



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY FINDINGS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY 2015

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NOVEMBER 2017

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN UGANDA

FINDINGS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY 2015

The Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development led all aspects of the Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) advised on survey design and provided the survey sample, and The AfriChild Centre for Excellence through ChildFund and Makerere School of Public Health implemented fieldwork. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided technical assistance and UNICEF Uganda coordinated the study.

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Consultants to UNICEF and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development authored this report. CDC authors conducted weighting and data analysis in support of this report. The authors consulted with partners and government of Uganda 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 Uganda and do not reflect an endorsement of the CDC or the U.S. Government.



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FOREWORD

There is an increasing body of evidence, both in Uganda and globally, detailing the disturbingly high prevalence of violence against children (VAC), as well the debilitating consequences it leads to for its survivors. VAC occurs at all levels of society, in our homes, communities, and schools. In this context, the Government of Uganda commissioned the Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), resulting in this comprehensive baseline report detailing Ugandan children's frighteningly common experiences of violence. The VACS provides crucial evidence to guide the Government of Uganda in its programmatic and policy decisions aimed at preventing and responding to violence against children.

Moreover, the VACS represents another step in Uganda's resolute commitment to fulfilling its international and regional commitments to ending VAC, under such instruments as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Sustainable Development Goals, and many others. Moreover, as a pathfinding country in the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, the Government of Uganda is excited to have the chance to further its commitment of acting as a global leader in using a "rights-focused, child-centered, universal, gender-sensitive, inclusive, transparent, evidence-based, and results-focused" approach to ending VAC.

The Violence Against Children Survey plays a crucial role in fulfilling these commitments by bringing into the light the problem of VAC in Uganda, revealing for example that 1 in 3 girls suffer sexual violence during their childhoods and 7 in 10 boys suffer physical abuse. The consequences of this violence on its survivors is devastating, increasing such negative outcomes as mental distress, sexually transmitted infections, and contemplation of suicide. Indeed, violence against children infects the entire society. If sexual violence against girls is allowed to continue, stemming the spread of HIV and AIDS and teenage pregnancy will be all the more difficult. Moreover, if children are vulnerable to violence in school, the goal of properly educating all Ugandan children will be compromised.

As such, as I share with you Uganda's Violence Against Children Survey on behalf of the Government of Uganda, I also assure you that the Government of Uganda stands ready to use the VACS as a launching point to develop a comprehensive, evidence-based, and multi-sectoral action plan to prevent and respond to VAC. I also believe the results of the VACS have come at an opportune moment to inform the National Child Policy and its attendant National Action Plan. Indeed, we aspire to use this unique opportunity to bring stakeholders from across all sectors together and endeavor to work as one to end violence against children in Uganda.

For God and My Country



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The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) would like to wholeheartedly applaud the indispensable technical and financial support provided by our partners, without which the development of the VACS Report would have not been possible. The data collection and analysis and overall development of the VACS Report has been a long and participatory process, led by the VACS Multi-Sectoral Task Force, which was created by the MGLSD. This process has required sustained commitment and input from a variety of stakeholders, including other government ministries and agencies, civil society organizations, UN agencies, development partners, and Ugandan children and families themselves. This extensive consultative process made the VACS Report possible.

The MGLSD would particularly like to acknowledge the financial support provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); and the Wellspring Foundation, as well as the technical expertise provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); the AfriChild Centre for Excellence, ChildFund, and Makerere School of Public Health (MakSPH); Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Uganda; the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); and UNICEF Uganda.

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KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the Uganda VACS, the following definitions were applied:

1. VIOLENCE

Per the Uganda Children (Amendment) Act: “Violence” means any form of physical, emotional or mental injury or abuse, neglect, maltreatment and exploitation, including sexual abuse, intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against an individual which may result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.”

2. 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, attempted non-consensual sex acts, and abusive sexual contact. This also includes the exploitative use of children for sex. In this survey, questions were posed on four types of sexual abuse as well as sexual exploitation:

2.1 Sexual Abuse

2.1.1 Abusive Sexual Touching:

Has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way without you wanting to, 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.

2.1.2 Attempted Forced or Pressured Sex:

Has anyone ever tried to make you have sex against your will but did not succeed? They might have tried to physically force you to have sex or they might have tried to pressure you to have sex through harassment, threats, or tricks.

2.1.3 Physically Forced Sex:

Has anyone ever physically forced you to have sex and did succeed?

2.1.4 Pressured Sex:

Has anyone ever pressured you to have sex, through harassment, threats, or tricks and did succeed?

2.2 Sexual Exploitation:

Have you ever had sex with someone because this person provided you with material support or help in any other way? Material support means helping you pay for things or giving you gifts or things such as food, school fees, or money.

More sexual violence-related definitions:

Sex or sexual intercourse: Includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

3. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause death, disability, injury, or harm. VACS Uganda indicators of physical violence included punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, suffocating, attempted drowning, burning intentionally, 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 friends, defined during data collection to include 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 may be 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) an intimate friend (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?

4. 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?

5. CHILDHOOD

Childhood is defined as under the age of 18 years. For example, 'emotional violence in childhood' refers to experiences of emotional violence that occurred before the person's 18th birthday. For the purposes of this survey, 18-24 year olds were asked regarding their experiences during their childhoods. As such, all data reporting the responses of 18-24 year olds refers to childhood experiences.

6. PAST 12 MONTHS

The 'past 12 months' refers to the year preceding the survey. For the purposes of this survey, 13-17 year olds were asked whether various experiences happened 'in the past 12 months.'

7. SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS

Sub-national estimates (including sexual, emotional, and physical violence estimates) were produced for females in three high-prevalence HIV and AIDS clusters: Special Focus Area 1 (Bukomansimbi, Ssembabule, and Rakai), Special Focus Area 2 (Mubende, Mityana, Gomba, and Mukono), and Special Focus Area 3 (Gulu, Oyam, and Lira).

8. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT

The confidence interval (CI) overlap method was used to determine statistical significance in this report. For all point estimates, 95% CIs were calculated. When two CIs are compared, if the CIs do not overlap then the estimates are considered "statistically different" and not due to random chance.

LIST OF KEY ACRONYMS

Ad Health	National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health
ANPPCAN	African Network for Prevention and Protection of Child Abuse and Neglect
BSS	HIV and AIDS/STD Behavioral Surveillance Survey
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHL	Uganda Child Helpline
CI	Confidence Interval
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe
DPSWO	District Probation and Social Welfare Officers
EAs	Enumeration Areas
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MSTF	Multi-Sectoral Task Force
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PEPFAR	United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHIA	Population Based HIV Impact Assessments
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence Against Children
VACS	Violence Against Children Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) provides nationally representative data to inform policies and programming aiming to end violence against children in Uganda. Moreover, the Uganda VACS is the first global Violence Against Children survey to provide regional level data, allowing for even more targeted programmatic implementation. The VACS includes detailed information revealing Ugandan children's experiences of sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional violence. This data incorporates overall prevalence of each type of violence, relationship to perpetrators, time and place of the incident, the health and behavioral consequences resulting from violence, and children's service knowledge and uptake. The VACS also contains extensive information on several other relevant VAC-related issues, including the overlap of different types of violence, health risk behaviors of children and youth, HIV knowledge and testing behaviors, and attitudes towards gender and intimate partner violence (IPV).

A total of 5,804 children and young people completed interviews, 3,159 females and 2,645 males. For data analysis purposes, respondents were separated into two groups, Ugandans aged

13-17 years and 18-24 years. Responses were disaggregated by sex and analyzed independently. Data are reported from 18-24 year olds regarding their experiences of violence before the age of 18, creating data detailing the lifetime childhood experience of violence in Uganda. Data are reported from 13-17 year olds about any experiences of violence suffered during the previous year, allowing for analysis of the current experiences of Ugandan children. This also enables identification of patterns and trends relating to children's experience of violence.

The Uganda VACS would have not been possible without the partnership and cooperation of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD); the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); the AfriChild Centre for Excellence, ChildFund, and Makerere School of Public Health (MakSPH); TPO Uganda; the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); UNICEF Uganda; the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Together for Girls Partnership; and the Wellspring Foundation.

KEY FINDINGS

The structure of the VACS allows for detailed analysis of myriad aspects of violence against children in Uganda, from the prevalence of violence, to its perpetrators, to the location and time of day of the offense, and finally to the aftermath of the violence, including survivors' service knowledge and uptake and the behavioral consequences resulting from the experience of violence. Below are key highlights related to sexual, physical, and emotional violence.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE



Prevalence

- Of 18-24 year old Ugandans, one in three girls (35%) and one in six boys (17%) reported experiencing sexual violence during their childhoods. This included 11% of girls experiencing pressured or forced sex.
- Of Ugandans ages 13-17 years, one in four girls (25%) and one in ten boys (11%) reported sexual violence in the past year.
- In the past year, significantly more girls ages 13-17 in Special Focus Area 1 and Special Focus Area 2 experienced any sexual violence or abusive sexual touching than in Special Focus Area 3.
- During childhood, significantly more 18-24 year old females in Special Focus Area 1 and Special Focus Area 2 experienced any sexual violence or attempted forced or pressured sex than in Special Focus Area 3.

Perpetrators

- The most frequent first perpetrators of sexual violence against girls during their childhoods (among 18-24 year olds) and most recent perpetrators in the last year (among 13-17 year olds) were neighbors and strangers. Meanwhile, 18-24 year old females also reported intimate friends (e.g. romantic partners, boyfriends, or spouses) as frequent perpetrators, while 13-17 year old girls cited friends as another common perpetrator.
- Boys ages 13-24 reported friends, classmates, and neighbors as the most frequent perpetrators of sexual violence.

Context

- Ugandan girls most often experienced sexual violence during the evening. Females ages 18-24 years reported their own homes, followed by on a road or at school as the most common locations of sexual violence suffered during their childhoods. Meanwhile, 13-17 year old girls most frequently experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months on a road, followed by in their own homes or at school.
- Ugandan boys also most frequently experienced sexual violence in the evening, and most commonly at school, in their own homes, and on a road.

Service uptake

- Describing their childhood experiences of sexual violence, 18-24 year old Ugandans revealed that half of the time (females, 57%; males, 53%), they told someone about their experience, most often a relative for girls and a friend or neighbor for boys. Meanwhile, while three of ten girls (32%) and four of ten boys (41%) knew of a place to get help, fewer than 1 in 10 children (girls, 8%; boys, 5%) ever received services. Girls revealed they most often did not seek services because they did not view the violence as a problem, while boys said they did not need or want services.
- Disclosing their experiences in the last year, three in five girls (64%) and half of boys (49%) ages 13-17 years who survived sexual violence told someone about the violence, most often a relative for girls and a friend or neighbor for boys. One in four children (girls, 24%; boys, 29%) knew of a place to seek services, while just over one in twenty girls (6%) and fewer

than one in twenty boys (3%) sought and received help. 13-17 year old girls indicated they did not seek services because they were afraid of getting in trouble, while boys did not do so because they were embarrassed.

Consequences

Mental distress:

- 13-17 and 18-24 year old males who suffered sexual abuse (in childhood or in the past 12 months respectively) reported statistically significantly higher prevalence of any mental distress in the past 30 days than their peers who did not suffer sexual abuse.
- Similarly, 13-17 year old girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to experience any mental distress in the past 30 days as compared to those who did not experience sexual abuse.

Contemplation of suicide:

- 13-17 year old girls and boys who survived sexual violence during the last year reported a higher prevalence of contemplation of suicide than those children who did not suffer sexual violence, a difference that is statistically significant.

Sexually transmitted infections:

- One in five (19%) 13-17 year old boys who suffered sexual violence in the past year experienced symptoms or diagnosis of an STI, a statistically significant difference compared to 7% of those who did not experience sexual violence.

Pregnancy as a result of forced or pressured sex:

- More than one in four 18-24 year old women (28.3%) who experienced pressured or physically forced sex during their childhoods became pregnant as a result of their first or most recent experience of pressured or forced sex.

Sexual Exploitation:

- Of 18-24 year old females who had sex before age 18, one in six (15%) reported exchanging sex for material support in childhood.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



Prevalence

- Of Ugandans ages 18-24 years, six in ten females (59%) and seven in ten males (68%) reported experiencing physical violence during their childhoods.
- Meanwhile, four in ten girls (44%) and six in ten boys (59%) ages 13-17 experienced physical violence in the last year.

Perpetrators

- For 18-24 year olds, parents or adult relatives were the most common perpetrators of physical violence during their childhoods. Meanwhile, children also often suffered violence by adults in the community, with two in five boys (41%) and one in three girls (31%) experiencing physical abuse by community members, most often from female and male teachers for girls and male teachers for boys. Moreover, one third of boys (39%) also suffered physical violence at the hands of a peer.
- For 13-17 year old Ugandans, adults in the community were the most common perpetrators of physical violence in the last year, with male teachers being by far the most frequent perpetrator of physical violence against both boys and girls.

Service Uptake:

- Of 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence during their childhoods, six in ten children (girls, 59%; boys, 64%) told someone about their experience, most often a relative. Meanwhile, one in three girls (32%) and two in five boys (42%) were aware of available services but only one in ten children (girls, 8%; boys, 11%) sought and received help.
- Six in ten 13-17 year old children (girls, 63%; boys, 57%) who suffered physical violence in the past year told someone about their experience, most frequently a relative. Meanwhile, while one in three children (girls, 32%; boys, 37%) knew of a place to seek help, less than one in ten children (girls, 10%; boys, 9%) sought help and only 7% received services.

- Children ages 13-24 years who did not seek services indicated they most often did not because they either felt the violence was their fault or they did not think it was a problem.

Consequences

Injury:

- Of 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence in childhood, one in five children (girls, 23%; boys, 22%) reported experiencing an injury as a result of their first instance of physical violence.
- Meanwhile, one in four children (girls, 28%; boys, 24%) ages 13-17 years who experienced physical violence in the last year suffered an injury as a result of the most recent instance.

Mental distress:

- Nearly one in two 18-24 year old males (49%) who experienced physical violence during their childhoods reported experiencing mental distress in the last 30 days as compared to four in ten of their peers (38%) who did not suffer physical violence, a statistically significant difference.

Self-harm:

- 8% of 13-17 year old boys who survived physical violence during the past year reported intentionally harming themselves, statistically significantly higher than the 3% of boys who did not experience physical violence.

School attendance:

- About one in four Ugandan girls (18-24 years, 28%; 13-17 years, 25%) and boys (18-24 years, 27%; 13-17 years, 21%) ages 13-24 years missed school as a result of physical violence in childhood or in the last year.

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



Prevalence

- One in three 18-24 year old Ugandans reported suffering emotional violence during their childhoods.
- Boys in Central Region experienced significantly higher prevalence of emotional violence than their counterparts in the Northern and Western Regions.
- More than one in five 13-17 year old children reported experiencing emotional abuse in the last year.
- Girls in Special Focus Area 3 suffered higher prevalence of emotional violence than those in Special Focus Area 1, Special Focus Area 2, or the country as a whole.

