data to understand injury and harm that occurred during the first violent exposure across perpetrator types; the aggregated indicator counts the first experience of violence up to 4 times for each respondent, once for each of the 4 perpetrator categories. For the 13-17 year olds, we analyzed data from the most recent violent exposure, when the violence occurred in the past 12 months by each perpetrator type. Then, we aggregated the data across perpetrator types and counted the most recent experience of violence up to 4 times for each respondent, once for each of the 4 perpetrator categories.

By type of perpetrator, females most frequently reported injury at first experience of violence from an intimate partner (24.3%), followed closely by a peer (23.9%) and an adult in the neighborhood (23.7%). Males most often reported injury from an experience of physical violence in childhood by a peer (25.6%), followed by an intimate partner (17.5%), and an adult in the neighborhood (12.8%) (Appendix B Table 5.4.2).

About one in four females (27.5%) and one in five males (21.7%) aged 18 to 24 years reported experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of their first experience of physical violence prior to age 18 (Appendix B Table 5.4.1). Among those who reported harm or injury, both females (71.0%) and males (60.0%) most frequently reported cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks (Figures 5.7; 5.8).

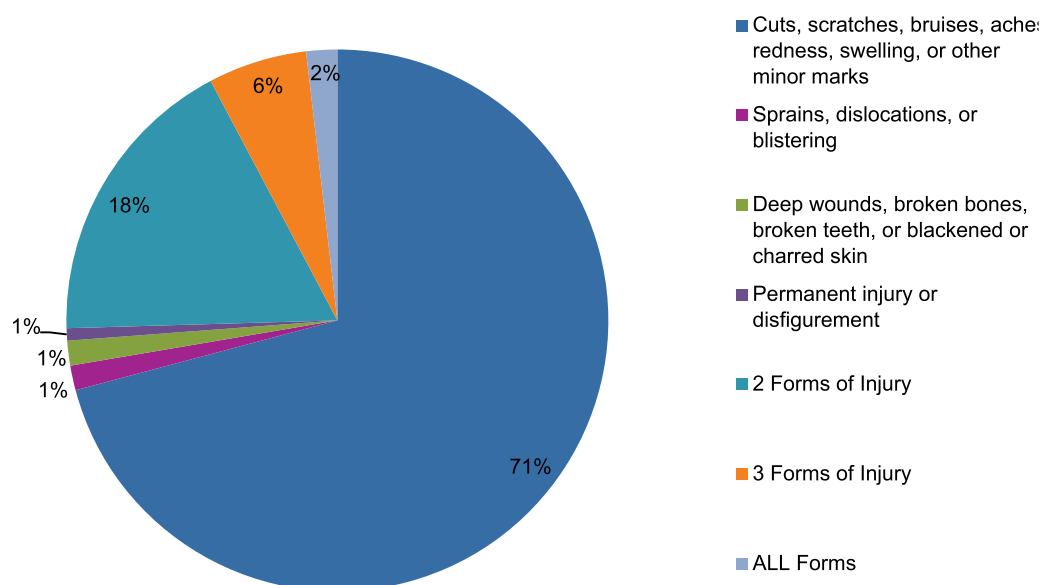


Figure 5.7. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported specific types of physical harm or injury as a result of the first experience of physical violence prior to age 18 by an intimate partner, peer, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or adult in the neighborhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

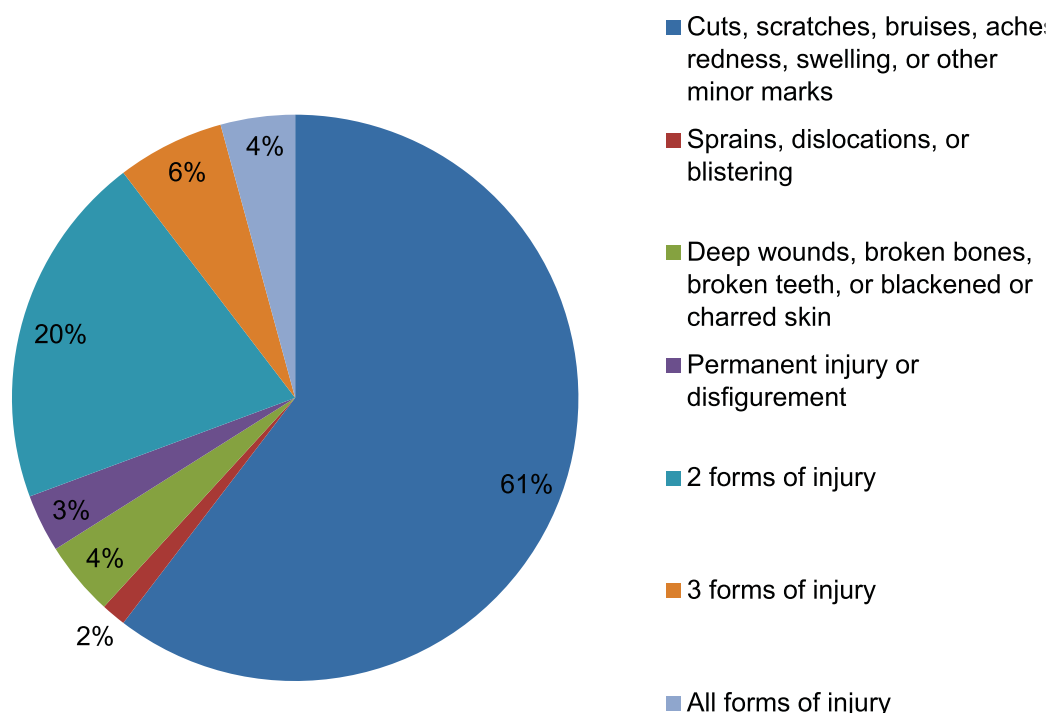


Figure 5.8. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported specific types of physical harm or injury as a result of the first experience of physical violence prior to age 18 by an intimate partner, peer, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or adult in the neighborhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females 13-17 years old most frequently reported that their most recent experience of violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative resulted in physical harm or injury in the past 12 months (25.5%), while males were more likely to report a peer (23.5%) (Appendix B Table 5.4.5). Three in 10 females (29.3%) and almost one quarter of males (27.1%) reported experiencing physical injury as a result of any most recent physical violence in the past 12 months (Appendix B Table 5.4.4). Among those who reported harm or injury, both females (85.0%) and males (65.0%) most frequently reported cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks (Figures 5.9; 5.10).

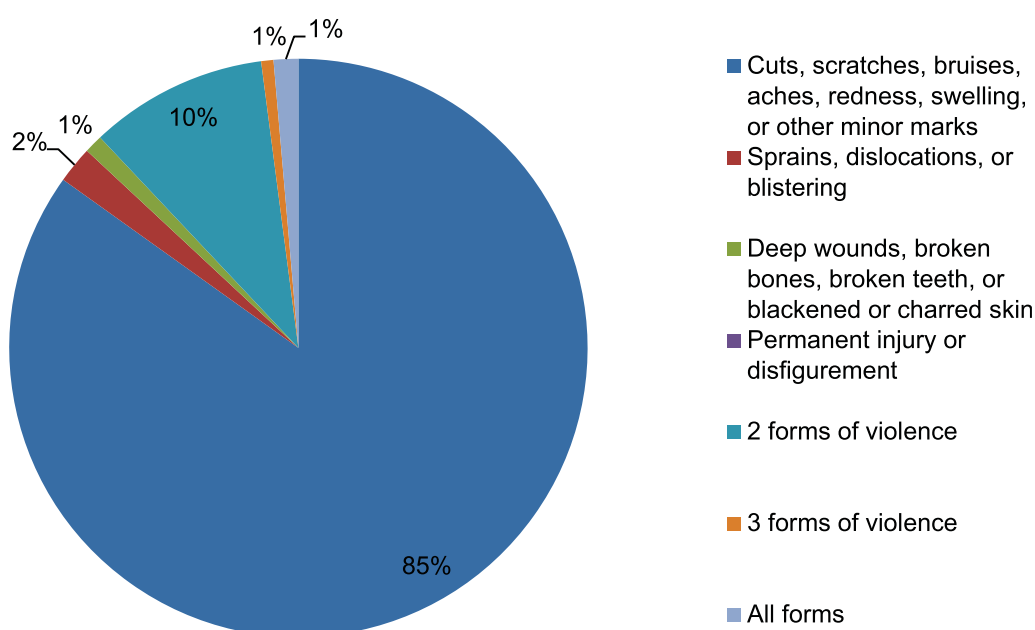


Figure 5.9. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported specific types of physical harm or injury as a result of the most recent experience of physical violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner, peer, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or adult in the neighborhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

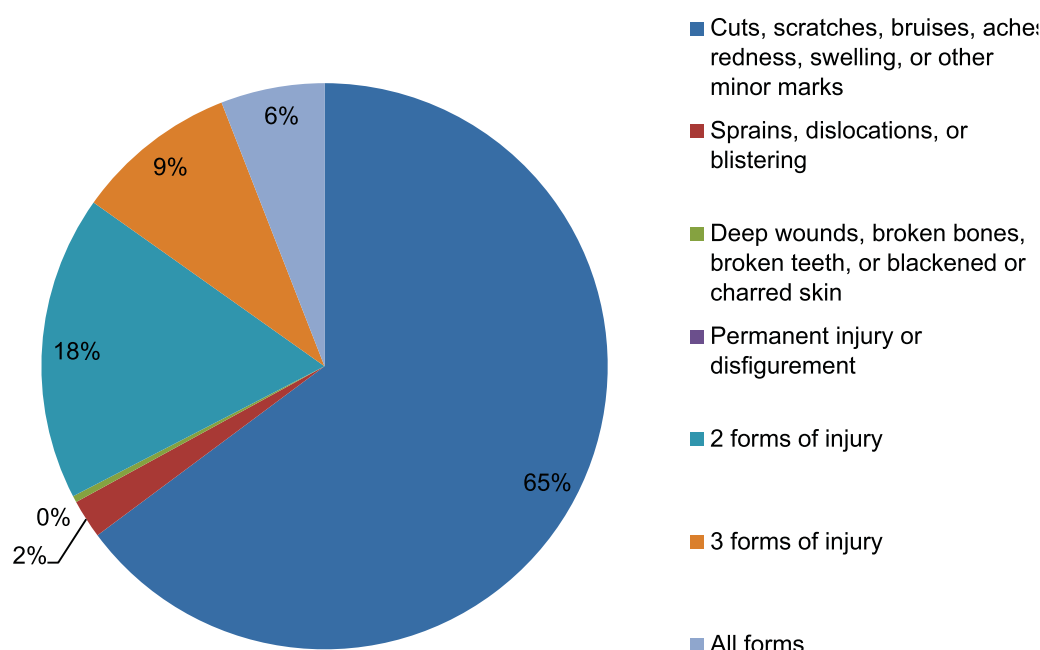


Figure 5.10. Percent of males aged 13-17 years who reported specific types of physical harm or injury as a result of the most recent experience of physical violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner, peer, parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, or adult in the neighborhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

5.4 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

The relationship between perpetrators of physical violence and females and males who experienced physical violence in childhood is analyzed in this section. Understanding the relationship between children who experience physical violence and perpetrators (intimate partners; peers; parents, caregivers, and other adult relatives; and adults in the neighborhood such as teachers, authority figures such as police or security people, employers, neighborhood or religious leaders, and known and unknown adults), and how this might differ by type of violence and sex of the child, can contribute towards improving the targeting of prevention programs.

Information on perpetrators was collected from all respondents who experienced physical violence. The perpetrators of the first incident of violence in childhood are reported for those aged 18-24. For 13 to 17 year olds, the perpetrators of the most recent incident of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey are reported. Data presented in this section provide more detail about the perpetrator categories presented in figures 5.2 and 5.4: intimate partners, parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives, adults in the neighborhood, and peers. Each of the subsections takes the overall prevalence rates in figures 5.2 and 5.4 and provides further information on types of perpetrators within of the categories.

5.4.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Females who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative most often identified their mother or stepmother as the perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence (41.4%, 95% CI: 35.6 - 47.2); followed by father/stepfather (32.5%, 95% CI: 26.2 - 38.7); uncle/aunt (14.5%); brother/stepbrother (6.0%); sister/stepsister (2.8%); other relative/caregiver (1.4%); grandparent (0.8%); and cousin (0.3%). Males were significantly more likely to report father/stepfather (56.8%, 95% CI: 51.4 - 62.3) than any other parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, followed by mother/stepmother (15.7%, 95% CI: 11.7 - 19.8); uncle/aunt (14.8%, 95% CI: 10.1 - 19.6); brother/stepbrother (9.9%, 95% CI: 5.9 - 13.8); sister/stepsister (1.8%, 95% CI: 0.2 - 3.3), cousin (0.5%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 1.0), and other relative/caregiver (0.2%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 0.5). Females were significantly more likely to report mother/stepmother as the perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence compared to males, while males were significantly more likely to report father/stepfather compared to females (Figure 5.11 and Appendix B Table 5.5.3). Among those who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative, 93.4% (95% CI: 90.7 - 96.2) of females and 85.7% (95% CI: 81.8 - 89.5) of males reported that the perpetrator lived within the same household, a difference that is statistically significant (Appendix B Table 5.6.1).

Among respondents who experienced physical violence in childhood perpetrated by an adult in the neighborhood, both females and males were significantly more likely to report male teachers as perpetrators of the first incident of physical violence compared to other individuals (58.4%, 95% CI: 50.3 - 66.4, and 53.5%, 95% CI: 45.6 - 61.4, respectively). For females, this was followed by female teachers (25.8%, 95% CI: 19.0 - 32.5), adult neighbors (6.8%, 95% CI: 2.7 - 11.0), other neighborhood adults or strangers (5.3%, 95% CI: 1.0 - 9.6), and authority figures (3.7%, 95% CI: 0.8 - 6.7). For males, this was followed by adult neighbors (22.8%, 95% CI: 16.7 - 28.8), authority figures (13.5%, 95% CI: 9.2 - 17.7), female teachers (9.6%, 95% CI: 5.2 - 14.1), and other neighborhood adults or strangers (0.2%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 0.6). Males were also significantly more likely to report an authority figure as the perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence compared to females; while females were significantly more likely to identify a female teacher and adults in the neighborhood compared to males (Figure 5.12 and Appendix B Table 5.5.4).

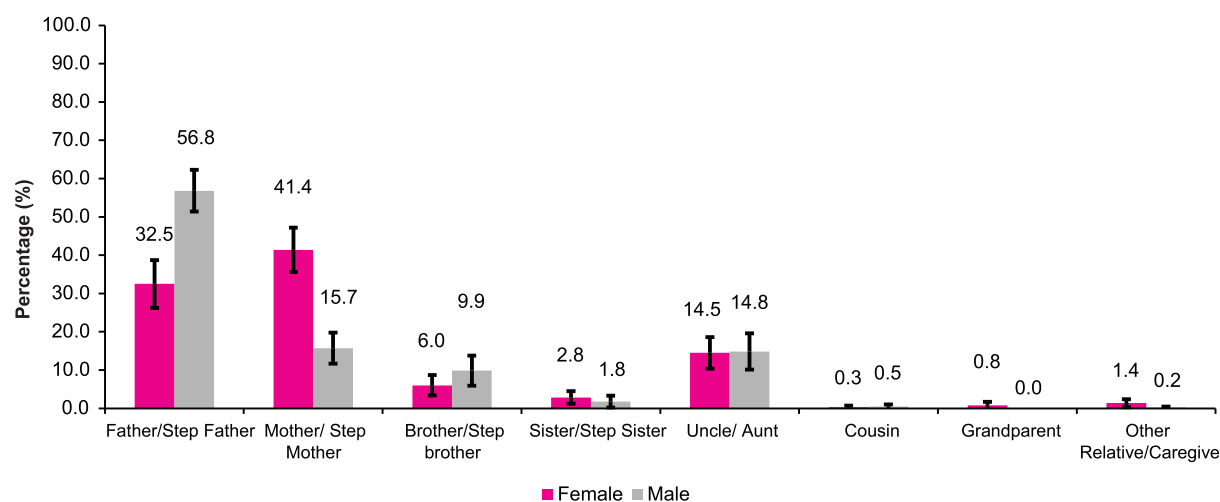


Figure 5.11. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18, by perpetrator of first incident— Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

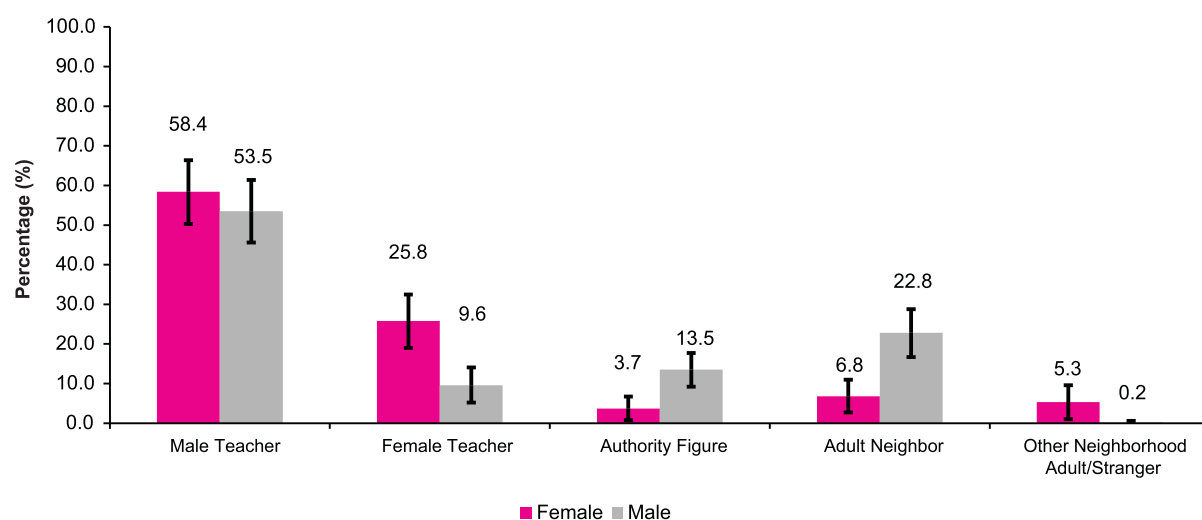


Figure 5.12. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence by adults living in the neighborhood prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced physical violence by a peer prior to age 18, classmates or schoolmates were most often identified as the perpetrator of first incident of physical violence (36.7%); followed by friends (36.2%); siblings, cousins, or peer relatives (16.7%); peer neighbor (6.2%, 95% CI: 2.7 - 9.7); and other peers or strangers (3.2%). Males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced physical violence by a peer (28.8%) most often identified a friend as the perpetrator of first incident of physical

violence (39.6%), followed by classmate or schoolmate (27.3%); peer neighbor (19.4%, 95% CI: 14.2 - 24.6); siblings, cousins, or peer relatives (12.2%), and other peers or strangers (1.5%). Males were significantly more likely than females to identify a peer neighbor as the perpetrator of the first incident of childhood physical violence by a peer (Figure 5.13 and Appendix B Table 5.5.2).

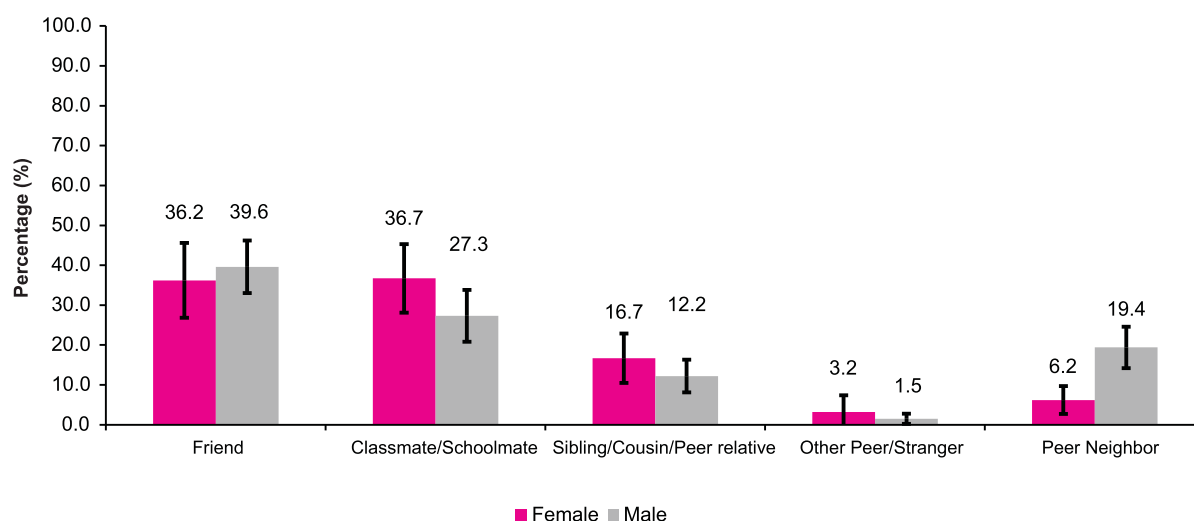


Figure 5.13. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence by a peer prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

With regard to physical violence experienced in childhood from an intimate partner such as a spouse, romantic partner, or boyfriend/girlfriend, 5.7% of ever-partnered females and 2.7% of ever-partnered males experienced such violence (Appendix B Table 5.1.2). Females were significantly more likely than males to report a spouse as perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence by an intimate partner (47.1%, 95% CI: 30.7 - 63.5, versus 3.9%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 9.5), while males were significantly more likely to report a non-marital partner (88.3%, 95% CI: 75.3 - 100.0, versus 50.3%, 95% CI: 33.0 - 67.5) (Appendix B Table 5.5.1).

5.4.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

With regards to experiences of physical violence in childhood perpetrated by an adult in the neighborhood in the past 12 months, both females and males aged 13 to 17 years were significantly more likely to report male teachers as the perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence by an adult in the neighborhood (69.2%, 95% CI: 61.3 - 77.1, and 64.5%, 95% CI: 57.2 - 71.8, respectively) than any other type. Female teachers were the second most commonly reported perpetrators of physical violence by type of adult in the neighborhood among females (24.5%, 95% CI: 17.6 - 31.4), followed by adult neighbors (3.2%, 95% CI: 0.9 - 5.6), and authority figures (2.1%, 95% CI: 0.0 -

4.3). Males also reported authority figures (13.5%, 95% CI: 7.6 – 19.4), adult neighbors (11.4%, 95% CI: 7.2 – 19.4), female teachers (9.3%, 95% CI: 4.3 – 14.3), and other neighborhood adults or strangers (0.9%, 95% CI: 0.0 – 1.9) as perpetrators of the most recent incident of physical violence by an adult in the neighborhood in the past 12 months (Figure 5.14 and Appendix B Table 5.5.8).

Among females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, 54.4% (95% CI: 46.8 - 62.1) reported a mother or stepmother as the most common perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence; followed by father or stepfather (23.1%, 95% CI: 16.5 - 29.6); uncle or aunt (12.8%, 95% CI: 7.9 - 17.7); brother or stepbrother (3.1%, 95% CI: 0.1 - 6.1); sister or stepsister (3.1%, 95% CI: 0.5 - 5.6); grandparent (2.4%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 4.7); and other relative or caregiver (0.8%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 2.0). Males reported a father or stepfather (57.3%, 95% CI: 49.0 - 65.6) as the most recent perpetrator, followed by mother or stepmother (17.9%, 95% CI: 11.4 - 24.5); uncle or aunt (10.8%, 95% CI: 6.2 - 15.3); brother or stepbrother (8.8%, 95% CI: 3.5 - 14.2); sister or stepsister (2.0%, 95% CI: 0.2 - 3.7); other relative or caregiver (0.8%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 2.0), and grandparent (0.2%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 0.7). Females were significantly more likely to report mother or stepmother as the perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months compared to males, while males were significantly more likely to report father or stepfather compared to females (Figure 5.15 and Appendix B Table 5.5.7). Females were also significantly more likely to report a mother or step mother as the perpetrator than any other parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, and males were significantly more likely to report a father or stepfather. Among those who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, 94.8% of females and 91.6% of males reported that the perpetrator lived within the same household (Appendix B 5.6.2).

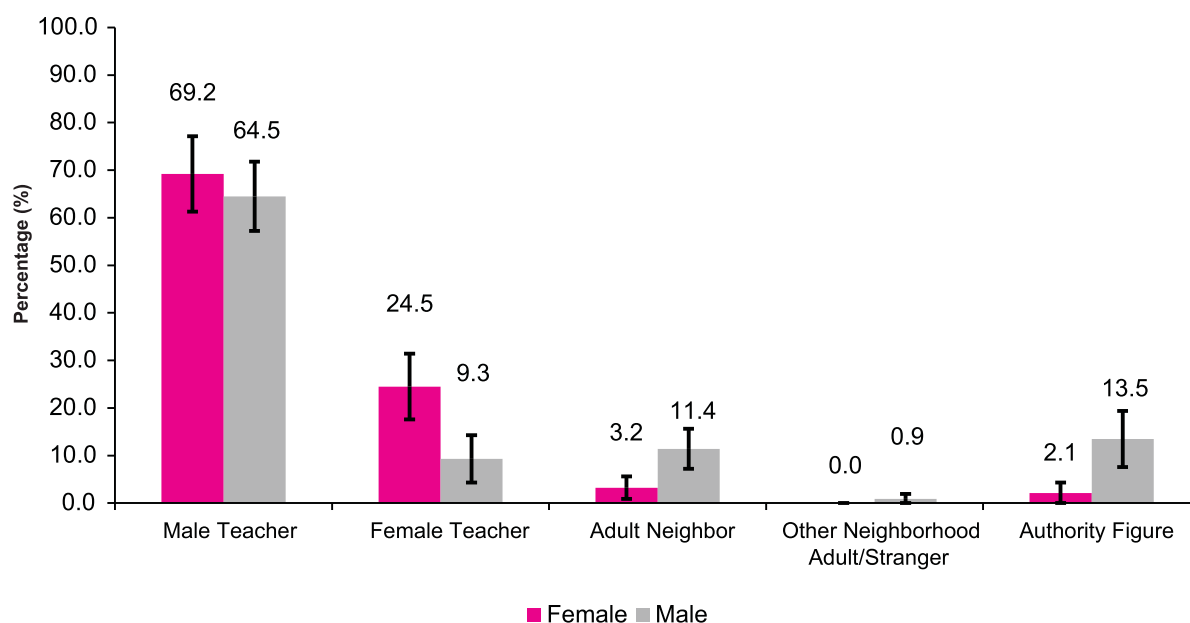


Figure 5.14. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence by adults in the neighborhood in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

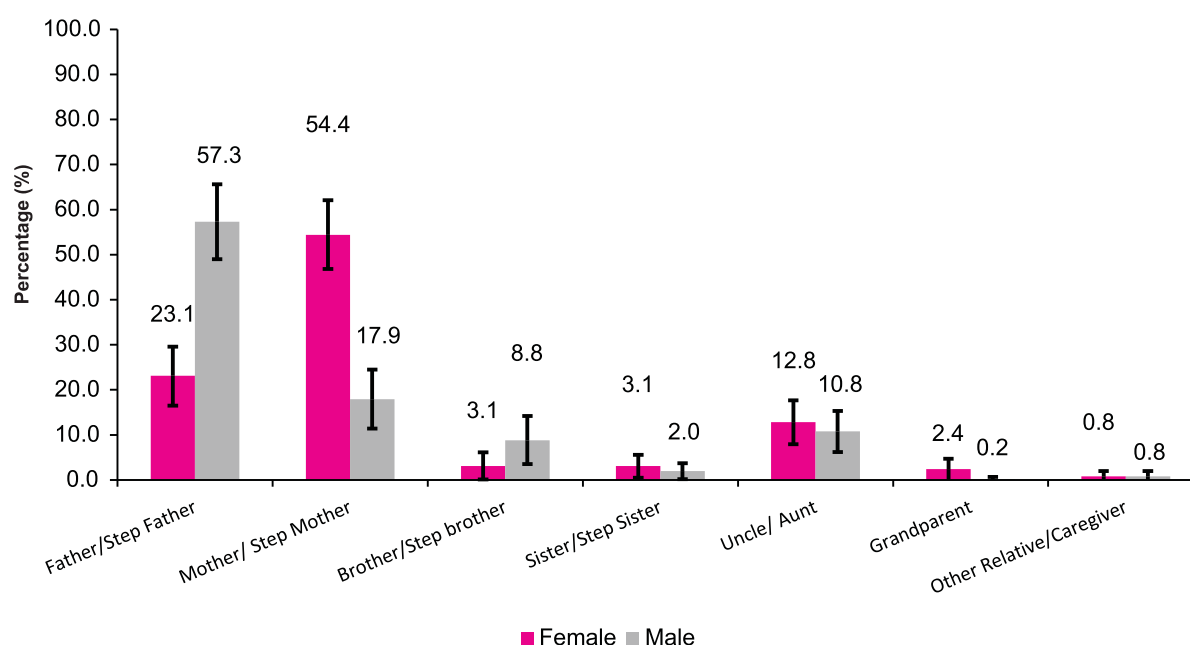


Figure 5.15. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence in the past 12 months by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females most frequently identified a classmate or schoolmate as the peer perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence (43.8%); followed by friends (28.2%, 95% CI: 17.9 - 38.4); siblings, cousins, or peer relatives (17.0%); and peer neighbors (11.1%). Males were significantly more likely to identify friends (47.9%, 95% CI: 39.4 - 56.4) compared to other peers; followed by classmates or schoolmates (30.0%, 95% CI: 22.6 - 37.4); peer neighbors (12.7%, 95% CI: 7.1 - 18.4); siblings, cousins, or peer relatives (7.5%, 95% CI: 4.3 - 10.7); and other peers or strangers (1.9%, 95% CI: 0.1 - 3.7). Males were significantly more likely to identify friends as perpetrators of the most recent incident of physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, compared to females. (Figure 5.16 and Appendix B Table 5.5.6).

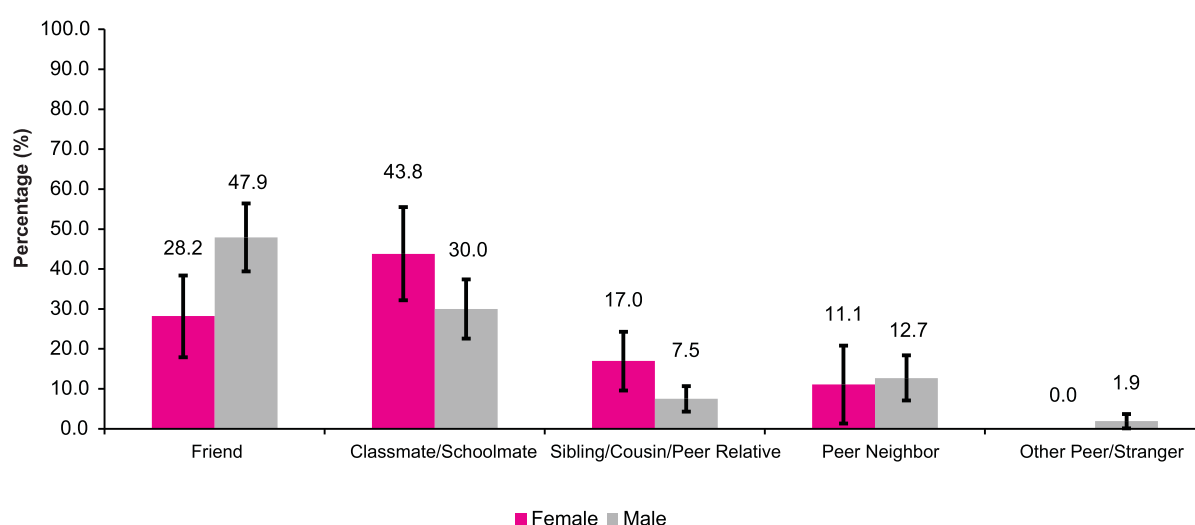


Figure 5.16. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

There were insufficient responses to determine type of intimate partner, among both females and males who reported physical violence by an intimate partner (Appendix B Table 5.5.5).

5.5 Disclosure and Service-Seeking Behaviors of Children Who Have Experienced Physical Violence

The main objective of this section is to describe the reporting and service seeking behaviors of females and males who experienced at least one incident of physical violence prior to age 18 years. This section describes whether any incidents of physical violence were ever disclosed to anyone and whether professional services were sought and received. Reasons why professional services were not received in addition to the types of services desired are also highlighted here.

5.5.1 Disclosure and Service Seeking Behaviors of Physical Violence Among 18-24 Year Olds Who Experienced Physical Violence Prior to Age 18

Among females aged 18 to 24 years old who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 years, 45.4% told someone about an experience of physical violence, 18.1% knew of a place to seek help, 5.2% sought help for any experience of physical violence, and 4.0% received help. Among males, 43.2% told someone about an experience of physical violence, 35.1% knew of a place to seek help, 5.0% sought help for any experience of physical violence, and 3.9% received help (Figure 5.17 and Appendix B Table 5.7.1). Both females and males reported missing school due to an experience of physical violence at similar rates (12.4% versus 12.1%, respectively) (Figure 5.17 and Appendix B Table 5.7.3).

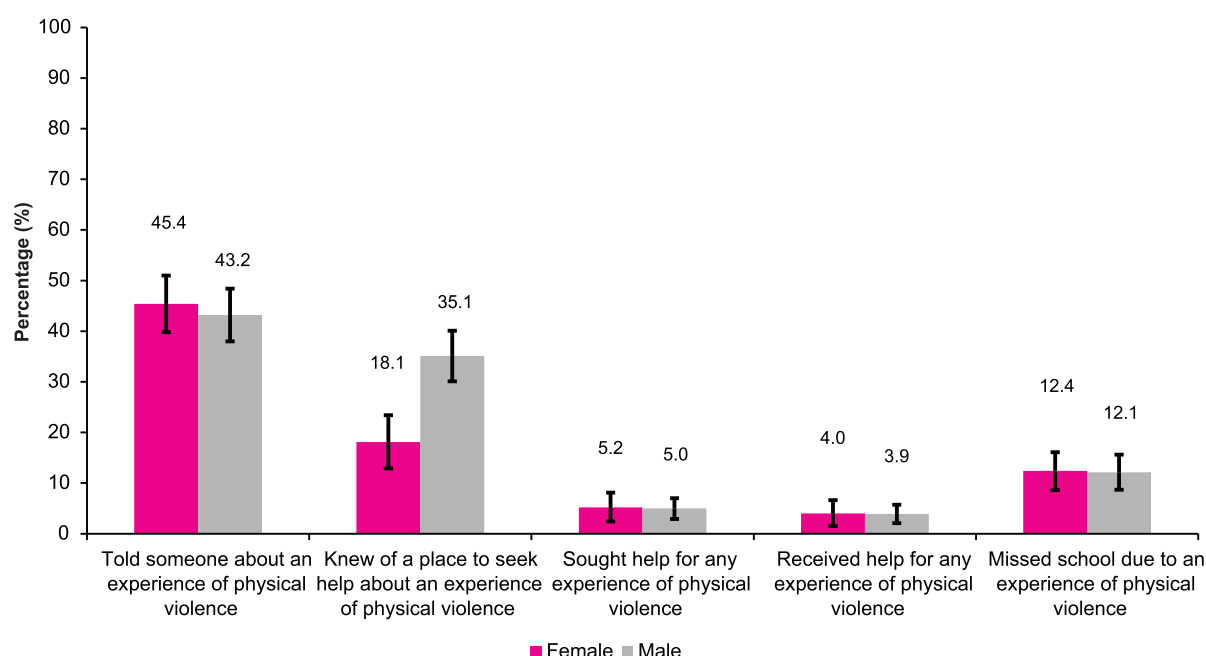


Figure 5.17. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported service awareness/use and who missed school due to an experience of physical violence, among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 18 to 24 year olds with a history of physical violence in childhood, females who told someone about their experience most often reported telling a relative (71.1%, 95% CI: 63.8 - 78.4), followed by a friend (23.8%, 95% CI: 16.9 - 30.7). Males also most often told a relative (72.0%, 95% CI: 66.1 - 77.9), followed by a friend (36.2%, 95% CI: 29.1 - 43.3). Disclosure to relatives and friends was significantly higher than disclosure to service providers or authority figures, or someone else for both females and males (Figure 5.18 and Appendix B Table 5.7.6). Among those who received help for experiences of

physical violence, males were significantly more likely to receive help from a health care worker (94.0%, 95% CI: 85.4 - 100.0), compared to any other service provider, followed by teacher (62.6%, 95% CI: 40.5 - 84.7), and police or other security personnel (22.3%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 46.4) (Appendix B Table 5.7.4). There were not enough data to differentiate by type of service provider for females.