Perpetrators

- For 18-24 year old females, the most common perpetrator of emotional violence in childhood was the child's mother or stepmother (41%) while for boys it was the mother or stepmother (35%) or the father or stepfather (32%).
- For the last year, the most common perpetrator of emotional violence against 13-17 year olds were mothers or stepmothers (girls, 33%; boys, 31%) and fathers or stepfathers (girls, 22%; boys, 35%).

Consequences

Mental distress:

- 18-24 year old young women and men who suffered emotional abuse during their childhoods reported a statistically significantly higher prevalence of mental distress than their peers who did not.
- 13-17 year old boys and girls also were significantly more likely to report mental distress if they were exposed to emotional violence.

Contemplation of suicide:

- Children ages 13-24 years who suffered emotional violence were more likely, at a statistically significant level, to report ever thinking of killing themselves than their peers who did not experience emotional abuse.

Sexually transmitted infections:

- Statistically significantly more 18-24 year old young women who suffered emotional violence (35%) reported ever having the symptoms or diagnosis of an STI as compared to their peers who did not suffer emotional violence (23%).

OVERLAP OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS

Each type of violence does not occur in isolation. While three in four children (girls, 75%; boys, 76%) reported a lifetime experience of some type of violence during childhood, one in three (girls, 27%; boys, 30%) experienced two different types of violence, and one in ten girls (12%) and one in twenty boys (7%) experienced all three types of violence.

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS

The Uganda VACS also revealed frequent sexual risk taking behavior amongst Uganda's youth. One in three males ages 19-24 (29%) had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months and two in five youths (females, 40%; males, 43%) reported infrequent condom usage. Moreover, 19-24 year old males with a history of emotional violence in childhood were more likely to have multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months.

HIV AND AIDS TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIORS

The Uganda VACS also collected important information regarding HIV and AIDS testing knowledge and behaviors. Encouragingly, more than nine in ten Ugandans ages 18-24 (females, 97%; males, 97%) and eight in ten Ugandans ages 13-17 (girls, 82%; boys, 85%) knew where to get an HIV test. However, among 13-17 year olds, four in ten girls (40%) and more than half of boys (56%) who had ever had sex had not been tested. Among 13-17 year olds who did not get tested, the most common single reason was because they did not need a test or felt they were at low risk of HIV.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER AND IPV, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Finally, the VACS also highlights the attitudes of Ugandan children and youth towards gender and intimate partner violence. Half of 18-24 year olds (females, 57%; males, 48%) believe it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife, with the most frequent reason being if the wife neglected the children. Moreover, six in ten 18-24 year olds (females, 62%; males, 61%) believe a wife should tolerate violence in order to keep the family together. Meanwhile, one in five females (21%) and one in three males (36%) ages 18-24 years indicated they had already become perpetrators of violence themselves.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

As a pathfinding country in the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, the Uganda VACS provides the Government of Uganda with a unique opportunity to further its firm commitment to ending VAC. In addition to learning from international best practices such as the World Health Organization's (WHO) INSPIRE package, the MGLSD has led an extensive multi-sectoral consultation process to ensure local experiences and contexts were taken into full account in developing the recommendations below.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTING VAC

- **Implementation and enforcement of laws:** implementation of a protective legal framework, including promulgation of legislation forbidding violent punishment of children by parents, teachers, and others, and laws banning sexual abuse and exploitation of children.
- **Norms and values:** addressing harmful social norms that promote VAC, such as gender inequality, including through engagement with faith based organizations and cultural institutions.
- **Income and economic strengthening:** using strategies like social cash transfers and microfinancing to reduce overall poverty levels, with a particular focus on promoting gender equity.
- **Safe environments:** providing safe environments for children and youth by focusing on hotspots where violence frequently occurs and improving the overall built environments in the communities where children live.
- **Parent and caregiver support:** providing more and varied support for parents, both through comprehensive individual and community based programming, with a focus on encouraging the use of positive discipline in the home.
- **Education and life skills:** providing education in safe and secure environments, including promoting the use of positive discipline in lieu of corporal punishment, and developing effective life skills programming that allow children to know and activate their rights.
- **Child participation and empowerment:** initiatives promoting child participation and empowerment should be prioritized and scaled up, instilling in children the confidence to resist and/or speak up regarding experiences of VAC.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONDING TO VAC

- **Early referrals:** by scaling up its case management system and other referral mechanisms, such as the Child Helpline, the Government of Uganda can identify cases of violence that are not prevented and refer survivors of violence into the social welfare system before the violence becomes continuous and its consequences debilitating.
- **Response and support services:** improving overall child protection structures, including a focus on providing effective response services across multiple sectors, such as social welfare, health, and justice.
- **Research, evidence, and learning:** the Uganda VACS sets an important baseline detailing children's experiences of violence but in order to measure progress and evaluate interventions, ongoing data collection and research regarding violence against children should be institutionalized within Ugandan government systems across the social welfare, health, education, and justice sectors.
- **Strengthening social welfare workforce:** a professional, skilled, and well-equipped social welfare workforce is crucial, especially at the sub-national level, to enable effective implementation of programs aiming to prevent and respond to VAC.
- **Coordination:** as the causes and consequences of violence against children cross sectors, coordination structures must be put in place to prevent duplication of efforts and ensure the implementation of various programming and policies complement each other. Moreover, VAC prevention and response must be integrated and mainstreamed across all relevant sectors.



SECTION I:

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1.1 Structure of VACS Report

The structure of the VACS Report allows for detailed analysis of Ugandan children's experiences of violence during childhood. After detailing respondent characteristics (Section 3), the prevalence, perpetrators, and service-seeking behavior of sexual abuse and exploitation (Section 4), physical violence (Section 5), and emotional violence (Section 6) are described. Moreover, the VACS also provides in depth information on the ways each type of violence overlaps with the others (Section 7); the health and behavioral outcomes of violence (Section 8); sexual risk-taking behaviors (Section 9); HIV and AIDS testing knowledge, behaviors, and self-reported status (Section 10); and beliefs about gender and violence (Section 11). Finally, discussion of the findings and recommendations are provided in Section 12.

1.2 Introduction: Global Burden and Consequences of Violence in Childhood

Violence against children is costly to society and destructive to individuals and families. It is also alarmingly common. Globally, an estimated one billion children experience moderate to severe physical abuse each year (Hillis, 2017). Survivors of violence suffer a wide range of negative physical, mental, social, and cognitive outcomes. Preventing violence in childhood and providing services for its victims can make gains in the health and well-being of the world's children and, in so doing, provide the foundation for improved growth of communities in which they live and grow.

The widely accepted 1989 United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) acknowledged that children are vulnerable members of society, that children need special protections and considerations, and that all children are entitled to the same human rights as adults. Specifically, the CRC defends a child's rights to survival, to develop to the fullest, to protection



from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation, and to participate fully in family, cultural, and social life. Childhood violence, including sexual, physical, and emotional abuse as well as sexual exploitation and neglect, infringe upon each of these vital protections and preclude children from reaching their full physical and social potential.

In 2006, the UN Secretary General called on all nations to begin tackling the epidemic of violence against children by collecting robust and generalizable data to inform policies and programming. Following this call, and under the umbrella of the Together for Girls Initiative, several countries have undertaken national Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS) that yield nationally representative data on the burden of violence in childhood.

To date, Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia, Laos, Uganda, Rwanda, Botswana, Honduras, and El Salvador have completed data collection for VACS. Several of these countries have released reports on the VACS findings, and the others have reports forthcoming. In the countries surveyed, the prevalence of sexual violence ranges from 4% among boys and 6% among girls in Cambodia (Cambodia VACS) to 21% among boys in Haiti (Haiti VACS) and 38% among girls in Swaziland (Swaziland VACS). The prevalence of physical violence ranged from half to three quarters of boys and from a quarter to two thirds of girls in countries surveyed (Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya). Across countries, emotional violence impacts

about one in three children, ranging from 17% of girls and 20% of boys in Nigeria to 35% of girls in Haiti and 38% of boys in Zimbabwe (Nigeria, Haiti, Zimbabwe VACS).

The known health impacts of childhood violence are significant. In Swaziland, girls who experienced sexual violence before age 18 were more likely to experience depression, suicidal thoughts, difficulty sleeping, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy, pregnancy complications, and miscarriage (Reza, 2009). In countries surveyed, boys' experiences of sexual violence in childhood have been associated with increased risk of anxiety and depression, suicidal thoughts or attempted suicide, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and transactional sex (Sumner, 2016). In addition, between one in four and one in six children who experienced physical violence received injuries as a result (Nigeria, Malawi, Haiti VACS). Despite high prevalence of violence in childhood, the VACS demonstrate that in most countries surveyed, fewer than 1 in 10 child victims received services (Sumner, 2016), leaving them vulnerable to continued exposure to violence and its vast implications across the lifespan.

Childhood violence has also recently become a focal point in the global effort to end HIV and AIDS. Rates of new HIV infections globally are highest among adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 24 years. In sub-Saharan Africa, estimates suggest that a disproportionate 25% of new HIV infections occurred among adolescent girls in 2015 even though they comprise only

17% of the adult population (UNAIDS, 2016). In comparison to girls and young women, males age 15-24 are only 12% of new HIV infections (UNAIDS, 2016). The intersections of HIV and gender-based violence are well-documented and likely share characteristics with child victimization. Females who experience violence are exposed to an increased risk of HIV through both direct transmission as well as indirectly through increased risk behaviors, diminished power to negotiate condom use, partnering with riskier men, and shared risk factors between violence and HIV, such as gender inequality (WHO, 2010). The Tanzania VACS demonstrated that women with a history of childhood sexual abuse were more likely to have multiple sexual partners and low or no condom use in the past year (Chiang, 2015). Acknowledging and addressing the risks posed by childhood violence presents a unique opportunity to interrupt the cycle of violence and prevent HIV (Sommarin, 2014).

VACS data have shed light on the context in which violence in childhood happens. Survey data demonstrate that perpetrators of childhood violence most commonly are people children know, and violence typically happens in the victims' homes or the perpetrators' homes. Exposure to violence in childhood is also clearly a risk factor for re-victimization as well as violence perpetration later in life. In countries surveyed, four in five boys and girls who experienced sexual abuse also experienced childhood physical or emotional violence (Kenya and Tanzania VACS). In Malawi, VACS data reveal that males who were physically abused in childhood were more likely to use physical violence against intimate partners. Similarly, males who experienced sexual or emotional abuse in childhood were more likely to sexually abuse an intimate partner (VanderEnde, 2016).

In response to data and evidence on the burden and detrimental effects of childhood violence, recent advances have directed resources to combat the epidemic. For the first time, UN member states committed in 2015 to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including four violence-related targets. Specifically, targets 5.2 and 5.3 seek to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and to eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. Targets 16.1 and 16.2 strive to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related deaths everywhere and to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against children. In support of the new SDGs, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children was formed in 2015 and includes the World Health Organization, CDC, the Pan American Health Organization, PEPFAR, Together for Girls, UNICEF, the United Nations office on Drugs and Crime, USAID, and the World Bank.

In 2016, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children released ***INSPIRE: Seven strategies for Ending Violence Against Children***, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood. The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills. The aim of INSPIRE is to replace children's experiences of violence with safe, stable, and nurturing environments and relationships in which they can thrive (WHO, 2016).

1.3 Background: Violence Against Children in Uganda

Uganda is a stable and productive democracy with a population of about 35 million (UBOS, 2014) and an annual economic growth rate of 4-5% (World Bank). Despite a positive economic outlook, development challenges remain, especially for Uganda's children. With 55% of the population under age 18 (UBOS, 2014), Uganda's population is among the youngest in the world (CIA world factbook). HIV continues to be the leading cause of death (CDC, 2010) and has left eight percent of children orphaned (UBOS, 2014). In addition, high proportions of children work in agriculture and as domestic workers (UDHS, 2011) and many are out of school (UBOS, 2014). These issues, coupled with widespread poverty, food insecurity, and a population in the north recovering from the end of a war several years ago (UDHS, 2011), put Uganda's children at increased risk of violence.

Acknowledging these risks, the government of Uganda demonstrated a commitment to ensuring a bright future for its children and youth and to addressing the many challenges they face, in large part, by providing a protective environment in which children can grow and develop to their fullest. Uganda has taken steps to address the issue of violence against children and, in 2015, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) spearheaded the first-ever national survey on violence against children in Uganda. The 2015 Uganda VACS is the first national study to provide estimates of the magnitude of violence against children throughout the country. It is also the first study of its kind in the world to provide sub-national estimates of violence against children. Guided by these data, Uganda will be poised to make strategic investments in protecting its children, adhering to the commitments it has made through a strong policy framework and child and youth-focused initiatives. Uganda's legal system had already included key protective elements prior to the 2015 VACS. The Constitution of Uganda (1995) protects children and vulnerable groups from any kind of abuse, harassment, or ill-treatment and safeguards children from social or economic exploitation. The country ratified the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child

(CRC) in 1990, including the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Children Act enacted in 1996 consolidated laws related to child care and protection and the Children Act Amendment of 2016 expanded children's rights to include protection "against all forms of violence including sexual abuse and exploitation, child sacrifice, child labour, child marriage, child trafficking, institutional abuse, female genital mutilation, and any other form of physical or emotional abuse." In addition, Uganda's Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) banned corporal punishment in schools in 1997. More broadly, the Domestic Violence Act of 2010, Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010, and Trafficking in Persons Act of 2009 were all enacted to protect the population, including vulnerable groups such as children, against violence.

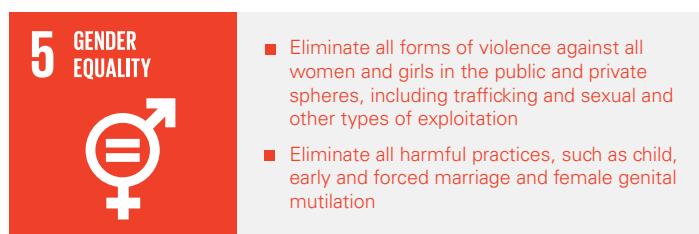
Prior to the 2015 VACS, few data were available on the magnitude of violence against children in Uganda, but the existing information was troubling. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that in 2012 Uganda had the 10th highest rate of homicide for children and adolescents under the age of 19. A 2011 survey on violence against children in schools found that 81% of the children in the schools surveyed in five districts had been beaten in school and that eight percent of girls had experienced forced sex in school (ANPPCAN, 2011). A 2012 study on violence against children in schools in Luwero district in central Uganda conducted by Raising Voices and Save the Children revealed that more than 90% of students reported ever experiencing physical violence by a school staff member and about two thirds of those reported experiencing injuries as a result. Moreover, more than half of children experienced physical abuse by and about a quarter of students were injured by a staff person in the past week. About two percent of students had ever been sexually abused by a school staff person. The study also looked at violence by non-school personnel and found that just over half of girls and more than four in ten boys had experienced physical violence by someone else. Just over 11% of girls and nearly 3% of boys had experienced sexual violence by someone who was not a teacher (Devries, 2014).

Meanwhile, several other studies also found links between the occurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and VAC in Uganda. Specifically, children who witnessed IPV in their homes were found to be more likely to suffer violence, both from their parents and other perpetrators. Nearly all of the 26% of children who reported witnessing IPV in their homes reported also suffering violence themselves. Indeed, only 0.6% of boys and 1.6% of girls who witnessed IPV did not suffer VAC (Devries, 2017). Moreover, these children who witnessed and experienced violence were significantly more likely to suffer mental health issues than other children and more likely to become perpetrators of violence themselves, further perpetuating the intergenerational cycle of violence (Devries, 2017). Moreover, there is also research indicating that IPV, particularly severe physical violence, can increase the likelihood of the disruption of marital unions (Wagman, 2016).

The Uganda Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) also provide insight into the social and cultural norms related to violence against children. The 2011 DHS indicated that six in ten females ages 15-49 supported the notion that a man has a right to beat his wife in certain circumstances, down from seven in ten in 2006, but demonstrating continued social acceptability of gender-based violence. The DHS found that 28% of females and 9% of males ages 15-49 had ever experienced sexual abuse. Furthermore, 24% of females indicated that their first sexual intercourse was unwanted and, for more than half of those, it occurred prior to age 18. The 2016 DHS also has prevalence data on

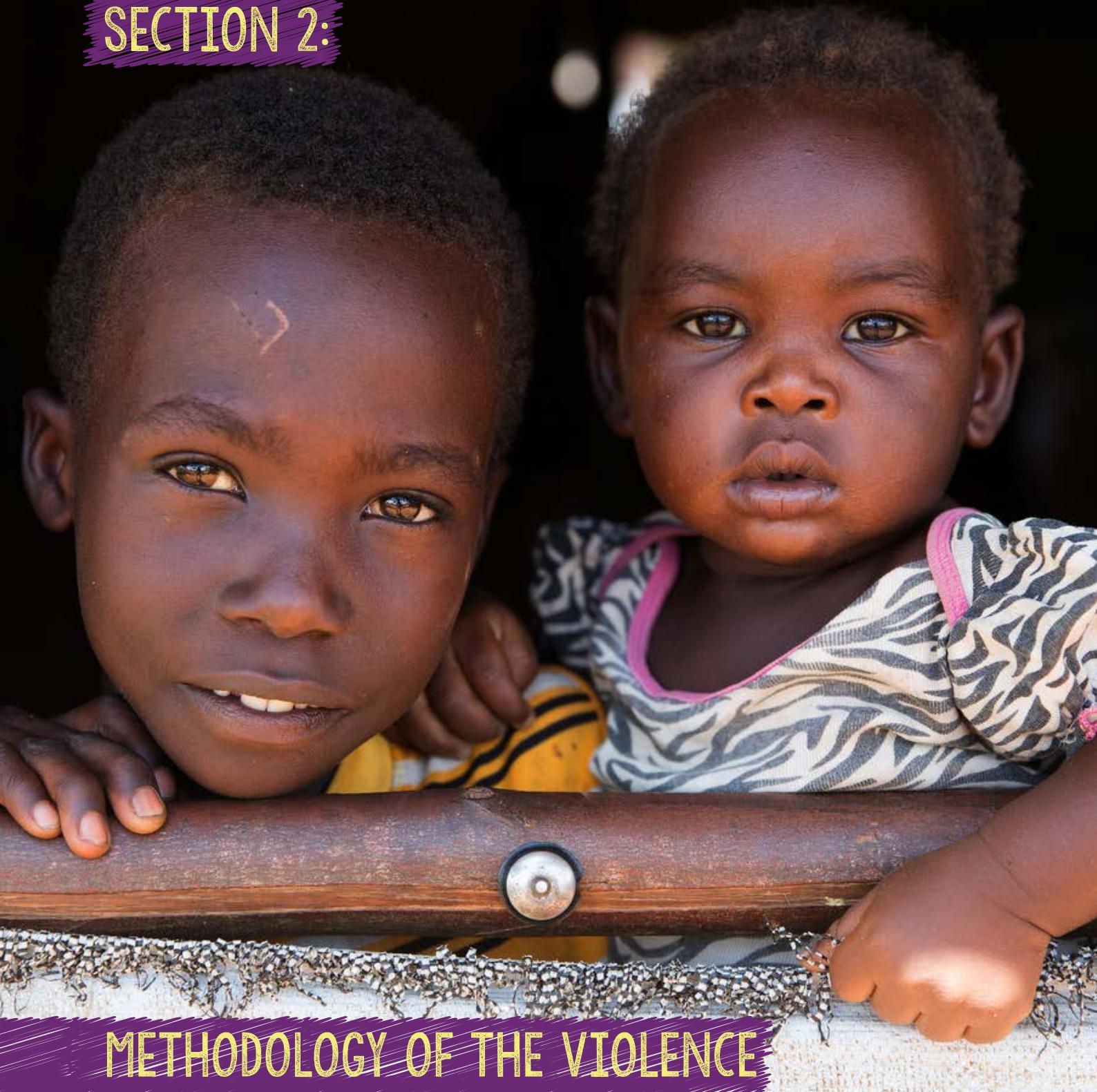
Ugandan women's experience of sexual violence. 22% of women aged 15-49 reported a lifetime experience of sexual violence, while 13% reported victimization in the past year. These rates were lower when looking at only 15-19 year old women, with 10% reporting lifetime experiences of sexual violence and 5% past-year occurrences. However, this rate significantly increased when analyzing the experiences of 20-24 year old women, as 20% reported a lifetime experience and 14% a past-year experience of sexual violence. Meanwhile, the rates of disclosed sexual violence for men were significantly lower, with 8% of 15-49 year old men revealing a lifetime experience of sexual violence and 4% a past-year experience. The DHS also provides breakdowns of experiences of sexual violence by religion, ethnicity, urban or rural residence, region, marital status, education, and socioeconomic status. This creates the opportunity to use the data to better target interventions at the most vulnerable populations.

Although such past research has informed positive policy development and programmatic response to violence against children, the 2015 Uganda VACS is the first-ever nationally representative study to estimate the prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence against children in the country. The Government of Uganda intends to use these data to inform programs and policies in its efforts to meet SDGs 5.1, 5.2 and 16.2. In so doing, Uganda will serve as an example to other countries in leveraging high-quality data to drive action to prevent violence and provide services to its survivors.





SECTION 2:



METHODOLOGY OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY

The MGLSD led the VACS throughout planning and implementation and is leading the response efforts. UBOS advised on the survey design, drew the survey sample, and participated in data weighting and analysis review. MakSPH implemented the study through ChildFund and AfriChild with technical support from CDC and technical and coordination support from UNICEF. The survey was funded by PEPFAR, through CDC and USAID, UNICEF, and Wellspring.

5,804

COMPLETED INTERVIEWS



The MGLSD established and chaired a Technical Working Group (TWG) of key partners to oversee the development and implementation of the survey and a Multi-Sectoral Task Force (MSTF), comprised of key Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations, to review and respond to the survey findings. The MakSPH ethics review committee, the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology, and the CDC Institutional Review Board independently reviewed and approved the study. Africhild through ChildFund and MakSPH implemented the study.

The VACS use a standardized methodology for measuring physical, emotional, and sexual violence against children. The primary purpose of the survey is to estimate

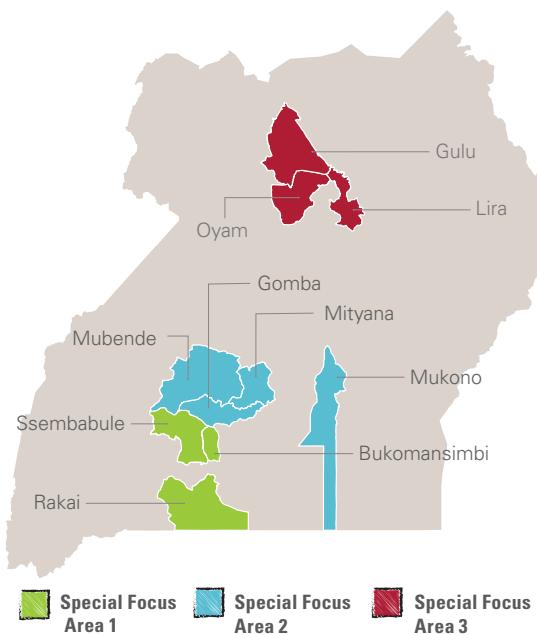
1. the lifetime prevalence of childhood violence, defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age among 18-24 year olds and
2. the prevalence of childhood violence in the 12 months prior to the survey among 13 to 17 year olds.

It includes a short questionnaire for an adult in the household to build rapport with the family and to determine current socio-economics of the household. The respondent questionnaire for 13 to 24 year olds includes the following topics:

- demographics;
- parental relations;
- education;
- general connectedness to family, friends, and community;
- marital status;
- sexual behavior and practices;
- sex in exchange for material support;
- pregnancy;
- HIV and AIDS;
- experiences of physical, emotional, and sexual violence;
- health and behavioral outcomes associated with exposure to violence; disclosure of violence;
- and utilization and barriers to services.

A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. Moreover, the Uganda VACS is the first Violence Against Children survey to include sub-national estimates. For females, sub-national estimates were produced for three high-prevalence HIV and AIDS clusters (including sexual, emotional, and physical violence estimates): Special Focus Area 1 (Bukomansimbi, Ssembabule, and Rakai), Special Focus Area 2 (Mubende, Mityana, Gomba, and Mukono), and Special Focus Area 3 (Gulu, Oyam, and Lira). Meanwhile for boys, sub-national data (including emotional and physical violence estimates) are available for the Central, Northern, Eastern, and Western Regions of Uganda.

The Uganda VACS also included a slight modification at the analysis stage where a sequential explanatory strategy was adopted to allow qualitative data from nine multi-sectoral regional consultations to inform the analysis and contextual interpretation of the quantitative data. This process informed the Discussion section of this Report and the recommendations provided therein and aided in understanding the Ugandan context contributing to VAC, which is highlighted throughout the Report.



A detailed explanation of the Uganda VACS methodology can be found in Appendix A.



SECTION 3:

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents selected background characteristics of the survey population in Uganda including age, sex, education, age of head of household, orphan status, work experience, marital status, age at first marriage, and sexual activity. 'Married' refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS AMONG 18-24 Y/O FEMALES & MALES



ONE IN THREE MARRIED FEMALES WAS MARRIED BEFORE THE AGE OF 18



ABOUT TWO IN FIVE FEMALES AND MALES HAD EVER WORKED FOR MONEY



THE AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST SEX WAS 17 YEARS FOR FEMALES & 16.4 YEARS FOR MALES

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS AMONG 13-17 Y/O GIRLS AND BOYS



8% OF GIRLS 1% OF BOYS

EIGHT PERCENT OF GIRLS & ONE PERCENT OF BOYS WERE EVER MARRIED



UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Early marriage: girls are sometimes forced into early marriage because impoverished families view them as financial assets and reap material rewards by forcing their daughters into early marriage.

Child labour: likewise, poverty often leads to child labour, as children have no choice but to work, for example as subsistence farmers, to help provide support for their families.

3.1 Sex and Age Distribution

A total of 5,804 individuals ages 13-24 (3,159 females and 2,645 males) participated in the survey. Among females, 41.8% were between the ages of 13 and 17 years and 58.2% were aged 18-24 years. Of males, 51.5% were aged 13-17 and 48.5% were 18-24 years. Similar age breakdowns were present across the sub-national clusters (Appendix Table 3.1).

3.2 Age of Head of Household

In households interviewed, the heads of household or people acting as the heads of household at the time of the interview, were most commonly aged 31-50 years (female sample, 40.4%; male sample, 45.3%; Appendix Table 3.1).

3.3 Education Status

Among respondents ages 13-24, 96.0% of girls and 97.4% of boys had ever attended school (Appendix Table 3.1).

3.4 Orphan Status

Orphanhood is defined as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before the age of 18. Among children ages 13-17, 17.4% of girls and 17.9% of boys were single orphans and 4.6% of girls and 2.6% of boys were double orphans. Among those ages 18-24, 21.1% of females and 21.7% of males were single orphans in childhood. Another 6.3% of females and 6.4% of males were double orphans (Appendix Table 3.1).

3.5 Marital Status

Among 18-24 year olds, 72.4% of females and 39.8% of males had ever been married or lived with someone as if married. Of 18-24 year olds, 29.6% of girls and 6.7% of boys were married or lived with someone as if married prior to the age of 18. In Special Focus Area 3, 40.2% of females ages 18-24 were married or lived with someone as if married prior to the age 18, a prevalence that is significantly higher than the prevalence nationally (29.6%) or in Special Focus Area 1 (30.2%) or Special Focus Area 2 (28.9%). Among those ages 13-17, 8.2% of girls and 1.4% of males had ever been married or lived with someone as if married (Appendix Table 3.2).

3.6 Working for Money or Any Other Payment

Among 18-24 year olds, 43.1% of females and 44.4% of males had ever worked for money or other payment. Among children ages 13-17, 21.7% of girls and 25.8% of boys had worked (Appendix Table 3.2).

Of 18-24 year olds who worked in the past year, 39.5% of females and 41.7% of males worked at a farm or garden. Another 30.8% of females and 28.0% of males worked at a family dwelling (Appendix Table 3.4). The most common work locations for 13-17 year-old girls and boys in the previous year were a family dwelling (girls: 44.9%, boys: 42.9%) or a farm or garden (girls: 44.0%, boys: 43.2%; Appendix Table 3.5).



SECTION 4:

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE & EXPLOITATION: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, & SERVICE SEEKING

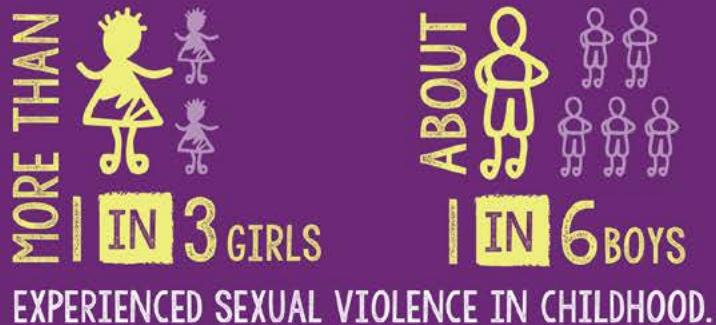
This section describes the magnitude of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation against children in Uganda. Four types of sexual abuse were included in the survey: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, forced sex, and pressured sex (see 'Key Terms and Definitions' in Section B above). Sexual exploitation includes childhood experiences of sex exchanged for material support or other help.

This section further describes the context in which sexual abuse against children occurs as well as children's service knowledge and utilization.

When describing perpetrators of sexual abuse, the term "intimate friend" is used in this section in reference to a "romantic partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or spouse."

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

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



MORE THAN
1/2 GIRLS
NEARLY 1/2 BOYS
who experienced sexual violence
experienced the first incident
BEFORE THE AGE OF 16.

AMONG CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE,
8 IN 10 EXPERIENCED MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT.