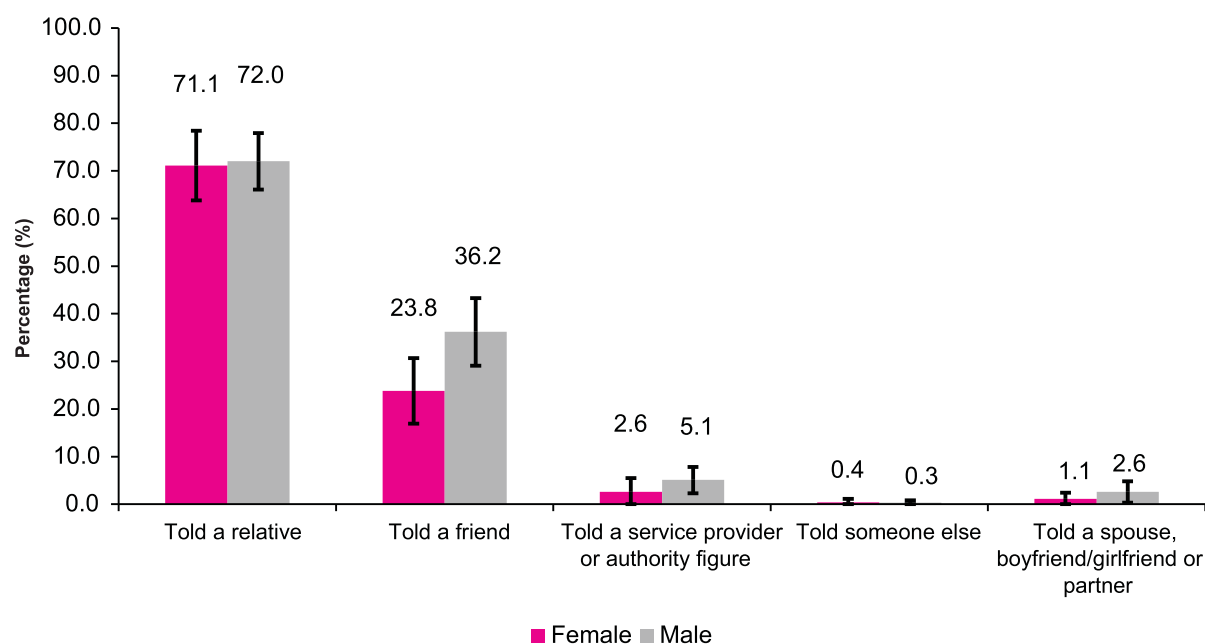


Figure 5.18. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence and who they told, among those who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

5.5.2 Disclosure and Service Seeking Behavior for Physical Violence Among 13-17 Year Olds Who Experienced Physical Violence in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among females aged 13 to 17 years old who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, 43.2% told someone about an experience of violence, 10.4% knew of a place to seek help, 1.2% sought help, and 0.9% received help. Among males, 47.1% told someone about an experience of physical violence, 26.8% knew of a place to seek help, 5.0% sought help, and 4.2% received help for an experience of physical violence (Figure 5.19 and Appendix B Table 5.7.2). Both females and males reported missing school due to an experience of physical violence in the past 12 months at similar rates (8.9% and 10.2%, respectively) (Figure 5.19 and Appendix B Table 5.7.3).

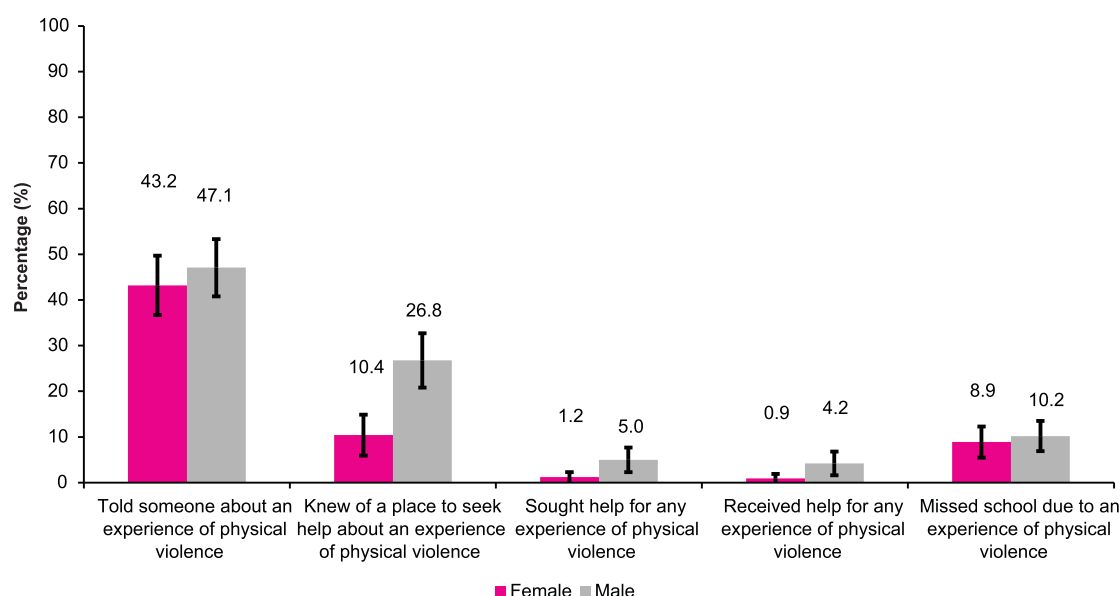


Figure 5.19. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported service awareness/use and who missed school due to an experience of physical violence, among those who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 13 to 17 year olds who had experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, females who told someone about their experience most often reported telling a relative (76.6%), followed by a friend (28.4%) and a service provider or authority figure (2.1%). Males most often told a relative (80.9%), followed by a friend (31.5%), and a service provider or authority figure (4.6%) (Figure 5.20 and Appendix B Table 5.7.7).

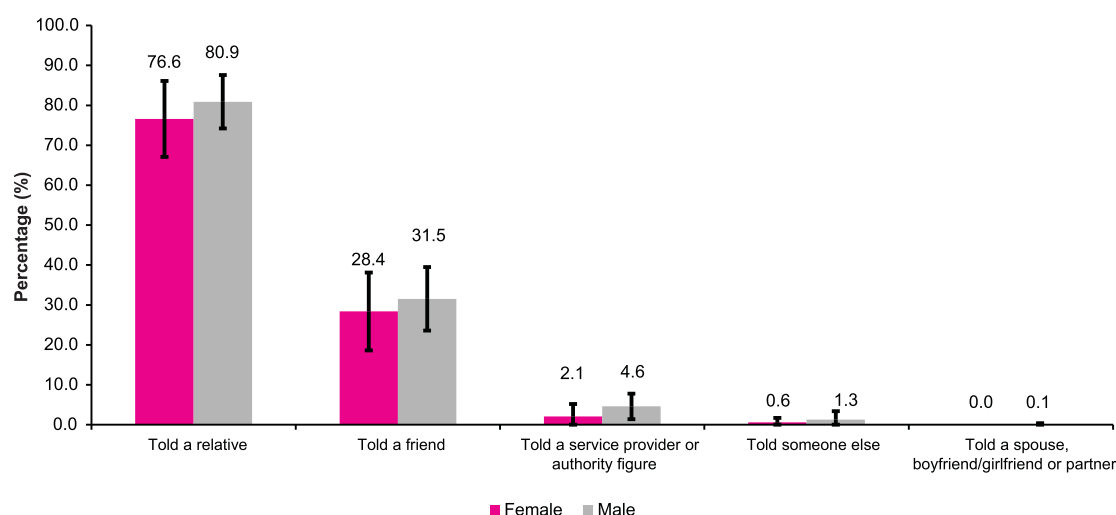


Figure 5.20. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence and who they told, among those who experienced and disclosed any physical violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

5.5.3 Service-seeking Behavior for Physical Violence Among 18-24 Year Olds Who Experienced Physical Violence Prior to Age 18

When asked why services were not sought, both females and males were significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers (95.3%, 95% CI: 86.2 - 100.0, and 88.8%, 95% CI: 84.8 - 92.7, respectively), compared to relationship-level barriers (0% and 5.3%, 95% CI: 2.4 - 8.1, respectively), structural-level barriers (4.7%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 13.8, and 5.3%, 95% CI: 2.2 - 8.4, respectively), or other barriers (0% and 0.7%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 1.6, respectively) (Appendix B Table 5.7.9). Individual level barriers include: afraid of getting in trouble, felt it was my fault, embarrassment for self or family, did not think it was a problem, and did not need or want services; relationship-level barriers comprise: dependent on perpetrator, perpetrator threatened me, and afraid of being abandoned; and structural level barriers are: could not afford services and services were too far away.

Females most often reported that they did not think the physical violence was a problem (45.4%), followed by not needing or wanting services (29.0%), feeling it was their fault (12.3%), being afraid of getting in trouble (8.7%), and could not afford services (4.7%). Likewise, males most often reported not thinking that the physical violence was a problem (34.4%), followed by not needing or wanting services (24.1%), being afraid of getting in trouble (13.3%), and feeling like it was their fault (13.3%) (Appendix B Table 5.7.8).

5.5.4 Service-seeking Behavior for Physical Violence Among 13-17 Year Olds Who Experienced Physical Violence in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

When asked why services were not sought, both females and males were significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers (88.0%, 95% CI: 75.4 - 100.0, and 78.5%, 95% CI: 67.2 - 89.9, respectively) compared to relationship-level barriers (0% and 19.5%, 95% CI: 8.6 - 30.5, respectively), structural-level barriers (5.6%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 13.7, and 2.0%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 5.8, respectively), and other barriers (6.4%, 95% CI: 0.0 - 15.9, and 0%, respectively) (Appendix B Table 5.7.11).

Females reported most often that they thought the physical violence was not a problem (42.7%), followed by not needing or wanting services (36.3%), and that they felt it was their fault (6.8%). Males also most often reported that they did not think the physical violence was a problem (32.2%), followed by not needing or wanting services (17.0%), that they felt like it was their fault (16.7%), being dependent on perpetrator (14.7%), and being afraid of getting in trouble (11.4%) (Appendix B Table 5.7.10).

Section Six

**EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD
– PREVALENCE AND PERPETRATORS**

Emotional Violence in Childhood – Prevalence and Perpetrators

HIGHLIGHTS

- 17.0% of females and 20.3% of males aged 18 to 24 years reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18. Among them, 80.3% of females and 77.6% of males experienced more than one incident of emotional violence
- 45.4% of females and 53.9% of males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18, experienced the first incident before age 12
- 12.8% of females and 18.8% of males aged 13 to 17 years reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months. Among them, 88.3% of females and 82.4% of males experienced more than one incident of emotional violence
- 46.6% of females and 49.9% of males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, experienced the first incident before age 12
- Parents, followed by uncles/aunts, were the most common perpetrators of first incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative for both 13 to 17 year olds who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months and 18 to 24 year olds who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18

This section describes the national prevalence and current patterns of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers or other adult relatives against children in Nigeria. The survey defined emotional violence as including being ridiculed or put down, told they were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, or told that they wished they were dead or had never been born.

6.1 Emotional Violence

Prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, as well as the age at which the emotional violence was first experienced and the experience of more than one incidents of emotional violence, are presented below.

6.1.1 Emotional Violence: Among 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Among females aged 18-24 years, 17.0% reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in childhood, while among males, 20.3% reported the same (Appendix B Table 6.1.1). Of those who reported experiencing any emotional violence by a parent,

adult caregiver, or other adult relative during childhood, females and males reported experiencing multiple incidents in similar proportions – 80.3% and 77.6%, respectively (Appendix B Table 6.1.2).

Among 18 to 24 year olds who had experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18, the first incident was between 12 and 17 years old for 54.7% of females and 46.1% of males, while 37.0% of females and 43.7% of males were between ages 6 and 11 years for first incident (Appendix B Table 6.1.3).

6.1.2 Emotional Violence: Among 13-17 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months

Among 13 to 17 year olds, 12.8% of females and 18.8% of males reported experiencing emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months (Appendix B Table 6.2.1). Of these, 88.3% of females and 82.4% of males reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence (Appendix B Table 6.2.2).

Among 13 to 17 year olds who had experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, both females and males most often reported first experiencing emotional violence between the ages of 12 to 17 years – 53.4% and 50.2%, respectively. Additionally, 41.5% of females and 42.3% of males reported their first incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative occurring between 6 and 11 years old. Few females (5.1%) and males (7.6%) reported experiencing emotional violence prior to age 5 (Figure 6.1 and Appendix B Table 6.2.3).

Among 13 to 17 year olds who had experienced any emotional violence, both females and males most often reported first experiencing emotional violence between the ages of 12 to 17 years – 53.4% and 50.2%, respectively. Additionally, 41.5% of females and 42.3% of males reported their first incident of emotional violence occurring between 6 and 11 years old. Few females (5.1%) and males (7.6%) reported experiencing emotional violence prior to age 5 (Figure 6.1 and Appendix B Table 6.2.3).

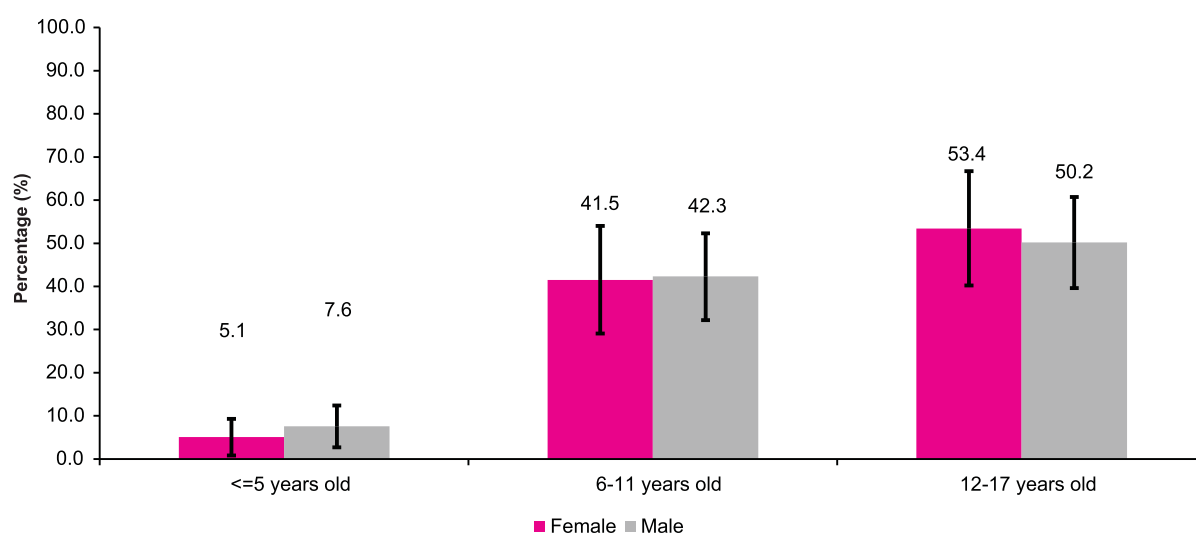


Figure 6.1. Distribution of age at which females and males experienced the first incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

6.2 Perpetrators of Emotional Violence

Data were analyzed for 18 to 24 year olds who experienced emotional violence before age 18, and 13 to 17 year olds who experienced emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey to examine the specific relationship of perpetrators of emotional violence against children in Nigeria. The survey specifically asked about emotional violence perpetrated by a parent, adult caregiver or other adult relative.

Understanding the relationship between children who experience violence and perpetrators and how this might differ by type of violence and sex of the child, can contribute towards better targeting of prevention programs.

6.2.1 Perpetrators of Emotional Violence: Among 18-24 Years Olds Prior to Age 18

Females aged 18-24 years most frequently identified mothers or stepmothers as the perpetrators of childhood emotional violence (23.8%), followed by uncles or aunts (22.5%), and fathers or stepfathers (21.8%). Males were significantly more likely to identify fathers or stepfathers (41.0%, 95% CI: 33.7 - 48.2) than any other perpetrator, followed by mothers or stepmothers (21.8%, 95% CI: 15.1 - 28.6), uncles or aunts (17.5%, 95% CI: 12.3 - 22.7), and brothers or stepbrothers (11.8%, 95% CI: 7.0 - 16.5) (Figure 6.2 and Appendix B Table 6.3.1). Among those who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18, 78.0% of females and 82.5% of males reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of emotional violence lived in the same household (Appendix B Table 6.4.1).

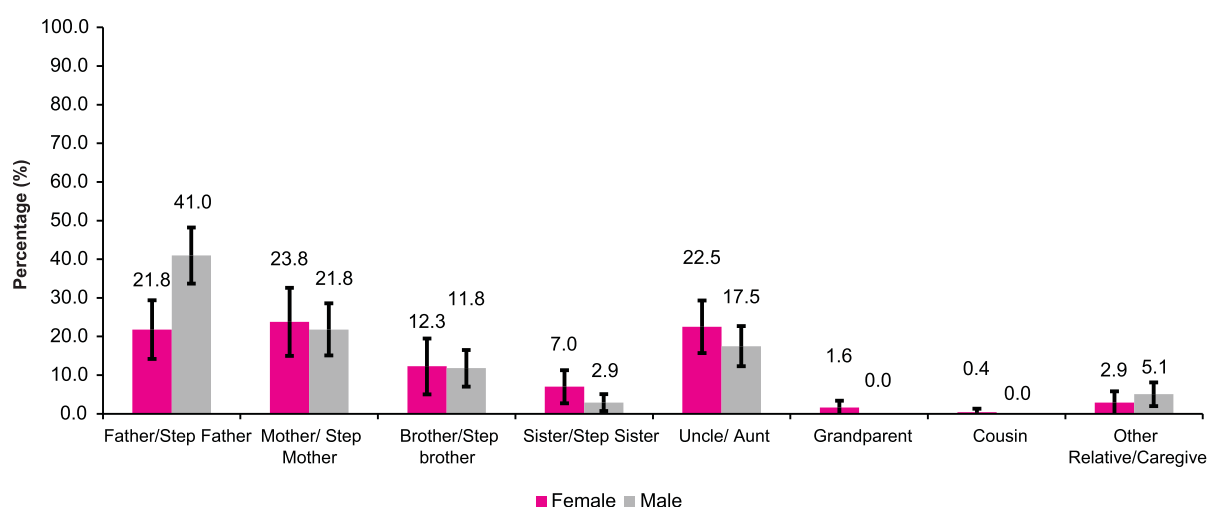


Figure 6.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

6.2.2 Perpetrators of Emotional Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the past 12 Months

For 13 to 17 year olds, females most frequently identified mothers or stepmothers (33.3%) as the perpetrators of the most recent incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, followed by uncles or aunts (26.1%), and fathers or stepfathers (16.6%). Males most frequently identified fathers or stepfathers (33.6%), followed by uncles or aunts (21.5%), mothers or stepmothers (17.6%), and brothers or stepbrothers (16.2%) as perpetrators of the most recent incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative (Figure 6.3 and Appendix B Table 6.3.2). Among those who experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the 12 months prior to the survey, 78.2% of females and 80.3% of males reported that the perpetrator of their first incident of emotional violence lived in the same household (Appendix B Table 6.4.2).

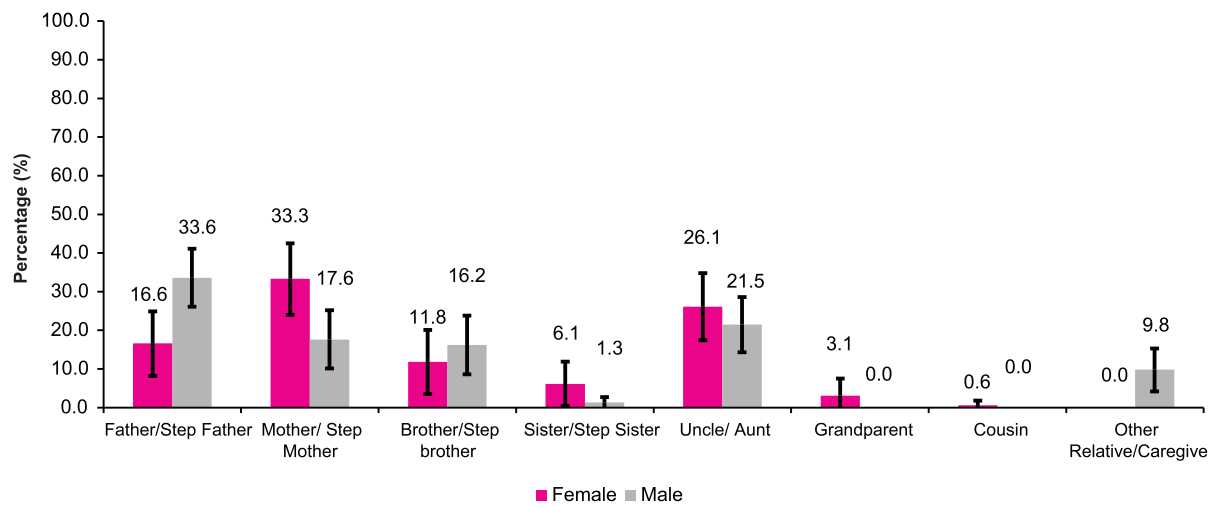


Figure 6.3. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Section Seven

**OVERLAP OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE
– SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE**

Overlap of Types of Violence – Sexual, Physical, and Emotional Violence

HIGHLIGHTS

- Among 18 to 24 year olds, 20.3% of males and 24.0% of females experienced two forms or all three forms of violence prior to age 18
- Among 13-17 year olds, 16.0% of males and 16.3% of females experienced two forms or all three forms of violence in the past 12 months
- Males aged 13-24 years were significantly more likely than females to experience both physical and emotional violence
- Females aged 13-24 years were significantly more likely than males to experience both sexual abuse and physical violence

7.1 Children who have Experienced any Type of Violence

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

Recognizing the overlap between different types of violence highlights how violent incidents frequently co-occur, or how it is possible that one type

of violence could lead to another. It also can indicate the need to identify cross-cutting risk and protective factors that have the potential to address multiple forms of violence at the same time. Examining the distribution of multiple occurrences of violence can provide a more comprehensive picture and profile of children's experiences with sexual abuse, physical violence, and emotional violence.

7.1.1 Co-occurrence of Violence: 18-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Among 18 to 24 year old females, 61.5% experienced some form of violence prior to age 18 (Figure 7.1 and Appendix B Table 7.1.1). Among females aged 18 to 24, 37.6% experienced only one form of violence (sexual, physical, or emotional), 18.5% experienced two forms of violence, and 5.5% experienced all three forms of violence prior to age 18. Females aged 18 to 24 years were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (26.7%, 95% CI: 23.2 - 30.3), compared to all other forms or combinations of forms of violence (Figure 7.1 and Appendix B Table 7.1.1).

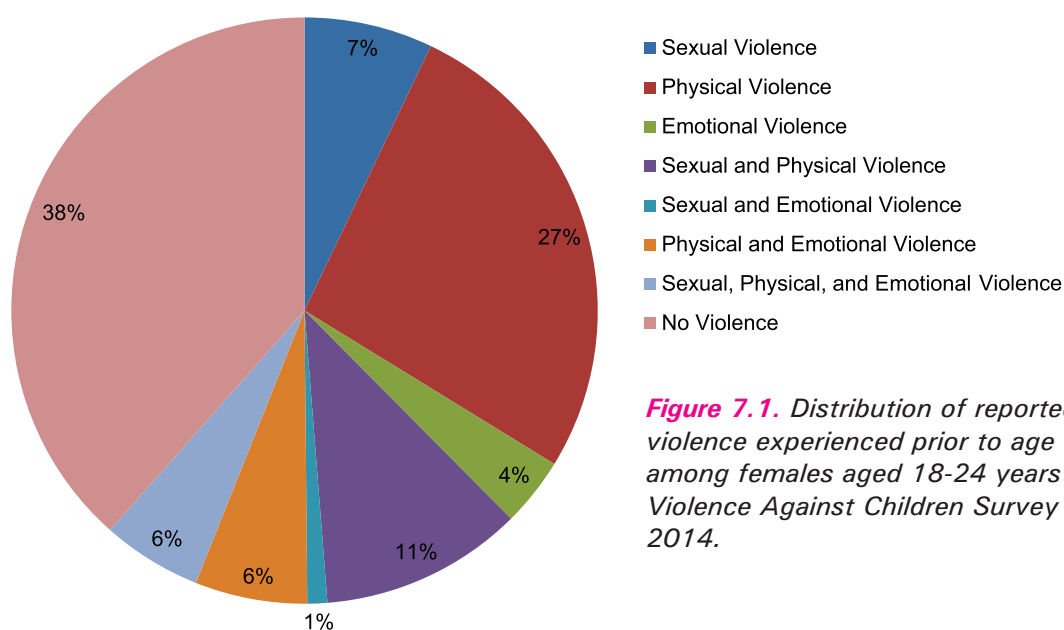


Figure 7.1. Distribution of reported forms of violence experienced prior to age 18, among females aged 18-24 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among males, 59.3% experienced some form of violence prior to age 18 (Figure 7.2 and Appendix B Table 7.1.1). Among males aged 18 to 24, 38.9% experienced only one form of violence, 17.2% experienced two forms of violence, and 3.1% experienced all three forms of violence prior to age 18. Males aged 18 to 24 years were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (32.2%, 95% CI: 28.7 - 35.8), or physical and emotional violence (11.9%, 95% CI: 9.2 - 14.6), than all other forms of violence (Figure 7.2 and Appendix B Table 7.1.1).

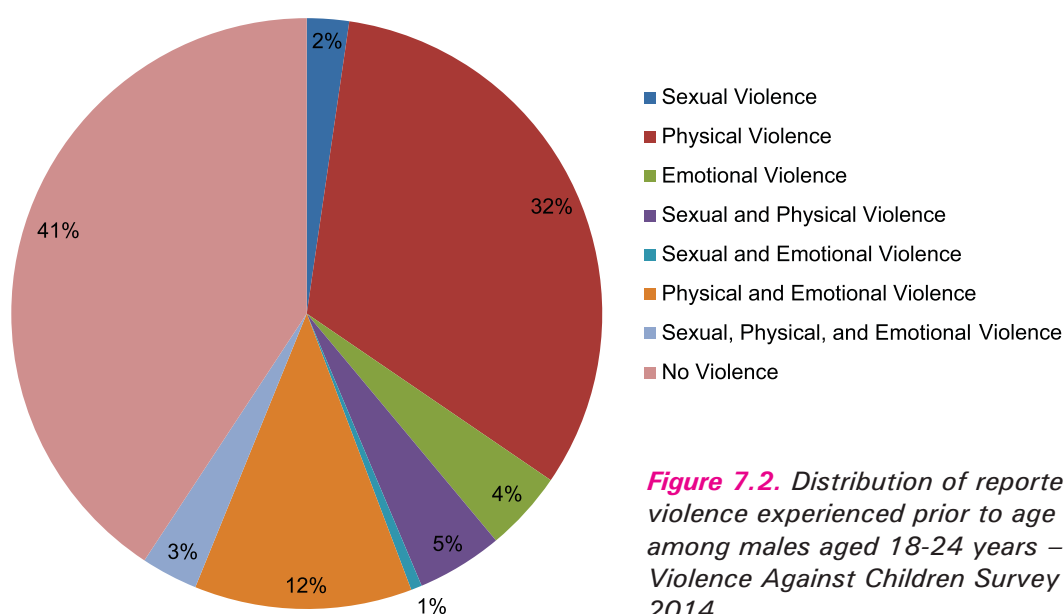


Figure 7.2. Distribution of reported type of violence experienced prior to age 18, among males aged 18-24 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Males (11.9%, 95% CI: 9.2 - 14.6) were significantly more likely to experience both physical and emotional violence compared to females (6.2%, 95% CI: 4.2 - 8.1) (Appendix B Table 7.1.1). Females (11.2%, 95% CI: 8.7 - 13.7) were significantly more likely to experience both sexual abuse and physical violence than males (4.7%, 95% CI: 3.3 - 6.1). Females were also significantly more likely than males to experience sexual abuse only (7.1%, 95% CI: 4.6 - 9.6, versus 2.3%, 95% CI: 1.4 - 3.1, respectively) (Appendix B Table 7.1.1).

7.1.2 Co-occurrence of Violence: 13-17 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months

Among 13 to 17 year old females, 47.6% experienced one or more forms of violence in the last 12 months. One in 3 females (31.4%) experienced one form of violence (sexual, physical, or emotional), 13.2% experienced two forms of violence, and 3.1% experienced all three forms of violence in the last 12 months. Females were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (22.6%, 95% CI: 19.0 - 26.1) compared to any other form of violence (Figure 7.3 and Appendix B Table 7.2.1).

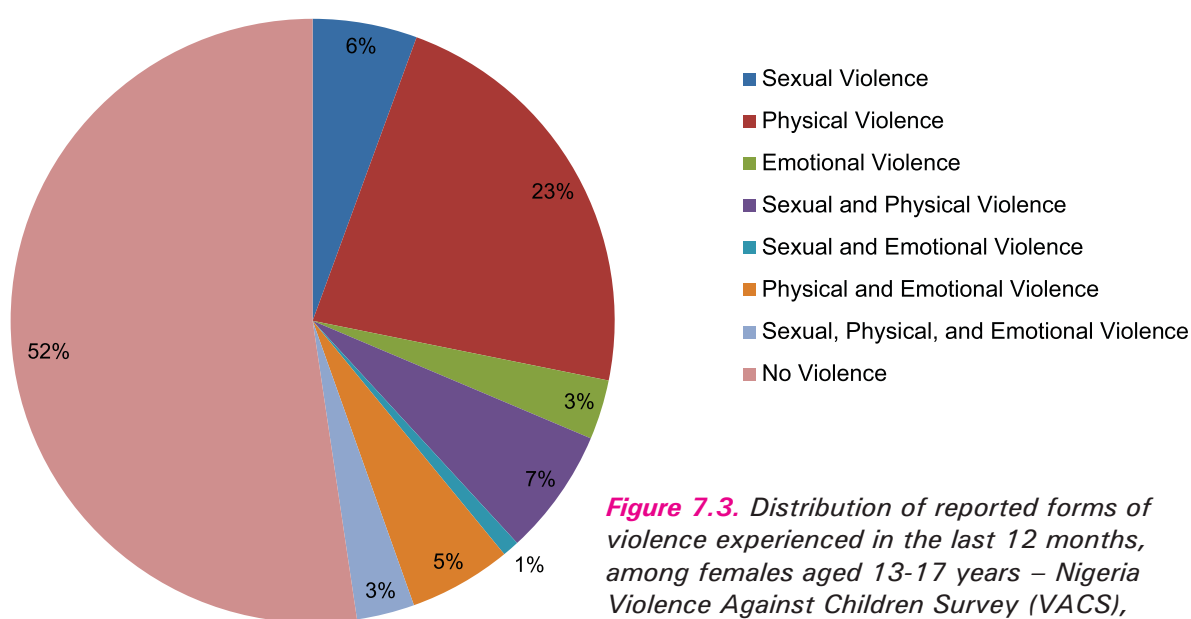
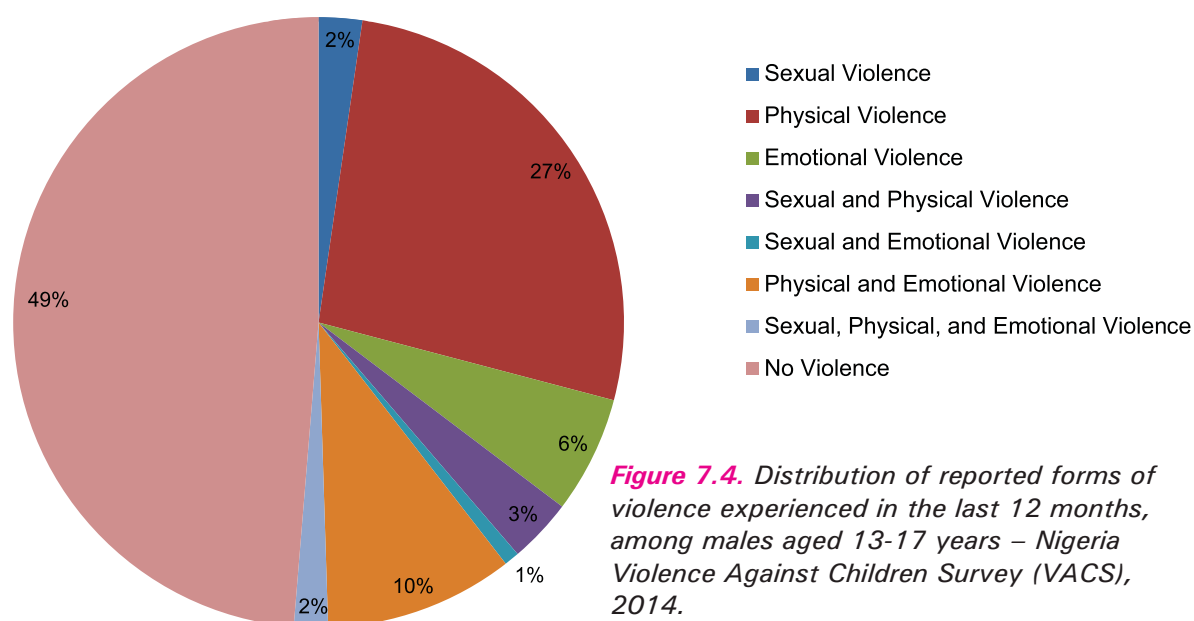


Figure 7.3. Distribution of reported forms of violence experienced in the last 12 months, among females aged 13-17 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among 13 to 17 year old males, 51.3% experienced at least one or more forms of violence in the last 12 months (Figure 7.4 and Appendix B Table 7.2.1). One in 3 males (35.3%) experienced only one form of violence, 14.2% experienced two forms of violence, and 1.8% experienced all three forms of violence. Males were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (26.8%, 95% CI: 23.3 - 30.4) and physical and emotional violence combined (10.0%, 95% CI: 7.6 - 12.3), compared to any other form of violence (Figure 7.4 and Appendix B Table 7.2.1).