GIRLS' FIRST EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL
VIOLENCE WERE PERPETRATED MOST
COMMONLY BY:
- A NEIGHBOR,
- FOLLOWED BY A STRANGER
- OR AN INTIMATE FRIEND



BOYS' FIRST EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL
VIOLENCE WERE PERPETRATED MOST
COMMONLY BY:
- A FRIEND
- CLASSMATE OR SCHOOLMATE
- OR NEIGHBOR.

ONLY 1/2
ABOUT 1/2
OF ALL GIRLS & BOYS
WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL
VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD
TOLD SOMEONE ABOUT IT.



WHO EXPERIENCED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE
KNEW OF A PLACE
TO GO FOR SERVICES

1 IN 13 GIRLS
1 IN 20 BOYS

WHO EXPERIENCED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE
IN CHILDHOOD
RECEIVED SERVICES

AMONG THOSE WHO HAD SEX BEFORE AGE 18
NEARLY
NEARLY | IN 6 GIRLS
EVER EXCHANGED
SEX FOR MATERIAL
SUPPORT OR OTHER
HELP IN CHILDHOOD

SIGNIFICANTLY MORE GIRLS IN
SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 1 & SPECIAL
FOCUS AREA 2 EXPERIENCED SEXUAL
VIOLENCE, INCLUDING ABUSIVE
SEXUAL TOUCHING OR ATTEMPTED
FORCED OR PRESSURED SEX, THAN
IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 3.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS IS COMMON

1/4
1/10
GIRLS & BOYS

EXPERIENCED
SEXUAL
ABUSE IN THE
PAST YEAR



WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL
VIOLENCE KNEW OF A PLACE
TO GO TO FOR SERVICES

GIRLS
WHO EXPERIENCED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE
MOST OFTEN SAID
THE REASON THEY DID
NOT SEEK SERVICES WAS THAT THEY
WERE AFRAID OF GETTING IN TROUBLE.

BOYS
WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL
VIOLENCE MOST OFTEN
DID NOT SEEK SERVICES
BECAUSE THEY WERE
EMBARRASSED FOR
THEMSELVES OR THEIR FAMILIES

ABOUT 1 IN 5 GIRLS AND
1 IN 7 BOYS WHO HAD SEX
HAD EXCHANGED SEX FOR
MATERIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER
HELP IN THE YEAR PRECEDING
THE SURVEY.

SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER GIRLS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 3
IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS THAN IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 1 OR SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 2.

UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Harmful traditional practices: traditional practices common in Uganda, such as early marriage and initiation ceremonies, frequently expose children, particularly girls, to vulnerable situations.

Sexual exploitation: Ugandan girls, in particular, are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, as income-generating activities are scarce. Therefore, when parents struggle to provide for their basic needs, girls can be lured into exploitative relationships with older men who promise them material support.

Reporting: reporting of violence may be infrequent as a result of corruption within response services, where service providers, such as police or health workers, demand payment in exchange for services.

Stigma: survivors also may not report violence because there is often a stigma within Ugandan society, where survivors of sexual violence, such as forced sex or sex with a child, are considered tainted.

School times: violence against children more commonly occurs on the road and in the afternoon and early evening as many children are forced to commute to and from school alone and in the dark.

Housing: parents, children, and sometimes extended family often live in very close quarters, leading to children observing sexual situations and sometimes being exposed to heightened vulnerability of violence.

4.1 Prevalence of sexual abuse

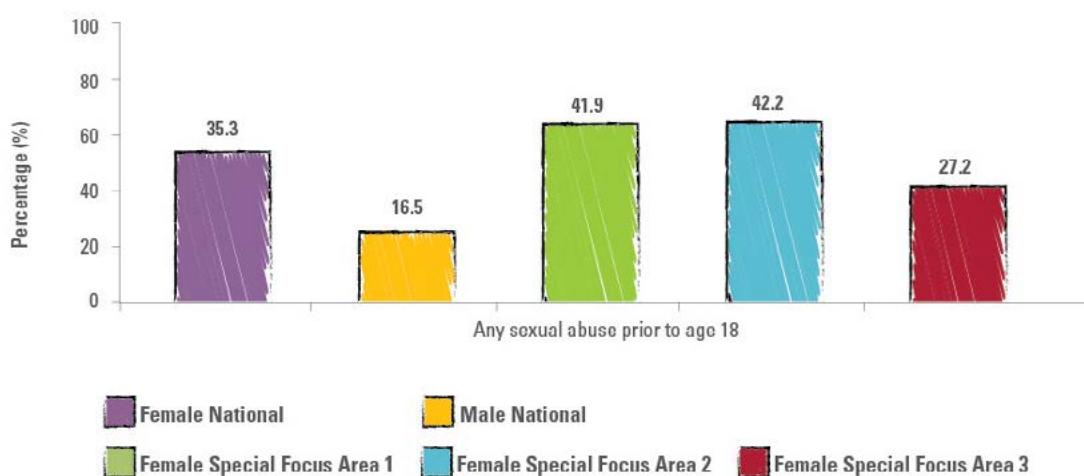
The overall prevalence of lifetime childhood sexual abuse and sexual abuse in the 12 months preceding the survey are presented below. The prevalence of each of the four types of sexual abuse are also described along with ages at first experience of sexual abuse and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual abuse. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same type of sexual abuse, more than one type of sexual abuse, or both. Prevalence of forced or pressured first sex, including forced or pressured sexual debut, are also presented.

4.1.1 Lifetime prevalence of sexual abuse in childhood among 18-24 year olds

During childhood, 35.3% of girls and 16.5% of boys in Uganda experienced sexual abuse. Significantly more girls in Special Focus Area 1 (41.9%) and Special Focus Area 2 (42.2%) experienced sexual abuse than in Special Focus Area 3 (27.2%; Appendix Table 4.1.1). Nationally, the most common type of sexual abuse was abusive sexual touching (girls, 24.7%; boys, 10.9%), followed by attempted forced or pressured sex (girls, 17.3%; boys, 8.1%), forced sex (girls, 10.0%; boys, 2.0%), and pressured sex (girls, 3.9%; boys, 2.0%). Girls were significantly more likely than boys to experience any type of sexual abuse as well as abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, or physically forced sex. Girls in Special Focus Area 3 were significantly less likely than girls nationally or in Special Focus Area 2 to experience abusive sexual touching or attempted forced or pressured sex (Appendix Table 4.1.2). One in five girls (20.4%) and 4.9% of boys in Uganda were pressured or forced to have sex at the time of their sexual debut, a statistically significant difference between girls and boys (Appendix Table 4.1.6).

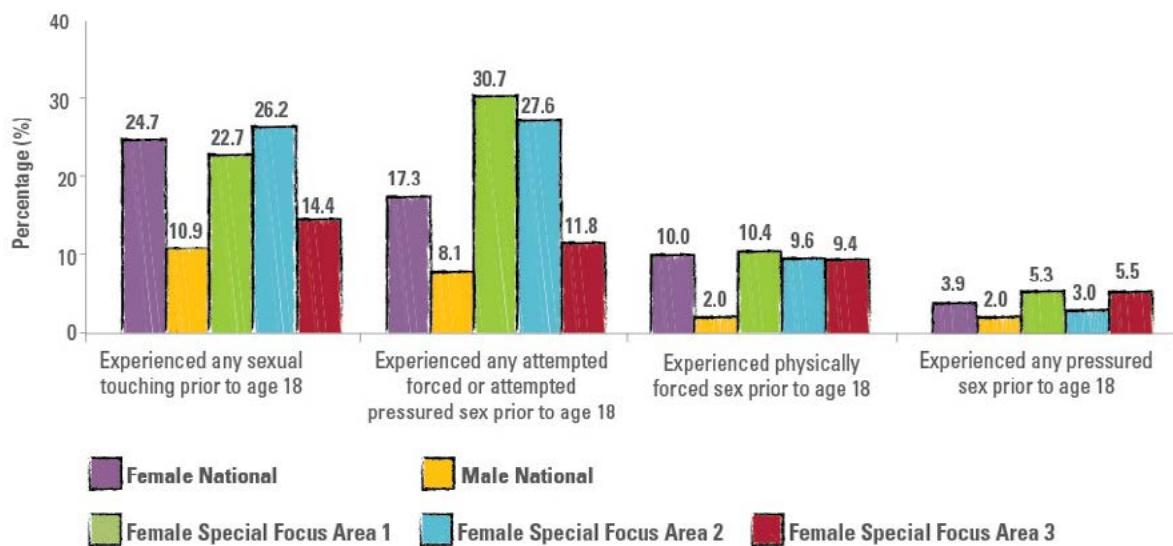
For 25.0% of the girls and 25.3% of the boys who experienced sexual abuse in childhood (Appendix Table 4.1.5), the first incident of sexual abuse occurred at or before the age of 13. Most children who experienced childhood sexual abuse experienced multiple incidents in their life (girls, 83.2%; boys, 81.3%; Appendix Table 4.1.4).

FIGURE 4.1 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY (FEMALES AND MALES) AND IN THE HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS (FEMALES)



Source: *Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015*

FIGURE 4.2 PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY (FEMALES AND MALES) AND IN THE HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS (FEMALES)



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

4.1.2 Prevalence of sexual abuse in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

In the year preceding the survey, 25.4% of girls and 11.2% of boys experienced sexual abuse (Appendix Table 4.2.1). In Special Focus Area 3, significantly fewer girls (17.6%) experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months than in Special Focus Area 1 (35.6%) or Special Focus Area 2 (33.5%; Appendix Table 4.2.1). Girls most commonly experienced abusive sexual touching (20.3%) and attempted forced or pressured sex (11.1%). Moreover, more girls in Special Focus Area 1 (22.6%) and Special Focus Area 2 (25.1%) experienced abusive sexual touching than in Special Focus Area 3 (11.6%). There were also fewer girls (9.2%) in Special Focus Area 3 that experienced attempted forced or pressured sex in the past 12 months as compared with their peers in Special Focus Area 1 (23.5 %; Appendix Table 4.2.2). Similarly, boys most commonly experienced abusive sexual touching (7.4%) and attempted forced or pressured sex (5.9%; Appendix Table 4.2.2). In the past year, 3.3% of girls and 1.3% of boys had experienced any physically forced or pressured sex (Appendix Table 4.2.3). Among children ages 13-17 years who had ever had sex (girls, 21.0%; boys 20.6%; Appendix Table 3.2), 23.1% of girls and 8.2% of boys were forced or pressured to have sex at the time of their sexual debut (Appendix Table 4.2.7).

Among girls and boys who were sexually abused in the past 12 months, 36.7% of girls and 35.8% of boys experienced their first incident of sexual abuse at or before the age of 13 (Appendix Table 4.2.5). Most girls (67.7%) and boys (66.4%) who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months were abused multiple times (Appendix Table 4.2.4).

4.2 Sexual Exploitation

4.2.1 Lifetime prevalence of sexual exploitation in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Among 18-24 year olds who had sex before age 18 (girls, 53.5%; boys, 46.2%, Appendix Table 3.2), 14.8% of females and 3.5% of males had received material support or other help in exchange for sex during childhood (Appendix Table 4.3.1). Significantly fewer girls in Special Focus Area 3 (4.7%) exchanged sex for material support or other help before the age of 18 as compared with Special Focus Area 1 (16.4%) or Special Focus Area 2 (20.1%).

4.2.2 Prevalence of sexual exploitation in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

Among those who had sex in the past 12 months (girls, 14.2%; boys, 10.5%; Appendix Table 3.2), 18.8% of females and 13.5% of males had received material support or other help in exchange for sex in the past 12 months. Compared to boys ages 18-24 throughout childhood, a significantly higher proportion of boys ages 13-17 received support in exchange for sex in the past year (Appendix Tables 4.3.1 & 4.3.2).

4.3 Perpetrators of sexual abuse

For each type of sexual abuse reported, the VACS collected information on the perpetrator of the first incident and most recent incident. If a child experienced multiple types of sexual abuse, such as abusive sexual touching and attempted forced or pressured sex, she or he was asked about the perpetrator of the first and most recent incident of each type of abuse. Since any respondent could have provided up to four perpetrators (one for the first or most recent incident of each type of abuse experience), the total percentages of perpetrators adds up to more than 100%.

For the 18-24 year old age group, all results presented detail first experiences of sexual abuse in childhood among those who experienced any sexual abuse in childhood. Similarly, all data for the 13-17 year age group pertain to most recent experiences of sexual abuse in the past 12 months.

All results presented are percentages of the total number of children who experienced lifetime sexual abuse (for 18-24 year olds) or experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months (for 13-17 year olds). None of the data presented are percentages of all children in Uganda.

4.3.1 Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual abuse in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Among girls who experienced childhood sexual abuse, the most common perpetrator of a first incident of sexual abuse was a neighbor (27.9%), followed by a stranger (20.4%), or an intimate friend (20.0%). For boys, friends (34.4%), classmates or schoolmates (23.7%), and neighbors (23.4%) were the most frequent perpetrators. Girls in Special Focus Area 3 experienced a significantly higher proportion of abuse by intimate friends (38.2%, Appendix Table 4.5.1). Of girls who experienced sexual abuse, 51.9% perceived the perpetrator of the first incident as 5 or more years older than they were. Nearly one in four (23.4%) boys who experienced sexual abuse perceived the perpetrator of the first event to be older (Appendix Table 4.5.3). More than one perpetrator was present when 24.2% of girls experienced a first incident of sexual abuse. Of boys who experienced sexual abuse, 15.3% experienced a first incident by more than one perpetrator (Appendix Table 4.6.3).