Section Eight

HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



Health Outcomes of Sexual Abuse and Physical and Emotional Violence

HIGHLIGHTS

- Females aged 18 to 24 years with history of sexual abuse or physical violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have ever had symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) than those who did not experience sexual abuse or physical violence in childhood
- Females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse or physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves than those who did not experience sexual abuse or physical violence in childhood
- Males aged 18 to 24 years with history of physical violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, to have reported substance use in the past 30 days, or to have ever thought of suicide than those who did not experience physical violence
- Males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months and males 18 to 24 years old with history of sexual abuse in childhood were significantly more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves
- Among females with experiences of unwanted completed sex during their lifetime, 15.0% of 18 to 24 year olds and 7.6% of 13 to 17 year olds reported pregnancy as a result

This section describes health-related outcomes reported by those who experienced sexual abuse, and physical or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who did not experience such violence. Specifically these health outcomes include moderate and serious mental distress in the past 30 days, intoxication in the past 30 days, smoking in the past 30 days, substance use in the past 30 days, self-harm, suicidal ideation, suicide attempts, and symptoms or diagnosis of STIs. Pregnancy as a result of unwanted completed sex amongst females was also assessed.

Mental health in the past 30 days was measured using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6) which consists of 6 questions that assess a person's general emotional state during a defined time period. Each question response is given a possible score between 0 (none of the time) and 4 (all of the time) and summed for

a total possible score between 0 and 24. A score between 5 and 12 points indicates moderate mental distress and a score of 13 points or higher indicates serious mental distress. Even though the Kessler scale makes a distinction between moderate and severe mental distress, it should be noted that these qualitative assessments still indicate that respondents are experiencing some form of mental distress. The findings in the report, as described below, indicate a link between violence in childhood and moderate mental distress, but no association with severe. These findings could be partially driven by the relatively low rates of severe mental distress in the general population, or requires a more in-depth study of the linkages.

To examine the significance of these associations, logistic regression was used to calculate the probability (p-value) that the associations would occur by chance. P-values less than $p=0.05$ were considered statistically significant for the majority of the chapter. Confidence intervals will still be used to calculate significance between moderate and serious mental distress.

8.1 Experiences of Sexual Abuse in Childhood and Current Health Status

8.1.1 Experiences of Sexual Abuse in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 18 to 24 Year Olds Prior to the Age 18

Among females aged 18 to 24 years old who experienced sexual abuse prior to the age of 18, 34.5% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 7.7% reported experiencing serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.1).

Females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual abuse to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (42.2% versus 31.9%, $p=0.017$), to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (11.4% versus 3.9%, $p=0.003$), to have ever thought of suicide (13.1% versus 4.8%, $p=0.004$), or to have had symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (16.2% versus 9.0%, $p=0.028$). No significant differences were found between those who did and did not experienced sexual abuse in childhood and reported being drunk in the past 30 days, smoking in the past 30 days, and substance use in the past 30 days. Among those who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 and ever thought about suicide, 58.6% had attempted suicide, compared to 37.6% of those who had not experienced sexual abuse (Figure 8.1 and Appendix B Table 8.2.1).

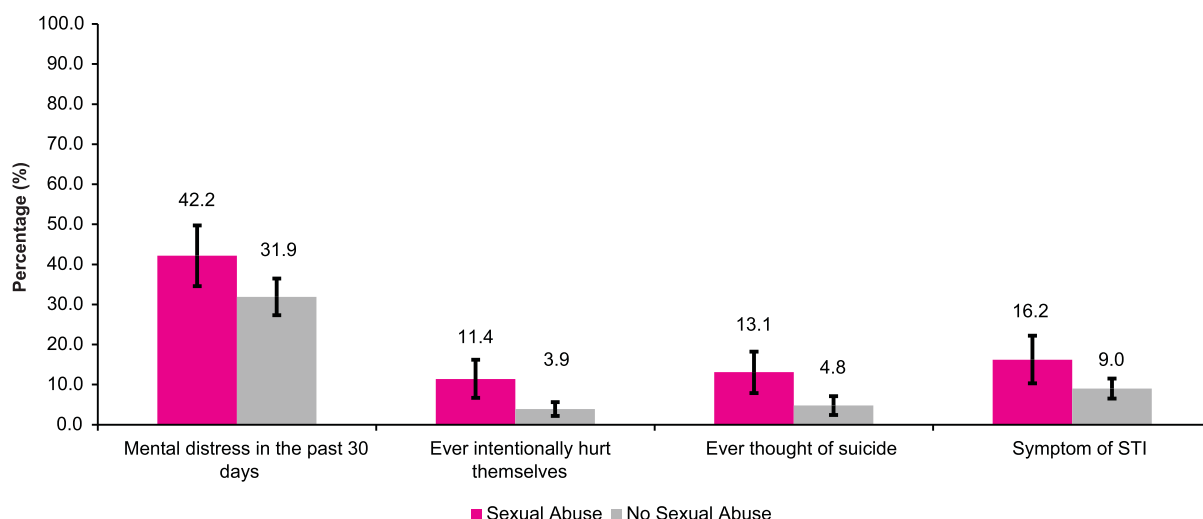


Figure 8.1. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 30.5% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 3.0% reported experiencing serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.2).

Males who experienced sexual abuse prior to the age of 18 were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual abuse to report ever intentionally hurting themselves (17.3% versus 5.8%, $p=0.008$). Additionally, of those males who were sexually abused prior to age 18, 33.4% reported mental distress in the past 30 days, 27.2% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 21.7% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 7.4% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 6.1% ever thought of suicide, and 6.6% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (Figure 8.2 and Appendix B Table 8.2.2).

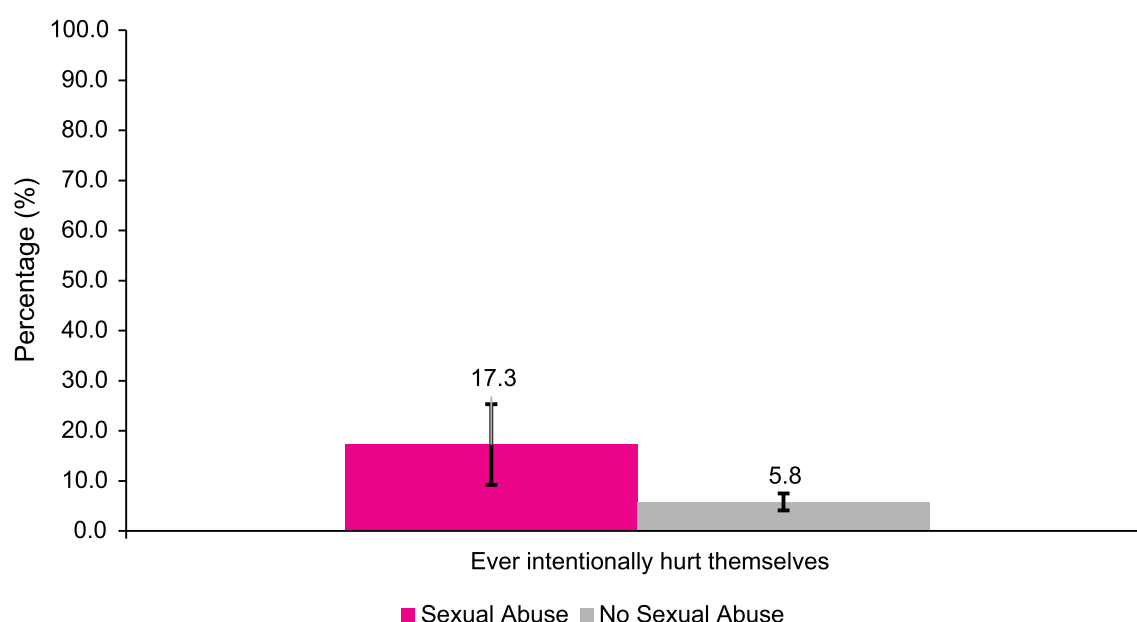


Figure 8.2. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported intentionally hurting themselves, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18- Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

8.1.2. Experiences of Sexual Abuse in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 13 to 17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among females aged 13 to 17 years old who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 32.3% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 3.9% reported experiencing serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.3).

Females 13 to 17 years old who reported sexual abuse in the 12 months preceding the survey were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual abuse to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (11.7% versus 3.3%, $p=0.006$), to have ever

thought of suicide (19.1% versus 2.9%, $p=0.002$), and to have ever experienced an STI diagnosis or symptoms (10.8% versus 3.2%, $p=0.020$). Additionally, among females who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 36.2% reported mental distress in the past 30 days, 6.9% reported being drunk in the last 30 days, 2.6% smoked in the past 30 days, and 0.8% reported substance use in the past 30 days (Figure 8.3 and Appendix B Table 8.2.3).

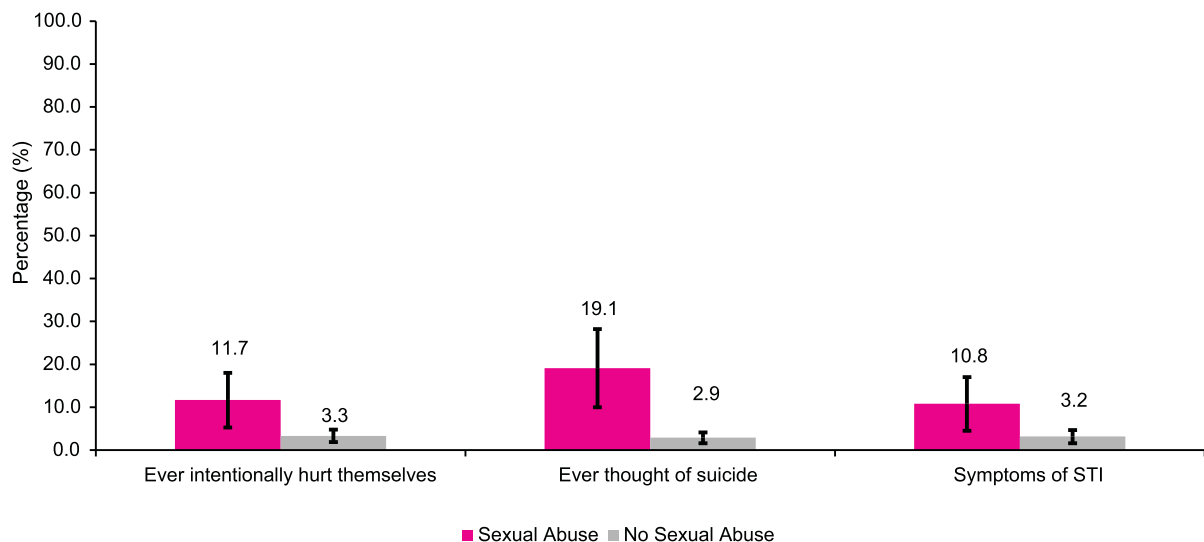


Figure 8.3. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among males aged 13 to 17 years of age who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 37.4% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 2.0% reported experiencing serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.4).

Males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual abuse to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (39.5% versus 25.4%, $p=0.022$), and to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (24.3% versus 5.9%, $p=0.004$). Further, among males who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 11.1% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 11.6% smoked in the past 30 days, 2.6% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 10.1% ever thought of suicide, and 1.5% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (Figure 8.4 and Appendix B Table 8.2.4).

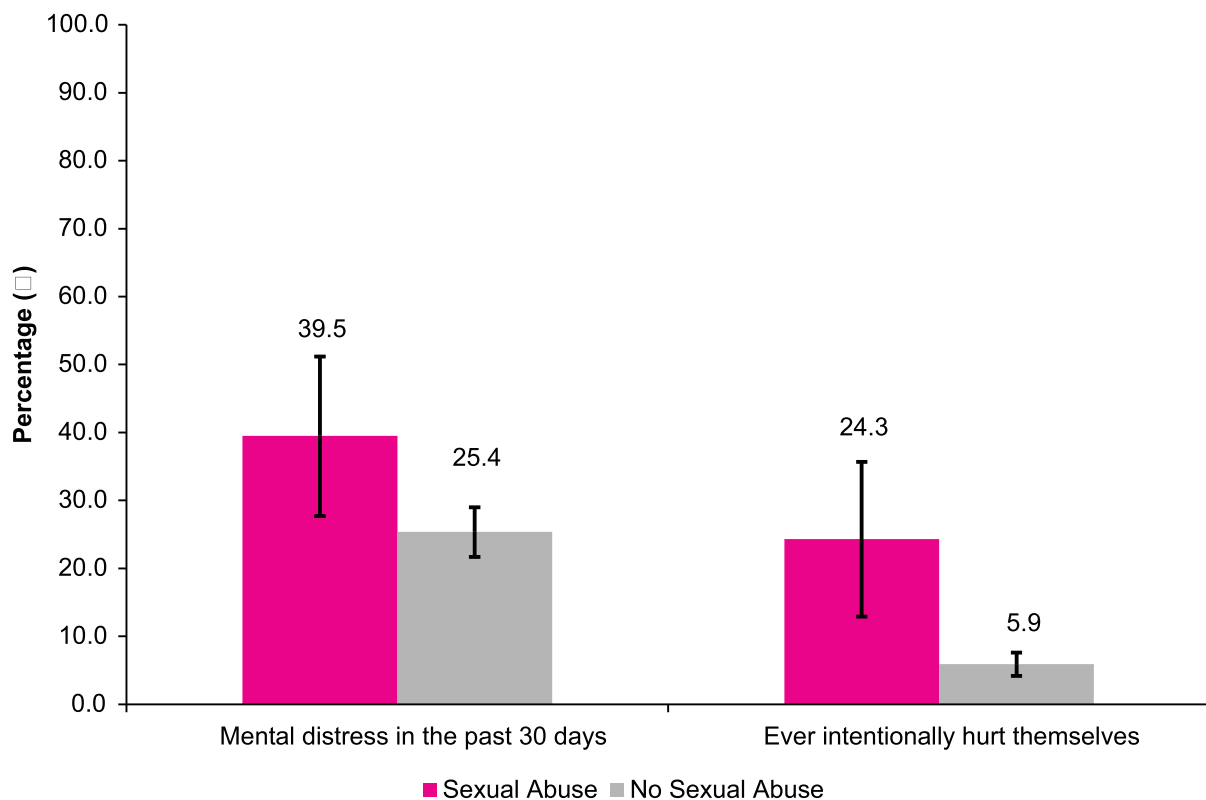


Figure 8.4. Percent of males aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

8.2 Experiences of Physical Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status

8.2.1 Experiences of Physical Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 18 to 24 Year Olds Prior to the Age 18

As with sexual violence, physical violence is also associated with mental distress in this study. Among females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, were significantly more likely to report moderate mental distress (34.1%, 95% CI: 28.3 – 40.0) than those with no experience of physical violence in childhood (22.8%, 95% CI: 17.8 - 27.8) (Figure 8.5 and Appendix B Table 8.1.1). However, for the same age group, 5.9% reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 6.3% of those who did not experience physical violence prior to age 18. This result indicates no statically significant difference in experiences with physical violence prior to age 18 and severe mental distress in the past 30 days.

The study also examined other mental and physical health outcomes related to experiences with physical violence in childhood. Figure 8.6 presents these results. Females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 years were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence during childhood to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (40.0% versus 29.1%, $p=0.005$), to have ever thought of suicide (8.9% versus 4.8%, $p=0.036$), or to have reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (14.8% versus 6.9%, $p=0.001$). Additionally, among females who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 11.1% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 5.4% smoked in the past 30 days, 0.3% reported substance use in the past 30 days, and 6.7% ever intentionally hurt themselves (Figure 8.6 and Appendix B Table 8.2.1).

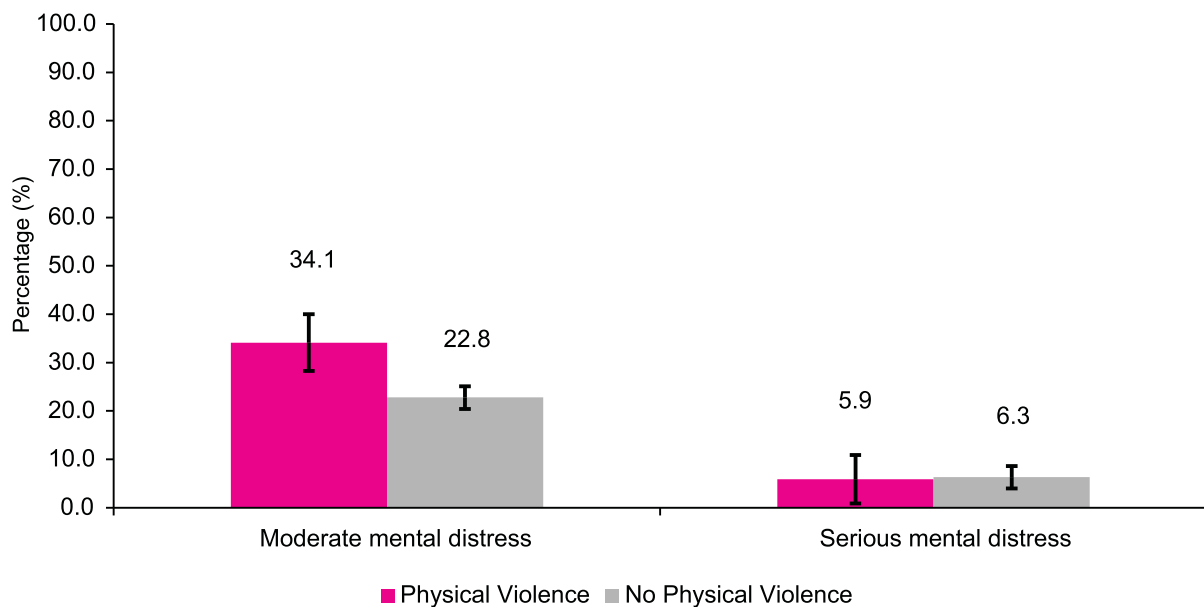


Figure 8.5. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported moderate and serious mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

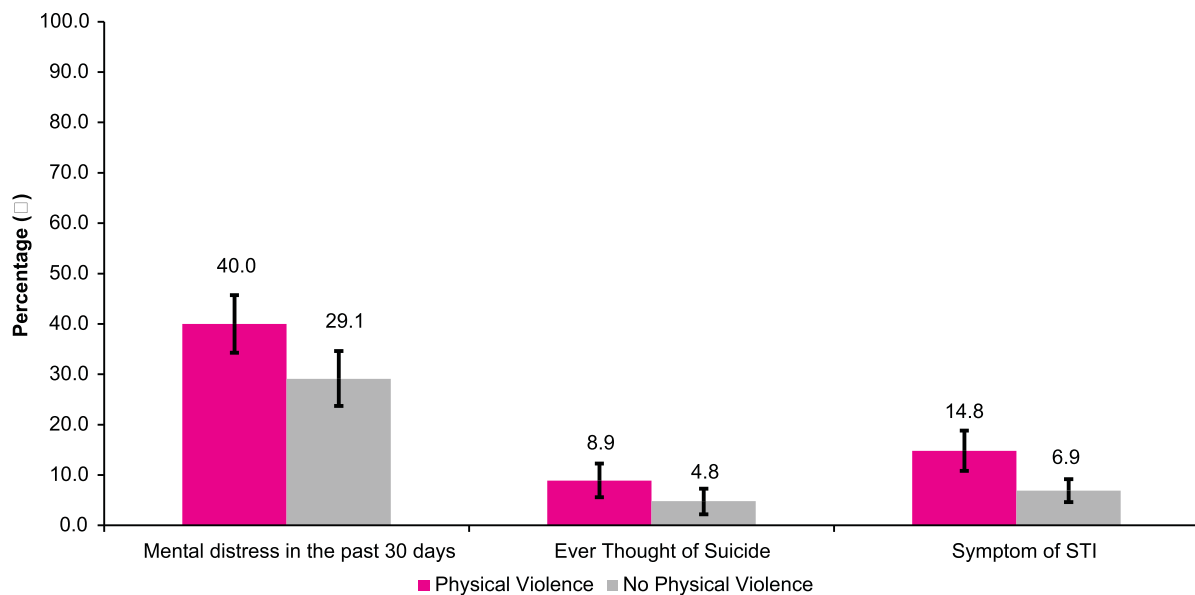


Figure 8.6. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported suicidal ideation, among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Males aged 18 to 24 years of age who had experienced physical violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report moderate mental distress in the past 30 days than those who did not experience physical violence (35.3%, 95% CI: 30.6 – 40.1, versus 21.1%, 95% CI: 16.7 – 25.4). Among those who had experienced physical violence in childhood, 2.6% reported serious mental distress (Figure 8.7 and Appendix B Table 8.1.2).

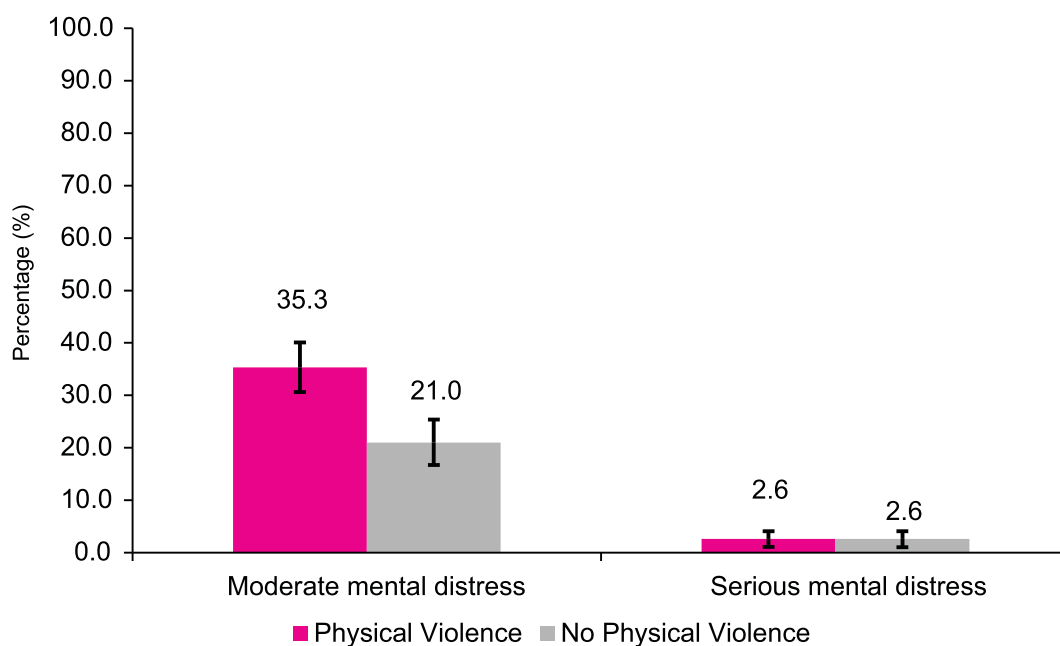


Figure 8.7. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported moderate and serious mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Males 18 to 24 years old who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (37.9% versus 23.6%, $p < 0.0001$), report substance use in the past 30 days (5.5% versus 2.2%, $p = 0.005$), or have ever thought of suicide (5.3% versus 1.9%, $p = 0.013$). Among males who experienced physical violence prior to age 18, 24.7% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 20.5% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 7.7% ever intentionally hurt themselves, and 5.9% reported symptoms or diagnosis of an STI (Figure 8.8 and Appendix B Table 8.2.2).

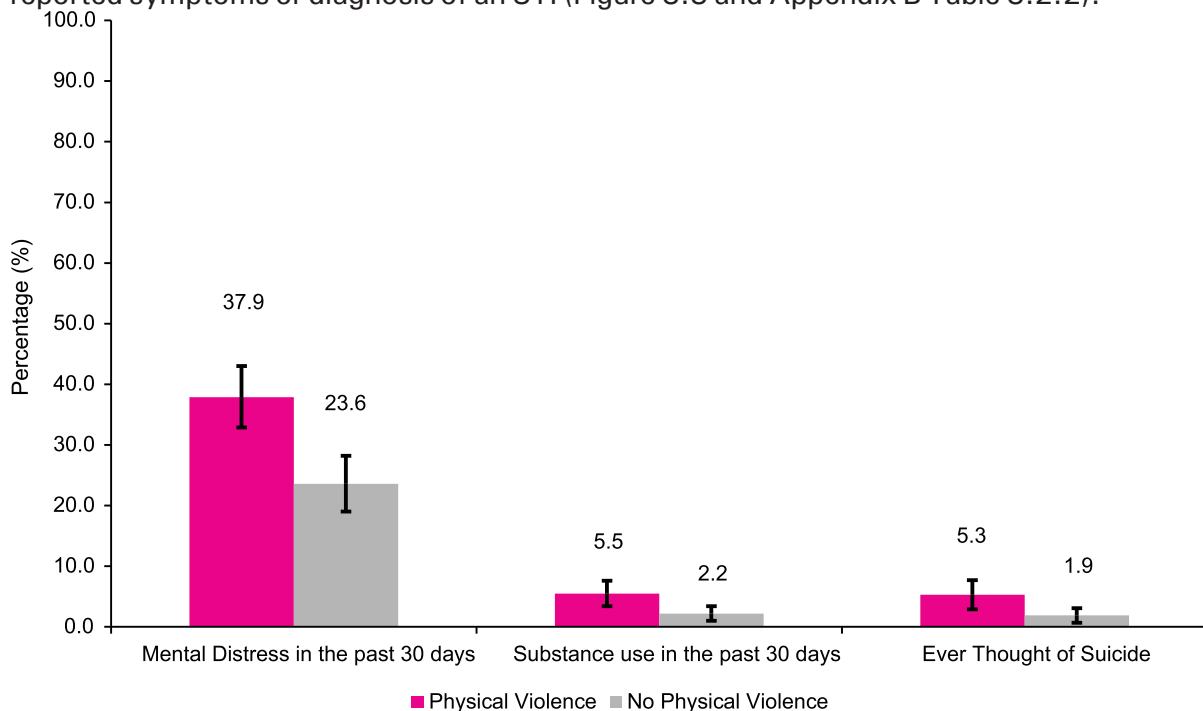


Figure 8.8. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience physical violence prior to age 18 - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

8.2.2. Experiences of Physical Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 13 to 17 Year Olds in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 22.6% reported moderate mental distress, compared to 1.5% of those who reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.3).

Females aged 13 to 17 years with experience of physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (8.5% versus 2.4%, $p = 0.003$) or to have ever thought of suicide (8.7% versus 3.6%, $p = 0.011$). Additionally, 24.1% reported mental distress in the past 30 days, 7.2% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 3.5% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 0.3% reported substance use in the past 30 days, and 4.1% reported symptoms or diagnosis of an STI (Figure 8.9 and Appendix B Table 8.2.3).



Figure 8.9. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, 27.8% reported moderate mental distress and 3.1% reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.4).

Among males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 30.8% experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, 16.2% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 6.9% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 1.9% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 9.4% ever intentionally hurt themselves, 3.2% ever thought of suicide, and 3.0% reported symptoms or diagnosis of an STI (Appendix B Table 8.2.4).

8.3 Experiences of Emotional Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status

8.3.1 Experiences of Emotional Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 18 to 24 Year Olds Prior to the Age 18

Among females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, 38.4% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 9.1% reported experiencing serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.1).

Females aged 18 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (47.5% versus 30.7%, $p = 0.002$) or to have ever thought of suicide (15.6% versus 4.3%, $p = 0.002$). Additionally, for those who had experienced emotional violence in childhood, 10.0% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 5.8% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 0.9% reported substance abuse in the past 30 days, 8.8% ever intentionally hurt themselves, and 16.1% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs. Of those who experienced emotional violence in childhood and ever thought of suicide, 43.5% ever attempted suicide (Figure 8.10 and Appendix B Table 8.2.1).

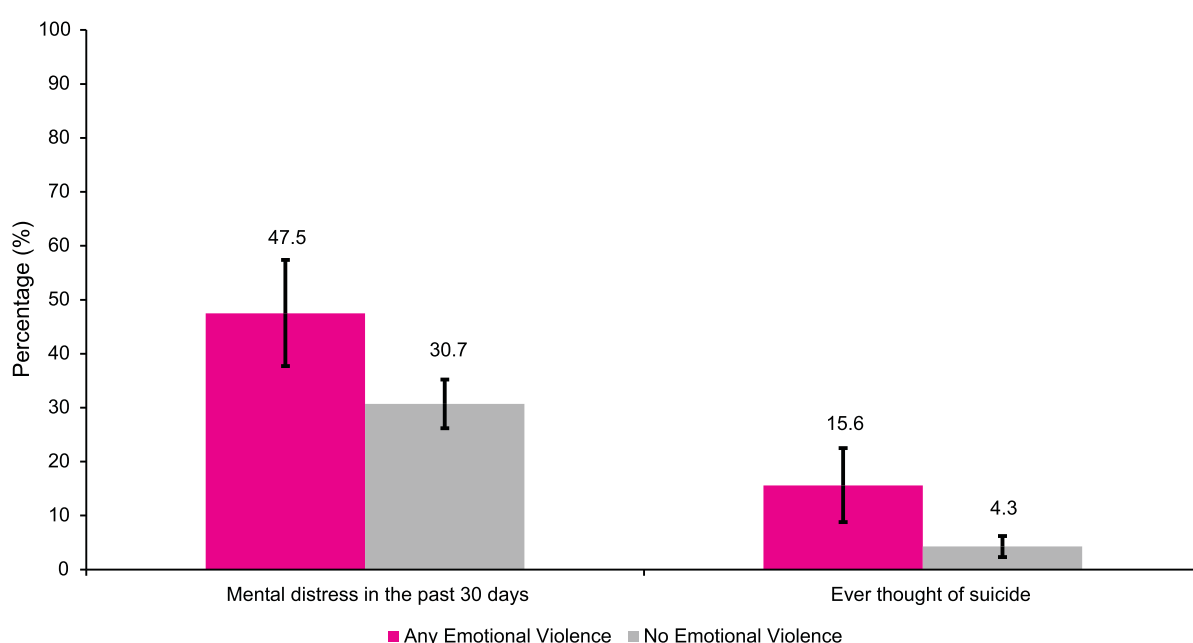


Figure 8.10. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18, 35.9% reported moderate mental distress and 5.1% reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.2).

Males aged 18 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence to have experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (41.0% versus 28.2%, $p = 0.005$) or to have been drunk in the past 30 days (29.6% versus 20.5%, $p = 0.017$). Additionally, among those who reported emotional violence in childhood, 23.4% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 6.5% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 8.3% ever intentionally hurt themselves, 3.5% ever thought about suicide, and 5.9% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (Figure 8.11 and Appendix B Table 8.2.2).

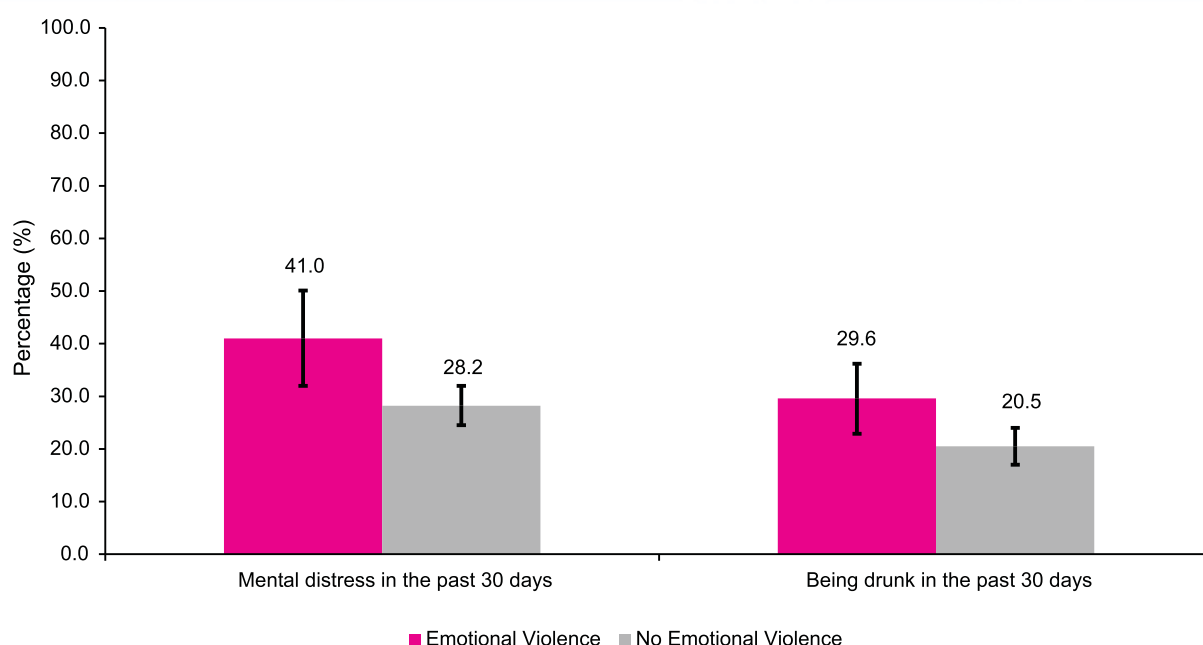


Figure 8.11. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18 - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

8.3.2. Experiences of Emotional Violence in Childhood and Current Health Status Among 13 to 17 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months

Of females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced emotional violence in the last 12 months, 34.7% reported experiencing moderate mental distress and 5.1% reported serious mental distress (Appendix B Table 8.1.3).

Females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence to report mental distress in the past 30 days (39.8% versus 24.7%, $p = 0.022$) or to have ever thought of suicide (9.9% versus 4.9%, $p = 0.045$). Among females who reported emotional violence in the past 12 months, 13.3% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 8.6% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 10.3% ever intentionally hurt themselves, and 6.9% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (Figure 8.12 and Appendix B Table 8.2.3).

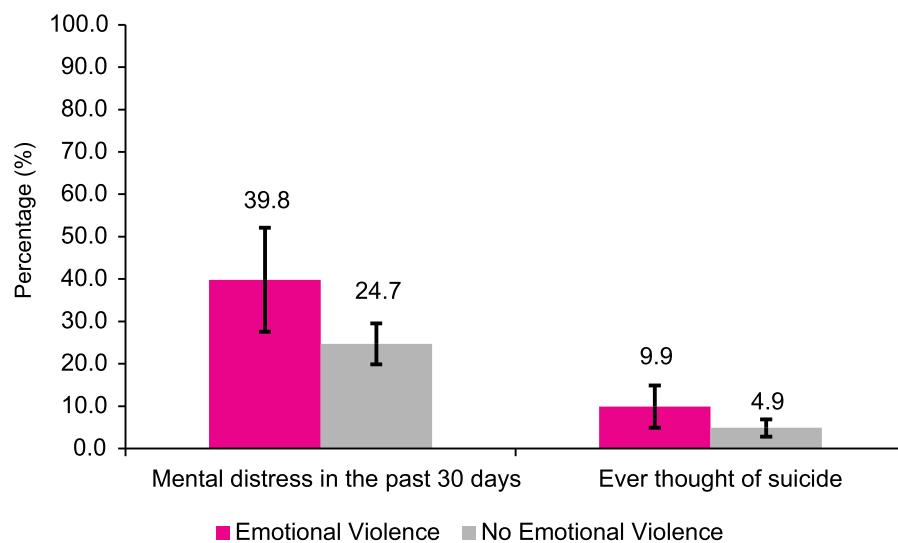


Figure 8.12. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes, among those who did and did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months, 33.6% reported moderate mental distress and 3.0% reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix B Table 8.1.4).

Males aged 13 to 17 years who experienced emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey were significantly more likely than those without experience of emotional violence to report mental distress in the past 30 days (36.6% versus 24.3%, $p = 0.012$). Additionally, of those who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months, 14.3% reported being drunk in the past 30 days, 8.1% reported smoking in the past 30 days, 0.7% reported substance use in the past 30 days, 7.5% ever intentionally hurt themselves, 4.2% ever thought of suicide, and 1.2% reported symptoms or diagnosis of STIs (Figure 8.13 and Appendix B Table 8.2.4).

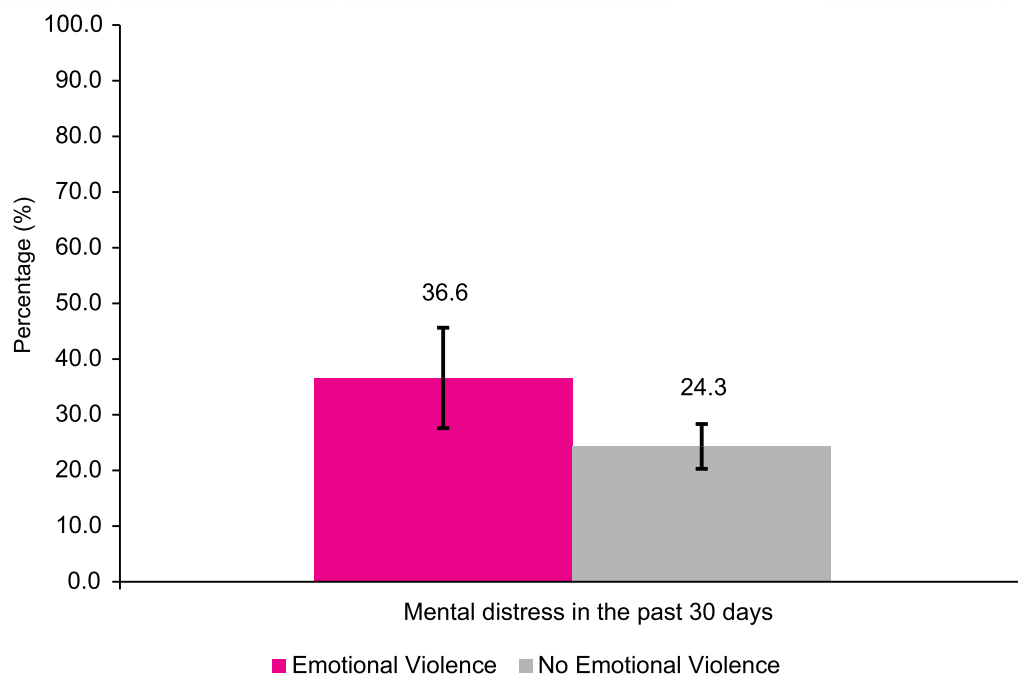


Figure 8.13. Percent of males aged 13-17 years who reported mental distress, among those who did and did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

8.4 Experiences of Unwanted Completed Sex and Pregnancy

Data were analyzed for all females on pregnancy and ever experiencing unwanted completed sex during childhood, which includes physically forced sex and/or pressured sex. Among 18 to 24 year olds, 15.0% reported getting pregnant as a result of an experience of unwanted completed sex prior to age 18. Among 13 to 17 year olds who ever experienced unwanted completed sex, 7.6% reported pregnancy as a result of any incident of unwanted completed sex (Appendix B Tables 8.4.1; 8.4.2).

A black and white photograph of three children in a dusty, outdoor environment. In the foreground, a young boy in a light-colored short-sleeved shirt and dark shorts is seen from behind, walking towards the left. To his left, another child in a light-colored long-sleeved shirt and dark pants is walking away. In the background, a third child in a light-colored short-sleeved shirt is standing and looking towards the camera. The ground is uneven and dusty, and the background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Section Nine

**SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS
AND EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE
IN CHILDHOOD**

Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Exposure to Violence in Childhood

HIGHLIGHTS

- 46.8% of sexually active males and 24.2% of sexually active females aged 19 to 24 years reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months
- Among sexually active females and males aged 19 to 24 years, 25.2% of males and 4.0% of females reported having multiple sex partners in the past 12 months
- 62.9% of males who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months
- Females who experienced sexual abuse in childhood were significantly more likely to report infrequent condom use in the past 12 months than females who did not experience sexual abuse in childhood

This section examines the link between prevalence of sexual risk-taking behavior – including multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use,² and exploitative sex in the past 12 months – and exposure to violence in childhood. 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 rather than 18-24 year olds is to ensure that the exposure to violence in childhood and risk taking behaviors are separated in time. The change in age group definition ensures that exposure

to violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviors.

9.1 Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors: 19-24 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months

Among sexually active females aged 19 to 24 years who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 4.0% (95% CI: 1.8 - 6.1) reported having multiple sex partners in the past 12 months and 24.2% (95% CI: 19.0 - 29.4) reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. Among all 19-24 year old females, 1.3% (95% CI: 0.5 - 2.1) reported engaging in exploitative sex, the exchange of food, favors or any gifts for sex, in the last 12 months.

²The condom use of females and males who were married, had one sexual partner in the previous 12 months, and were not or infrequently using a condom was not classified as low condom use because the reported sex most likely was with a husband or wife.

Among males who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 25.2% (95% CI: 19.9 - 30.5) reported having two or more sex partners in the last 12 months and 46.8 (95% CI: 41.1 - 52.5) reported infrequent condom use in the last 12 months. Among all 19-24 year old males, 1.4% (95% CI: 0.7 - 2.2) reported engaging in exploitative sex in the last 12 months. Males were significantly more likely than females to have two or more sex partners and to use condoms infrequently in the past 12 months (Figure 9.1 and Appendix B Table 9.1).

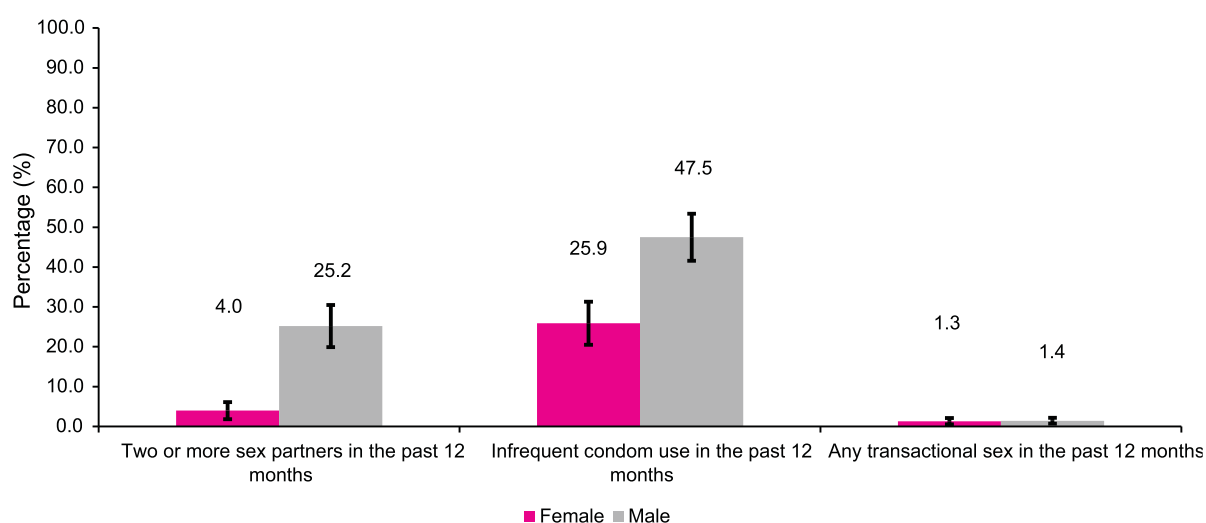


Figure 9.1. Sexual risk taking behaviors in the past 12 months, among 19-24 years olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

9.2 Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Exposure to Sexual Abuse in childhood: 19-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Among females aged 19 to 24 years with a history of sexual abuse in childhood and who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 8.8% had multiple sex partners compared to 2.4% who did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18. Among males who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 34.6% of those who experienced sexual abuse in childhood reported multiple sex partners, compared to 23.2% of those who did not experience sexual abuse in childhood (Appendix B Table 9.2.1).

Sexually active 19 to 24 year old females with a history of sexual abuse in childhood were significantly more likely to report infrequent condom use compared to those without experience of sexual abuse (40.5%, 95% CI: 28.7 - 52.2, versus 18.9%, 95% CI: 14.1 - 23.7). Among males who were sexually active in the past 12 months, 57.2% of those with experience of sexual abuse in childhood reported infrequent condom use, compared to 44.8% of those without history of sexual abuse in childhood (Appendix B Table 9.2.2).

9.3 Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Exposure to Physical Violence in Childhood: 19-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Among 19 to 24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 6.6% of females with experience of physical violence in childhood had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months, compared to 1.7% of females with no experience of physical violence prior to age 18. Among males, 29.4% of those who experienced physical violence in childhood had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months, compared to 20.1% of those who did not experience physical violence during childhood (Appendix B Table 9.3.1).

Sexually active females aged 19 to 24 years who experienced physical violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report using condoms infrequently in the past year, compared to those who did not experience physical violence (32.7%, 95% CI: 25.1 - 40.4, versus 16.4%, 95% CI: 10.5 - 22.3). Among males, 54.0% of those who experienced physical violence in childhood reported infrequent condom use in the past year, compared to 38.2% of those who did not experience physical violence prior to age 18 (Appendix B Table 9.3.2).

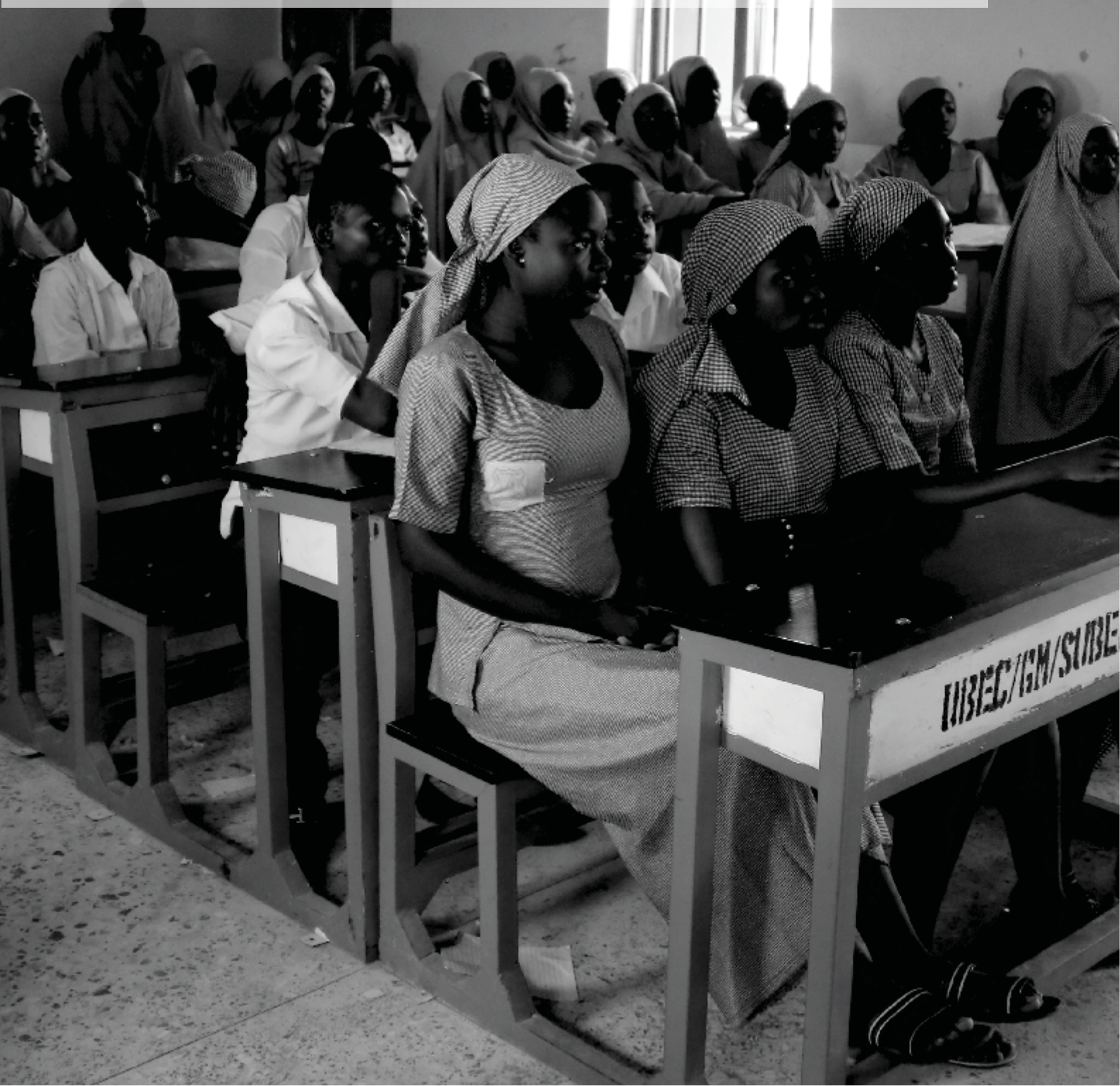
9.4 Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors and Exposure to Emotional Violence in Childhood: 19-24 Year Olds Prior to Age 18

Among females aged 19 to 24 years who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 12.8% of those with a history of emotional violence prior to age 18 had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months, compared to 2.4% of those who did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18. Among sexually active males, 29.6% of those who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 had multiple sex partners in the past year, compared to 24.3% of those who did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18 (Appendix B Table 9.4.1).

Sexually active females aged 19 to 24 years who experienced emotional violence prior to age 18 were significantly more likely to report using condoms infrequently in the past year, compared to those who did not experience emotional violence (40.6%, 95% CI: 28.0 - 53.2, versus 21.1%, 95% CI: 15.7 - 26.4). Likewise, sexually active males who experienced emotional violence in childhood were significantly more likely to report infrequent condom use in the past year compared to those who did not experience emotional violence prior to age 18 (62.9%, 95% CI: 54.4 - 71.5, versus 41.3%, 95% CI: 34.4 - 48.2) (Appendix B Table 9.4.2).

Section Ten

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



HIV/AIDS Testing Behaviors, Testing Knowledge and Association with Sexual Abuse in Childhood

HIGHLIGHTS

- Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, approximately 62.5% of females and 67.2% of males aged 18 to 24 years knew where to go for an HIV test
- 57.1% of females and 67.5% of males aged 18 to 24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse have not been tested for HIV
- Among 18 to 24 year olds who have experienced sexual abuse prior to the age of 18, 50.9% of females and 60.1% of males have never been tested for HIV
- Among 13 to 17 year olds who have experienced sexual abuse in the year preceding the survey, 70.8% of females and 77.5% of males have never been tested for HIV

The main objective of this section is to describe the knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviors of females and males who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18. Although unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted sexual intercourse are low risk for direct HIV exposure, all types of sexual abuse may increase the risk of HIV indirectly by impacting a person's ability to negotiate safe sex and engagement in sexual risk-taking behaviors later in life.

10.1 General Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing

Among 18 to 24 year olds who have ever had sexual intercourse, 62.5% of females and 67.2% of males reported that they knew where to go for an HIV test. The majority of both males (67.5%) and females (57.1%) who have ever had sexual intercourse have never been tested for HIV. Among those who were tested for HIV, 93.9% of females and 93.5% of males had received their results (Figure 10.1 and Appendix B Table 10.1).

Among 13 to 17 year olds who had ever had sexual intercourse, significantly more males (59.4%, 95% CI: 49.9 - 68.8) than females (36.2%, 95% CI: 26.8 - 45.7) knew where to go for an HIV test. The majority of females (82.8%) and males (80.4%) who have ever had sexual intercourse had never been tested for HIV. Of those who had been tested for HIV, 81.5% of females and 80.6% of males had received their results (Figure 10.2 and Appendix B Table 10.1).

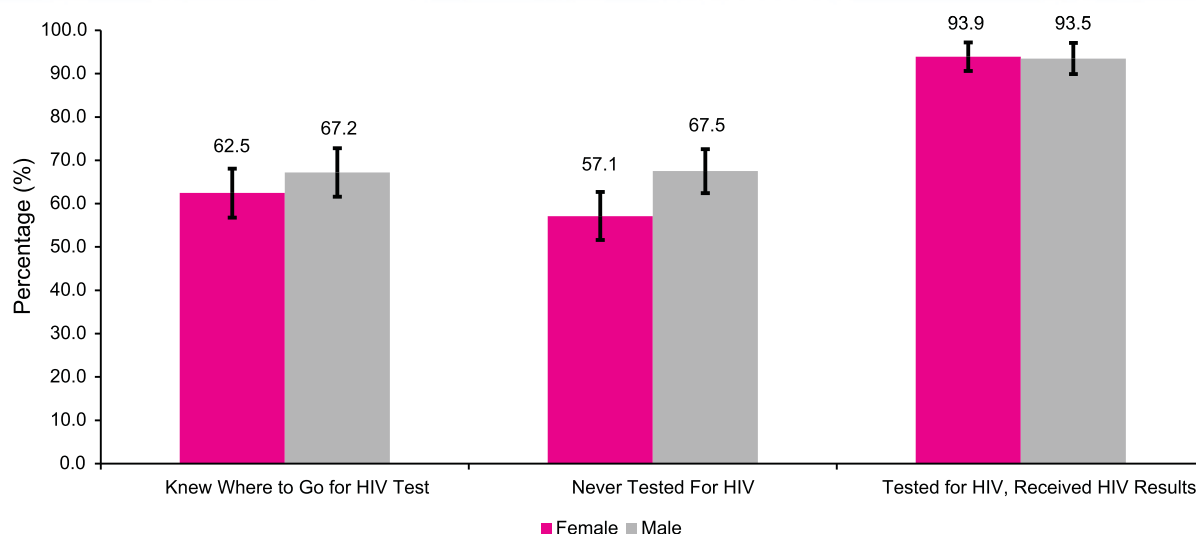


Figure 10.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males aged 18 to 24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

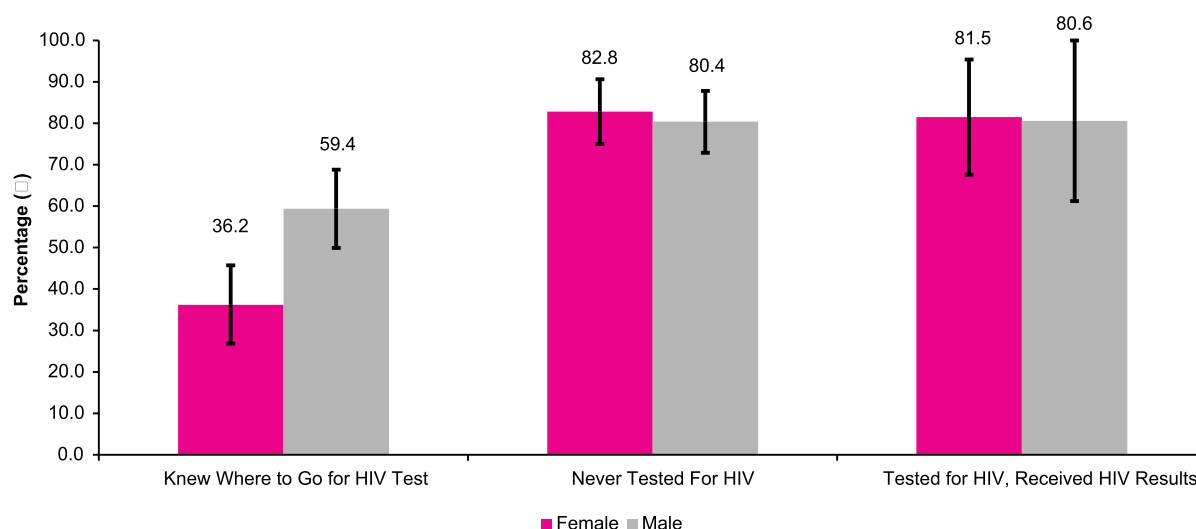


Figure 10.2. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males aged 13 to 17 years who have ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

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

Among 18 to 24 year old females who ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, 71.3% knew where to go for an HIV test, while 50.9% had never been tested for HIV. Of those who were tested for HIV, 96.2% of those who had experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 had received their results (Figure 10.3 and Appendix B Table 10.2.1).

Among 18 to 24 year old males who ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18, 80.3% knew where to go for an HIV test, while 60.1% had never been tested for HIV. Of those who were tested for HIV, those who had experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 (99.5%, 95% CI: 98.5 - 100.0) were significantly more likely to have had received their results than those who had not experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 (92.2%, 95% CI: 87.9 - 96.5) (Figure 10.3 and Appendix B Table 10.2.2).

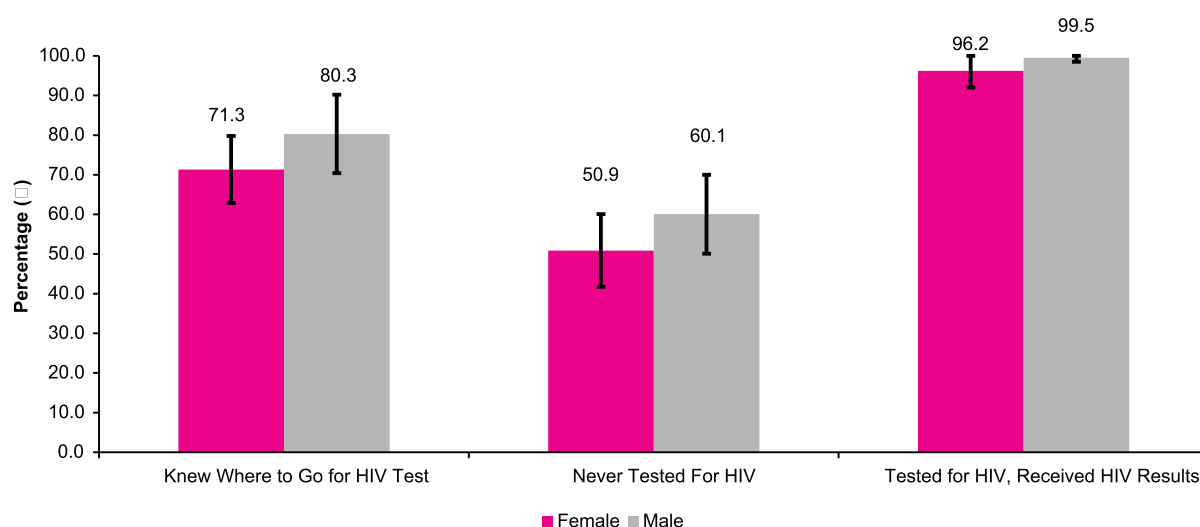


Figure 10.3. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

10.3 Sexual Abuse and Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing: 13-17 Year Olds in the Past 12 Months Prior to the Survey

Among 13 to 17 year old females who ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 53.4% knew where to go for an HIV test and 70.8% had never been tested for HIV. In comparison, of those who ever had sexual intercourse and reported no sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 30.3% knew where to go for an HIV test and 87.0% had never been tested for HIV (Figure 10.4 and Appendix B Table 10.3.1).

Among 13 to 17 year old males who ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 79.1% knew where to go for an HIV test and 77.5% had never been tested for HIV. In comparison, of those who ever had sexual intercourse and reported no sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 52.6% knew where to go for an HIV test and 81.1% had never been tested for HIV (Figure 10.4 and Appendix B Table 10.3.2).

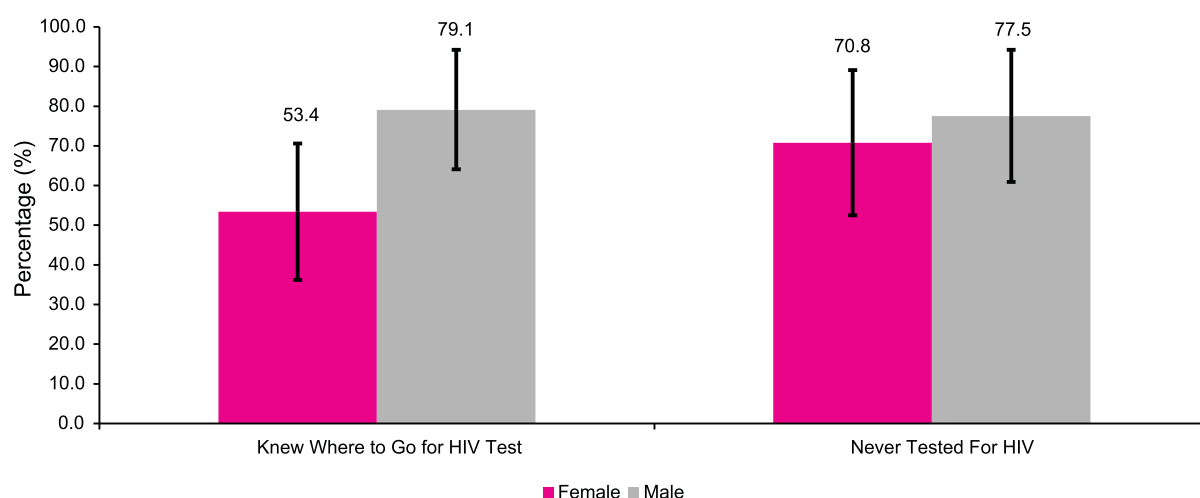


Figure 10.4. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males aged 13-17 years who have ever had sexual intercourse and experienced sexual abuse in the last 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

Among sexually active females 13 to 17 years old with no experience of sexual abuse in the past 12 months and 18 to 24 years old with no experience of sexual abuse in childhood, those in the older age group were significantly more likely to know where to go for an HIV test than those in the younger age group (59.1%, 95% CI: 52.4 – 65.8, versus 30.3%, 95% CI: 20.7 – 39.9, respectively); while those in the younger age group were significantly more likely to have never been tested for HIV than those in the older age group (87.0%, 95% CI: 80.4 – 93.6, versus 59.5%, 95% CI: 53.0 – 66.0, respectively) (Figure 10.5 and Appendix B Tables 10.2.1; 10.3.1).

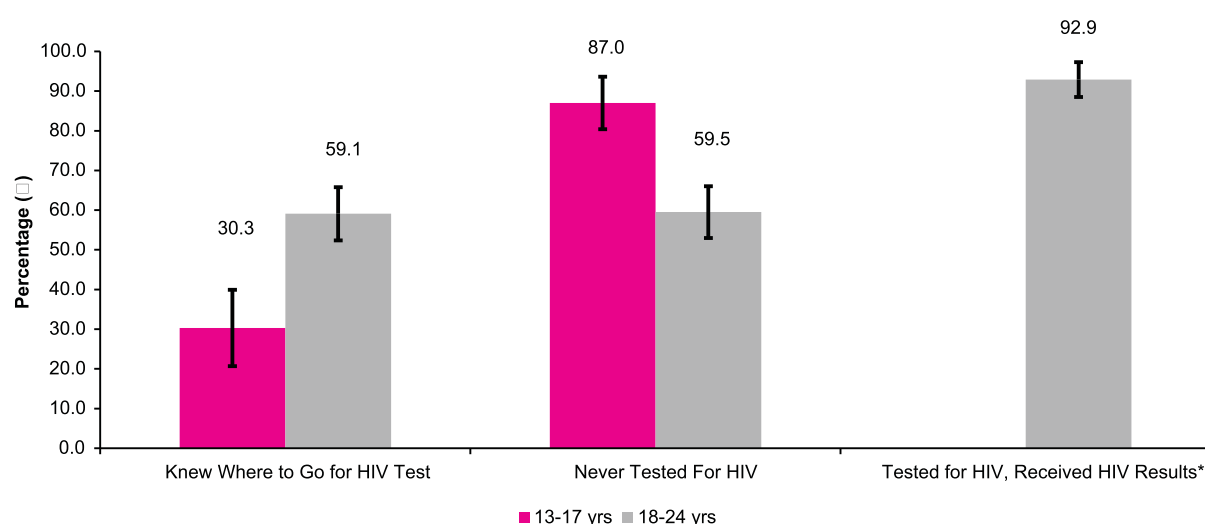


Figure 10.5. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females 13-17 years old who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months and 18-24 years old who did not experience sexual abuse prior to age 18, among those who have ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014

*13-17 year old sample size is too small to obtain stable estimates

10.4 Sexual Abuse and Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing

Respondents were also queried on reasons for not obtaining HIV tests. Among 18 to 24 year olds who were not tested for HIV, both females and males were significantly more likely to say that they did not need the test or thought they were low risk than any other reason (37.8%, 95% CI: 31.7 - 43.8, and 51.9%, 95% CI: 46.1 - 57.7, respectively) (Appendix B Table 10.4.1).

Similarly among 13 to 17 year olds, males were significantly more likely to say they did not need the test or thought they were low risk (44.5%, 95% CI: 39.5 - 49.4) compared to any other reason. Females most commonly cited that they did not need the test or thought they were low risk (37.7%), followed by a lack of knowledge about HIV tests (35.1%, 95% CI: 29.2 - 41.1). Females were significantly more likely to cite the latter compared to males (22.7%, 95% CI: 18.6 - 26.8) (Appendix B Table 10.4.2).

Section Eleven

**BELIEFS TOWARD GENDER
AND VIOLENCE**

Beliefs Toward Gender and Violence

HIGHLIGHTS

- Among 13 to 17 year olds, 55.9% of females and 57.8% of males believe women should tolerate violence to keep her family together, while 48.1% of females and 48.3% of males believe a woman should not complain to anyone when beaten or abused by her man in order to keep peace in the family
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, significantly more males and females with experience of sexual abuse in childhood reported using violence against another person than those without experience of sexual abuse in childhood
- Among 18 to 24 year olds, 20.3% of females and 28.6% of males with prior experience of physical violence in childhood reported using violence against another person
- Among females aged 13 to 17 years, 22.1% with experience of physical violence in the past 12 months reported using violence against another person
- Among males aged 13 to 17 years, 31.2% of males with experience of sexual abuse in the past 12 months reported using violence against another person

11.1 Beliefs toward Spousal Violence

This section examines beliefs and acceptance toward the use of physical violence in marriage by husbands against their wives. In the survey, respondents were asked if a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she burns the food.

Among 18 to 24 year olds, females (39.1%, 95% CI: 34.3 – 43.9) were significantly more likely than males (27.6%, 95% CI: 23.9 – 31.2) to justify a husband beating his wife under one or more of these

circumstances. Among 13 to 17 year olds, females (37.7%, 95% CI: 33.2 - 42.3) were also significantly more likely than males (29.2%, 95% CI: 25.4 - 33.0) to justify a husband beating his wife under one or more of these circumstances (Figure 11.1; 11.2 and Appendix B Table 11.1).

Not taking care of the children was the most commonly accepted justification for a husband to beat his wife among both females and males of both age groups – 22.9% of females aged 18 to 24 years and 23.0% of females aged 13 to 17 years; 15.7% of males aged 18 to 24 years and 18.0% of males aged 13 to 17 years. The second most common reason among females was if she went out without telling him (22.6% among 18-24 year olds; 21.3% among 13 to 17 year olds). Males cited if she refused to have sex with him as the second most common reason for a husband to beat his wife (15.1% among 18 to 24 year olds; 16.8% among 13 to 17 year olds) (Figure 11.1; 11.2 and Appendix B Table 11.1).

Females aged 18 to 24 years were significantly more likely than 18 to 24 year old males to cite if she went out without telling him (22.6%, 95% CI: 18.1 – 27.0, versus 10.9%, 95% CI: 8.6 – 13.1, respectively) and if she argues with him (20.9%, 95% CI: 17.0 – 24.8, versus 11.8%, 95% CI: 9.3 – 14.3, respectively) as reasons to justify a husband beating his wife. Females aged 13 to 17 years (21.3%, 95% CI: 17.2 – 25.5) were significantly more likely than males aged 13 to 17 years (12.6%, 95% CI: 9.7 – 15.5) to cite her going out without telling him as a justification for a husband beating his wife (Figure 11.1; 11.2 and Appendix B Table 11.1).

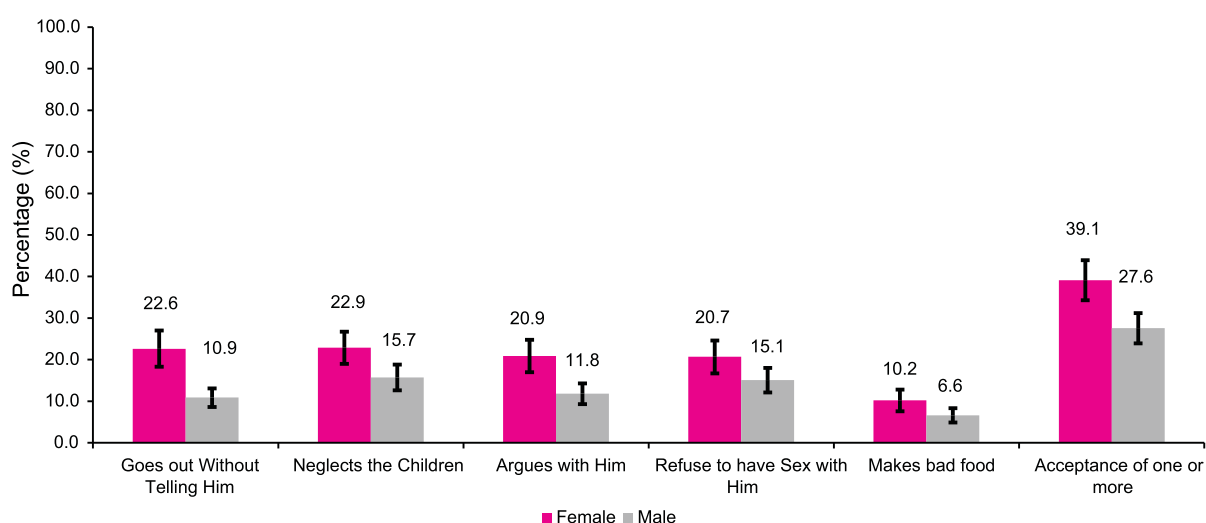


Figure 11.1. Endorsement of one or more circumstances where spousal violence is acceptable, among females and males aged 18-24 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

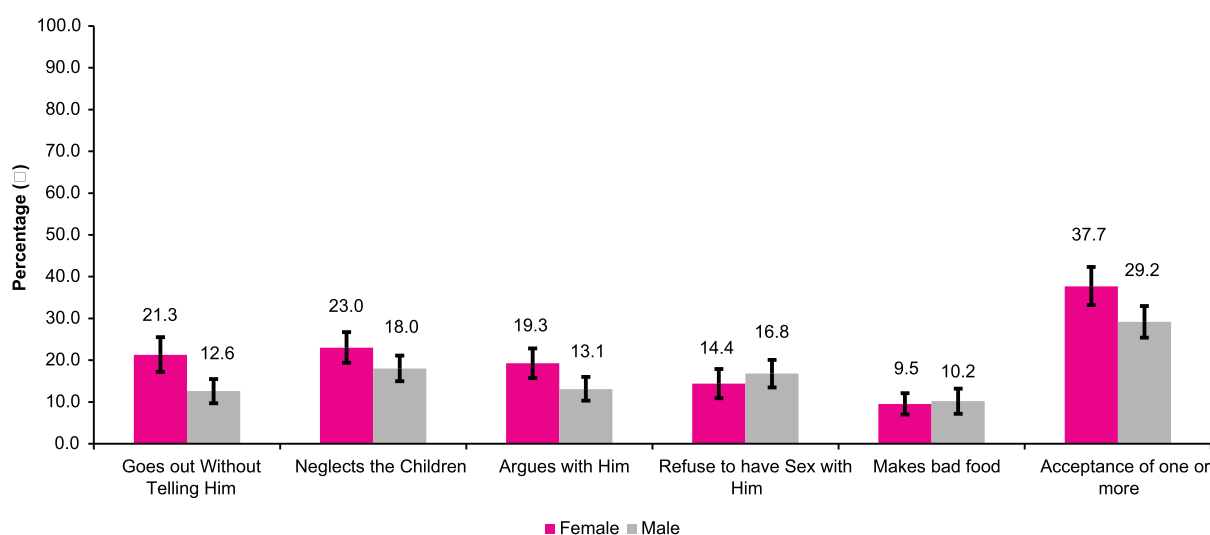


Figure 11.2. Endorsement of one or more circumstances where spousal violence is acceptable, among females and males aged 13-17 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

11.2 Beliefs toward the Role of Gender in Sexual Practices and Intimate Partner Violence

The survey also examined beliefs towards the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence including: that men, not women, should decide when to have sex; that men need more sex than women; that men need to have sex with other women even if they have good relationships with their wives; that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together; and that a woman should not complain to anyone when she is beaten or otherwise abused by her man in order to keep the peace in the family.