FIGURE 4.3 PERPETRATORS OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18, NATIONALLY

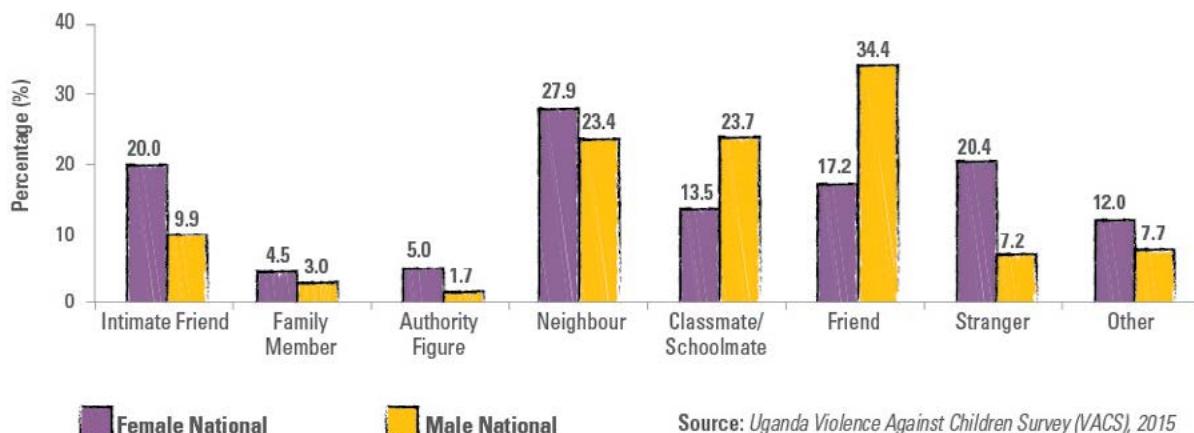
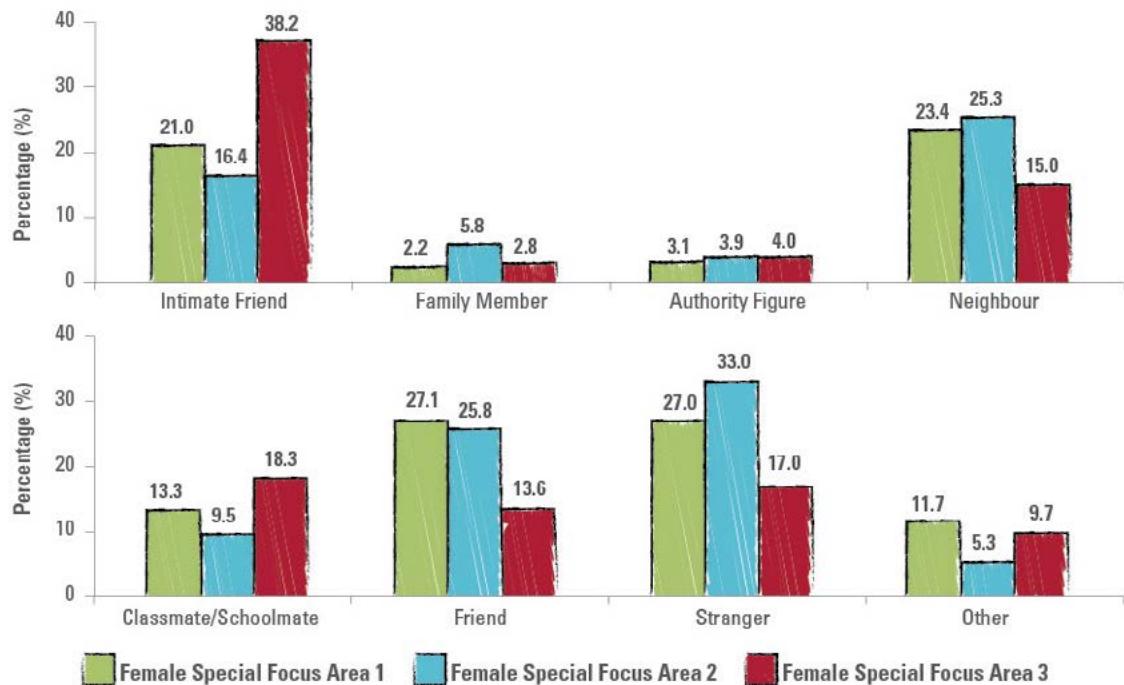


FIGURE 4.4 PERPETRATORS OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18, BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

4.3.2 Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual abuse in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

Among girls who experienced childhood sexual abuse in the previous 12 months, the most frequent perpetrators of the most recent events were neighbors (30.9%), strangers (22.8%), and friends (19.8%). Among boys who experienced childhood sexual abuse in the previous 12 months, perpetrators were most often friends (25.6%), classmates (25.3%), and neighbors (20.8%). Meanwhile, among girls who experienced childhood sexual abuse in the previous 12 months in Special Focus Area 3, classmates were the most frequent perpetrators of sexual abuse (26.6%). In Special Focus Area 1, neighbors were the most common perpetrators (31.7%), followed by strangers (29.0%). In Special Focus Area 2, the most frequent perpetrators of sexual abuse were strangers (37.0%), followed by neighbors (29.1%; Appendix Table 4.5.2). The prevalence of sexual abuse by specific perpetrators were not significantly different within or across Special Focus Areas or in comparison with national rates. Girls perceived nearly half (49.2%) of perpetrators of the most recent incident to be five or more years older than they were (Appendix Table 4.5.4). Among girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 19.4% were abused by more than one perpetrator at the most recent incident. Multiple perpetrators were present at the most recent incident of sexual abuse among 17.6% of boys (Appendix Table 4.6.4).

FIGURE 4.5 PERPETRATORS OF MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, NATIONALLY

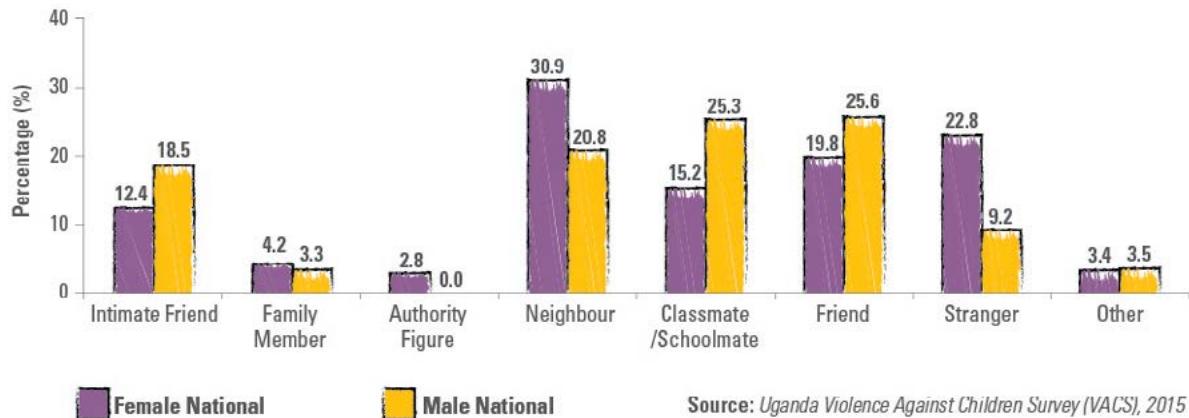
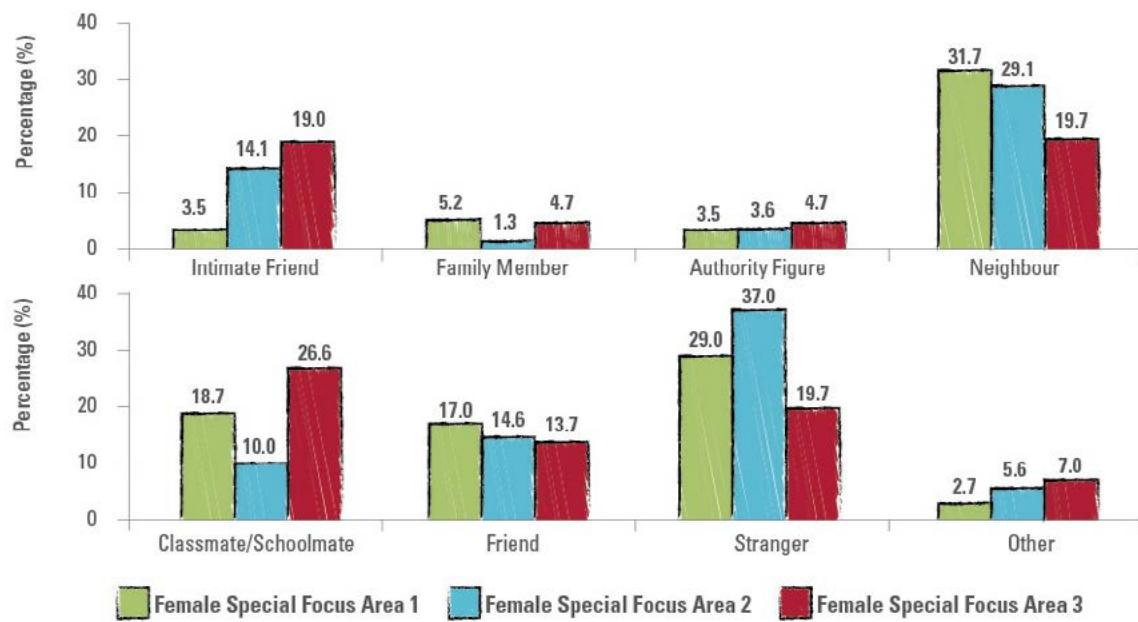


FIGURE 4.6 PERPETRATORS OF MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS



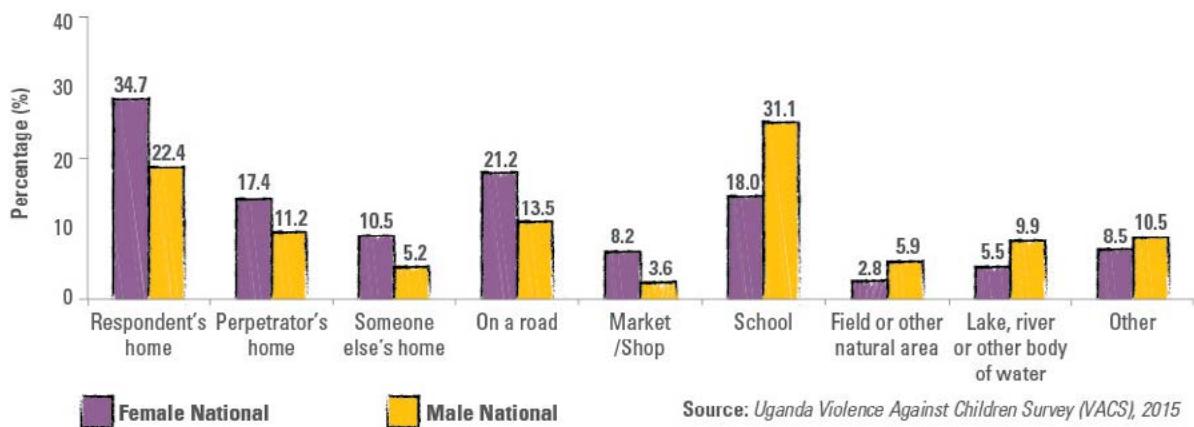
4.4 Context of sexual abuse in childhood

4.4.1 Location and time of day of the first incident of sexual abuse in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Among females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual abuse before age 18, girls most frequently experienced a first incident of childhood sexual abuse in their own home (34.7%), on a road (21.2%), or at school (18.0%; Appendix Table 4.7.1). A first incident most frequently occurred in the evening (53.4%) and afternoon (43.8%; Appendix Table 4.8.1).

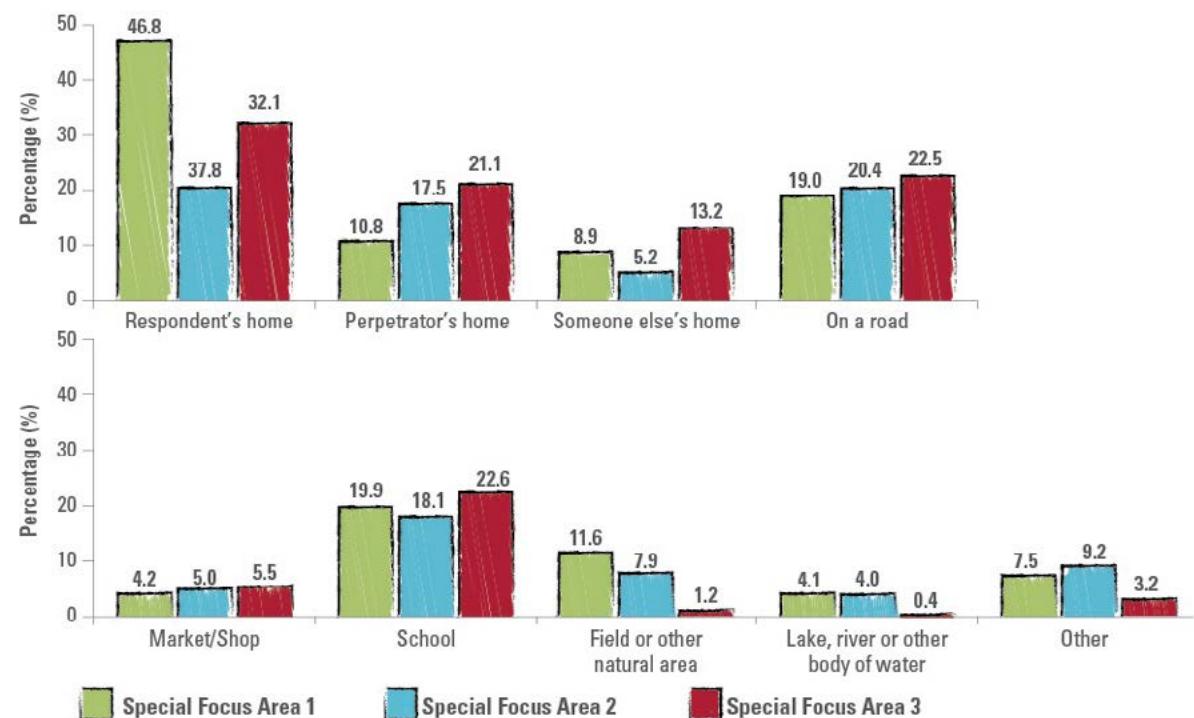
Boys experienced a first incident of sexual abuse most commonly at school (31.1%), at their own home (22.4%), or on a road (13.5%; Appendix 4.7.1). Among boys, the first incident usually occurred in the evening (65.1%) or afternoon (31.1%; Appendix Table 4.8.1).

FIGURE 4.7 LOCATION OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG 18–24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18, NATIONALLY



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 4.8 LOCATION OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG 18–24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18, BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS



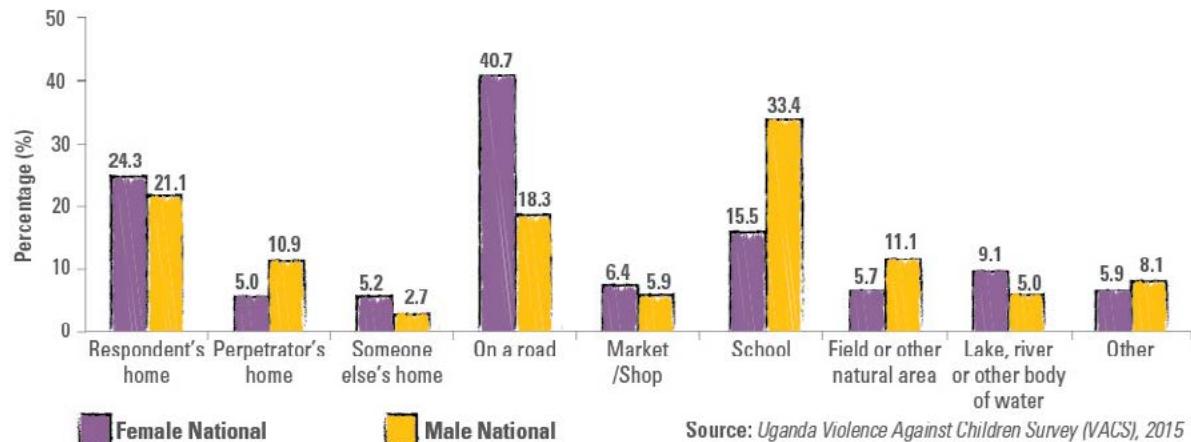
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

4.4.2 Location and time of day of the most recent incident of sexual abuse in childhood among 13-17 year olds

Among girls who experienced childhood sexual abuse in the previous 12 months, girls most frequently experienced their most recent incident of sexual abuse on a road (40.7%), at their own homes (24.3%), and at school (15.5%; Appendix Table 4.7.2). Girls were significantly more likely to experience sexual abuse on a road than at any other location. For girls, the majority of most recent incidents of sexual abuse occurred in the evening (54.9%) and afternoon (42.2%; Appendix Table 4.8.2). Females in Special Focus Area 3 (44%) were more likely to experience sexual abuse on the road than their counterparts in Special Focus Area 2 (21.2%).