Among 18 to 24 year olds, females and males endorsed one or more of these beliefs at similar rates (86.3% versus 85.9%, respectively). Among 13 to 17 year olds, females and males also endorsed one or more of these beliefs at similar rates (79.5% versus 78.7%, respectively) (Figure 11.3; 11.4 and Appendix B Table 11.2).

Among females, the most commonly cited gender belief towards sexual practice and intimate partner violence was that men need more sex than women, with 18 to 24 year olds significantly more likely to say so than 13 to 17 year olds (73.0%, 95% CI: 68.7 - 77.4, versus 60.7%, 95% CI: 55.3 - 66.2, respectively). Females were also significantly more likely to report this belief than males (52.8%, 95% CI: 48.6 - 57.1, among 18 to 24 year olds; 46.7%, 95% CI: 41.9 - 51.6, among 13 to 17 year olds). Among males, the most commonly cited gender belief towards sexual practice and intimate partner violence was the belief that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men (63.1% among 18 to 24 year olds; 60.1% among 13 to 17 year olds). Additionally, females and males aged 18 to 24 years believed in similar proportions that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together (57.9% and 58.5%, respectively), and should not complain to anyone when beaten or abused by her man (49.5% and 52.9%, respectively). Likewise, females and males aged 13 to 17 years believed in similar proportions that women should tolerate violence to keep the family together (55.9% and 57.8%, respectively), and should not complain to anyone when beaten or abused by her man (48.1% and 48.3%, respectively) (Figure 11.3; 11.4 and Appendix B Table 11.2).

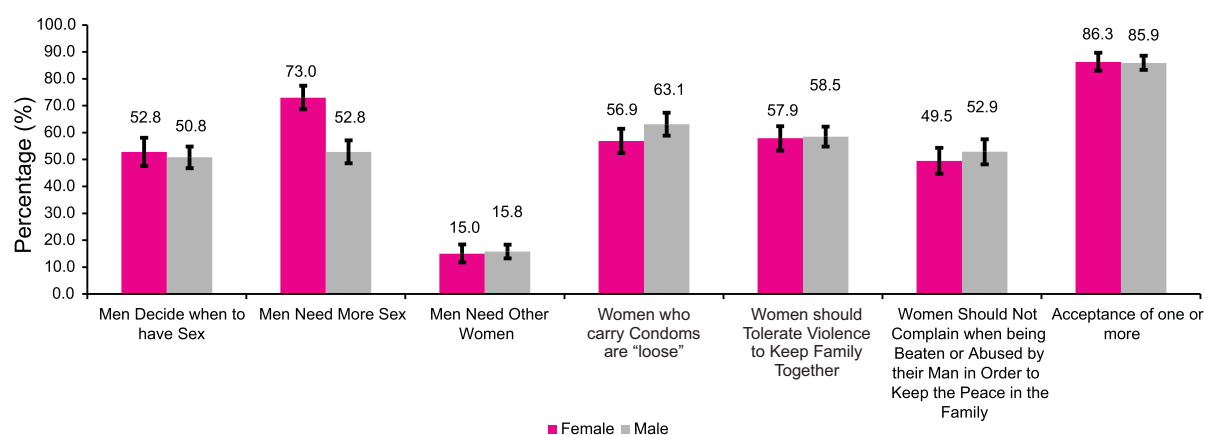


Figure 11.3. Beliefs towards the role of gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, among females and males aged 18-24 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

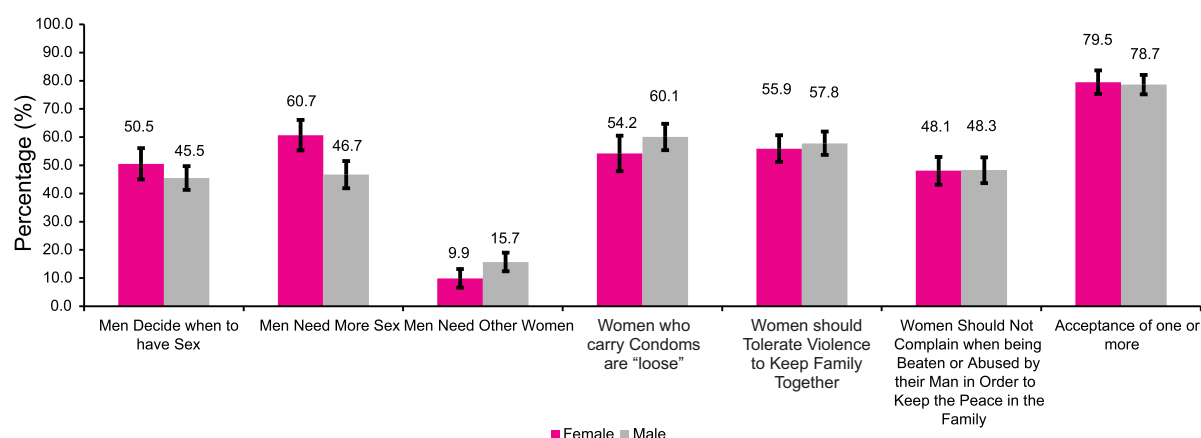


Figure 11.4. Beliefs towards the role of gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, among females and males aged 13-17 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

11.3 Prevalence of Perpetration Among Children and Youth

Perpetration of violence, defined for the purpose of this section as: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning or scalding; or using or threatening to use a weapon, such as a knife or gun, against them; or forcing non-consensual sex, against a current or former partner or another person among 13-24 year olds was also assessed. Additionally, perpetration of violence and its association with experience of violence in childhood are also highlighted here.

Among 18 to 24 year olds, 19.7% of males and 13.4% of females have used violence against another person; among 13 to 17 year olds, 10.6% of males and 14.3% of females reported the same (Figure 11.5 and Appendix B Tables 11.3.1 and 11.3.2).

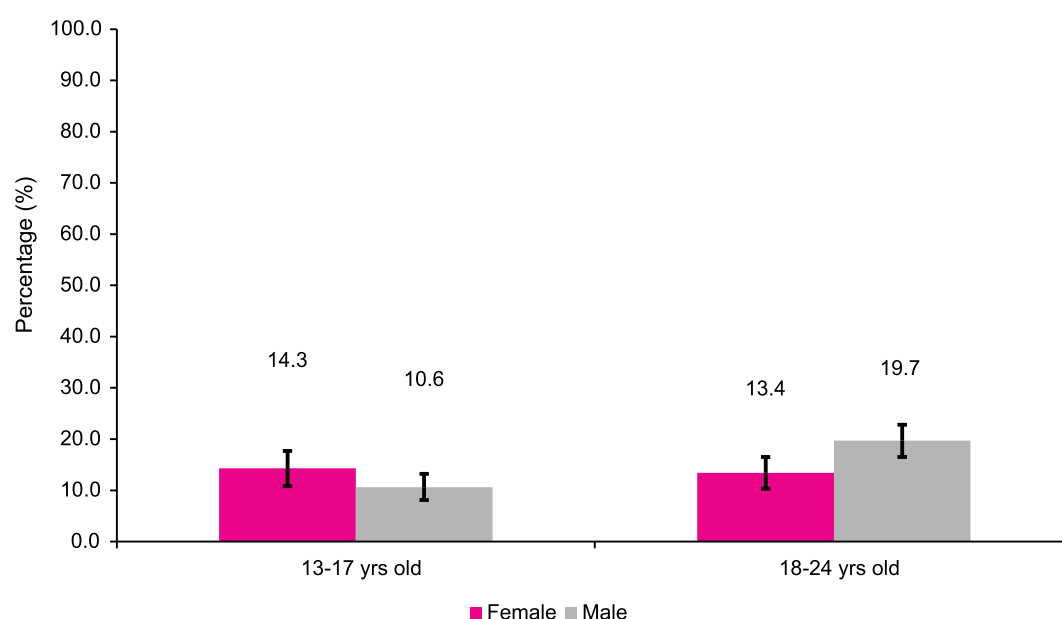


Figure 11.5. Percentage of females and males who reported using violence against another person, by age group – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Among females aged 18 to 24 years, those with prior experience of sexual abuse (23.1%, 95% CI: 16.2 - 30.0) or physical violence (20.3%, 95% CI: 15.1 - 25.5) before age 18 were significantly more likely to use violence against another person than those with no childhood experience of sexual abuse (10.2%, 95% CI: 7.2 - 13.3) or physical violence (6.7%, 95% CI: 4.1 - 9.2). Among males aged 18 to 24 years, those with experience of sexual abuse in childhood (37.9%, 95% CI: 27.6 - 48.1) were significantly more likely to use violence against another person than those who had not experienced sexual abuse (17.7%, 95% CI: 14.6 - 20.8). Likewise, 18 to 24 year old males with experience of physical violence in childhood (28.6%, 95% CI: 23.9 - 33.4) were significantly more likely to use violence against another person than those with no experience of physical violence in childhood (10.0%, 95% CI: 6.9 - 13.0) (Figure 11.6 and Appendix B Table 11.3.3).

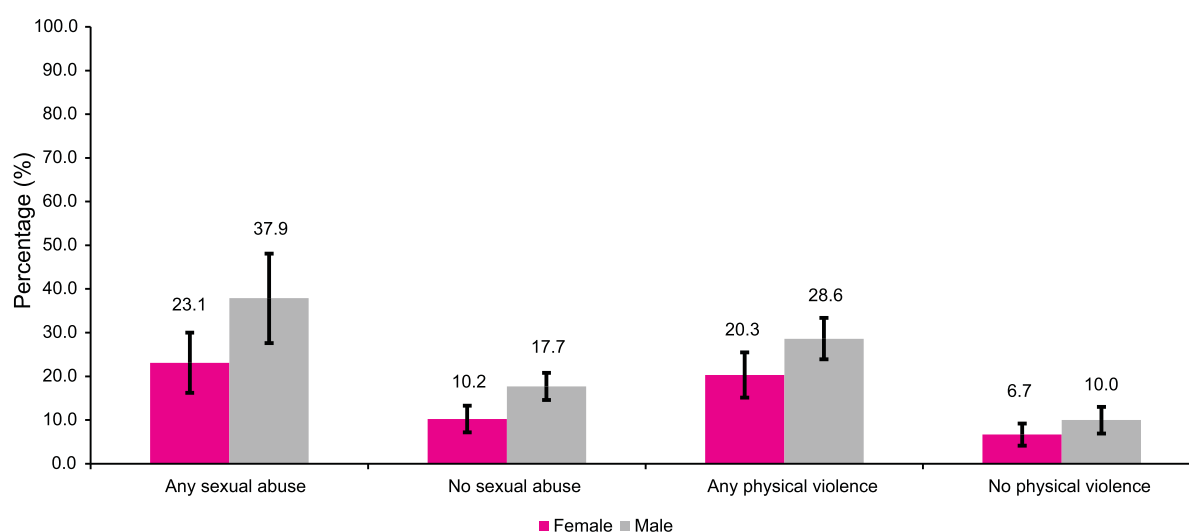


Figure 11.6. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported using violence against another person, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse or physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey, 2014.

Data on perpetration of violence and experiences of violence in the 12 months before the survey were analyzed for females and males aged 13 to 17 years to develop a picture of the current prevalence and context of violence. There were no significant differences between females who experienced sexual abuse and those who did not. Females who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (22.1%, 95% CI: 16.2 - 28.0) were significantly more likely to report using violence against another person than those who did not (9.6%, 95% CI: 5.8 - 13.3). Males who experienced sexual abuse in the 12 months before the survey (31.2%, 95% CI: 18.7 - 43.7) were significantly more likely to use violence against another person than males who did not experience sexual abuse in the 12 months before the survey (8.9%, 95% CI: 6.5 - 11.3). Similarly, males who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (16.4%, 95% CI: 11.9 - 21.0) were significantly more likely to use violence against another person than those who did not experience physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (6.4%, 95% CI: 4.0 - 8.8) (Appendix B Table 11.3.4).





Section Twelve

DISCUSSION

Discussion

12.1 Introduction

Violence against children has been identified as a significant child protection issue in Nigeria for many years. Until now, scientific evidence on its prevalence was lacking. The Nigeria VACS 2014 provides the first nationally-representative data on the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among girls and boys in Nigeria. This report describes the context and conditions under which violence against children occurs including co-occurrence of different types of violence as well as the key health consequences. The report also reveals data about: perpetrators; children's disclosure, service-seeking behavior and service utilization; the relationship between exposure to sexual abuse and HIV testing patterns and high risk sexual behaviors; and beliefs towards gender and intimate partner violence.

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

The 2006 United Nation's Secretary-General's Study of Violence against Children documented the range and scale of this problem on a global level and was a catalyst for action to promote the protection of children from violence and to establish systems of response for children affected by violence. Developing and implementing systematic national data collection and research efforts was one of the study's key recommendations. The Nigeria VACS 2014 not only represents a critical step in the recognition of global goals but most importantly provides Nigeria the unprecedented opportunity to develop evidence-driven policies and plans to prevent and respond to violence. It also provides a baseline from which these efforts may be measured in coming years.

12.2 Key Findings

The results of the Nigeria VACS 2014 indicate that violence against children is highly prevalent in Nigeria, with 6 in 10 females and males having experienced at least one form of violence in childhood and approximately 1 in 6 13 to 17-year-olds experiencing two or

more forms (sexual abuse and emotional violence, sexual abuse and physical violence, or physical and emotional violence) in the past 12 months. These incidents were not isolated events; the majority of females and males who experienced violence in childhood were subjected to multiple incidents of violence.

12.2.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence in childhood was most common type of violence reported regardless of age or sex. Among those aged 18-to 24 years old, about half of both females and males (49.7% and 52.3% respectively) experienced physical violence prior to the age of 18, with the majority experiencing multiple incidents of violence (88.5% females, 84.2% males). About two in five girls and boys (38.1% and 42.1% respectively) aged 13 to 17 years experienced physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey, with over 90% experiencing more than one incident (97.0% females, 91.4% males). Over half of all females and males who experienced violence first experienced it between the ages of 6 and 11 years. Physical injury as a result of physical violence was a common consequence with one in four females (27.5%) and one in five males (21.7%) aged 18 to 24 years experiencing physical injury as a result of physical violence prior to age 18. It should be noted that young children are generally most vulnerable to serious injury from physical violence, with fatal cases often found amongst infants. Accordingly, these rates are likely underestimated for this reason.

Rates of violence in the home were also high with more than half of females and males (66.1% and 58.2%, respectively) aged 18 to 24 years witnessing physical violence in the home during childhood. Among those aged 13 to 17 years, 44.9% of girls and 35.0% of boys witnessed violence in the home in the 12 months prior to the survey. Females and males were significantly more likely to witness physical violence in the home than in the neighborhood, with around two of five of those aged 18 to 24 years (46.1% females, 42.4% males) and one in four of those aged 13 to 17 years-old (26.8% females, 25.1% males) having witnessed physical violence. Given the documented negative impacts on children from witnessing physical violence, these findings are concerning and indicative of the normalization of violence in Nigeria.

12.2.2 Sexual Violence

One in four females (24.8%) and one in ten (10.8%) males aged 18 to 24 years-old experienced sexual abuse in childhood. Among those aged 13 to 17 years, one in seven girls (16.4%) and one in eleven boys (8.4%) reported sexual abuse in the past 12 months. Although sexual abuse of girls was reported at higher rates, the sexual abuse of boys was also revealed the importance of ensuring prevention and response efforts address abuse against both girls and boys. The majority of those who experienced child sexual abuse reported more than one incident. Sexual touching was the most common form of sexual abuse, with similar prevalence for both females and males. Females were significantly more likely to report experiencing unwanted completed sex (i.e., physically forced sex or pressured sex) than males. Age at first victimization varied: almost half of females and males reported their first incident of sexual abuse in childhood occurred prior to the age of

16, with almost half of females (47.0%) and one-third of males (34.9%) aged 13 to 17 years reporting their first incident at age 13 or earlier. The young age of first incident of violence reflects concerning patterns of sexual abuse in Nigeria, especially against girls. For both females and males who reported sexual abuse prior to age 18, the perpetrator's home was the most common location of the first incident of sexual abuse. This was followed by the victim's own home, in school, and then for females only, on a road. Among females aged 13 to 17 years, the most common location of the most recent incident of sexual abuse was her own home, followed by the perpetrators home, then a road. For males aged 13 to 17 years, it was the perpetrator's home, followed by his own home, school, then on a road. Both females and males in both age groups were significantly more likely to experience their first incident of child sexual abuse in the afternoon or evening, compared to the morning or late at night.

12.2.3 Emotional Violence

Emotional violence in childhood was reported by one in six females (17%) and one in five males (20.3%) aged 18 to 24 years old, with more than three in four (80.3% females, 77.6% males) experiencing multiple incidents of emotional abuse. One in eight (12.8%) females and one in five (18.8%) males aged 13 to 17 years old experienced emotional violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Again, this was rarely an isolated incident with more than four in five females and males aged 13 to 17 years (88.3% and 82.4%, respectively) experiencing multiple incidents. Almost half of children first experienced emotional violence prior to the age of 12 as reported by those age 18 to 24 years of age. These findings suggest that emotional violence in childhood can be both persistent and long-term, undermining a child's mental well-being during crucial developmental years.

12.2.4 Overlap of Types of Violence

The data showed the overlap between different forms of violence experienced in childhood. More than half of all females and males aged 18 to 24-years had experienced at least one form of violence in childhood and almost one in four females and one in five males experienced two or more forms. Females aged 18 to 24 years were significantly more likely to have experienced physical violence in childhood only (26.7%), or both sexual abuse and physical violence (11.2%), compared to all other categories of violence. Males were significantly more likely to experience physical violence (32.2%), or physical and emotional violence (11.9%). Among those aged 13 to 17 years, females were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (22.6%) compared to any other form of violence and males were significantly more likely to experience physical violence only (26.8%) and physical and emotional violence combined (10%).

Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to 'categorize' violence can be somewhat artificial given the boundaries between acts of violence tend often become blurred. For example, sexual violence is often inflicted through the use of physical force and/or psychological intimidation. Further, as the results show, experiences of violence often happen on multiple occasions and it is less likely for children to experience isolated incidents of aggression. A better understanding of

the co-occurrence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence, and its consequences, would assist programs in providing comprehensive service care for children affected by violence, as well as offer opportunities to identify cross-cutting risk and protective factors that have the potential to impact multiple forms of violence.

12.2.5 Perpetrators of Violence

The survey found the perpetrators of violence were most commonly well known to children. Parents or adult relatives were most likely to perpetrate physical violence during childhood among females and males aged 18 to 24 years (35.5% females, 34.1% males). Females and males identified their parent of the same sex (i.e. girls identified mothers, and boys identified fathers) as the perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence. Males (28.8%) were significantly more likely to report a peer as a perpetrator of physical violence prior to age 18 compared to females (13.9%) and females were more likely to report an intimate partner than males (5.7% v. 2.7%, respectively).

For children that experienced physical violence in the 12-month period prior to the survey, females aged 13 to 17 years most commonly reported adults in the neighborhood (23.8%), followed by a parent or adult relative (22.9%) as the perpetrators. Males most commonly reported peers (23.2), followed by adults in the neighborhood (21.4%) and parents or adult relatives (21.2%). Both females and males were significantly more likely to report male teachers as the perpetrator of most recent incident of physical violence by an adult in the neighborhood. The legislation that permits corporal punishment against children in the home, and at best the unclear status of corporal punishment in schools, likely both reflects and promotes the relatively high levels of physical violence against children in Nigeria.

Sexual abuse against both girls and boys was most commonly perpetrated by neighbors, dating or romantic partners, and friends or classmates. Females aged between 18 to 24 years were significantly more likely to report a spouse, boyfriend, or romantic partner (39.6%) than any other individual as the perpetrator of first incident of sexual abuse in childhood. Males most frequently reported a classmate or schoolmate (26.6%) closely followed by neighbor (25.9%). For girls and boys between 13- and 17-years who experienced sexual abuse in the last 12 months, both females (27.8%) and males (30.8%) most frequently reported neighbors as perpetrators of most recent incident of sexual abuse, followed by romantic partners (18.1% and 26.2%, respectively), and friends (17.5% and 25.5%, respectively). Females were significantly more likely than males to report male only perpetrators, and males significantly more likely than females to report only female perpetrators.

Emotional violence was most commonly perpetrated by parents. Females and males aged 18 to 24 years identified their parent of the same sex (i.e. girls identified mothers or step mothers, and boys identified fathers or step fathers) as the perpetrator of the first incident of emotional violence in childhood. For females, uncles or aunts and then fathers and stepfathers were the next most common perpetrators. For males, mothers or stepmothers, uncles and aunts, and brothers or stepbrothers were the next most common perpetrators.

12.2.6 Disclosing Experiences and Seeking Help

The survey found both reporting of violence and subsequent access to and use of services was limited. Among those who experienced physical violence in childhood, less than half told someone about the experience of physical violence. For experiences of sexual abuse in childhood, the rates of disclosure were lower. These findings reveal that the survey was the first time that many children disclosed their experience of violence. Among those in the 18 to 24 year old age group, disclosure to relatives and friends was significantly higher than disclosure to service providers, a neighborhood leader, or someone else for both females and males. Females and males aged 13 to 17 years most commonly disclosed their experience to friends or relatives. The findings were similar for sexual abuse, where both females and males were more likely to tell a relative or friend than other individuals.

In cases of physical violence in childhood reported by 18 to 24 year olds, nearly one in five females and one in three males knew of a place to seek help, and up to 4% received any type of professional services. The most common reason cited for not seeking help for physical violence was not perceiving it to be a problem. Both females and males were significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers such as afraid of getting in trouble, embarrassment for themselves or their family, did not think it was a problem, did not need or want services, and did not think it useful or helpful, compared to relationship-level barriers, structural-level barriers, or other barriers. Given the prevalence of physical violence and injury related to physical violence, these findings are concerning and indicate an acceptance of violence by children themselves.

Those who experienced sexual abuse in childhood rarely sought or received services. One-quarter of 13 to 17 year old males, one-third of 18 to 24 year old males, and one in six females in both age groups knew of a place to seek help. Only 5% of females and 3% of males sought help and even less received help. The only exception was for 13 to 17 year old males who reported seeking and receiving help at the same rate of 3.4%. Again, the most common reason that males cited for not seeking help for sexual abuse was because they did not think it was a problem. Males were also significantly more likely to cite individual-level barriers to service-seeking (92.3%) compared to relationship-level, structural-level, or other barriers.

12.2.7 Health Outcomes and Violence

Exposure to violence as a child was associated with a range of short-term health consequences, including mental distress, STIs, self-harm, and suicidal ideation. Specific health outcomes were correlated with experiences of different types of violence in childhood and between sexes. Females aged 18 to 24 years with a history of sexual abuse or physical violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have ever had symptoms or diagnosis of STIs. Females aged 13 to 17 years who experienced sexual abuse or physical violence in the 12 months before the survey were significantly more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves. Males aged 18 to 24 years with history of physical violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have experienced mental distress in the 30 days prior to the survey, to have used drugs or misused substances in the 30 days

prior to the survey, or to have ever thought of suicide. Males with history of sexual abuse in childhood were significantly more likely to have ever intentionally hurt themselves. This is consistent with international research that indicates that childhood exposure to violence increases vulnerability to a broad range of mental and physical health problems. Whereas all types of violence in a society are strongly linked to negative health consequences across the lifespan, violence against children and women contributes disproportionately to the health burden. Available evidence shows that children and women who experience violence have more health problems, incur significantly higher health care costs, make more visits to health providers over their lifetimes and have more hospital stays (and longer duration of hospital stays) than those who have not experienced violence.

12.2.8 Sexual Risk and HIV Knowledge and Testing Behaviors

Specific sexual risk behaviours were correlated with experiences of different types of violence in childhood and between sexes. In the 12 months prior to the survey:

- nearly half (47.5%) of sexually active males and 25.9% of sexually active females aged 19- to 24-years reported infrequent condom use.
- among sexually active females and males aged 19- to 24-years, one-quarter of males and 4% of females reported having two or more sex partners.
- two-thirds (64%) of males who experienced emotional violence reported infrequent condom use.

Despite most females and males knowing where to go for an HIV test, more than half who ever had sexual intercourse and had experienced sexual abuse in childhood had not been tested for HIV. The most commonly cited reasons for not obtaining an HIV test was that the person did not need a test or thought they were low risk, or that they had no knowledge about HIV tests. These findings highlight the need to increase awareness of the risk for HIV and to increase access to HIV testing for children. Findings on beliefs about sexual practices indicated that the most common gender belief among males was that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men, and among females that men need more sex.

12.2.9 Beliefs toward Gender and Violence

Social acceptance of the use of violence by husbands against their wives was highly prevalent among females and males in both age groups, with one in two believing that a female should tolerate violence to maintain family harmony and should not complain to anyone when beaten or abused by her husband. More than one-third of females and more than one-quarter of males in both age groups believed that a male was justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances. The most commonly cited justification for spousal abuse among both females and males was if a wife neglected the children. Among males, the second most common justification was if a wife refused to have sex with her husband. With young ages of first marriage reported among those aged 13 to 17 years-old (an average of 13.8 years for females and 15.5 years for males), the acceptance of violence has immediate repercussions for children in Nigeria.

12.3 Strengths and Limitations of Data Collection

The Nigeria VACS 2014 is the first survey to provide nationally-representative estimates of violence against children. Interviewers obtained high individual and household response rates among eligible participants, reflecting a strong design, well-trained interviewers, and a national willingness to participate. The survey strengths also provide confidence that the sample interviewed was representative of 18 to 24 year olds and 13 to 17 year olds in Nigeria. An additional strength of this survey is the depth of information collected, notably on the context and circumstances for sexual abuse. 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 abuse, can considerably enhance both prevention and response efforts. As the ninth VACS, following those completed in Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malawi, the Nigeria VACS 2014 was able to build on lessons learnt in previous studies. As the first study in West Africa, the Nigerian experience will inform subsequent studies in the region. The ownership and oversight of the survey by the Government of Nigeria and national stakeholders has played a critical role in guiding the research and in translating the extensive data that has been gathered into action to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Despite the significant amount of information elicited by the study, certain limitations remain. As a household survey, the experiences of children living outside of family care (e.g., children living on the streets or in institutional or residential care, children in detention and children affected by conflict) are not included. Research from around the world shows that these children are particularly vulnerable and likely to be at higher risk of violence, so the results from a household sample are likely conservative estimates of the true prevalence in Nigeria. On the other hand, when people think of violence against children, they often consider marginalized groups, whereas this survey clearly highlights that violence against children transcends social and economic status. Second, data were collected on first and most recent event of sexual abuse for each of the four types of sexual abuse (i.e., unwanted touching, unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, and physically forced sex) experienced. Similarly, contextual information was collected with regard to the first and most recent events of emotional violence and for physical violence within each perpetrator category. Therefore, contextual data for those who experienced more than two events of a particular type of sexual abuse were not collected. Third, prevalence estimates are based on self-reports and might underestimate the actual prevalence. It is not uncommon for adults who have experienced violence in childhood to have no memory of that abuse, particularly when it occurred at a young age and by someone well known to the victim. Additionally, some respondents might have been less likely to disclose an incident if the perpetrator was known to them. Last, the survey relied on self-reported HIV testing behavior and STI symptoms and self-reported diagnosis. Future studies using biomarkers from respondents could further explore the relationship between sexual abuse victimization and HIV/STIs.

There are also limitations relevant to the Nigerian context, not relating to methodology. For example, as in many countries, gender norms and beliefs towards children such as the expectation that children will be overtly submissive to their caregivers and other adults, may have inhibited respondents' willingness to share information for fear of parental or societal retribution. Similarly gender norms including constructions of masculinity, which emphasize multiple sexual partners and power over women and girls, has the potential to impact on the study. In order to protect respondents and improve rates of disclosure, interviewer rapport with respondents was emphasized throughout the training of field staff. Particular emphasis was placed on maintaining and assuring respondents' privacy and confidentiality throughout the interview. To moderate the impact of field staff gender beliefs, field staff received training on gender issues and the importance of putting aside personal beliefs to conduct neutral and non-judgmental interviews.

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

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

12.4 Implications for Prevention and Response

The Nigeria VACS 2014 represents an important step in addressing the problem of violence against children in Nigeria by providing critical evidence on the magnitude and key characteristics of the issue. The ability to describe the prevalence of violence at the national level is an essential first step towards preventing violence in communities and making the institutions that should provide protection and services to children accountable. Without adequate data, there is a risk that the issue of violence against children is compounded by misconceptions that see violence as a 'marginal phenomenon' that only affects certain categories of children and is perpetrated solely by offenders with biological predispositions to violent behavior. In reality, as the results of the survey show, violence against children is widespread, violence affects children from all backgrounds,

and perpetrators are primarily those responsible for the care of children or with whom children interact frequently. Trust issues?

The fact that much of the violence experienced by participants went undisclosed until the survey was conducted reflects the acceptance of violence by children themselves. Children were largely inhibited from telling someone because of individual factors; most commonly because they did not think what they experienced was a problem. This suggests the normalization of violence in Nigeria and low awareness of the harm caused by violence, including the emotional and psychological impacts not least of all. The other individual barriers including the fear of getting in trouble or the embarrassment children would cause to themselves or their family indicates that children in Nigeria are not encouraged to voice their opinions or concerns. It also points to acceptance of violence by adults and wider society as there are few reporting mechanisms and obvious routes for children to seek help. These findings serve as a call to action for those sectors responsible for providing services to respond to violence against children, including social services, health, law enforcement, and justice. The findings also highlight the important role parents, communities, FBOs, and the media need to play in influencing attitudes towards, and thereby responses to, violence.

The legal status of corporal punishment likely exacerbates the normalization and perpetration of violence in Nigeria. While the CRA states that every child is entitled to respect for the dignity of his or her person and no child shall be 'subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment', there is no express prohibition of corporal punishment in the home or schools. Rather, criminal and penal codes confirm the right of parents to use force to 'correct' their children. This survey could not investigate the views of parents and teachers relating to corporal punishment and whether they approve or disapprove of it, or whether many have simply never questioned its role in child-rearing or education. Notwithstanding, the prevalence of violence perpetrated by parents and teachers shows the need for awareness and skills on more constructive and less harmful disciplinary methods at homes and in schools, which has the potential to promote learning and development, understanding and ultimately improved behavior among children with a subsequent reduction in the need for physical and emotional violence.

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

The obligation for all States to work toward the elimination of violence against children is recognized by the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990, both ratified by Nigeria in 1991. Efforts to prevent violence, therefore, form part of the government's commitments to uphold the right of each child to his or her human dignity and physical integrity. This commitment is further reflected in the CRA at federal level and in laws that domesticate the CRA in some states. The findings from the Nigeria VACS 2014 underscore the fact that prevention and response efforts must be strengthened in order to address the needs of Nigeria's children. It is well-recognized that preventing violence against children in Nigeria is complicated by the influence of poverty and a limited social protection framework. At present, the social welfare system is weakened by unclear or overlapping mandates and conflicting policy and programmatic mandates, little access or availability to quality training and education, overwhelming demands for social welfare assistance and little resource allocation, which has a direct impact on service delivery. There is a growing focus on supporting the Federal/State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development to develop a policy framework on social welfare. The policy framework would provide a clearly defined vision for addressing the gap between law and practice and establish clear mandates, roles and responsibilities at different levels and between actors, and for ensuring the provision of preventive community-based child and family welfare programs that would in coordination with health, education and social protection programs, deliver a range of support for vulnerable children and their families. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice is leading a Justice Sector Reform Program, of which child justice reform is a critical piece. A justice system that is able to both hold perpetrators accountable, and to remove children from situations of significant harm, is an essential component of an effective child protection system. While these steps are highly important, they are largely fragmented and uncoordinated, and underscore the importance of the need for a comprehensive, agreed model for child protection at national and state levels.

A child protection systems building approach focuses on the establishment of a system with a set of linked and coherent structures, functions and capacities that can prevent and respond to all child protection concerns. A system integrates the actions of families (and children themselves), communities, formal and informal laws and practices, state and non-state actors across all sectors, to work together to protect children. It looks at all the actions needed to protect children along a continuum, from promotion of a safe environment for the child, to prevention through to response and restorative services for children at risk of, or experiencing, violence. When all parts of the system are established and function effectively and in a coordinated manner, children will be protected from abuse. UNICEF is providing technical support for the development of the Federal implementation plan for Commitment 2 of the NPA (preventing and responding to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children), as well as to create a replicable comprehensive child protection systems model in focus states.

While the country is building and strengthening its national child protection and justice systems, it will be important in the short-term to build on existing prevention and response initiatives across more recognized structures such as public health, including those aimed

at addressing specific and well recognized health problems, such as HIV/AIDS, and education. In other settings, direct support to government structures (ministries, district level governments and community structures that form part of these reporting structures) by international partners and donors has helped to ensure not only that children are protected but that these efforts are sustained. 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. As further understanding of violence in Nigeria emerges from this study and subsequent studies, then definitions of vulnerability will likely need to be reviewed and reassessed in order to fully protect children in Nigeria.

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

Section Thirteen

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the Nigeria VACS, priority actions were developed through a consultative and participatory approach by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Violence Against Children, chaired by the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and comprised of all key state and non-state sectors. The TWG recommended a comprehensive, holistic and multi-sectoral set of priority responses, which included working with the justice sector and police, health, education, social welfare, international organizations, NGOs, FBOs, the media, communities, parents and children.

In September 2015, the President of the Federal Government of Nigeria launched the Year of Action to End Violence Against Children – this was a call to action for not only Federal and State Ministries and Agencies, but also for NGOs, FBOs, media, communities, parents and children to join together to prevent and respond to physical, sexual, and emotional violence. During the launch the priority responses were announced.

13.1 Priority Responses

The TWG developed a comprehensive, holistic and multi-sectoral response which focused on:

- adopting and implementing laws and policies that prevent and respond to violence;
- enhancing and scaling up efforts to prevent violence against children through:
 - creating a protective environment for children;
 - changing perceptions of violence;
 - empowering children and young people;
- enhancing the response to violence against children through:
 - encouraging children to speak out and enhancing access to services;
 - improving availability and quality of services and enhancing the capacity of professionals working with children;
 - strengthening efforts to hold perpetrators accountable;
- increasing investment in child protection;
- strengthening research, monitoring and evaluation on violence against children; identifying the priorities for each Ministry/Sector and for civil society and religious groups.

The priority actions were also designed to provide a framework for States to develop their own priority actions based on their State specific context.

The priority actions are set out in the publication 'Ending Violence Against Children In Nigeria: Priority Actions – A multi-sectoral response to the findings of the 2014 Nigeria

Violence Against Children Survey' (2015)'. A summary of the priority actions is presented below.

13.2.1 Adopting and implementing Laws and Policies that Prevent and Respond to Violence

Implementing and enforcing laws and policies that protect children sends a strong message to society that violence is unacceptable and will be punished. The CRA provides the basis for a comprehensive child protection system. However, not all States have adopted the CRA and there remain laws that are inconsistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Moreover, there are significant gaps between law and practice. The NPA serves as a guiding framework for States to develop their own multi-sectoral action plans for vulnerable children. The development of the Federal implementation plan for Commitment 2 of the NPA will pull together key plans, policies and interventions that are necessary to create a robust national policy and regulatory framework for child protection. This will enable all government and civil society stakeholders to clearly identify their responsibilities and contributions to the comprehensive approach. The TWG recommends the following priority responses to strengthen the legal and policy framework to prevent and respond to violence against children:

- Promote the passage and implementation of the CRA in all states.
- Educate policy makers on the importance of the Social Welfare Professionalization Bill that creates a regulatory body for Social Welfare and the para-social welfare workforce.
- Review the 2005 Teachers Code of Conduct to ensure it contains specific articles related to children's protection.
- Develop a national policy on violence free basic education including instituting a mandatory reporting and referral mechanism.
- Incorporate violence against children and scale up implementation of the national guideline for integration of Adolescent Youth Friendly Services in the Primary Health Care.

13.2.2 Preventing Violence against Children

The study found a high prevalence and high acceptance of violence against children. The perpetrators of violence were found to be near and known to children; often adults tasked with responsibility to care for children. As violence has high economic costs, there is a growing evidence base to support the hypothesis that preventing violence can promote economic growth. The prevention of violence against children is therefore not only a human rights and moral issue, but also a critical issue for Nigeria's economic development. The following recommendations are based on strategies that have been demonstrated to successfully reduce children's risk to violence.

Create a Protective Environment for Children

The importance of creating a protective environment for children at home, in schools and in the community is key to the prevention of violence against children. Promoting safe, stable and nurturing relationships between children and their parents and caregivers and environments are fundamental to the healthy development of a child's brain and, consequently, the development of physical, emotional, social, behavioral, and intellectual capacities.

- Educate state lawmakers and Governors about the effectiveness of creating budget lines and assigning resources to strengthen Social Protection programs in Nigeria to support vulnerable families to care for and protect their children.
- Review the national Care Givers Training Manual to include children's protection from violence and promote parenting education programs.
- Develop a parent-child communication training manual on sexuality and on the health implications of violence against children.
- Promote sensitization and awareness of violence against children in all schools targeting School Based Management Committees, teachers, parents, and the community.
- Promote and establish community care centers that are standardized, regulated and affordable for parents using the National guidelines for the Establishment and Management of Care Centers in Nigeria.
- Strengthen community structures that promote child protection including Community Improvement Teams, Child Protection Committees, and School Based Management Committees.

Change Perceptions of Violence

Changing the beliefs and social norms that hide and normalize violence is key to preventing violence from occurring in the first place. Gender inequality and rigid hierarchical attitudes towards children are enablers to violence against children in Nigeria. As revealed by the survey, differences in gender behaviors and roles can create unequal power relations between females and males. This increases the vulnerability of girls and young women to violence by males. At the same time, the stigma around violence against boys must be challenged so boys are also protected from violence and can seek and receive services and support if they are harmed.

- Develop and implement a violence against children and gender-based violence campaign to promote women and children's rights and actively engage men and boys, along with women and girls, to stop gender discrimination, violence against children, and domestic violence.
- Develop public health messages on violence against children and implement a public campaign to promote awareness-raising about the negative impact of violence on children's health, including through engagement with community leaders, and existing Community Owned Resource Persons.

The media has an important role to play in changing perceptions of violence in society, challenging harmful practices, and promoting social norms that care for and protect children. Religious leaders and FBOs also have a critical role in using their platform and employing the medium of worship services to instruct on actions to prevent violence and encourage members to provide care in the upbringing of their children.

Empower Children and Young People

Giving children and young people the skills to cope and manage risks and challenges without the use of violence and to seek appropriate support when violence does occur is crucial for reducing violence in schools and communities.

- Capacity building on life skills for in and out of school adolescents.
- Review the sexual and reproductive health education curriculum and implement it in all primary and secondary schools focusing on children's life skills.
- Implement gender-sensitive child participation activities in all primary and secondary schools, empowering children to know their rights.

13.2.3 Responding to Violence against Children

The survey revealed children were reluctant to disclose experiences of violence, had low awareness of where to go for help, had low rates of reporting violence, and received a poor response from service providers. This results in children never receiving the help that they need to recover and perpetrators remaining free to continue abusing children. The following priority responses are recommended to address these findings.

Encourage Children to Speak Out and Enhance Access to Services

Encouraging children to seek quality professional support and report incidents of violence helps them to better cope with and resolve experiences of violence.

- Create and promote safe spaces (children's clubs, youth clubs, and child parliaments) for children in communities to speak out.
- Introduce and strengthen Guidance and Counseling units in all primary and secondary schools to support children on issues related to violence and increase awareness of available support services.
- Strengthen implementation of school health programs and services to address issues of violence against children.
- Integrate free violence against children related health services (counseling, post rape care) for victims under the Primary Health Care component of the National Health Insurance Scheme.
- Complete the mapping of child protection services in Nigeria and promote awareness raising of available child protection services to children, families and communities.
- Strengthen the emergency police line to report cases and seek immediate assistance (uniform national number).

Improve Quality of Services and Capacity of Professionals Working with Children

Training the work force and building up the institutions and networks charged with responsibility to address violence against children is critical to ensure services are accessible and child-friendly and that concerns and reports of violence can be acted upon effectively. Evidence from high-income countries illustrates the positive association between the reduction of child maltreatment and an increase in both the numbers and skills of social workers. It is also necessary to build the capacity of other professionals who have contact with children, such as teachers, health workers, and caregivers, to ensure they have the basic knowledge and skills and are empowered to refer concerns they may have about a child.

- Educate decision makers about the effectiveness of implementing the Social Welfare Workforce Strategy and promoting sufficient numbers of social welfare officers and para-social welfare officers to be employed in all states to reduce violence against children and strengthen families.
- Equip frontline workers (including those assisting children through the justice sector/family courts process) with the skills and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse, through pre- and in-service training.
- Develop a working protocol (referral pathway) between police, justice, health and social welfare on handling children's cases.
- Establish One Stop Centers for effective violence against children and gender-based service provision and case management in hospitals and health facilities.
- Incorporate violence against children into the curriculum of health care workers and ensure violence against children is incorporated as part of routine health services.
- Strengthen the mental health system and psycho-social services to be able to respond to cases of violence against children.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures to establish clear reporting, referral and case management for violence against children and gender-based violence in the health sector.

Strengthen Efforts to Hold Perpetrators Accountable

The enforcement of legislation on crime and violence are critical for establishing norms of acceptable and unacceptable behavior, and creating safe and peaceful societies. This should include strengthening institutional mechanisms and resources and increasing the human capacity needed to ensure enacted legislation protects people from violence and holds perpetrators to account.

- Develop a harmonized vision for specialist units at the police stations and develop harmonized operating procedures for these units.
- Develop a uniform training pack (in services) including training on investigative techniques and collecting and storing forensic evidence and a specialist course for

the Police Academies.

- Develop specialized training for prosecutors handling cases of violence and abuse against children.
- Issue a practice direction to all Courts to ensure privacy (closed court room) for cases concerning violence against children.
- Train judicial workers (court staff, registrars, bailiff etc.) on the need to bring cases of violence against children to the immediate attention of the judicial officer to expedite cases.
- Establish a data registry of perpetrators of violence, especially sexual violence, against children.

13.2.4 Increase investment in Children

Resource allocation for child protection is inadequate to meet the huge needs highlighted in the Nigeria VACS. The VACS provides an opportunity to advocate for additional resources to prevent and respond to violence against children. This needs to be backed up by a costing of the system, an analysis of current allocation and monitoring of allocation. It would also be useful to understand the cost of violence against children to Nigeria.

- Develop budgeting guidelines on child protection and monitor resource allocation
- Support States to undertake a Social Welfare Services Costing exercise to be able to accurately budget for child protection services

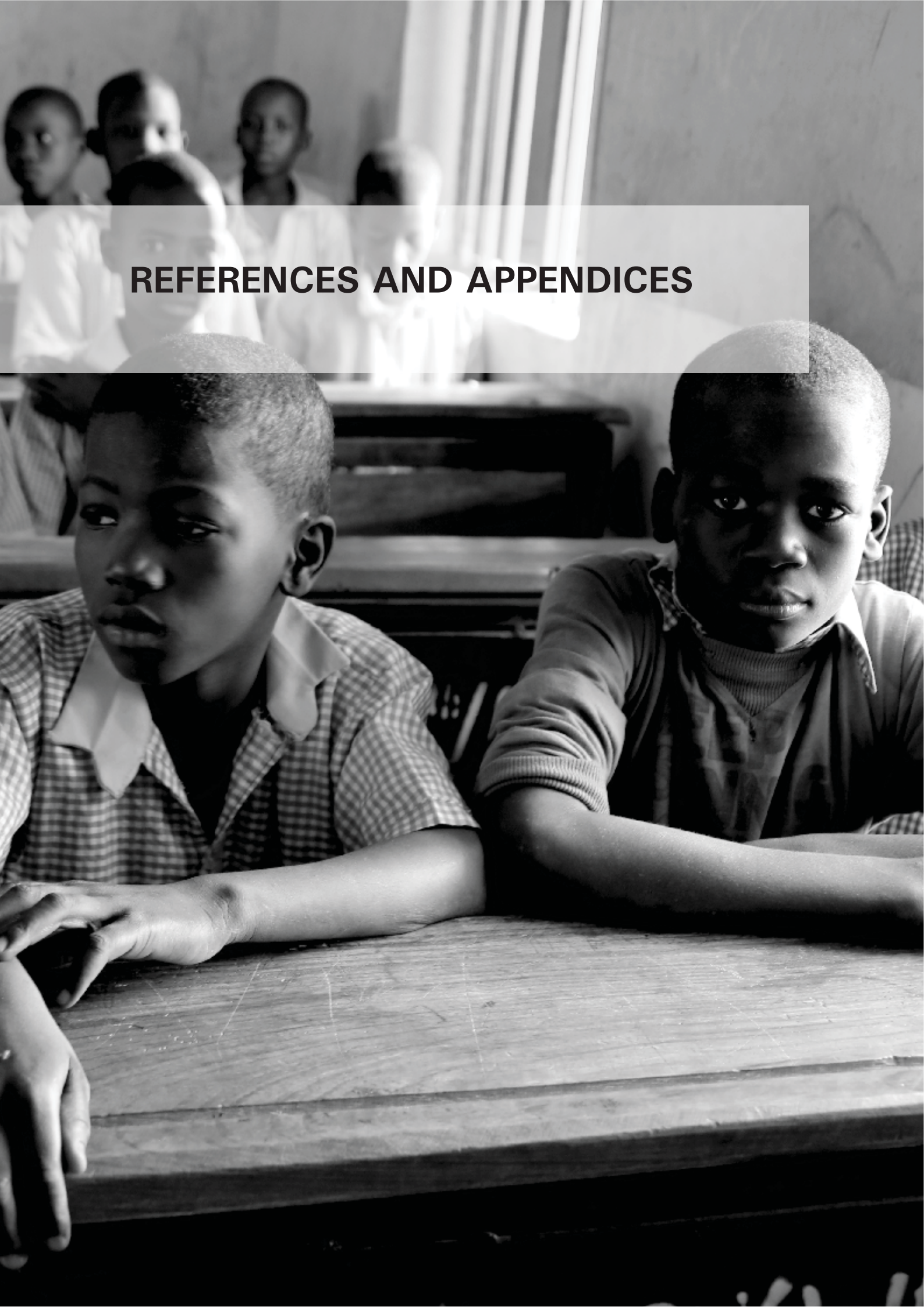
13.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation on Violence against Children

The Nigeria VACS provides groundbreaking data on violence against children. However, there is no system in place for the continuous monitoring of the prevalence of and response to violence through State and Federal collection, collation and analysis of data from different sectors handling children's cases. Carrying out data collection and research is essential to planning and designing intervention strategies, to setting numerical and time-bound targets to monitor progress and end violence and to evaluate progress of programs and initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against children. There is also a need to delve deeper into the findings of the Nigeria VACS to understand the drivers of violence and barriers that prevent children speaking out and seeking support in order to strengthen programming.

Conclusion

The Nigeria VACS has not only provided rich data to inform programming, but has also been a catalyst for action for both state and non-state actors. The launch of the Year of Action to End Violence Against Children and the priority responses signals a strong commitment from the Government of Nigeria and other key stakeholders to ensure that the findings of the survey are not left on a shelf but make a significant contribution to ensuring that children can grow up free from violence in Nigeria.



A black and white photograph of a classroom. In the foreground, two young boys are seated at a wooden desk. The boy on the left is looking off to the side, while the boy on the right is looking directly at the camera. In the background, several other children are visible, some looking towards the camera and others looking away. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the upper portion of the image, containing the text "REFERENCES AND APPENDICES".

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Appendix A: Weighting Procedures, Quality Assurance, and Estimates of Sampling Error

The 2014 VACS was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized women and men aged 13 to 24 years designed to produce data on sexual, physical, and emotional violence in childhood.

The sampling frame was originally compiled by NPopC for the 2006 national population and housing census. The country was divided into small areas called Enumeration Areas (EAs) during the 2006 census. The EAs are convenient areas carved out from localities or group of localities to serve as units of enumeration during censuses and surveys. The sampling frame provided by NPopC consists of 662,529 EAs containing 28,900,492 households and 140,791,430 persons.

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

The following assumptions were used to estimate the sample size: 95% confidence interval (CI) of $\pm 2.0\%$ around an estimated prevalence of sexual violence against children of 30%, and a design effect of 2.0. The calculated sample size based on these assumptions was 1008 completed interviews for males and 1008 completed interviews for females. Adjustment to the sample size for eligibility as well as non-response resulted in a target of 2,880 households in 144 EAs for the female sample and 4,180 households in 209 EAs for the male sample.

Stages of Selection

The 2014 Nigeria VACS utilized a three-staged stratified sample design. In the first stage a total of 353 EAs was selected using probabilities proportional to the population size. The sample was allocated across the 37 states of Nigeria based on the population size in each state. In the second stage, a fixed number of 20 households were selected using equal probability systematic sampling. In the last stage, one eligible respondent (female or male depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected from the list of all eligible respondents (females or males) 13-24 years of age in each household and administered the questionnaire. For EAs containing greater than 250 households segmentation was

conducted to obtain a sample of geographic areas that were of suitable size for the field teams.

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 used 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 totals.

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 EAs, selection of households, gender specification, and selection of eligible individuals.

Sampling Allocation

Table A1: Allocation of 353 PSU by State & Geo-political Zone – Health and Life Experiences of Young People in Nigeria Survey, 2014

NORTH			SOUTH		
Geo-political Zone	STATE	Clusters	Geo-political Zone	STATE	Clusters
NC	BENUE	11	SE	ABIA	7
NC	FCT ABUJA	4	SE	ANAMBRA	11
NC	KOGI	8	SE	EBONYI	5
NC	KWARA	6	SE	ENUGU	8
NC	NASARAWA	5	SE	IMO	10
NC	NIGER	10	TOTAL SE		41
NC	PLATEAU	8	SS	AKWA IBOM	10
TOTAL NC		52	SS	BAYELSA	4
NE	ADAMAWA	8	SS	CROSS RIVER	7
NE	BAUCHI	12	SS	DELTA	10
NE	BORNO	10	SS	EDO	8
NE	GOMBE	6	SS	RIVERS	13
NE	TARABA	6	TOTAL SS		52
NE	YOBE	6	SW	EKITI	6
TOTAL NE		48	SW	LAGOS	23
NW	JIGAWA	11	SW	OGUN	9
NW	KADUNA	15	SW	ONDO	9
NW	KANO	24	SW	OSUN	9
NW	KATSINA	15	SW	OYO STATE	14
NW	KEBBI	8	TOTAL SW		70
NW	SOKOTO	9	TOTAL SOUTH		163
NW	ZAMFARA	8			
TOTAL NW		90			
TOTAL NORTH		190			

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 A Table A2 shows household and individual response rates). In this step, non-response adjustments were made for non-responding EAs, non-responding households and non-responding respondents. Due to some non-responding enumeration areas (EAs), nonresponse adjustments were made at the PSU-level for female EAs (Appendix A Table A6 present PSU-level nonresponse adjustment factors for female and male EAs). The household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by region and EA. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account, region, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. In the 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 2014 Nigeria VACS, there were no values larger than 3.0 in either the household-level and the person-level adjustment factors for non-response.

Household-level Response Rate

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

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{[1] + [2]}{[1] + [2] + [4] + [6] + [7]}$$

where:

- [1] = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed Household Survey, No eligible in household
- [3] = Unoccupied/Vacant/Abandoned
- [4] = Household Survey Not Completed
- [5] = Demolished
- [6] = Household refusal
- [7] = Other Household non-response
- [8] = Household respondent incapacitated

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sampled EA. Appendix A Table A3 and A4 lists all household-level nonresponse adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Person-level Response Rate

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

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{[1]}{[1] + [2] + [4]}$$

where:

- [1] = Completed Individual Survey
- [2] = Selected respondent refusal
- [3] = Selected respondent incapacitated
- [4] = Other individual non-response
- [5] = Not Eligible

Table A2: Household and Individual Response Rates by Sex – Nigeria
Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Household	Females	Males
Completed Household – 1 person selected	1855	2527
Completed Household – No Eligible in Household	823	1289
Household Survey Not Completed	25	37
Household Refusal	43	67
Unoccupied/vacant/abandoned	90	153
Demolished	7	9
Household respondent incapacitated	15	23
Other Household Non-Response	2	15
Total	2860	4120
Household Response Rate	97.5%	97.0%
Individual		
Completed Individual Survey	1766	2437
Not eligible ⁵	0	0
Selected Individual Later Determined Ineligible (incapacitated)	19	6
Selected Respondent Refused	61	73
Other Individual Non-Response	9	11
Total	1855	2527
Individual Response Rate	96.2%	96.7%
* Overall Response Rate	93.7%	93.7%

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

Table A3: Household-level Nonresponse Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment	Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment	Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment
11	53	1	13	164	1.05556	22	24	1
11	56	1	13	166	1.07692	22	49	1.0625
11	58	1	13	167	1	22	52	1.15385
11	59	1.05882	13	172	1.05882	22	75	1
11	62	1	13	174	1.14286	22	76	1.42857
11	119	1	13	175	1	22	79	1
11	214	1	13	177	1.05882	22	85	1
11	217	1.35714	13	180	1.0625	22	86	1
11	218	1	13	184	1.14286	22	89	1
11	220	1	13	185	1.58333	22	90	1
11	221	1	13	188	1	22	97	1
11	250	1	13	191	1	22	100	1
11	251	1	13	194	1.05263	22	103	1.05882
11	255	1	13	196	1	22	313	1.1875
11	259	1	13	198	1	22	317	1
11	261	1.05556	13	200	1	22	319	1
11	262	1	13	203	1	22	321	1.05263
11	307	1.05263	13	205	1.0625	22	323	1
11	308	1	13	206	1	23	104	1
11	310	1.05263	13	209	1.05263	23	106	1
12	9	1	13	326	1	23	226	1.1875
12	12	1	13	328	1.05263	23	229	1
12	13	1	13	329	1	23	231	1
12	39	1	13	331	1.11111	23	233	1
12	42	1	13	348	1	23	235	1
12	45	1	13	351	1	23	237	1
12	47	1.05263	13	353	1	23	240	1
12	67	1	21	3	1	23	242	1
12	68	1	21	5	1	23	245	1
12	73	1	21	6	1	23	247	1.05882
12	122	1	21	26	1	23	265	1.05263
12	124	1	21	29	1.05556	23	266	1
12	126	1	21	33	1	23	271	1.11765

Table A3: Continued

12	335	1	21	35	1	23	273	1.05263
12	339	1	21	36	1	23	275	1.05263
12	340	1	21	93	1	23	277	1
12	343	1	21	94	1	23	278	1
12	345	1	21	110	1	23	282	1
13	139	1.0625	21	111	1	23	283	1
13	143	1.23077	21	114	1	23	285	1
13	145	1.05263	21	117	1	23	289	1
13	148	1	21	130	1.05263	23	290	1
13	149	1	21	131	1	23	292	1
13	151	1	21	136	1	23	296	1.05263
13	154	1.05263	21	137	1.05556	23	297	1
13	157	1.11111	22	17	1	23	299	1.05263
13	158	1	22	19	1	23	302	1
13	161	1.05263	22	22	1.05263			

Table A4: Household-level Nonresponse Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment	Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment	Geo-political Zone	PSU	Household Non-Response Adjustment
11	54	1	13	156	1	22	23	1
11	55	1.05556	13	159	1	22	25	1
11	57	1.08333	13	160	1.26667	22	50	1.0625
11	60	1.05882	13	162	1	22	51	1.05556
11	61	1	13	163	1.11111	22	74	1
11	63	1.11111	13	165	1	22	77	1
11	118	1	13	168	1	22	78	1
11	120	1	13	169	1	22	80	1.05263
11	121	1	13	170	1.0625	22	81	1.05263
11	211	1.2	13	171	1.11111	22	82	1
11	212	1.05263	13	173	1.125	22	83	1
11	213	1	13	176	1.05556	22	84	1
11	215	1.11111	13	178	1.05263	22	87	1
11	216	1.05263	13	179	1.05263	22	88	1
11	219	1	13	181	1	22	96	1
11	222	2	13	182	1.41667	22	98	1
11	223	1.05556	13	183	1	22	99	1
11	224	1	13	186	1	22	101	1
11	248	1	13	187	1	22	102	1
11	249	1	13	189	1	22	312	1.23077
11	252	1	13	190	1.05556	22	314	1.05263
11	253	1	13	192	1	22	315	1
11	254	1.05263	13	193	1	22	316	1.05263
11	256	1	13	195	1.05263	22	318	1
11	257	1	13	197	1	22	320	1.46154
11	258	1	13	199	1.05263	22	322	1.0625
11	260	1	13	201	1.05263	22	324	1.05263
11	304	1.05882	13	202	1.05263	23	105	1
11	305	1	13	204	1	23	107	1.05882
11	306	1	13	207	1	23	108	1.23077
11	309	1	13	208	1	23	109	1.05882
11	311	1	13	210	1	23	225	1
12	8	1.0625	13	325	1.05263	23	227	1

Table A4: Continued

12	10	1	13	327	1	23	228	1
12	11	1.07143	13	330	1	23	230	1.05263
12	14	1	13	332	1	23	232	1
12	15	1	13	333	1	23	234	1
12	37	1	13	346	1	23	236	1
12	38	1	13	347	1	23	238	1.05263
12	40	1	13	349	1	23	239	1.05882
12	41	1	13	350	1	23	241	1.05556
12	43	1	13	352	1.05263	23	243	1
12	44	1	21	1	1.05556	23	244	1
12	46	1	21	2	1	23	246	1.05556
12	48	1	21	4	1.05556	23	263	1
12	64	1	21	7	1.125	23	264	1
12	65	1.05263	21	27	1	23	267	1
12	66	1	21	28	1	23	268	1
12	71	1	21	30	1	23	269	1
12	123	1	21	31	1	23	270	1.05263
12	125	1	21	32	1	23	272	1
12	127	1	21	34	1.05556	23	274	1
12	334	1.16667	21	91	1.1875	23	276	1
12	336	1.07692	21	92	1.05263	23	279	1.11765
12	337	1	21	95	1.05882	23	280	1.05263
12	338	1	21	112	1.0625	23	281	1
12	341	1	21	113	1	23	284	1
12	342	1	21	115	1	23	286	1
13	138	1	21	116	1.05882	23	287	1.1875
13	140	1.26667	21	128	1	23	288	1.05263
13	141	1	21	129	1.05556	23	291	1
13	142	1	21	132	1	23	293	1
13	144	1.0625	21	133	1.0625	23	294	1.21429
13	146	1.05556	21	134	1	23	295	1.05556
13	147	1	21	135	1	23	298	1
13	150	1	22	16	1	23	300	1.05263
13	152	1	22	18	1	23	301	1
13	153	1.11111	22	20	1	23	303	1
13	155	1.05556	22	21	1			

Table A5: Person-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for Enumeration Areas – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Region	Age Category	Female	Male
3	13 to 17	1.20145	1.1673
3	18 to 24	1.09874	1.16574
2	13 to 17	1.12475	1.11188
2	18 to 24	1.03286	1.09284
1	13 to 17	1.20413	1.14061
1	18 to 24	1.06141	1.24418

Table A6: PSU-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factors for Enumeration Areas – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Region	Female	Male
1	1.073005561	1
2	1	1
3	1	1

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 NSO statistical 2014 population projections distributed by region, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and gender. These variables were used to form weighting cells. Appendix A Table A7 and A8 present the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

Table A7: Calibration Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Region	Age Category	Weighted Sum of Sample	Census	Calibration
1	13 to 17	189,252	99,723	0.52693
1	18 to 24	124,372	122,027	0.98115
2	13 to 17	390,832	305,185	0.78086
2	18 to 24	391,994	391,684	0.99921
3	13 to 17	539,282	309,727	0.57433
3	18 to 24	545,540	430,182	0.78854

Table A8: Calibration Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Nigeria
Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

Region	Age Category	Weighted Sum of Sample	Census	Calibration
3	13 to 17	77,682	97,351	1.2532
3	18 to 24	42,217	106,340	2.51887
2	13 to 17	377,503	301,573	0.79886
2	18 to 24	288,174	340,083	1.18013
1	13 to 17	395,697	308,029	0.77845
1	18 to 24	326,562	341,420	1.0455

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 analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS V9.3.

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 Meff. In Appendix A Table A9 the values of Meff are shown for females and males. This indicates that variation in sample weights increases the variation of estimates by these Meff factors respectively.

Table A9: Multiplicative Effect Overall – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	n	Meff
Female	1029	2.01
Male	1133	1.87

Estimates of Sampling Error

Sampling errors for the Nigeria VACS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in Appendix A Tables A10 and A11 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 A10: Sampling errors for female sample – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Indicator	Age Group	Unweighted 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	574	21.8	2.0604	1.4264	17.7	25.9	0.095
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	22.8	2.5868	1.7247	17.7	28.0	0.113
Reported experiencing any sexual touching	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	8.1	1.7414	2.3423	4.6	11.5	0.215
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	454	10.5	2.3068	2.5628	5.9	15.1	0.220
Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	572	11.5	1.57	1.3819	8.4	14.6	0.137
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	453	13.1	2.8486	3.2279	7.4	18.7	0.217
Reported experiencing any pressured sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	1.9	0.9059	2.4785	0.1	3.7	0.477
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	1.8	0.7314	1.3738	0.3	3.3	0.406
Reported experiencing physically forced sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	573	5.1	1.5314	2.7709	2.1	8.1	0.300
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	2.0	0.6684	1.0556	0.6	3.3	0.334
Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex (physically forced or pressured)	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	6.7	1.5342	2.1447	3.7	9.8	0.229
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	3.4	0.9632	1.2988	1.4	5.3	0.283
Reported experiencing non-contact sexual abuse (participation in a sex photo, video, webcam)	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	0.1	0.0745	0.4346	0.0	0.2	0.745
Reported talking to or receiving services for any incident of sexual abuse ¹ , among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse	18-24 years old prior to age 18	118	9.6	6.9905	6.568	0.0	23.5	0.728
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	95	7.7	3.8756	1.9895	0.0	15.4	0.503

Table A10: Continued

Indicator	Age Group	Unweighted count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	Design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Reported that they had told someone about any experience of sexual abuse where at least one incident of sexual abuse occurred	18-24 years old prior to age 18	119	61.2	5.0251	1.2554	51.3	71.2	0.082
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	96	59.8	6.0924	1.4663	47.6	71.9	0.102
Reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors to have sexual intercourse or to perform other sexual acts	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	2.9	1.0796	2.3613	0.8	5.1	0.372
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	3.7	1.9064	4.6911	0.0	7.4	0.515
Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted	18-24 years old prior to age 18	285	37.7	4.4871	2.8755	28.8	46.6	0.119
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	94	52.0	5.1294	1.18	41.8	62.2	0.099
Reported experiencing any physical violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	574	42.4	4.011	3.7737	34.5	50.4	0.095
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	40.9	5.1703	5.0225	30.6	51.1	0.126
Reported experiencing any physical violence by an adult household member	18-24 years old prior to age 18	570	24.3	2.7391	2.3226	18.8	29.7	0.113
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	20.6	4.3816	5.3308	11.9	29.3	0.213
Reported experiencing any physical violence by an authority figure	18-24 years old prior to age 18	573	16.6	2.9292	3.5395	10.8	22.5	0.176
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	21.1	2.8253	2.178	15.5	26.7	0.134
Reported experiencing any physical violence by a peer	18-24 years old prior to age 18	569	17.0	2.1955	1.9417	12.6	21.4	0.129
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	455	18.8	3.7235	4.1263	11.4	26.2	0.198
Reported experiencing any emotional violence by an adult household member	18-24 years old prior to age 18	571	20.3	2.4103	2.0492	15.5	25.1	0.119
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	454	22.7	2.5163	1.6369	17.7	27.7	0.111

Table A11: Sampling errors for male sample – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Indicator	Age Group	Unweighted 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	518	14.8	2.3389	2.238	10.2	19.5	0.158033784
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	12.7	1.9361	2.0807	8.8	16.5	0.152448819
Reported experiencing any sexual touching	18-24 years old prior to age 18	516	6.9	1.5237	1.8711	3.8	9.9	0.220826087
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	614	6.8	1.1939	1.377	4.4	9.2	0.175573529
Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	516	9.7	1.9695	2.2708	5.8	13.6	0.203041237
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	7.8	1.3175	1.4888	5.2	10.4	0.168910256
Reported experiencing any pressured sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	517	1.0	0.4599	1.1354	0.1	1.9	0.4599
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	1.0	0.5045	1.5594	0.0	2.0	0.5045
Reported experiencing physically forced sex	18-24 years old prior to age 18	517	1.0	0.7016	2.6814	0.0	2.3	0.7016
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	614	0.3	0.2304	0.9406	0.0	0.8	0.768
Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex (physically forced or pressured)	18-24 years old prior to age 18	518	1.9	0.8358	1.912	0.3	3.6	0.439894737
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	1.4	0.6721	2.0684	0.0	2.7	0.480071429
Reported experiencing non-contact sexual abuse (participation in a sex photo, video, webcam)	18-24 years old prior to age 18	518	0.6	0.6277	3.2516	0.0	1.9	1.046166667
Reported talking to or receiving services for any incident of sexual abuse ¹ , among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse	18-24 years old prior to age 18	78	5.9	2.9569	1.2188	0.0	11.7	0.501169492
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	80	1.1	1.1617	0.9408	0.0	3.4	1.056090909
Reported that they had told someone about any experience of sexual abuse where at least one incident of sexual abuse occurred	18-24 years old prior to age 18	78	64.7	7.0848	1.6923	50.7	78.7	0.109502318
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	80	54.1	6.5822	1.3786	41.1	67.2	0.121667283
Reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors to have sexual intercourse or to perform other sexual acts	18-24 years old prior to age 18	516	1.1	0.5351	1.3119	0.1	2.2	0.486454545
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	614	1.3	0.4911	1.1938	0.3	2.2	0.377769231
Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted	18-24 years old prior to age 18	250	9.8	2.0551	1.3878	5.8	13.9	0.209704082
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	194	16.8	4.4575	2.6121	8.0	25.6	0.265327381

Table A11: Continued

Indicator	Age Group	Unweighted count	Estimate Percent	Standard Error of Percent	Design Effect	95% Lower Limit	95% Upper Limit	Relative Error
Reported experiencing any physical violence	18-24 years old prior to age 18	518	64.5	2.9797	2.006	58.6	70.4	0.046196899
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	59.5	2.9154	2.165	53.7	65.2	0.048998319
Reported experiencing any physical violence by an adult household member	18-24 years old prior to age 18	511	40.5	3.34	2.3613	33.9	47.1	0.082469136
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	614	27.7	3.0734	2.89	21.6	33.8	0.110953069
Reported experiencing any physical violence by an authority figure	18-24 years old prior to age 18	513	34.0	3.0291	2.0937	28.0	40.0	0.089091176
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	613	31.5	2.8092	2.2397	25.9	37.0	0.089180952
Reported experiencing any physical violence by a peer	18-24 years old prior to age 18	516	37.3	2.7427	1.6572	31.8	42.7	0.073530831
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	615	35.1	3.0272	2.4714	29.1	41.0	0.086245014
Reported experiencing any emotional violence by an adult household member	18-24 years old prior to age 18	511	28.8	2.2947	1.311	24.2	33.3	0.079677083
	13-17 years old in the past 12 months	614	25.8	2.8627	2.6217	20.2	31.5	0.110957364

Appendix B: 2014 VACS Nigeria Data Tables

Table 3.1. Percent distribution of females and males by select background characteristics - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Total	Males	Total
	% (95% CI [§])	[n]	% (95% CI [§])	[n]
Age Group				
13-17 years old	40.8 (37.7 - 44.0)	100.0 [1766]	45.4 (42.6 - 48.1)	100.0 [2437]
18-24 years old	59.2 (56.0 - 62.3)		54.6 (51.9 - 57.4)	
Education Status				
Never attended school	22.5 (18.0 - 26.9)	100.0 [1760]	13.0 (9.0 - 17.1)	100.0 [2430]
Less than primary school	1.6 (0.7 - 2.6)		2.1 (1.1 - 3.2)	
Primary school	15.3 (12.4 - 18.2)		14.5 (12.6 - 16.3)	
Secondary school	50.4 (46.1 - 54.6)		58.9 (54.8 - 63.0)	
Higher than secondary school	10.2 (7.3 - 13.1)		11.4 (9.3 - 13.6)	
Reported Head of Household Age				
<=18	0.5 (0.1 - 1.0)	100.0 [1716]	0.4 (0.2 - 0.7)	100.0 [2411]
19-30	17.1 (14.8 - 19.4)		13.0 (11.2 - 14.8)	
31-50	46.1 (42.9 - 49.4)		42.2 (39.6 - 44.8)	

Table 3.1. *Continued*

51+	36.2 (33.1 - 39.4)		44.4 (41.6 - 47.2)	
Orphanhood ¹ (13-17 year olds)				
Not an orphan	85.9 (82.8 - 89.0)	100.0 [794]	85.9 (83.1 - 88.7)	100.0 [1049]
Lost one Parent, but not Both Parents	13.0 (10.0 - 16.1)		12.3 (9.5 - 15.0)	
Lost Both Parents	1.0 (0.3 - 1.7)		1.8 (1.0 - 2.7)	
Orphanhood ¹ prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)				
Not an orphan prior to age 18	79.3 (76.2 - 82.4)	100.0 [952]	86.1 (84.1 - 88.2)	100.0 [1352]
Lost one Parent prior to 18 years, but not Both Parents	18.1 (15.2 - 21.1)		12.4 (10.4 - 14.4)	
Lost Both Parents prior to 18 years	2.6 (1.4 - 3.8)		1.5 (0.5 - 2.4)	

^s 95% confidence interval¹ Orphanhood: single - loss of one parent, double - loss of both parents.