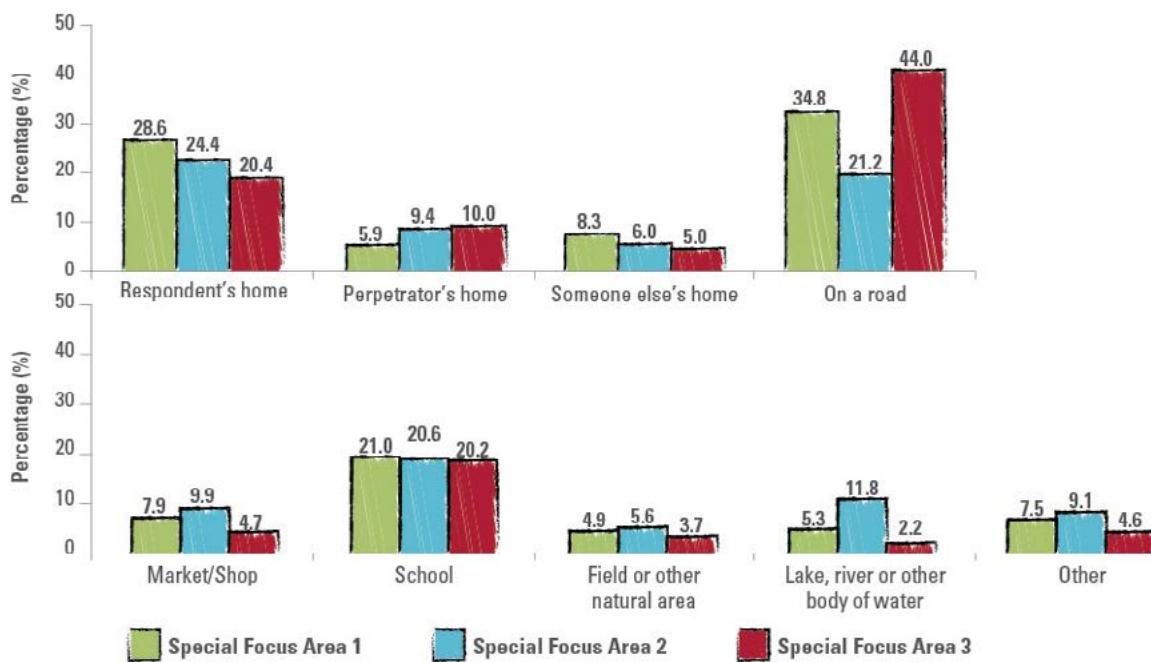
Boys who experienced sexual abuse in the previous 12 months experienced the most recent incidents most commonly at school (33.4%), at their own homes (21.1%), and on roads (18.3%; Appendix Table 4.7.2). Like girls, boys' most recent experiences of sexual abuse most often occurred in the evening (55.0%) and afternoon (39.6%; Appendix Table 4.8.2).

FIGURE 4.9 LOCATION OF MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG 13–17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, NATIONALLY



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 4.10 LOCATION OF MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG 13–17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

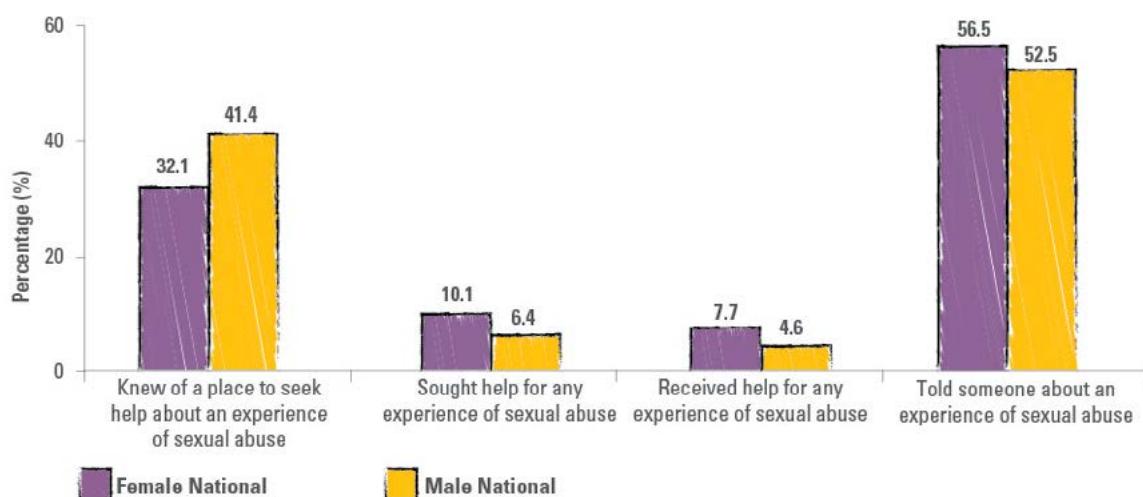
4.5 Disclosure and service-seeking behaviors of children who have experienced sexual abuse

If respondents reported sexual abuse, they were asked follow-up questions about whether they knew of a hospital, clinic, the Child Helpline, social welfare, or legal office to go to for help for any of their unwanted sexual experiences. If they knew of a place to go, then they were asked if they ever sought help. If they did try to seek help, then they were asked if they ever received the help they sought out; if they did not seek help, they were asked why they did not try to seek help. All respondents who experienced sexual abuse were also asked if they ever disclosed, or told someone about, the experience.

4.5.1 Knowledge and uptake of services and disclosure of sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

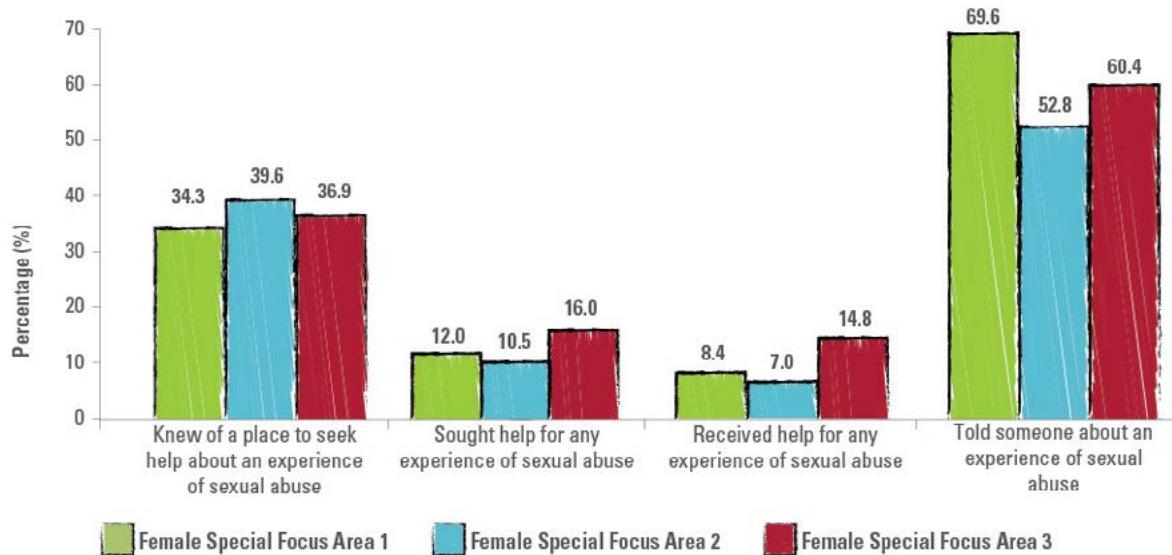
Of the 35.3% of females and 16.5% of males who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 32.1% of females and 41.4% of males knew of a place to seek help and 10.1% of girls and 6.4% of boys sought help for any experience of sexual abuse. Among those who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 7.7% of females and 4.6% of males received help for an experience of sexual abuse. Just over half of girls (56.5%) and boys (52.5%) who experienced sexual abuse in childhood ever told someone (Appendix Table 4.9.1). Of those who told someone, most girls (69.0%) told a relative and 33.4% told a friend or neighbor. Boys were significantly more likely to tell a friend or neighbor (67.0%) followed by a relative (35.5%; Appendix Table 4.9.6).

FIGURE 4.11 PERCENTAGE OF 18-24 YEAR OLDS IN UGANDA WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 WHO KNEW OF SERVICES AND SOUGHT SERVICES, NATIONALLY



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 4.12 SERVICE SEEKING AND ABUSE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18, BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS

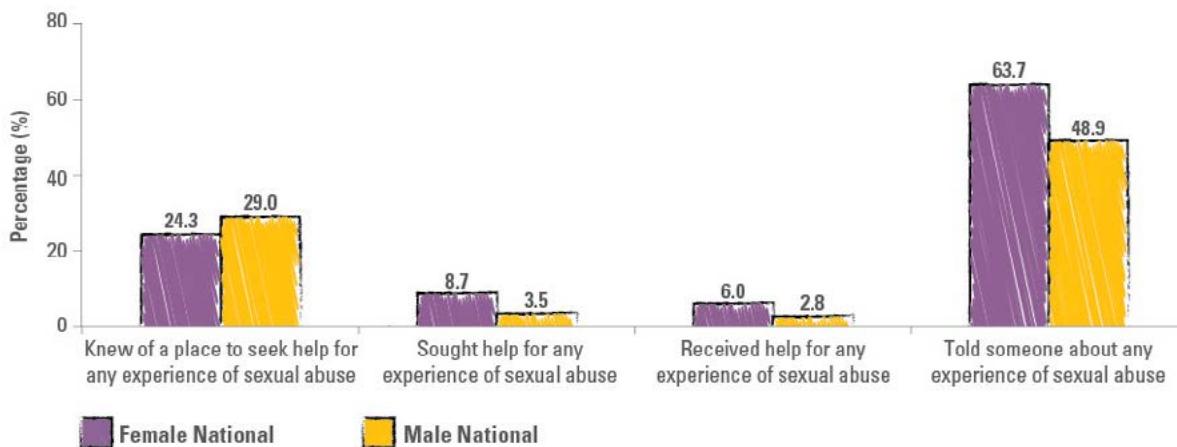


Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

4.5.2 Knowledge and uptake of services and disclosure of sexual violence among 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

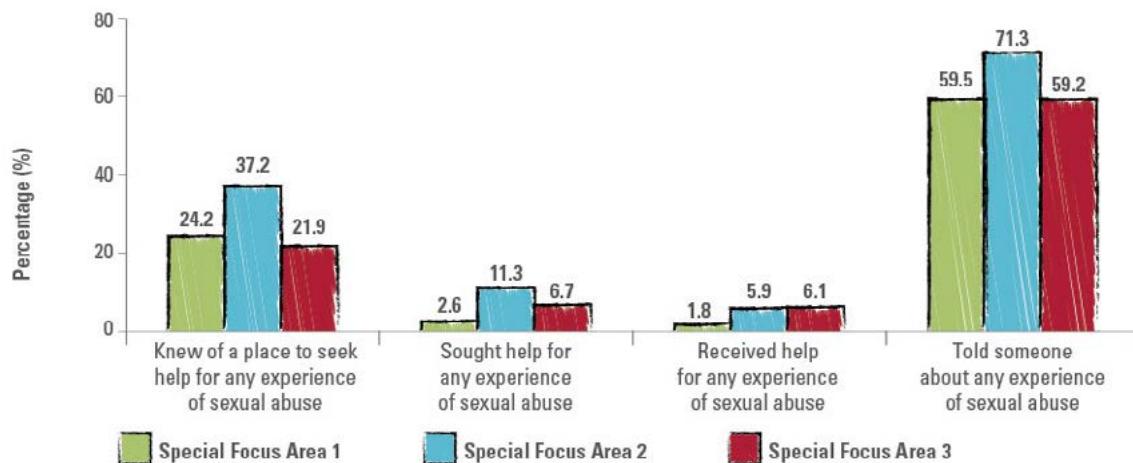
Of 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months (girls: 25.4%, boys: 11.2%), 24.3% of girls and 29.0% of boys knew of a place to seek help for sexual abuse. Only 8.7% of girls and 3.5% of boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months sought help for an incident of sexual abuse. Just 6.0% of girls and 2.8% of boys received help. About two in three girls (63.7%) and half (48.9%) of boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months ever told someone about an incident of abuse (Appendix Table 4.9.2). Of those who told someone, girls most often told a relative (57.0%) or a friend or neighbor (42.9%). Boys were significantly more likely to tell a friend or neighbor (66.8%) than any other person followed by a relative (30.3%; Appendix Table 4.9.7).

FIGURE 4.13 SERVICE SEEKING AND ABUSE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, NATIONALLY



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 4.14 SERVICE SEEKING AND ABUSE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY HIGH PREVALENCE HIV AND AIDS SPECIAL FOCUS AREAS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

4.5.3 Service-seeking behavior for sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

Of those who received help for sexual abuse, females most often received help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker (79.6%) or from police or other security professionals (58.6%). Among males, too few (less than 25 children) received a service to report stable estimates of which services they received (Appendix Table 4.9.4).