Table 3.2. Percent distribution of females and males by select background characteristics - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Total	Males	Total
	% (95% CI [§])	[n]	% (95% CI [§])	[n]
Ever Been Married or Lived with Someone as if Married				
13-17 years old	12.1 (8.8 - 15.4)	100.0 [795]	6.3 (4.0 - 8.6)	100.0 [1044]
18-24 years old	50.2 (45.1 - 55.3)	100.0 [968]	22.5 (18.7 - 26.2)	100.0 [1382]
Ever Married or Lived with Someone as if Married prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)				
18-24 years old	29.1 (23.7 - 34.5)	100.0 [963]	5.7 (3.7 - 7.6)	100.0 [1377]
Ever had Sex				
13-17 years old	23.8 (19.4 - 28.2)	100.0 [795]	18.6 (15.5 - 21.6)	100.0 [1014]
18-24 years old	73.8 (69.9 - 77.6)	100.0 [966]	59.2 (55.5 - 62.8)	100.0 [1358]
Ever had Sex prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)				
18-24 years old	42.0 (36.6 - 47.5)	100.0 [951]	25.1 (22.2 - 28.1)	100.0 [1280]
Ever Worked for Money or any other payment				
13-17 years old	42.6 (36.4 - 48.8)	100.0 [797]	61.0 (56.9 - 65.1)	100.0 [1050]
18-24 years old	48.8 (44.0 - 53.6)	100.0 [968]	75.5 (71.7 - 79.3)	100.0 [1387]

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 3.3. Mean age of select background characteristics by age group – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Mean Age (years) of first sex	Females		Males	
	Total n	Mean (95% CI [§])	Total n	Mean (95% CI [§])
18-24 Year Olds	184	13.8 (13.6-14.1)	160	13.7 (13.0-14.4)
13-17 Year Olds	715	16.7 (16.3-17.0)	760	17.4 (17.1-17.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 3.4. Percent distribution of work location, among 18-24 year old females and males who have worked in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Location Worked in the Past 12 Months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
At Family Dwelling	546	40.5 (34.3 - 46.7)	1132	17.0 (12.0 - 22.1)
Factory/Workshop	546	3.8 (1.9 - 5.7)	1132	13.7 (10.6 - 16.8)
Farm/Garden	546	16.0 (10.1 - 22)	1132	39.5 (33.9 – 45.0)
Construction Site	546	0.8 (0.1 - 1.6)	1132	8.3 (6.4 - 10.3)
Shop/Kiosk	546	19.4 (14.2 - 24.6)	1132	6.6 (4.5 - 8.6)
Other ¹	546	19.3 (15.3 - 23.4)	1132	14.8 (11.9 - 17.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹Other includes: Formal office, Mine/Quarry, Restaurant/Hotel/Café/Bar, Different Places (Mobile), Fixed, Street or Market Stall, Pond/Lake/River, and anywhere else

Table 3.5. Percent distribution of work location, among 13-17 year old females and males who have worked in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Location Worked in the Past 12 Months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
At Family Dwelling	361	58.7 (51.2 - 66.1)	691	25.5 (20.5 - 30.5)
Factory/Workshop	361	1.2 (0.0 - 2.9)	691	4.7 (2.7 - 6.7)
Farm/Garden	361	23.0 (16.6 - 29.3)	691	51.2 (45.0 - 57.5)
Construction Site	361	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	691	3.4 (2.0 - 4.8)
Shop/Kiosk	361	7.2 (3.9 - 10.5)	691	3.8 (2.2 - 5.5)
Other ¹	361	9.7 (6.2 - 13.2)	691	11.4 (7.9 - 14.9)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Other includes: Formal office, Mine/Quarry, Restaurant/Hotel/Café/Bar, Different Places (Mobile), Fixed, Street or Market Stall, Pond/Lake/River, and anything else

Table 4.1.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	969	24.8 (21.0 - 28.7)	1372	10.8 (8.7 - 13.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.1.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing types of sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 years old prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual touching prior to age 18	956	12.4 (9.7 - 15.1)	1311	8.0 (5.8 - 10.2)
Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18	953	10.7 (8.0 - 13.4)	1349	4.3 (2.9 - 5.7)
Reported experiencing physically forced sex prior to age 18	955	9.4 (6.2 - 12.7)	1353	2.0 (1.1 - 3.0)
Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² prior to age 18	962	4.2 (1.4 - 7.0)	1353	0.9 (0.3 - 1.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval.

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

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

Table 4.1.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	966	11.1 (7.7 - 14.4)	1364	2.4 (1.4 - 3.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.1.4. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Multiple incidents of sexual abuse ¹ among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to age 18 years	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	240	70.5 (62.8 - 78.2)	139	69.2 (59.3 - 79.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.1.5. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 18-24 years first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=13	19.8 (14.3 - 25.2)	29.3 (20.5 - 38.1)
14-15	31.8 (24.9 - 38.7)	16.0 (9.1 - 23.0)
16-17	48.4 (40.7 - 56.2)	54.7 (44.9 - 64.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (250)	100.0 (149)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.1.6. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those whose first sexual intercourse was prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted among 18-24 year olds whose first sex was prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 year olds prior to age 18	386	25.5 (18.9 - 32.1)	340	9.6 (5.1 - 14.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.2.1. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	796	16.4 (12.5 - 20.3)	1028	8.4 (6.4 - 10.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.2.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing types of sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 years old in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual touching in the past 12 months	778	9.4 (6.4 - 12.4)	1018	7.6 (5.7 - 9.5)
Reported experiencing any unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	791	9.0 (5.9 - 12.1)	1014	1.9 (1.0 - 2.9)
Reported experiencing any physically forced sex in the past 12 months	795	3.3 (1.6 - 5.0)	1019	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Reported experiencing any pressured sex ² in the past 12 months	794	0.9 (0.2 - 1.6)	1020	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

Table 4.2.3. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any unwanted completed sex ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	796	3.4 (1.6 - 5.1)	1024	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.2.4. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Multiple incidents of sexual abuse among those who experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse ¹	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	125	64.1 (51.6 - 76.5)	83	76.0 (64.7 - 87.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.2.5. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 13-17 years first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse¹, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of sexual abuse ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=13	47.0 (36.7 - 57.3)	34.9 (22.2 - 47.6)
14-15	40.6 (31.7 - 49.5)	34.5 (23.2 - 45.8)
16-17	12.4 (5.6 - 19.2)	30.6 (18.8 - 42.3)
Total (n)	100.0 (125)	100.0 (81)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.2.6. Mean age of first sexual abuse¹, among females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Mean Age (years) of first sexual abuse ¹ , among those who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	Total n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	125	13.9 (13.6 – 14.2)	81	14.1 (13.5 – 14.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.2.7. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported that their first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted, among those who had ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported that first incident of sexual intercourse was unwanted among 13-17 year olds who had ever had sex	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 year olds	179	33.0 (24.3 - 41.7)	169	6.9 (1.7 - 12.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.3.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors in exchange for sex prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors in exchange for sex prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	965	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	1352	1.1 (0.5 - 1.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.3.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors in exchange for sex in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported receiving any money, food, gifts, or other favors in exchange for sex in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	786	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	1012	1.0 (0.1 - 1.9)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.3.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported being asked to exchange sex for money, food, gifts, or favors prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported being asked to exchange sex for money, food, gifts, or other favors in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	935	8.3 (6.2 - 10.5)	1317	1.3 (0.4-2.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.3.4. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported being asked to exchange sex for money, food, gifts, or favors in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported being asked to exchange sex for money, food, gifts, or other favors in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	769	5.9 (3.7-8.0)	1005	0.6 (0.1-1.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 4.4.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing non-contact sexual violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing non-contact sexual violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	965	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	1359	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Non-contact sexual violence includes: participating in a sex photo or video or showing sexual body parts in front of a webcam.

Table 4.4.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing non-contact sexual violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing non-contact sexual violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	790	0	1021	0.9 (0.1 - 1.6)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Non-contact sexual violence includes: participating in a sex photo or video or showing sexual body parts in front of a webcam.

Table 4.5.1. Percent of females and males who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 by perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Spouse/ Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	39.6 (30.3 - 49.0)	18.1 (11.4 - 24.9)
Family Member	7.7 (3.8 - 11.6)	8.9 (3.4 - 14.5)
Authority Figure ²	5.0 (2.0 - 8.0)	5.8 (0.9 - 10.7)
Neighbor	14.4 (9.2 - 19.6)	25.9 (18.0 - 33.7)
Classmate/Schoolmate	13.0 (7.6 - 18.4)	26.6 (17.0 - 36.2)
Friend	17.2 (11.7 - 22.7)	16.7 (10.9 - 22.5)
Stranger	12.9 (8.2 - 17.5)	3.6 (1.2 - 6.1)
Other	3.1 (0.6 - 5.5)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.1)
Total (n)	100.0 (254)	100.0 (153)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

Table 4.5.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months by perpetrator of most recent event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Spouse/ Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	18.1 (11.6 - 24.6)	26.2 (14.6 - 37.8)
Family Member	10.4 (2.9 - 17.9)	3.2 (0.0 - 6.8)
Authority Figure ²	3.5 (0.0 - 7.1)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)
Neighbor	27.8 (19.5 - 36.0)	30.8 (17.6 - 43.9)
Classmate/Schoolmate	17.4 (9.9 - 25.0)	23.6 (14.3 - 32.9)
Friend	17.5 (8.1 - 27.0)	25.5 (13.8 - 37.3)
Stranger	13.2 (7.0 - 19.5)	0
Other	2.6 (0.0 - 5.4)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.7)
Total (n)	100.0 (125)	100.0 (86)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

Table 4.5.3. Percent of perpetrators perceived to be 5 or more years older, by females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing first incident of sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Perpetrator of sexual abuse ¹ perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	242	70.2 (62.4 - 77.9)	48	31.8 (22.4 - 41.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.5.4. Percent of perpetrators perceived to be 5 or more years older, by females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing most recent incident of sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Perpetrator of sexual abuse ¹ perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	117	59.6 (47.2 - 72.1)	85	16.3 (6.6 - 26.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.6.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 by gender of perpetrator of first event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Male Perpetrators	96.4 (93.8 - 99.1)	9.2 (3.3 - 15.1)
Female Perpetrators	2.5 (0.3 - 4.7)	86.4 (79.6 - 93.2)
Male & Female Perpetrators	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	4.4 (0.0 - 8.7)
Total (n)	100.0 (254)	100.0 (153)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.6.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months by gender of perpetrator of most recent event of sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Male Perpetrators	93.4 (88.3 - 98.4)	15.7 (6.8 - 24.6)
Female Perpetrators	4.4 (0.1 - 8.8)	83.1 (74.0 - 92.2)
Male & Female Perpetrators	2.2 (0.0 - 5.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (125)	100.0 (86)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.6.3. *Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that more than one perpetrator was present during the first event of any sexual abuse¹ experienced prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.*

More than 1 perpetrator at first event of sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	254	7.4 (4.3 - 10.5)	153	6.6 (1.9 - 11.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.6.4. *Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported that more than one perpetrator was present at their most recent event of any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.*

More than 1 perpetrator at most recent event of sexual abuse	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	125	17.5 (9.4 - 25.6)	85	17.0 (7.0 - 27.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.7.1. Location of first incident of sexual abuse¹ among 18–24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Location	Any Sexual Abuse ¹ Prior to age 18	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	19.2 (13.2 - 25.3)	30.6 (21.9 - 39.3)
Perpetrator's Home	50.5 (41.1 - 59.9)	31.6 (22.1 - 41.0)
Someone else's Home	9.0 (5.2 - 12.7)	11.5 (5.5 - 17.6)
On a road	12.1 (7.0 - 17.2)	5.5 (0.9 - 10.1)
Market/Shop	4.0 (0.9 - 7.0)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.6)
School	15.1 (9.6 - 20.6)	24.8 (14.7 - 34.8)
Field or other natural area	2.4 (0.7 - 4.0)	3.5 (0.8 - 6.2)
Other [€]	2.8 (0.8 - 4.9)	4.5 (1.8 - 7.2)
Total[#] (n)	(250)	(148)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

[€] Other: Includes inside a car/bus, lake river or other body of water, bar/restaurant/disco club, and other

[#] Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified a different location for each act of sexual abuse experienced i.e. the location of first sexual touching may be different from the location of first attempted sex.

Table 4.7.2. Location of most recent incident of sexual abuse¹ among 13–17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Location	Any Sexual Abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Respondent's Home	31.6 (22.7 - 40.6)	21.3 (10.0 - 32.5)
Perpetrator's Home	28.7 (19.6 - 37.8)	27.9 (15.2 - 40.5)
Someone else's Home	8.3 (2.5 - 14.0)	9.0 (1.1 - 16.8)
On a road	22.1 (12.1 - 32.0)	16.3 (6.3 - 26.3)
Market/Shop	2.8 (0.0 - 5.9)	4.0 (0.0 - 9.9)
School	10.8 (3.9 - 17.7)	21.1 (9.7 - 32.5)
Field or other natural area	7.7 (2.0 - 13.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)
Other [€]	2.7 (0.0 - 5.4)	5.4 (0.0 - 11.9)
Total[#] (n)	(125)	(60)

[§] 95% confidence interval

² Sexual abuse includes: sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

[€] Other: Includes inside a car/bus, lake river or other body of water, bar/restaurant/disco club, and other

[#] Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified a different location for each act of sexual abuse experienced i.e. the location of first sexual touching may be different from the location of first attempted sex.

Table 4.8.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported each time of day of first experience of any sexual abuse¹ among those who were victims of sexual abuse prior to age 18- Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Time of Day	Any Sexual Abuse ¹ Prior to age 18	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning [€]	10.4 (5.3 - 15.5)	16.0 (8.4 - 23.5)
Afternoon	43.8 (35.6 - 52.0)	43.6 (34.5 - 52.6)
Evening	42.8 (33.8 - 51.8)	39.0 (31.0 - 47.0)
Late at night	20.2 (9.8 - 30.6)	16.0 (7.9 - 24.1)
Total[#] (n)	(249)	(147)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

[#] Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified a different time of day for each act of sexual abuse experienced i.e. the time of day at which first sexual touching occurred may be different from the time of day at which first attempted sex occurred.

Table 4.8.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported the time of day of most recent experience of any sexual abuse in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Time of Day	Any Sexual Abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Morning [€]	5.8 (2.0 - 9.7)	7.9 (2.7 - 13.1)
Afternoon	48.3 (40.2 - 56.3)	47.1 (35.8 - 58.4)
Evening	48.2 (37.2 - 59.2)	47.3 (35.1 - 59.5)
Late at night	9.6 (4.5 - 14.8)	6.2 (1.3 - 11.1)
Total[#] (n)	(125)	(86)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

[#] Total sum may be greater than 100% because respondents could have identified a different time of day for each act of sexual abuse experienced i.e. the time of day at which first sexual touching occurred may be different from the time of day at which first attempted sex occurred.

Table 4.9.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who experienced any sexual abuse¹ prior to age 18 and services for sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse ¹	250	15.8 (9.9 - 21.7)	153	38.5 (28.2 - 48.8)
Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse ¹	250	5.0 (1.9 - 8.0)	153	2.6 (0.0 - 5.3)
Received help for any experience of sexual abuse ¹	254	3.5 (1.4 - 5.5)	153	1.5 (0.0 - 3.4)
Told someone about an experience of sexual abuse ¹	254	38.3 (30.5 - 46.1)	153	26.9 (18.1 - 35.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.9.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who experienced any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months and services for sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13- 17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse ¹	125	15.6 (6.6 - 24.7)	85	26.1 (15.4 - 36.8)
Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse ¹	125	5.2 (1.0 - 9.5)	85	3.4 (0.0 - 7.5)
Received help for any experience of sexual abuse ¹	125	4.2 (0.4 - 8.0)	86	3.4 (0.0 - 7.4)
Told someone about an experience of sexual abuse ¹	125	42.1 (30.9 - 53.3)	86	34.2 (22.3 - 46.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.9.3. Percent of females and males who missed school as a result of any sexual abuse¹ experienced during childhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Missed school due to an experience of sexual abuse ¹	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	229	11.0 (6.1 - 15.9)	147	6.2 (1.7 - 10.6)
13- 17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	114	10.5 (2.3 - 18.8)	82	5.7 (0.0 - 13.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 4.9.4. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who received help for any incident of sexual abuse¹ and who they got help from among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Doctor nurse or other health care worker	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from Police or other security personnel	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a teacher	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Social worker or counselor	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Child Protection Worker	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a NGO	11	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a FBO	11	*	3	*

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 4.9.5. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who received help for any incident of sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months and who they got help from among those who experienced any sexual abuse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Doctor nurse or other health care worker	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from Police or other security personnel	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a teacher	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Social worker or counselor	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a Child Protection Worker	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a NGO	5	*	3	*
Received help for sexual abuse ¹ from a FBO	5	*	3	*

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 4.9.6. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of sexual abuse¹ and who they told among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told a relative	109	57.3 (47.2 – 67.4)	41	24.5 (11.0 – 38.0)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	109	3.6 (0.2 – 7.0)	41	4.2 (0.0 - 10.1)
Told a friend	109	33.1 (23.2 – 43.1)	41	81.5 (70.0 - 93.1)
Told a service provider or authority figure ²	109	2.8 (0.0 - 5.6)	41	0
Told someone else	109	2.8 (0.1 - 5.6)	41	0

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Service provider or authority figure includes: Neighbor, NGO worker, Teacher, Employer, Neighborhood leader, Traditional healer, Religious leader.

Table 4.9.7. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of sexual abuse¹ and who they told among those who experienced any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told a relative	54	42.3 (27.6 – 57.1)	29	15.4 (3.0 - 27.8)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	54	1.0 (0.0 – 3.0)	29	0
Told a friend	54	48.2 (33.7 - 62.7)	29	76.0 (59.7 - 92.3)
Told a service provider or authority figure ²	54	5.4 (0.0 - 11.2)	29	3.6 (0.0 - 10.6)
Told someone else	54	0	29	0

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Service provider or authority figure includes: Neighbor, NGO worker, Teacher, Employer, Neighborhood leader, Traditional healer, Religious leader.

Table 4.9.8. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18 and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	*	4.3 (0.0 - 11.8)
Embarrassed for self or my family	*	14.6 (2.3 - 26.8)
Could not afford services	*	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)
Dependent on perpetrator	*	0
Perpetrator threatened me	*	0
Did not think it was a problem	*	50.9 (32.0 - 69.9)
Felt it was my fault	*	7.6 (0.0 - 16.2)
Afraid of being abandoned	*	0
Did not need/want services	*	14.9 (5.8 - 24.1)
Did not know how to go about it	*	0
Did not think it useful/helpful	*	0
Could not afford transportation/services too far	*	0
Other	*	6.5 (0.0 - 14.2)
Total (n)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (51)

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 4.9.9. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 who reported individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Individual-level Barriers ²	*	92.3 (83.7 – 100.0)
Relationship-level Barriers ³	*	0
Structural-level Barriers ⁴	*	1.2 (0.0 - 3.6)
Other Barriers	*	6.5 (0.0 - 14.2)
Total (n)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (51)

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

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

³ Relationship-level Barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ Afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level Barriers: Could not afford services / Could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 4.9.10. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	*	*
Embarrassed for self or my family	*	*
Could not afford services	*	*
Dependent on perpetrator	*	*
Perpetrator threatened me	*	*
Did not think it was a problem	*	*
Felt it was my fault	*	*
Afraid of being abandoned	*	*
Did not need/want services	*	*
Did not know how to go about it	*	*
Did not think it useful/helpful	*	*
Could not afford transportation/services too far	*	*
Other	*	*
Total (n)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 4.9.11. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of sexual abuse¹, among those who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Individual-level Barriers ²	*	*
Relationship-level Barriers ³	*	*
Structural-level Barriers ⁴	*	*
Other Barriers	*	*
Total (n)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

³ Relationship-level Barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ Afraid of being abandoned.

⁴ Structural-level Barriers: Could not afford services / Could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 5.1.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	966	49.7 (44.8 - 54.6)	1380	52.3 (48.2 - 56.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.1.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner a, parent or adult relative, or neighborhood member, or peer prior to age 18 by type of violence – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 years old prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Intimate partner ^a	826	5.7 (3.9 - 7.6)	944	2.7 (1.4 - 4.0)
Parent or adult relative	948	35.5 (31.0 - 40.0)	1349	34.1 (29.9 - 38.2)
Neighborhood member	944	28.7 (24.0 - 33.3)	1350	24.7 (21.4 - 28.0)
Peer	956	13.9 (11.1 - 16.6)	1354	28.8 (24.7 - 32.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

^a Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.1.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing more than one incident of physical violence¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of physical violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing more than one incident of physical violence ¹ , among those who experienced at least one incident of physical violence prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	505	88.5 (84.7 - 92.4)	699	84.2 (80.6 - 87.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.1.4. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 18-24 years first experienced her/his first incident of physical violence¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18 years – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of physical violence ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=5 years old	14.1 (10.5 - 17.7)	11.5 (8.5 - 14.5)
6-11 years old	52.2 (46.8 - 57.6)	51.0 (46.4 - 55.6)
12-17 years old	33.3 (28.1 - 38.6)	37.3 (32.6 - 42.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (493)	100.0 (690)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.2.1. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	793	38.1 (33.6 - 42.5)	1045	42.1 (37.8 - 46.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.2.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner^a, parent or adult relative or neighborhood member or peer in the past 12 months by type of violence – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 years old in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Intimate partner ^a	296	3.4 (1.6 - 5.3)	230	4.4 (0.3 - 8.4)
Parent or adult relative	792	22.9 (19.2 - 26.6)	1037	21.2 (17.9 - 24.6)
Neighborhood member	793	23.8 (19.5 - 28)	1038	21.4 (17.9 - 24.9)
Peer	791	11.4 (8.5 - 14.2)	1042	23.2 (20.0 - 26.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

^a Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.2.3. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing more than one incident of physical violence¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of physical violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing more than one incident of physical violence ¹ , among those who experienced at least one incident of physical violence in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	307	97.0 (95.2 - 98.8)	458	91.4 (87.6 - 95.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.2.4. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 13-17 years first experienced her/his first incident of physical violence¹, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of physical violence ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=5 years old	14.8 (10.1 - 19.4)	16.1 (10.9 - 21.3)
6-11 years old	57.2 (50.2 - 64.1)	50.6 (44.1 – 57.0)
12-17 years old	28.1 (21.3 - 34.8)	33.3 (27.3 - 39.4)
Total (n)	100.0 (294)	100.0 (435)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.3.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported witnessing any physical violence in the home¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported witnessing any physical violence in the home ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	936	66.1 (61.4 - 70.9)	1371	58.2 (54.2 - 62.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.3.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported witnessing any physical violence in the home¹ in the past 12 months– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported witnessing any physical violence in the home ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	756	44.9 (40.0 - 49.8)	1030	35.0 (31.1 – 39.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.3.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	916	46.1 (40.9 - 51.3)	1354	42.4 (38.5 - 46.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked in the neighborhood.

Table 5.3.4. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	754	26.8 (22.3 - 31.3)	1014	25.1 (20.9 - 29.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Witnessing physical violence in the neighborhood includes: seeing someone get attacked in the neighborhood.

Table 5.4.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any experience of physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported any physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence ¹	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	504	27.5 (22.0 – 33.0)	699	21.7 (17.7 - 25.6)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.4.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any experience of physical violence¹ prior to age 18 by perpetrator – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Intimate partner ^a	43	24.3 (11.1 - 37.5)	29	17.5 (3.1 - 31.9)
Parent or adult relative	372	17.7 (12.4 - 22.9)	433	8.5 (5.1 - 11.8)
Neighborhood member	287	23.7 (15.2 - 32.3)	316	12.8 (7.4 - 18.3)
Peer	157	23.9 (16.6 - 31.3)	396	25.6 (20.3 - 30.9)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

^a Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.4.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
A only : Cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks	19.4 (14.8 – 24.0)	13.0 (10.0 – 16.0)
B only : Sprains, dislocations, or blistering	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)
C only : Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin	0.4 (0.0 – 1.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)
D only : Permanent injury or disfigurement	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)
A+B	2.1 (0.0 - 4.7)	2.5 (0.9 – 4.0)
A+C	1.3 (0.3 - 2.3)	1.4 (0.3 - 2.6)
A+D	1.2 (0.2 - 2.3)	0.5 (0.1 – 1.0)
B+C	0	0

Table 5.4.3. *Continued*

B+D	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	0
C+D	0	0
A+B+C	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.1 (0.2 – 2.0)
A+B+D	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
B+C+D	0	0
A+C+D	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
A+B+C+D	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)
No Injury	72.5 (67.0 – 78.0)	78.3 (74.4 - 82.3)
Total (n)	100.0 (504)	100.0 (699)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.4.4. *Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.*

Reported any physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old in the past 12 months	308	29.3 (22.5 - 36.0)	460	27.1 (21.7 - 32.6)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.4.5. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical harm or injury as the result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months by perpetrator – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 years old in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Intimate partner ^a	13	*	7	*
Parent or adult relative	184	25.5 (17.6 - 33.4)	235	17.0 (9.8 - 24.2)
Neighborhood member	195	22.8 (14.7 - 30.9)	236	19.8 (13.0 - 26.6)
Peer	99	20.9 (12.9 - 28.9)	247	23.5 (16.7 - 30.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

*Cell size less than 25.

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

^a Among those who reported having an intimate partner.

Table 5.4.6. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported specific physical harm or injury as a result of any experience of physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
A only : Cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks	24.8 (18.3 - 31.2)	17.6 (12.9 - 22.3)
B only : Sprains, dislocations, or blistering	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)
C only : Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
D only : Permanent injury or disfigurement	0	0
A+B	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	2 (0.5 - 3.5)
A+C	1.9 (0.5 - 3.4)	1.9 (0.3 - 3.5)
A+D	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)
B+C	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	0

Table 5.4.5. *Continued*

B+D	0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
C+D	0	0
A+B+C	0	2.0 (0.2 - 3.7)
A+B+D	0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)
B+C+D	0	0
A+C+D	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
A+B+C+D	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.7)
No Injury	70.7 (64.0 - 77.5)	72.9 (67.4 - 78.3)
Total (n)	100.0 (308)	100.0 (460)

[§] 95% confidence interval¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.**Table 5.5.1.** *Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.*

13-17 year old who experienced any physical harm or injury, among who were injured as a result of the most recent experience of physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Boyfriend/Girlfriend/Romantic Partner	50.3 (33.0 - 67.5)	88.3 (75.3 - 100.0)
Husband/Wife	47.1 (30.7 - 63.5)	3.9 (0.0 - 9.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (43)	100.0 (29)

[§] 95% confidence interval¹ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 5.5.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a peer prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by a peer prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Sibling/Cousin/Peer relative	16.7 (10.5 – 22.9)	12.2 (8.1 - 16.3)
Friend	36.2 (26.8 - 45.6)	39.6 (33.0 - 46.2)
Classmate/Schoolmate	36.7 (28.1 – 45.3)	27.3 (20.8 - 33.8)
Peer neighbor/Neighborhood peer	6.2 (2.7 - 9.7)	19.4 (14.2 - 24.6)
Other peer/Stranger	3.2 (0.0 - 7.4)	1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)
Total (n)	100.0 (157)	100.0 (393)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.5.3. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father/Step Father	32.5 (26.2 – 38.7)	56.8 (51.4 - 62.3)
Mother/ Step Mother	41.4 (35.6 – 47.2)	15.7 (11.7 - 19.8)
Brother/Step brother	6.0 (3.4 – 8.7)	9.9 (5.9 - 13.8)
Sister/Step Sister	2.8 (1.2 - 4.5)	1.8 (0.2 - 3.3)
Uncle/ Aunt	14.5 (10.4 – 18.6)	14.8 (10.1 - 19.6)
Cousin	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)
Grandparent	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	0
Other Relative/Caregiver	1.4 (0.3 - 2.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (372)	100.0 (434)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.5.4. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any physical violence¹ by adults living in the neighborhood prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by adults in the neighborhood prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Male Teacher	58.4 (50.3 – 66.4)	53.5 (45.6 - 61.4)
Female Teacher	25.8 (19.0 – 32.5)	9.6 (5.2 - 14.1)
Authority Figure ²	3.7 (0.8 - 6.7)	13.5 (9.2 - 17.7)
Adult Neighbor/Neighborhood member	6.8 (2.7 – 11.0)	22.8 (16.7 - 28.8)
Other neighborhood adult/Stranger	5.3 (1.0 - 9.6)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (284)	100.0 (313)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

Table 5.5.5. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Boyfriend/Girlfriend/Romantic Partner	*	*
Husband/Wife	*	*
Total (n)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 5.5.6. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ by a peer in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by a peer in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Sibling/Cousin/Peer relative	17.0 (9.6 - 24.3)	7.5 (4.3 - 10.7)
Friend	28.2 (17.9 - 38.4)	47.9 (39.4 - 56.4)
Classmate/Schoolmate	43.8 (32.2 - 55.5)	30.0 (22.6 - 37.4)
Peer neighbor/Neighborhood peer	11.1 (1.3 - 20.8)	12.7 (7.1 - 18.4)
Other peer/Stranger	0	1.9 (0.1 - 3.7)
Total (n)	100.0 (99)	100.0 (247)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.5.7. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father/Step Father	23.1 (16.5 - 29.6)	57.3 (49.0 - 65.6)
Mother/ Step Mother	54.4 (46.8 - 62.1)	17.9 (11.4 - 24.5)
Brother/Step brother	3.1 (0.1 - 6.1)	8.8 (3.5 - 14.2)
Sister/Step Sister	3.1 (0.5 - 5.6)	2.0 (0.2 - 3.7)
Uncle/ Aunt	12.8 (7.9 - 17.7)	10.8 (6.2 - 15.3)
Cousin	0	0
Grandparent	2.4 (0.0 - 4.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)
Other Relative/Caregiver	0.8 (0.0 - 2.0)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (185)	100.0 (234)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.5.8. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any physical violence¹ by adults living in the neighborhood in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported physical violence ¹ by adults living in the neighborhood in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Male Teacher	69.2 (61.3 – 77.1)	64.5 (57.2 - 71.8)
Female Teacher	24.5 (17.6 – 31.4)	9.3 (4.3 - 14.3)
Authority Figure ²	2.1 (0.0 - 4.3)	13.5 (7.6 - 19.4)
Adult Neighbor/Neighborhood member	3.2 (0.9 - 5.6)	11.4 (7.2 - 15.6)
Other neighborhood adult/Stranger	0	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)
Total (n)	100.0 (195)	100.0 (234)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

Table 5.6.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative live within the same household as them when the first event of any physical violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred prior to age 18- Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	First event of physical violence ¹ by a parent or adult relative occurred prior to age 18			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
First event	377	93.4 (90.7 - 96.2)	436	85.7 (81.8 - 89.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.6.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported that parent or adult relative live within the same household as them when the first event of any physical violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	First event of physical violence ¹ by a parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
First event	183	94.8 (91.4 - 98.3)	230	91.6 (86.6 - 96.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 5.7.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported service awareness/use among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	508	18.1 (12.9 - 23.4)	698	35.1 (30.1 - 40.1)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	508	5.2 (2.4 - 8.1)	698	5.0 (2.9 - 7.0)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	509	4.0 (1.5 - 6.6)	704	3.9 (2.1 - 5.7)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	509	45.4 (39.8 - 51.0)	698	43.2 (38.0 - 48.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.7.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported service awareness/use among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13- 17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	307	10.4 (5.9 - 14.9)	453	26.8 (20.8 - 32.7)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	307	1.2 (0.0 - 2.3)	453	5.0 (2.3 - 7.7)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	309	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)	461	4.2 (1.6 - 6.8)
Told someone about an experience of physical violence	309	43.2 (36.7 - 49.7)	459	47.1 (40.8 - 53.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.7.3. Percent of females and males who missed school as a result of any physical violence¹ experienced during childhood – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Missed school due to an experience of physical violence ¹	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18- 24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	466	12.4 (8.6 - 16.1)	633	12.1 (8.7 - 15.6)
13- 17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	284	8.9 (5.5 - 12.3)	423	10.2 (6.9 - 13.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.7.4. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who received help for any incident of physical violence¹ and who they got help from among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Doctor nurse or other health care worker	14	*	28	94.0 (85.4 - 100.0)
Received help for physical violence ¹ from Police or other security personnel	14	*	28	22.3 (0.0 - 46.4)
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a teacher	14	*	28	62.6 (40.5 - 84.7)
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Social worker or counselor	14	*	28	17.6 (0.0 - 36.5)
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Child Protection Worker	14	*	28	11.0 (0.0 - 27.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 5.7.5. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who received help for any incident of physical violence¹ and who they got help from among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13- 17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Doctor nurse or other health care worker	3	*	16	*
Received help for physical violence ¹ from Police or other security personnel	3	*	16	*
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a teacher	3	*	16	*
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Social worker or counselor	3	*	16	*
Received help for physical violence ¹ from a Child Protection Worker	3	*	16	*

[§] 95% confidence interval

* Cell size less than 25.

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

Table 5.7.6. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence¹ and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18- 24 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told a relative	234	71.1 (63.8 – 78.4)	296	72.0 (66.1 - 77.9)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	234	1.1 (0.0 - 2.4)	296	2.6 (0.3 - 4.8)
Told a friend	234	23.8 (16.9 – 30.7)	296	36.2 (29.1 - 43.3)
Told a service provider or authority figure ²	234	2.6 (0.0 - 5.5)	296	5.1 (2.3 - 7.8)
Told someone else	234	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)	296	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Service provider or authority figure includes: Neighbor, NGO worker, Teacher, Employer, Neighborhood leader, Traditional healer, Religious leader.

Table 5.7.7. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who disclosed to someone about any incident of physical violence¹ and who they told among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Told a relative	138	76.6 (67.1 – 86.1)	212	80.9 (74.2 - 87.6)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	138	0 (0.0 - 0.4)	212	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Told a friend	138	28.4 (18.6 – 38.1)	212	31.5 (23.6 - 39.5)
Told a service provider or authority figure ⁵	138	2.1 (0.0 - 5.2)	212	4.6 (1.4 - 7.8)
Told someone else	138	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	212	1.3 (0.0 - 3.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

⁵ Service provider or authority figure includes: Neighbor, NGO worker, Teacher, Employer, Neighborhood leader, Traditional healer, Religious leader.

Table 5.7.8. Percent of female females and males aged 18-24 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence¹, among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who experienced any physical 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	8.7 (0.0 - 17.5)	13.3 (5.8 - 20.9)
Embarrassed for self or my family	0	3.7 (0.9 - 6.5)
Could not afford services	4.7 (0.0 - 13.8)	5.3 (2.2 - 8.4)
Dependent on perpetrator	0	4.5 (1.8 - 7.2)
Perpetrator threatened me	0	0
Did not think it was a problem	45.4 (31.1 - 59.6)	45.4 (31.1 - 59.6)
Felt it was my fault	12.3 (4.3 - 20.2)	13.3 (8.5 - 18.0)
Afraid of being abandoned	0	0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)
Did not need/want services	29.0 (14.9 - 43.1)	24.1 (16.1 - 32.1)
Services were too far away	0	0
Other	0	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (209)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.7.9. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence¹, among those who experienced any physical violence¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

18-24 year olds who reported barriers for why they did not try to seek services for any physical violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Individual-level Barriers ²	95.3 (86.2 – 100.0)	88.8 (84.8 - 92.7)
Relationship-level Barriers ²	0	5.3 (2.4 - 8.1)
Structural-level Barriers ³	4.7 (0.0 - 13.8)	5.3 (2.2 - 8.4)
Other Barriers	0	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (57)	100.0 (209)

[§]95% confidence interval

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

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

³ Relationship-level Barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ Afraid of being abandoned .