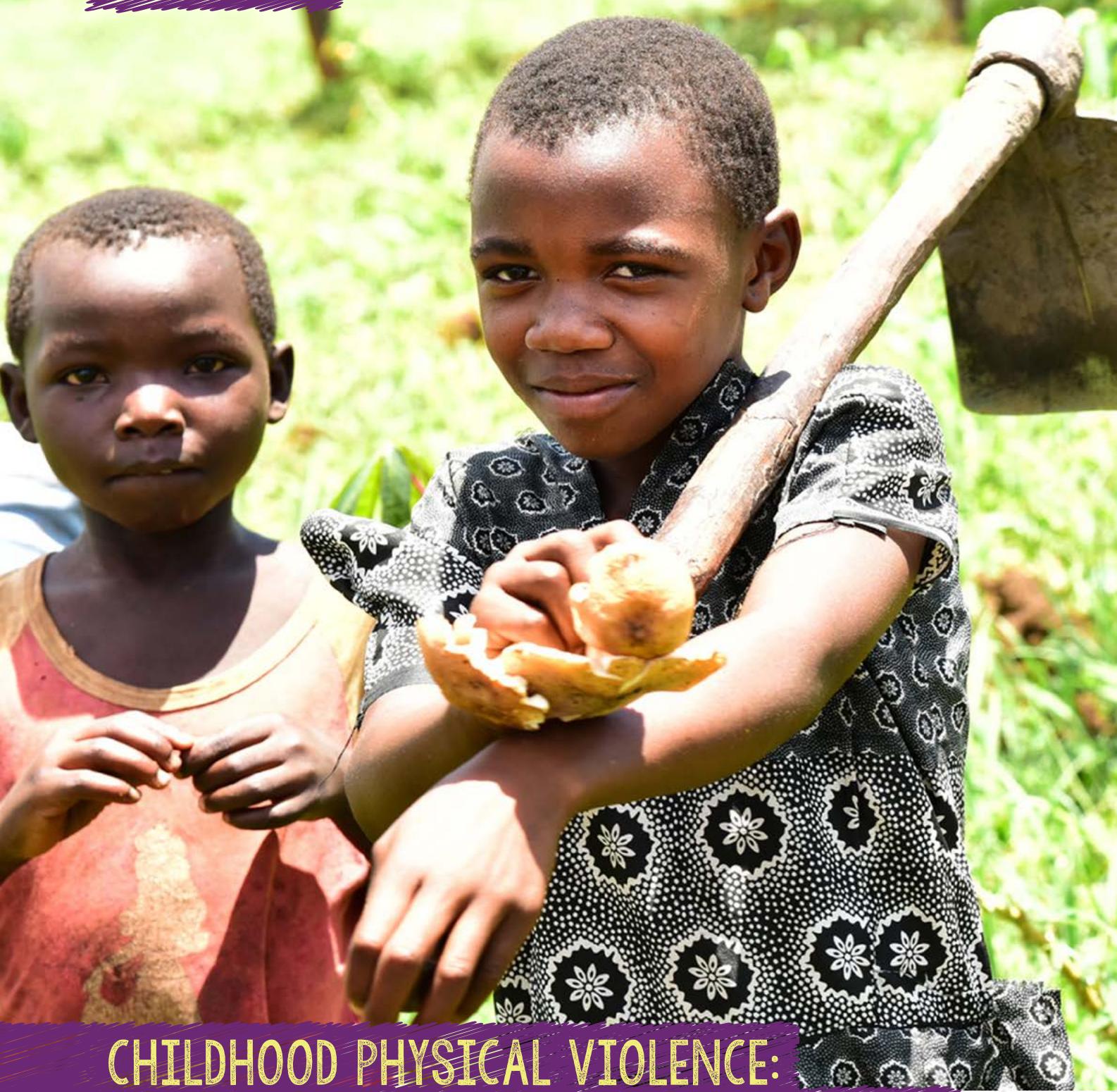
Females who did not seek services most often indicated that they did not think the violence was a problem (41.0%), they did not need or want services (20.6%), or they were embarrassed for themselves or their families (14.9%). Males who did not seek services most frequently said they did not need or want services (31.1%), did not think the violence was a problem (24.6%), or were embarrassed for themselves or their families (18.8%; Appendix Table 4.9.8).

4.5.4 Service-seeking behavior for sexual abuse among 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

Too few 13-17 year olds (less than 25 children) reported receiving help for sexual abuse to report stable estimates of what services they received (Appendix Table 4.9.5).

Among those who did not try to seek help for sexual abuse, most girls (83.6%) and boys (87.5%) cited individual-level barriers to seeking services (Appendix Table 4.9.11). 13-17 year old boys most often said the reason they did not try to seek services was that they felt embarrassed for themselves or for their families (36.0%), they did not need or want services (22.0%), or they did not think it was a problem (15.8%). Girls most often did not seek services because they were afraid of getting in trouble (37.0%), did not need or want services (21.5%), or were embarrassed for themselves or their families (13.8%; Appendix Table 4.9.10).

SECTION 5:



CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE: PREVALENCE, PERPETRATORS, AND SERVICE-SEEKING

This section describes the magnitude and context of physical violence against children in Uganda. See 'Key Terms and Definitions' in Section B above. The perpetrators of childhood physical violence; injuries received; and disclosure of violence, knowledge and utilization of services are also described.

When describing perpetrators of physical violence, the term "intimate friend" is used in this section in reference to a "romantic partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or spouse".

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AMONG 18-24 Y/O FEMALES AND MALES IS COMMON



PHYSICAL VIOLENCE WAS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN CHILDHOOD

6 IN 10 GIRLS & 7 IN 10 BOYS

EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD WITH OVER 90% OF THESE EXPERIENCING MULTIPLE INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

OF THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD, MORE THAN HALF HAD THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 6 AND 11



APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 5 GIRLS & 1 IN 6 BOYS HAD THEIR FIRST EXPERIENCE UNDER THE AGE OF 5

PARENTS OR ADULT RELATIVES WERE THE MOST COMMON PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD.



BOYS EXPERIENCED MORE PHYSICAL VIOLENCE INFILCTED BY PEERS AS COMPARED TO FEMALES.



AMONG CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY ADULTS IN THE COMMUNITY, FEMALE AND MALE TEACHERS WERE THE MOST FREQUENT PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENT FOR GIRLS, AND MALE TEACHERS WERE THE MOST FREQUENT PERPETRATORS OF THE FIRST INCIDENT FOR BOYS

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 Y/O GIRLS AND BOYS IS FREQUENT

4 IN 10 GIRLS & 6 IN 10 BOYS
EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST YEAR



ONE IN THREE CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS KNEW OF A PLACE TO SEEK HELP AND FEWER THAN ONE IN TEN SOUGHT HELP

1 IN 20



ABOUT ONE IN TWENTY GIRLS AND BOYS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS RECEIVED HELP

ABOUT SIX IN TEN CHILDREN TOLD SOMEONE ABOUT AN EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, MOST OFTEN A RELATIVE



CHILDREN MOST COMMONLY DID NOT SEEK HELP FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BECAUSE THEY FELT IT WAS THEIR FAULT OR DID NOT THINK IT WAS A PROBLEM

UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Corporal punishment in schools: while corporal punishment in schools is banned by Ugandan law, it is still frequently used as the primary source of discipline.

Physical punishment at home: likewise, parents use physical punishment as a normal mode of discipline in the home.

Witnessing violence in the home: the tight housing quarters that many Ugandan families live in make it more likely for children to witness violence in the home.

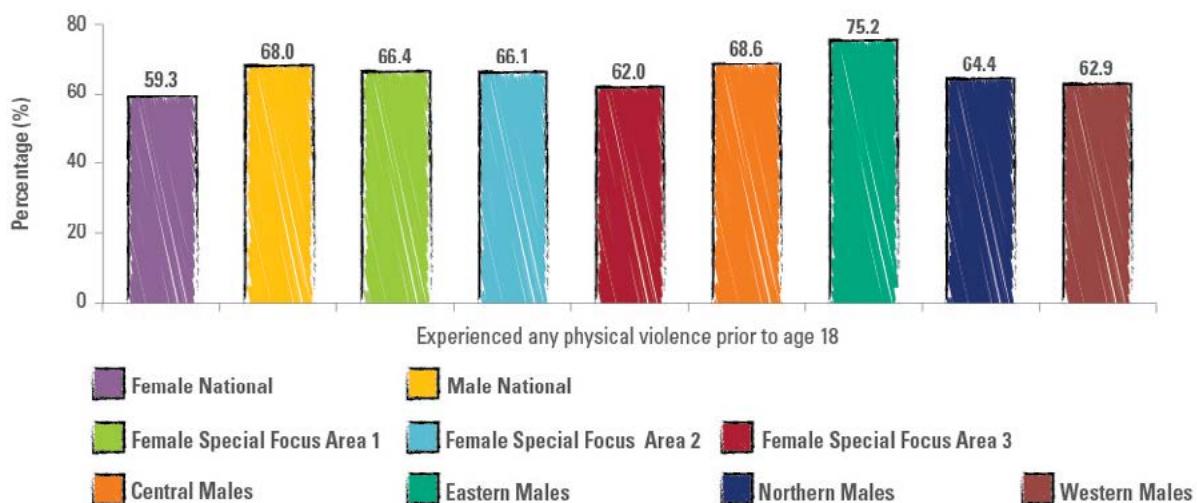
5.1 Prevalence of physical violence

5.1.1 Lifetime prevalence of physical violence in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Most girls (59.3%) and boys (68.0%) experienced physical violence in childhood, and significantly more boys than girls experienced physical violence. Moreover, more than three in four boys in the Eastern Region experienced physical violence (Appendix Table 5.1.1), though the difference between regions and compared to the national prevalence is not statistically significant. More than nine in ten girls (90.8%) and boys (91.5%) who experienced physical violence in childhood experienced multiple incidents (Appendix Table 5.1.3).

About one in five girls (20.1%) and 16.0% of boys who experienced physical violence in childhood experienced their first incident of physical violence at or before age five. Approximately half of girls (50.8%) and boys (54.6%) first experienced physical violence between the ages of six and eleven and 29.1% of girls and 29.4% of boys first experienced it between the ages of 12 and 17 (Appendix Table 5.1.4).

FIGURE 5.1 PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

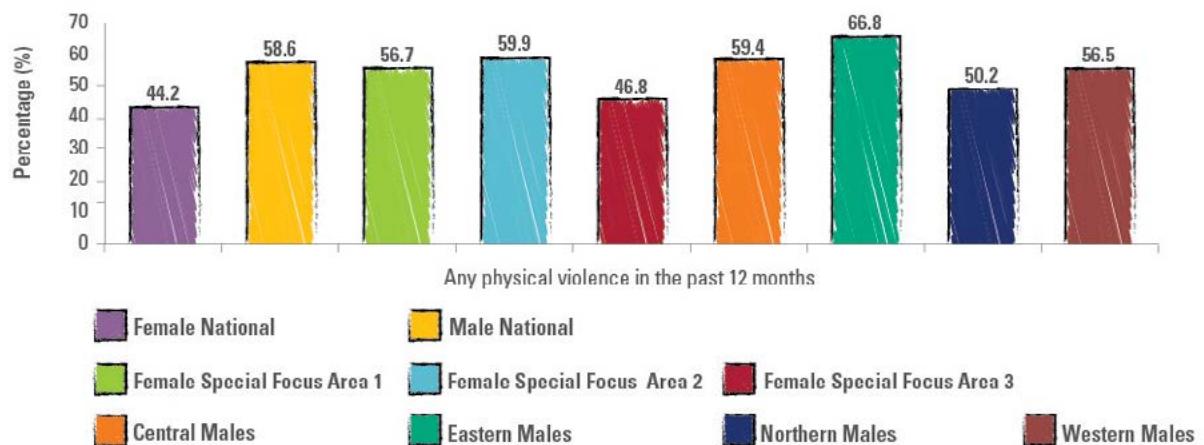
5.1.2 Prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

Approximately two in five girls (44.2%) and three in five boys (58.6%) experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to experience

physical violence in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.2.1). More than nine in ten girls (91.5%) and boys (91.7%) who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months experienced multiple incidents (Appendix Table 5.2.3).

Among children who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, more than half experienced their first incident between the ages of six and eleven (girls, 50.2%; boys, 58.2%). About a third of girls (35.4%) and boys (28.5%) experienced the first incident after the age of 12. Another 14.3% of girls and 13.3% of boys experienced the first incident at or before the age of five (Appendix Table 5.2.4).

FIGURE 5.2 PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

5.2 Perpetrators of physical violence

The prevalence of physical violence in childhood overall is presented, along with the prevalence of physical violence experienced by four types of perpetrators: 1) parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives; 2) intimate friend; 3) peers; and 4) other adults in the community. For respondents ages 18-24 who experienced physical violence in childhood from any of the four types of perpetrators, the specific perpetrator of the first incident of physical violence in childhood is presented. For respondents ages 13-17, the specific perpetrator of the most recent incident of violence in the past 12 months within each of the four perpetrator categories is also presented.

5.2.1 Perpetrators of physical violence in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives

Nearly one half of girls (45.3%) and boys (48.5%) experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, the most common perpetrators of physical violence against children (Appendix Table 5.1.2). Among girls who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, the most common perpetrator of the first incident was a mother or stepmother (43.3%), followed by a father or stepfather (28.8%), or an uncle or aunt (12.6%). Among boys who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, the most common perpetrator of the first incident was a father or stepfather (43.8%), followed by a mother or stepmother (36.7%), or an uncle or aunt (8.5%; Appendix Table 5.5.3).

Among girls and boys who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative, more than nine in ten (girls, 95.3%; boys, 91.5%) lived in the same household as the perpetrator at the time of the first incident (Appendix Table 5.6.1).

Peers

Over one third of boys (38.6%) and 22.0% of girls experienced physical violence by a peer. Males were significantly more likely than females to have experienced physical violence by a peer before age 18 (Appendix Table 5.1.2). Among females who experienced peer physical violence in childhood, 38.7% experienced the first incident by a classmate or schoolmate and 37.8% experienced the first incident by a sibling, cousin, or other peer relative. About one in ten girls experienced a first incident by a peer neighbor (10.5%) or friend (9.5%). For males, the first incident of physical violence by a peer was most commonly perpetrated by a friend (33.8%) or a classmate or schoolmate (33.1%), followed by a sibling, cousin, or other peer relative (18.1%; Appendix Table 5.5.2).

Adults in the community

About two in five boys (41.0%) and 31.0% of girls experienced physical violence by a community member in childhood. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to have experienced physical violence in childhood by a member of the community (Appendix Table 5.1.2). By far, the most common perpetrators of violence by adults in the community were teachers. Nearly half (45.7%) of girls and 60.4% of boys who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community experienced the first incident by a male teacher. Almost half of girls (48.7%) and 25.7% of boys experienced the first incident by a female teacher (Appendix Table 5.5.4).

Intimate friend

Among 18-24 year olds who ever had an intimate friend, females (6.3%) were more likely than males (2.6%) to experience physical violence by an intimate friend before the age of 18 (Appendix Table 5.1.2). Among girls who experienced physical violence by an intimate friend in childhood, 30.7% experienced the first incident by a boyfriend while the rest experienced the first incident by a husband (69.3%). Among the 2.6% of boys who experienced physical violence by an intimate friend, a large majority (85.5%) experienced the first incident by a girlfriend and the rest experienced the first incident by a wife (14.5%; Appendix Table 5.5.1).

5.2.2 Perpetrators of most recent incident of physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

The overall prevalence of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey is presented below by perpetrator type. This subsection also presents the specific perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence within each perpetrator category.

Parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives

Nearly one in five children experienced physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative (girls, 18.7%; boys, 21.7%) in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.2.2). Among girls, the most common perpetrator of the most recent incident of violence within this category was mother or stepmother (40.7%; 28.0% for boys) whereas fathers or stepfathers were most common among boys (43.0%; 31.6% for girls). The next most common perpetrators were uncles or aunts (girls, 14.9%; boys, 10.1%; Appendix Table 5.5.7).

Among children who experienced violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative in the 12 months preceding the survey, more than nine in ten (girls, 94.4%; boys, 90.5%) lived in the same household as the perpetrator at the time of the most recent incident (Appendix Table 5.6.2).

Peers

About one in five girls (18.2%) and one in four boys (25.1%) experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.2.2). Of these, girls and boys most frequently experienced the most recent incident of peer violence by classmates or schoolmates (girls, 40.3%; boys, 33.7%) followed by friends (girls, 24.6%; boys, 30.8%; Appendix Table 5.5.6).