⁴ Structural-level Barriers: Could not afford services/ Did not know where to go Could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 5.7.10. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported various reasons why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence¹, among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months and did not try to seek services because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Afraid of getting in trouble	2.3 (0.0 - 6.8)	11.4 (4.0 - 18.8)
Embarrassed for self or my family	0	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)
Could not afford services	5.6 (0.0 - 13.7)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.8)
Dependent on perpetrator	0	14.7 (5.2 - 24.2)
Perpetrator threatened me	0	3.3 (0.0 - 9.7)
Did not think it was a problem	42.7 (24.9 - 60.4)	32.2 (21.2 - 43.3)
Felt it was my fault	6.8 (0.0 - 16.5)	16.7 (5.4 - 28.1)
Afraid of being abandoned	0	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)
Did not need/want services	36.3 (18.6 - 54.0)	17.0 (9.7 - 24.4)
Services were too far away	0	0
Other	4.2 (0.0 - 12.3)	0
Total (n)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (88)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 5.7.11. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported individual, relationship, and structural-level barriers for why they did not try to seek services for incidents of physical violence¹, among those who experienced any physical violence¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

13-17 year olds who reported barriers for why they did not try to seek services for any physical violence ¹ in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Individual-level Barriers ²	88.0 (75.4 – 100.0)	78.5 (67.2 – 89.9)
Relationship-level Barriers ³	0	19.5 (8.6 – 30.5)
Structural-level Barriers ⁴	5.6 (0.0 - 13.7)	2.0 (0.0 – 5.8)
Other barriers	6.4 (0.0 - 15.9)	0
Total (n)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (88)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

³ Relationship-level Barriers: dependent on perpetrator/ perpetrator threatened me/ Afraid of being abandoned /.

⁴ Structural-level Barriers: Could not afford services/ Did not know where to go/ Could not afford transport or services too far.

Table 6.1.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any emotional violence ¹ by a parent/adult caregiver/adult relative prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	947	17.0 (13.6 - 20.4)	1363	20.3 (17.1 - 23.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.1.2. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of emotional violence prior to age 18– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, among those who experienced at least one incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	163	80.3 (71.5 – 89.0)	281	77.6 (71.4 - 83.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.1.3. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 18-24 years experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence¹, among 18-24 year olds who experienced any emotional violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence ¹ prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=5 years old	8.4 (2.1 - 14.6)	10.2 (5.7 - 14.7)
6-11 years old	37.0 (26.6 - 47.3)	43.7 (37.0 - 50.4)
12-17 years old	54.7 (44.2 - 65.2)	46.1 (38.1 - 54.2)
Total (n)	100.0 (159)	100.0 (273)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.2.1. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing any emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing any emotional violence ¹ by a parent/ adult caregiver/adult relative in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old	794	12.8 (9.8 - 15.7)	1043	18.8 (15.4 - 22.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.2.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence¹, among those who experienced at least one incident of emotional violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported experiencing more than one incident of emotional violence ¹ , among those who experienced at least one incident of emotional violence in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old	99	88.3 (81.6 - 95.0)	198	82.4 (76.8 - 88.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.2.3. Distribution of age at which females and males aged 13-17 years experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence¹, among 13-17 year olds who experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Age (years) at which first experienced her/his first incident of emotional violence ¹	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
<=5 years old	5.1 (0.8 - 9.3)	7.6 (2.7 - 12.4)
6-11 years old	41.5 (29.1 – 54.0)	42.3 (32.2 - 52.3)
12-17 years old	53.4 (40.2 - 66.7)	50.2 (39.6 - 60.7)
Total (n)	100.0 (87)	100.0 (177)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.3.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to the age of 18, by perpetrator of first incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported first incident of emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative prior to age 18	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father/Step Father	21.8 (14.2 – 29.4)	41.0 (33.7 - 48.2)
Mother/ Step Mother	23.8 (15.0 – 32.6)	21.8 (15.1 - 28.6)
Brother/Step brother	12.3 (5.0 - 19.5)	11.8 (7.0 - 16.5)
Sister/Step Sister	7.0 (2.7 - 11.3)	2.9 (0.7 - 5.1)
Uncle/ Aunt	22.5 (15.7 – 29.3)	17.5 (12.3 - 22.7)
Grandparent	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	0
Cousin	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	0
Other Relative/Caregiver	2.9 (0.0 - 5.8)	5.1 (2.0 - 8.1)
Total (n)	100.0 (161)	100.0 (279)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.3.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported any experience of emotional violence¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months, by perpetrator of most recent incident – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported most recent incident of emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Father/Step Father	16.6 (8.2 - 24.9)	33.6 (26.1 - 41.1)
Mother/ Step Mother	33.3 (24.0 - 42.5)	17.6 (10.1 - 25.2)
Brother/Step brother	11.8 (3.5 - 20.1)	16.2 (8.6 - 23.8)
Sister/Step Sister	6.1 (0.4 - 11.9)	1.3 (0.0 - 2.7)
Uncle/ Aunt	26.1 (17.4 - 34.8)	21.5 (14.3 - 28.6)
Grandparent	3.1 (0.0 - 7.5)	0
Cousin	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	0
Other Relative/Caregiver	0	9.8 (4.2 - 15.3)
Total (n)	100.0 (101)	100.0 (195)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.4.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 years who reported that parent or adult relative lived within the same household as them when the first event of any emotional violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred prior to age 18- Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported most recent incident of emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months	First event of emotional violence ¹ by a parent or adult relative prior to age 18			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
First event	165	78.0 (69.4 - 86.6)	280	82.5 (77.6 - 87.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 6.4.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 years who reported that parent or adult relative lived within the same household as them when the most event of any emotional violence¹ by parent or adult relative occurred in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported any emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months	First event of emotional violence ¹ by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months occurred when the perpetrator lived within the same household			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
First event	98	78.2 (69.1 - 87.4)	191	80.3 (73.9 - 86.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 7.1.1. Distribution of reported type of violence experienced prior to age 18, among 18-24 year old females and males – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Types of Violence	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Sexual Abuse ¹ only	7.1 (4.6 - 9.6)	2.3 (1.4 - 3.1)
Physical Violence ² only	26.7 (23.2 - 30.3)	32.2 (28.7 - 35.8)
Emotional Violence ³ only	3.8 (1.9 - 5.7)	4.4 (3.2 - 5.7)
Sexual Abuse and Physical Violence	11.2 (8.7 - 13.7)	4.7 (3.3 - 6.1)
Sexual Abuse and Emotional Violence	1.1 (0.5 - 1.7)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.1)
Physical and Emotional Violence	6.2 (4.2 - 8.1)	11.9 (9.2 - 14.6)
Sexual Abuse and Physical and Emotional Violence	5.5 (3.7 - 7.2)	3.1 (2.1 - 4.2)
No Violence	38.5 (33.4 - 43.5)	40.7 (37.0 - 44.5)
Total (n)	100.0 (969)	100.0 (1387)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

Table 7.2.1. Distribution of reported type of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-17 year old females and males – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Types of Violence	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Sexual Abuse ¹ only	5.6 (3.1 – 8.0)	2.3 (1.3 – 3.3)
Physical Violence ² only	22.6 (19.0 – 26.1)	26.8 (23.3 – 30.4)
Emotional Violence ³ only	3.2 (1.7 – 4.8)	6.2 (4.0 – 8.5)
Sexual Abuse and Physical Violence	6.8 (4.9 – 8.7)	3.4 (2.0 – 4.7)
Sexual Abuse and Emotional Violence	0.9 (0.2 – 1.6)	0.8 (0.2 – 1.3)
Physical and Emotional Violence	5.5 (3.5 – 7.5)	10.0 (7.6 – 12.3)
Sexual Abuse and Physical and Emotional Violence	3.1 (1.8 – 4.3)	1.8 (0.9 – 2.7)
No Violence	52.4 (47.5 – 57.2)	48.7 (44.5 – 53.0)
Total (n)	100.0 (797)	100.0 (1047)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

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

Table 8.1.1. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported moderate¹ and serious² mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who experienced sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Mental Health & Violence In the past 30 days...		
	n	Moderate mental distress ¹	Serious mental distress ²
		% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ³ prior to age 18	254	34.5 (26.7 - 42.3)	7.7 (3.9 - 11.5)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ³ prior to age 18	712	26.4 (22.2 - 30.5)	5.6 (3.5 - 7.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ⁴ prior to age 18	510	34.1 (28.3 - 40.0)	5.9 (3.5 - 8.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ⁴ prior to age 18	454	22.8 (17.8 - 27.8)	6.3 (4.0 - 8.6)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁵ prior to age 18	167	38.4 (28.5 - 48.3)	9.1 (3.8 - 14.5)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁵ prior to age 18	778	26.3 (22.0 - 30.6)	4.4 (2.8 - 6.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Moderate mental distress 5<K6<13

² Serious mental distress K6>13

³ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

⁴ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer

⁵ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 8.1.2. Percent of males aged 18-24 years who reported moderate¹ and serious² mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Mental Health & Violence In the past 30 days...		
	n	Moderate mental distress ¹	Serious mental distress ²
		% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ³ prior to age 18	151	30.5 (21.7 – 39.2)	3.0 (0.0 - 6.6)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ³ prior to age 18	1205	28.6 (24.8 - 32.3)	2.5 (1.4 - 3.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ⁴ prior to age 18	692	35.3 (30.6 – 40.1)	2.6 (1.1 – 4.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ⁴ prior to age 18	667	21.0 (16.7 - 25.4)	2.6 (1.0 - 4.1)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁵ prior to age 18	276	35.9 (27.8 – 44.0)	5.1 (2.1 – 8.0)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁵ prior to age 18	1068	26.4 (22.7 – 30.0)	1.9 (0.7 – 3.0)

[§]95% confidence interval

¹ Moderate mental distress 5<K6<13

² Serious mental distress K6>13

³ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

⁴ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer

⁵ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 8.1.3. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported moderate¹ and serious² mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Mental Health & Violence In the past 30 days...		
	n	Moderate mental distress ¹	Serious mental distress ²
		% (95% CI ⁵)	% (95% CI ⁵)
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ³ in the past 12 months	125	32.3 (22.4 - 42.2)	3.9 (0.3 - 7.4)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ³ in the past 12 months	664	19.3 (14.3 - 24.2)	5.5 (3.4 - 7.6)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	309	22.6 (15.8 - 29.3)	1.5 (0.3 - 2.8)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	477	20.8 (15.2 - 26.4)	7.5 (4.4 - 10.7)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁵ in the past 12 months	100	34.7 (22.5 - 46.9)	5.1 (0.0 - 10.3)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁵ in the past 12 months	687	19.5 (14.7 - 24.2)	5.2 (3.0 - 7.4)

⁵ 95% confidence interval

¹ Moderate mental distress 5<K6<13

² Serious mental distress K6>13

³ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

⁴ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer

⁵ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 8.1.4. Percent of males aged 13-17 years who reported moderate¹ and serious² mental distress in the past 30 days, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence in the past 12 months - Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Mental Health & Violence In the past 30 days...		
	n	Moderate mental distress ¹	Serious mental distress ²
		% (95% CI ⁵)	% (95% CI ⁵)
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ³ in the past 12 months	86	37.4 (26.1 - 48.8)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.3)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ³ in the past 12 months	919	23.0 (19.5 - 26.5)	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	448	27.8 (22.9 - 32.7)	3.1 (1.0 - 5.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	569	22.1 (17.0 - 27.3)	1.8 (0.6 - 3.0)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁵ in the past 12 months	193	33.6 (24.6 - 42.5)	3.0 (0.6 - 5.4)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁵ in the past 12 months	823	22.1 (18.2 - 26.0)	2.2 (0.9 - 3.4)

⁵ 95% confidence interval

¹ Moderate mental distress 5<K6<13

² Serious mental distress K6>13

³ Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

⁴ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer

⁵ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 8.2.1. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Health Outcomes & Violence																								
Females who reported...																								
	Mental distress in the past 30 days			Being drunk in the past 30 days			Smoking in the past 30 days			Substance use in the past 30 days			Ever Intentionally hurt themselves			Ever Thought of Suicide			Ever Attempted Suicide ⁵			Symptoms/Diagnosis of STI ⁶		
	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-Value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	P-value	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	254	0.017	42.2 (34.6 - 49.7)	237	0.769	8.8 (4.8 - 12.7)	254	0.741	4.2 (1.8 - 6.7)	254	0.811	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	254	0.003	11.4 (6.7 - 16.2)	254	0.0038	13.1 (7.9 - 18.2)	31	0.187	58.6 (36.7 - 80.6)	254	0.0281	16.2 (10.3 - 22.2)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	712		31.9 (27.3 - 36.5)	672		9.5 (6.8 - 12.1)	710		4.6 (2.7 - 6.6)	711		0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	715		3.9 (2.2 - 5.6)	715		4.8 (2.4 - 7.1)	33		37.6 (15.1 - 60.0)	713		9.0 (6.5 - 11.5)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ prior to age 18	510		40.0 (34.3 - 45.7)	476		11.1 (7.5 - 14.7)	508		5.4 (2.5 - 8.3)	509		0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	510		6.7 (4.4 - 9.0)	510		8.9 (5.6 - 12.3)	44	*	56.1 (35.6 - 76.6)	510	0.0006	14.8 (10.8 - 18.8)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ prior to age 18	454	0.005	29.1 (23.7 - 34.6)	430		7.5 (4.5 - 10.6)	455		3.7 (1.8 - 5.5)	453		0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	456		4.9 (2.8 - 7.0)	456		4.8 (2.2 - 7.3)	20		*	454		6.9 (4.6 - 9.2)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁴ prior to age 18	167		47.5 (37.7 - 57.4)	161		10.0 (4.6 - 15.4)	167		5.8 (1.5 - 10.2)	166		0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	167		8.8 (3.8 - 13.8)	167		15.6 (8.8 - 22.5)	26	0.979	43.5 (20.9 - 66.0)	167	0.1242	16.1 (8.7 - 23.5)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁴ prior to age 18	778	0.002	30.7 (26.2 - 35.2)	727		8.8 (6.3 - 11.3)	776		4.0 (2.3 - 5.7)	777		0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	780		4.5 (2.8 - 6.2)	780		4.3 (2.3 - 6.2)	32		43.9 (21.5 - 66.2)	778		10.0 (7.6 - 12.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwelcome attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

⁴ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁵ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁶ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*Cell size less than 25.

[§] 95% confidence interval

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressure d (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burnin g intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

⁴ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved , that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁵ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁶ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*Cell size less than 25.

Table 8.2.3. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Health Outcomes & Violence																
Females who reported...																
	Mental distress in the past 30 days			Being drunk in the past 30 days			Smoking in the past 30 days			Substance use in the past 30 days			Ever Intentionally hurt themselves			Symptoms/Diagnosis of STI ⁶
	n	p-value	% (95% CI) ⁹	n	p-value	% (95% CI) ⁹	n	p-value	% (95% CI) ⁹	n	p-value	% (95% CI) ⁹	n	p-value	% (95% CI) ⁹	
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	125		36.2 (25.4 - 47.0)	115		6.9 (1.6 - 12.2)	125		0.8 (0.0 - 2.2)	125		11.7 (5.3 - 18.0)	125		19.1 (10.0 - 28.2)	10.8 (4.5 - 17.0)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	664	0.054	24.7 (19.7 - 29.7)	632	0.444	9.0 (5.9 - 12.0)	662	0.115	4.9 (2.7 - 7.2)	660	0.530	3.3 (1.9 - 4.8)	668	0.002	2.9 (1.6 - 4.1)	3.2 (1.6 - 4.7)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	309		24.1 (17.2 - 30.9)	289		7.2 (3.7 - 10.7)	307		0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	308		8.5 (4.6 - 12.4)	309		8.7 (5.4 - 12.1)	4.1 (1.7 - 6.6)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	477	0.299	28.3 (22.7 - 33.9)	455	0.335	9.6 (5.6 - 13.5)	477	0.400	5.2 (2.1 - 8.2)	474	0.934	2.4 (1.0 - 3.8)	481	0.011	3.6 (1.2 - 5.9)	4.6 (2.5 - 6.8)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	100		39.8 (27.6 - 52.1)	95		13.3 (4.5 - 22.2)	101		0	100		10.3 (3.5 - 17.0)	101		9.9 (4.9 - 14.9)	6.9 (2.1 - 11.7)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	687	0.022	24.7 (19.9 - 29.5)	650	0.254	7.9 (4.9 - 11.0)	684	0.240	3.9 (1.8 - 6.1)	683	*	3.9 (2.1 - 5.7)	690	0.045	4.9 (2.8 - 6.9)	4.1 (2.3 - 5.8)

⁹ 95% confidence interval

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, and pressured (threats, harass smnt, or tricking) sex.

³ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

⁴ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁵ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁶ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*Cell size less than 25.

Table 8.2.4. Percent of males aged 13-17 years who reported health outcomes among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse³ or physical⁴ or emotional⁵ violence in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Health Outcomes & Violence																								
Males who reported...																								
	Mental distress in the past 30 days			Being drunk in the past 30 days			Smoking in the past 30 days			Substance use in the past 30 days			Ever Intentionally hurt themselves			Ever Thought of Suicide			Ever Attempted Suicide ⁵			Symptoms/Diagnosis of STI ⁶		
	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])	n	p-value	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	86	0.022	39.5 (27.7 - 51.2)	75	0.265	11.1 (1.7 - 20.4)	84	0.517	11.6 (3.2 - 20.1)	86	0.478	2.6 (0.0 - 6.3)	85	0.004	24.3 (12.9 - 35.7)	86	0.073	10.1 (1.1 - 19.1)	6	*	*	85	0.454	1.5 (0.0 - 3.5)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	919		25.4 (21.7 – 29.0)	829		16.9 (13.0 - 20.7)	923		8.8 (6.4 - 11.3)	919		1.2 (0.3 - 2.0)	939		5.9 (4.2 - 7.6)	940		1.9 (0.9 - 2.8)	20		*	921		2.4 (1.3 - 3.5)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	448	0.074	30.8 (25.5 – 36.1)	385	0.927	16.2 (10.8 - 21.5)	446	0.081	6.9 (4.1 - 9.7)	447	0.220	1.9 (0.3 - 3.6)	459		9.4 (6.3 - 12.5)	461	0.371	3.2 (1.1 - 5.3)	13		*	450	0.256	3.0 (1.3 - 4.7)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	569		23.9 (18.8 – 29.0)	531		16.4 (12.4 - 20.5)	573		10.7 (7.3 - 14.2)	568		0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)	581		5.9 (3.7 - 8.0)	581		2.1 (0.6 - 3.5)	13		*	565		1.7 (0.4 - 3.0)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	193	0.012	36.6 (27.6 - 45.6)	150	0.489	14.3 (7.6 - 21.0)	191	0.610	8.1 (4.2 - 12.1)	191	0.289	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)	197	0.944	7.5 (3.6 - 11.3)	199	0.239	4.2 (1.1 - 7.3)	9		*	190	0.184	1.2 (0.0 - 2.6)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ⁴ in the past 12 months	823		24.3 (20.3 – 28.3)	767		16.7 (12.9 - 20.4)	826		9.3 (6.6 - 12.1)	821		1.4 (0.4 - 2.4)	840		7.3 (5.3 - 9.4)	841		2.1 (0.7 - 3.6)	17		*	822		2.5 (1.3 - 3.7)

[§] 95% confidence interval

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³ Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burnin g intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon by intimate partner, parent/adult relative, neighborhood member or peer.

⁴ Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

⁵ Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

⁶ Symptoms include: genital sore/ulcer.

*Cell size less than 25.

Table 8.4.1. Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported pregnancy, among those who experienced unwanted completed sex¹ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹ prior to age 18	Reported ever getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	Reported never getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old prior to age 18	15.0 (8.2 - 21.7)	85.0 (78.3 - 91.8)
Total (n)	100.0 (167)	

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 8.4.2. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported pregnancy, among those who ever experienced unwanted completed sex¹ – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported ever experiencing unwanted completed sex ¹	Reported ever getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹	Reported never getting pregnant as result of unwanted completed sex ¹
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old	7.6 (1.1 - 14.1)	92.4 (85.9 - 98.9)
Total (n)	100.0 (61)	

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 9.1. Sexual risk taking behaviors in the past 12 months among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months ¹	561	4.0 (1.8 - 6.1)	584	25.2 (19.9 - 30.5)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months ²	543	24.2 (19.0 - 29.4)	543	46.8 (41.1 - 52.5)
Any exploitative sex in the past 12 months ³	801	1.3 (0.5 - 2.1)	1135	1.4 (0.7 - 2.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

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

³ Exploitative sex includes receiving money, gifts, food, or favors for sex.

Table 9.2.1. Multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of sexual abuse⁴ prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months ¹			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	136	8.8 (1.8 - 15.8)	67	34.6 (21.5 - 47.7)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	425	2.4 (0.9 - 3.8)	516	23.2 (18.4 - 28.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 9.2.2. Infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of sexual abuse² prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months ²			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	132	40.5 (28.7 - 52.2)	65	57.2 (44.1 - 70.4)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	411	18.9 (14.1 - 23.7)	477	44.8 (39.1 - 50.5)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

Table 9.3.1. Multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of physical violence² prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months ¹			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	275	6.6 (2.7 - 10.5)	311	29.4 (21.8 - 36.9)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	283	1.7 (0.0 - 3.4)	271	20.1 (14.4 - 25.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 9.3.2. Infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of physical violence² prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months ¹			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any physical violence ² prior to age 18	272	34.8 (27.0 - 42.5)	287	54.7 (46.3 - 63.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ² prior to age 18	270	17.9 (11.7 - 24.0)	255	38.9 (31.4 - 46.4)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 9.4.1. Multiple sexual partners in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of emotional violence² prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months ¹			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ² prior to age 18	94	12.8 (2.5 - 23.1)	139	29.6 (22.1 - 37.0)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ² prior to age 18	455	2.4 (0.8 - 3.9)	434	24.3 (18.3 - 30.3)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserved to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 9.4.2. Infrequent condom use in the previous 12 months¹ by experience of emotional violence² prior to age 18, among 19-24 year olds who reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months ¹			
	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any emotional violence ² prior to age 18	93	42.1 (29.7 - 54.6)	130	64.0 (55.5 - 72.5)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence ² prior to age 18	439	22.9 (17.3 - 28.4)	405	42.0 (35.1 - 48.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

² Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, that they wished you were dead or had never been born, ridiculed or put down.

Table 10.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males aged 13 to 24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females and males who ever had sexual intercourse by age			
	Female		Male	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 year olds				
HIV-Testing Knowledge				
Know Where to Go for HIV Test	180	36.2 (26.8 - 45.7)	169	59.4 (49.9 - 68.8)
HIV-Testing Behavior				
Never Tested For HIV	183	82.8 (75.0 - 90.6)	169	80.4 (72.9 - 87.8)
Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results	30	81.5 (67.6 - 95.4)	39	80.6 (61.2 - 100.0)
18-24 year olds				
HIV-Testing Knowledge				
Know Where to Go for HIV Test	721	62.5 (56.8 - 68.1)	826	67.2 (61.6 - 72.8)
HIV-Testing Behavior				
Never Tested For HIV	724	57.1 (51.6 - 62.7)	828	67.5 (62.4 - 72.6)
Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results	324	93.9 (90.6 - 97.2)	282	93.5 (89.9 - 97.1)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 10.2.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by experiences of childhood sexual abuse¹ – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	HIV testing & sexual abuse ¹ among females who ever had sexual intercourse		
	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge	HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV	Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	71.3 (62.9 - 79.8)	50.9 (41.7 - 60.1)	96.2 (92.0 - 100.0)
n	197	195	95
Reported no sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	59.1 (52.4 - 65.8)	59.5 (53.0 - 66.0)	92.9 (88.5 - 97.3)
n	524	529	229

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 10.2.2. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among males aged 18-24 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by experiences of childhood sexual abuse¹ – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	HIV testing & sexual abuse ¹ among males who ever had sexual intercourse		
	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge	HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV	Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	80.3 (70.4 - 90.2)	60.1 (50.1 - 70.0)	99.5 (98.5 - 100.0)
n	119	120	50
Reported no sexual abuse ¹ prior to age 18	65.6 (60.0 - 71.1)	68.5 (63.0 - 74.0)	92.2 (87.9 - 96.5)
n	706	707	232

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

Table 10.3.1. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among females aged 13-17 years who have ever had sexual intercourse by experiences of any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	HIV testing & sexual abuse ¹ among females who ever had sexual intercourse		
	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge	HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV	Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	53.4 (36.2 - 70.6)	70.8 (52.5 - 89.1)	*
n	45	46	13
Reported no sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	30.3 (20.7 - 39.9)	87.0 (80.4 - 93.6)	*
n	135	137	17

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

*Cell size was less than 25.

Table 10.3.2. HIV testing knowledge and behavior among males aged 13-17 years old who have ever had sexual intercourse by experiences of any sexual abuse¹ in the past 12 months – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	HIV testing & sexual abuse ¹ among males who ever had sexual intercourse		
	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge	HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test	Never Tested For HIV	Tested for HIV, Received HIV Results
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	79.1 (64.1 - 94.2)	77.5 (60.9 - 94.2)	*
n	42	42	8
Reported no sexual abuse ¹ in the past 12 months	52.6 (41.2 - 64.1)	81.1 (72.9 - 89.3)	86.8 (71.8 - 100.0)
n	126	126	31

[§] 95% confidence interval

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

*Cell size was less than 25.

Table 10.4.1. Percent of females and males aged 18-24 who reported various reasons why they never got tested for HIV – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males aged 18-24 who never got tested for HIV because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
No knowledge about HIV test	24.4 (18.5 - 30.4)	11.5 (6.4 - 16.5)
Don't know where to get HIV test	10.5 (7.4 - 13.5)	15.7 (12.2 - 19.3)
Test costs too much	2.7 (1.1 - 4.3)	2.9 (1.6 - 4.3)
Transport to test site is too much	2.5 (1.2 - 3.8)	1.8 (1.0 - 2.5)
Test site too far away	5.1 (2.1 - 8.0)	4.9 (2.7 - 7.1)
Afraid husband/partner will know about test/test results	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Afraid others will know about test/test results	1.5 (0.0 - 3.0)	1.7 (0.7 - 2.7)
Don't need test/low risk	37.8 (31.7 - 43.8)	51.9 (46.1 - 57.7)
Don't want to know if I have HIV	5.9 (3.7 - 8.1)	6.7 (4.9 - 8.5)
Can't get treatment if I have HIV	0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Other	9.3 (5.7 - 12.8)	2.8 (1.4 - 4.2)
Total (n)	100.0 (534)	100.0 (948)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 10.4.2. Percent of females and males aged 13-17 who reported various reasons why they never got tested for HIV– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Females and males aged 13-17 who never got tested for HIV because...	Females	Males
	% (95% CI [§])	% (95% CI [§])
No knowledge about HIV test	35.1 (29.2 - 41.1)	22.7 (18.6 - 26.8)
Don't know where to get HIV test	10.3 (7.7 - 13.0)	13.1 (10.0 - 16.2)
Test costs too much	2.4 (0.8 - 4.1)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.0)
Transport to test site is too much	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	1.1 (0.3 - 2.0)
Test site too far away	1.0 (0.3 - 1.7)	1.8 (0.6 - 2.9)
Afraid husband/partner will know about test/test results	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)
Afraid others will know about test/test results	1.9 (0.0 - 4.0)	2.2 (1.0 - 3.4)
Don't need test/low risk	37.7 (31.8 - 43.6)	44.5 (39.5 - 49.4)
Don't want to know if I have HIV	3.1 (1.4 - 4.8)	6.3 (4.2 - 8.3)
Can't get treatment if I have HIV	0	0
Other	7.2 (4.7 - 9.8)	3.4 (2.1 - 4.6)
Total (n)	100.0 (630)	100.0 (847)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 11.1. Endorsement of one or more circumstances where spousal violence is acceptable by sex and age – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

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		Refuses to have Sex with Him		Burns the food		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
Female												
13-17 years	759	21.3 (17.2 - 25.5)	760	23.0 (19.4 - 26.7)	764	19.3 (15.7 - 22.8)	712	14.4 (10.9 - 17.9)	760	9.5 (7.0 - 12.1)	774	37.7 (33.2 - 42.3)
18-24 years	963	22.6 (18.3 - 27.0)	959	22.9 (19.0 - 26.7)	958	20.9 (17.0 - 24.8)	949	20.7 (16.7 - 24.6)	962	10.2 (7.6 - 12.8)	967	39.1 (34.3 - 43.9)
Male												
13-17 years	964	12.6 (9.7 - 15.5)	976	18.0 (15.0 - 21.1)	969	13.1 (10.3 - 16.0)	879	16.8 (13.5 - 20.1)	979	10.2 (7.2 - 13.2)	996	29.2 (25.4 - 33.0)
18-24 years	1366	10.9 (8.6 - 13.1)	1366	15.7 (12.6 - 18.8)	1368	11.8 (9.3 - 14.3)	1338	15.1 (12.1 - 18.0)	1366	6.6 (4.9 - 8.3)	1373	27.6 (23.9 - 31.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 11.2. Endorsement of one or more beliefs towards the role of gender, sexual practices and intimate partner violence by sex and age – Nigeria
Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Attitudes regarding gender, sex and intimate partner violence														
	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		Women Should Not Complain when being Beaten or Abused by their Man in Order to Keep the Peace in the Family		Acceptance of one or more	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
	Female													
13-17 years	591	50.5 (45.0 - 56.1)	561	60.7 (55.3 - 66.1)	658	9.9 (6.6 - 13.2)	531	54.2 (47.9 - 60.5)	727	55.9 (51.2 - 60.7)	738	48.1 (43.1 - 53.0)	762	79.5 (75.3 - 83.7)
18-24 years	870	52.8 (47.6 - 58.1)	858	73.0 (68.7 - 77.4)	929	15.0 (11.7 - 18.4)	810	56.9 (52.4 - 61.4)	951	57.9 (53.3 - 62.4)	954	49.5 (44.7 - 54.3)	966	86.3 (83.0 - 89.7)
Male														
13-17 years	696	45.5 (41.3 - 49.7)	670	46.7 (41.9 - 51.5)	804	15.7 (12.4 - 19.0)	710	60.1 (55.4 - 64.7)	904	57.8 (53.7 - 62.0)	918	48.3 (43.7 - 52.8)	956	78.7 (75.2 - 82.1)
18-24 years	1221	50.8 (46.8 - 54.8)	1186	52.8 (48.6 - 57.1)	1274	15.8 (13.2 - 18.3)	1175	63.1 (58.9 - 67.4)	1300	58.5 (54.8 - 62.2)	1321	52.9 (48.2 - 57.5)	1359	85.9 (83.3 - 88.6)

[§] 95% confidence interval

Table 11.3.1. Percentage of 18-24 year olds who reported using violence¹ against another person– Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported using any violence ¹ against another person	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old	969	13.4 (10.3 - 16.5)	1383	19.7 (16.5 - 22.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval¹ Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sex acts when they did not want to.**Table 11.3.2.** Percentage of 13-17 year olds who reported using violence¹ against another person – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported using any violence ¹ another person	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old	797	14.3 (10.8 - 17.7)	1036	10.6 (8.1 - 13.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval¹ Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sex acts when they did not want to.**Table 11.3.3.** Percent of females aged 18-24 years who reported using violence¹ among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse² or physical violence³ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

	Use of violence ¹ against a partner			
	n	Female	n	Male
		% (95% CI [§])		% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	254	23.1 (16.2 - 30.0)	153	37.9 (27.6 - 48.1)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	715	10.2 (7.2 - 13.3)	1217	17.7 (14.6 - 20.8)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ prior to age 18	510	20.3 (15.1 - 25.5)	704	28.6 (23.9 - 33.4)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ prior to age 18	456	6.7 (4.1 - 9.2)	674	10.0 (6.9 - 13.0)

[§] 95% confidence interval¹ Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sex acts when they did not want to.² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.³ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 11.3.4. Percent of females aged 13-17 years who reported using violence¹ among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse² or physical violence³ – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014

	Use of violence ¹ against a partner			
	n	Female	n	Male
		% (95% CI [§])		% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	125	18.2 (10.9 - 25.5)	86	31.2 (18.7 - 43.7)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	671	13.6 (9.9 - 17.2)	938	8.9 (6.5 - 11.2)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	309	22.1 (16.2 - 28.0)	457	16.4 (11.8 - 21.0)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	484	9.6 (5.8 - 13.3)	579	6.4 (4.0 - 8.8)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sex acts when they did not want to.

² Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³ Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 11.3.5. Percentage of ever-partnered females and males aged 18-24 years who reported ever using violence¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported ever using violence ¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
18-24 years old	835	6.7 (4.8 - 8.7)	954	18.8 (15.4 - 22.2)

[§] 95% confidence interval

¹ Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

Table 11.3.6. Percentage of ever-partnered females and males aged 13-17 years who reported ever using violence¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

Reported ever using violence ¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife	Females		Males	
	n	% (95% CI [§])	n	% (95% CI [§])
13-17 years old	296	9.2 (5.0 - 13.4)	232	13.3 (8.5 – 18.0)

[§]95% confidence interval

¹Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

Table 11.3.7. Percent of ever-partnered females and males aged 18-24 years who reported ever using violence¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse² or physical violence³ prior to age 18 – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Use of violence ¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife			
	n	Female	n	Male
		% (95% CI [§])		% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	227	10.9 (6.2 - 15.6)	125	34.8 (23.5 – 46.0)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² prior to age 18	608	5.2 (3.4 - 7.1)	825	16.4 (13.2 - 19.6)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ prior to age 18	438	8.5 (5.4 - 11.7)	509	27.1 (22.2 - 32.1)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ prior to age 18	394	4.9 (2.5 - 7.3)	443	8.5 (5.4 - 11.5)

[§]95% confidence interval

¹Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

²Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

Table 11.3.8. Percent of ever-partnered females and males aged 13-17 years who reported ever using violence¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife, among those who did and did not experience sexual abuse² or physical violence³ – Nigeria Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2014.

	Use of violence ¹ against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife			
	n	Female	n	Male
		% (95% CI [§])		% (95% CI [§])
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	56	10.2 (1.0 - 19.5)	47	29.2 (14.5 - 43.9)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse ² in the past 12 months	240	8.9 (4.2 - 13.7)	182	9.6 (5.0 - 14.1)
Reported experiencing any physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	75	9.7 (2.6 - 16.9)	91	22.4 (12.3 - 32.5)
Reported experiencing no physical violence ³ in the past 12 months	221	9.0 (3.9 - 14.2)	141	8.1 (3.5 - 12.7)

[§]95% confidence interval

¹Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object, choking, suffocating, trying to drown, or intentionally burning someone, or using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

²Sexual abuse includes: unwanted sexual touching, unwanted attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricking) sex.

³Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, choking, smothering, trying to drown, intentionally burning, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

In the run up to the launch of the Year of Action to End Violence Against Children on 15th September 2015, children aged 13 -17 across Nigeria were asked to design a VAC logo that would motivate both children and adults to take action to end violence against children.

The three winning logos were displayed at the launch event and are included in this report in recognition of the children's achievement.

The National Orientation Agency, supported by UNICEF, led this exciting initiative.

It's Time to Take Action - Children's Logos



1ST POSITION

NAME: IBRAHIM BELLO YUSUA'U
SCHOOL: FAMILY SUPPORT PRIMARY SCHOOL
STATE: KATSINA STATE



2ND POSITION

NAME: AWOLOWO EMMANUEL OKIKI
SCHOOL: SHINING LORD'S COLLEGE
STATE: LAGOS STATE



3RD POSITION

NAME: ADEYANJU TOBILOBA STEVEN
SCHOOL: TAIDOB COLLEGE
STATE: OGUN STATE

#EndVACNgr



NGEndviolenceagainstchildren



@end_VAC



TWGonVAC Nigeria