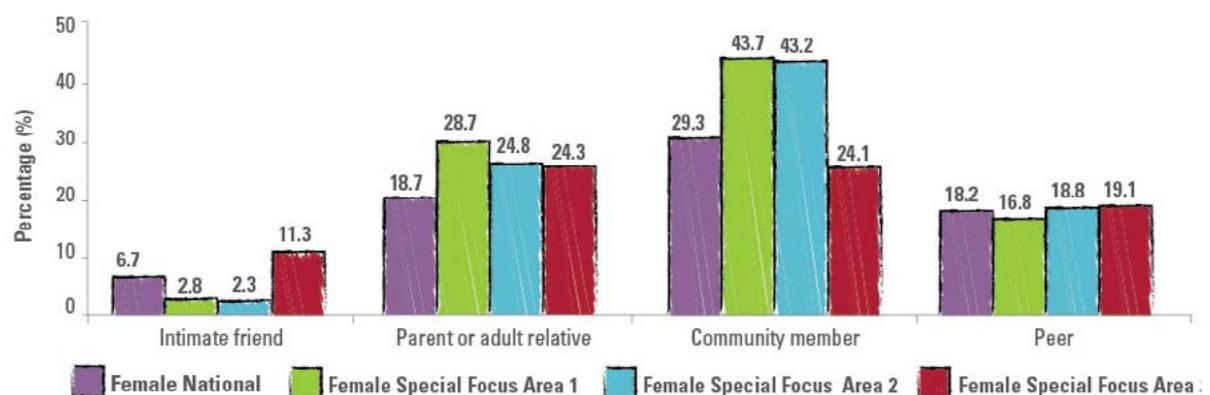
Other adults in the community

In the past 12 months, 29.3% of girls and 40.8% of boys experienced physical violence by an adult in the community (Appendix Table 5.2.2), most often by a teacher. Among girls and boys who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community in the past 12 months, about 72.9% of girls and 76.9% of boys experienced the most recent incident by male teachers while 21.0% of girls and 13.6% of boys experienced the most recent incident by female teachers (Appendix Table 5.5.8).

Intimate friend

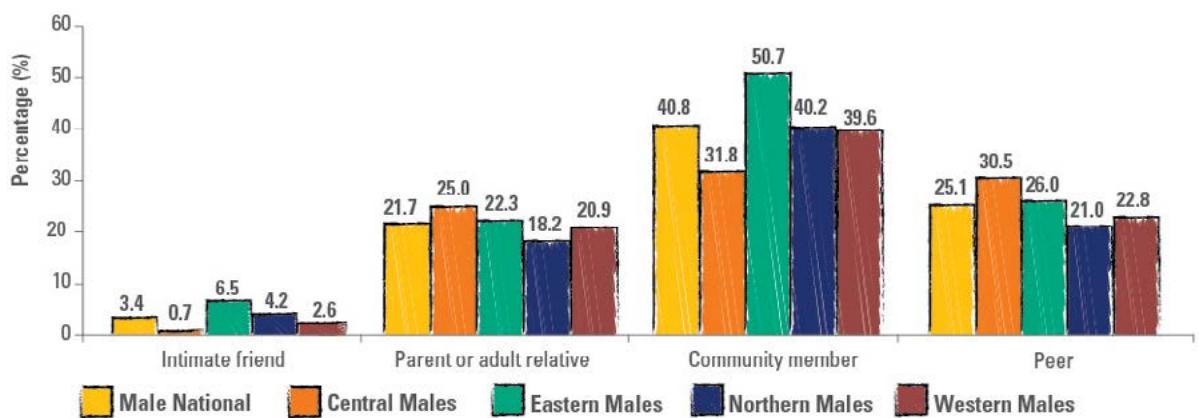
Just over one in twenty girls (6.7%) and 3.4% of boys who had ever had an intimate friend experienced physical violence by an intimate friend in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.2.2). There were too few responses (less than 25 children) to report the perpetrator of the most recent incident of intimate partner violence against both boys and girls (Appendix Table 5.5.5).

FIGURE 5.3 PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE FRIEND, PARENT OR ADULT RELATIVE, COMMUNITY MEMBER, OR PEER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR FEMALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 5.4 PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE FRIEND, PARENT OR ADULT RELATIVE, COMMUNITY MEMBER, OR PEER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR MALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

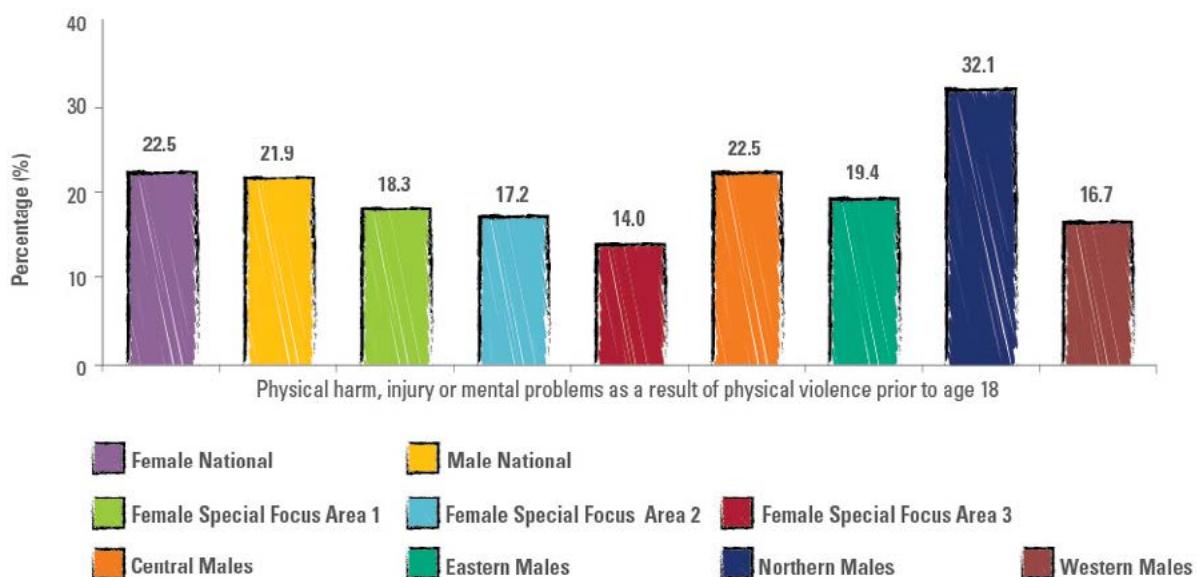
5.3 Injury as a result of physical violence

In this subsection, the proportion of girls and boys who experienced injuries from physical violence in childhood are presented overall and by perpetrator category. Here, 'injury' refers to any physical or mental harm reported by those who experienced physical violence in childhood. Such injuries include: cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, swelling, or other minor marks; sprains, dislocations, or blistering; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or charred skin; permanent injury or disfigurement; or mental problems. All injuries refer to the first experience of physical violence in childhood within a certain perpetrator category among those who ever experienced physical violence in childhood, among those ages 18-24. Similarly, for those ages 13-17, all injuries refer to the most recent experienced of physical violence in the last 12 months.

5.3.1 Injury as a result of physical violence in childhood among 18-24 year olds

About one in five girls (22.5%) and boys (21.9%) reported that they received an injury as a result of a first experience of physical violence in childhood. Boys in the Northern Region (32.1%) were significantly more likely to experience an injury as a result of physical violence than boys in Eastern and Western Regions (Appendix Table 5.4.1). One in three girls (34.0%) who experienced childhood intimate partner physical violence experienced injuries after the first incident. About one in five girls (19.6%) and boys (20.3%) who experienced physical violence in childhood by a peer received an injury after the first incident, and 17.2% of girls and 14.5% of boys received injuries after their first experience of physical violence by a *parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative*. Injuries after a first experience of physical violence by an *adult in the community* were least common (6.7% of girls and 9.1% of boys; Appendix Table 5.4.2).

FIGURE 5.5 PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18

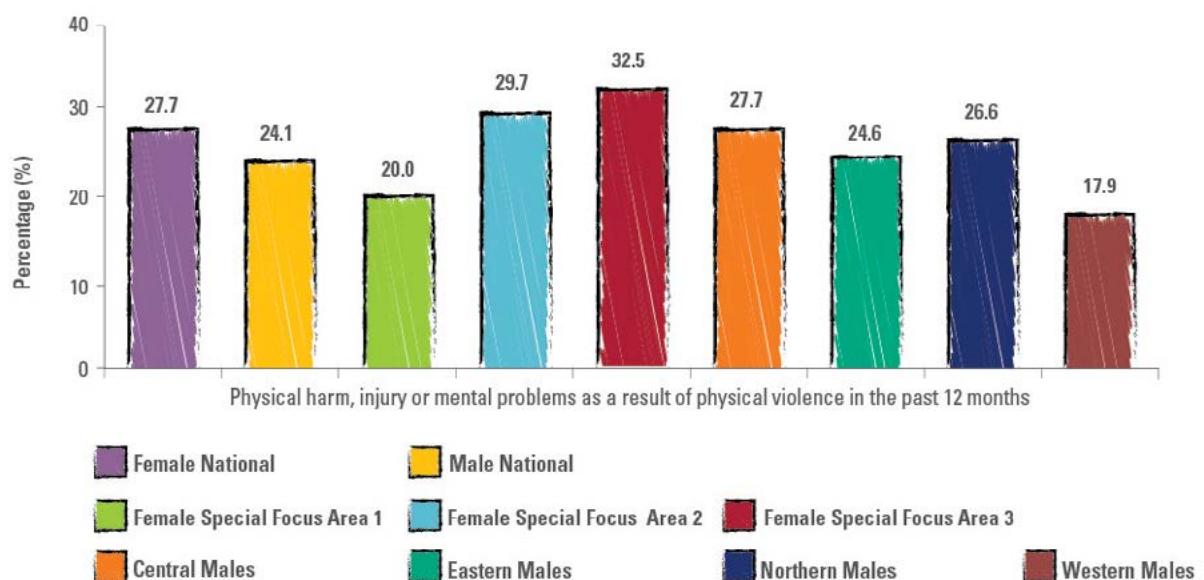


Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

5.3.2 Injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

About one in four girls (27.7%) and boys (24.1%) who experienced any physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey received injuries from the most recent incident (Appendix Table 5.4.4). More than one in four children who experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months received injuries (girls, 26.3%; boys, 26.7%). Nearly one in four girls (22.8%) and 14.6% of boys who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community in the past 12 months were injured. Finally, 20.2% of girls and 26.2% of boys who experienced physical violence by a parent, adult relative, or other adult caregiver in the past 12 months received injuries (Appendix Table 5.4.5).

FIGURE 5.6 PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

5.4 Witnessing physical violence at home and in the community

Witnessing physical violence in the home was defined as seeing or hearing a parent punched, kicked, or beaten up by another parent or their boyfriend or girlfriend or seeing or hearing a sibling punched, kicked, or beaten by a parent. Witnessing physical violence in the community included seeing anyone outside of the home and family environment get attacked.

5.4.1 Witnessing physical violence at home and in the community among 18-24 year olds

About two thirds of girls (66.7%) and boys (65.3%) witnessed physical violence by a parent against another parent or by a parent against a sibling in the home (Appendix Table 5.3.1). More than half of girls (53.2%) and boys (52.6%) witnessed physical violence among individuals in the community. Meanwhile, three in five boys in the Eastern (62.2%) and Northern Regions (58.5%) witnessed physical violence among individuals in the community. Significantly fewer males in Central Region (42.5%) witnessed violence in the community than in Eastern or Northern Regions (Appendix Table 5.3.3).

5.4.2 Witnessing physical violence at home and in the community among 13-17 year olds

Two in five girls (41.1%) and one in three boys (34.2%) witnessed physical violence in the home in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.3.2). About two thirds of females (64.4%) and males (66.0%) witnessed physical violence in the community in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 5.3.4).

5.5 Disclosure and service seeking among children who have experienced physical violence

Respondents who reported violence were asked whether they ever disclosed or told anyone about his or her experiences. They were also asked if they knew of a place to go for help, such as a hospital, clinic, social welfare office, or the Child Helpline. If they were aware that any such services existed, they were asked if they sought services and, if so, whether they received the services they sought.

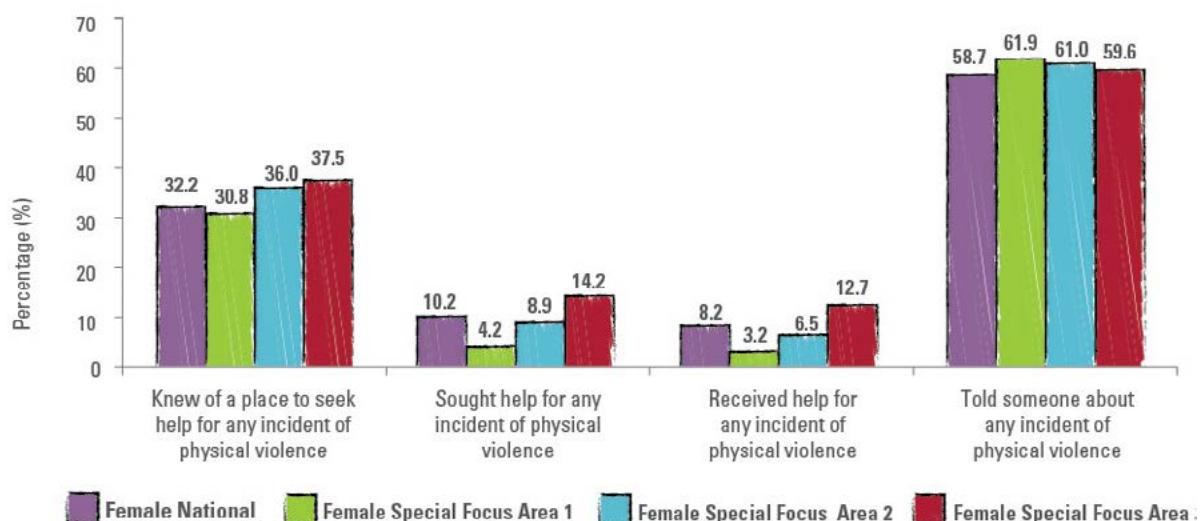
5.5.1 Disclosure and service utilization for physical violence among 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence in childhood

Of the nearly 70% of girls and boys who experienced physical violence in childhood, 32.2% of girls and 41.9% of boys were aware of an available service, 10.2% of girls and 11.8% of boys sought help, and 8.2% of girls and 10.8% of boys received services (Appendix Table 5.7.1). Regionally, between 38.7% (Northern) and 46.2% (Western) of males who experienced physical violence in childhood knew of an available service and between 6.8% (Central) and 15.5% (Northern) received a service. Regional differences are not statistically significant.

Among those who received a service, the most common services received were from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker (girls, 86.7%; boys, 80.1%), followed by police or security personnel (girls, 30.0%; boys, 20.8%) or a social worker or counsellor (girls, 18.6%; boys, 16.7%; Appendix Table 5.7.4).

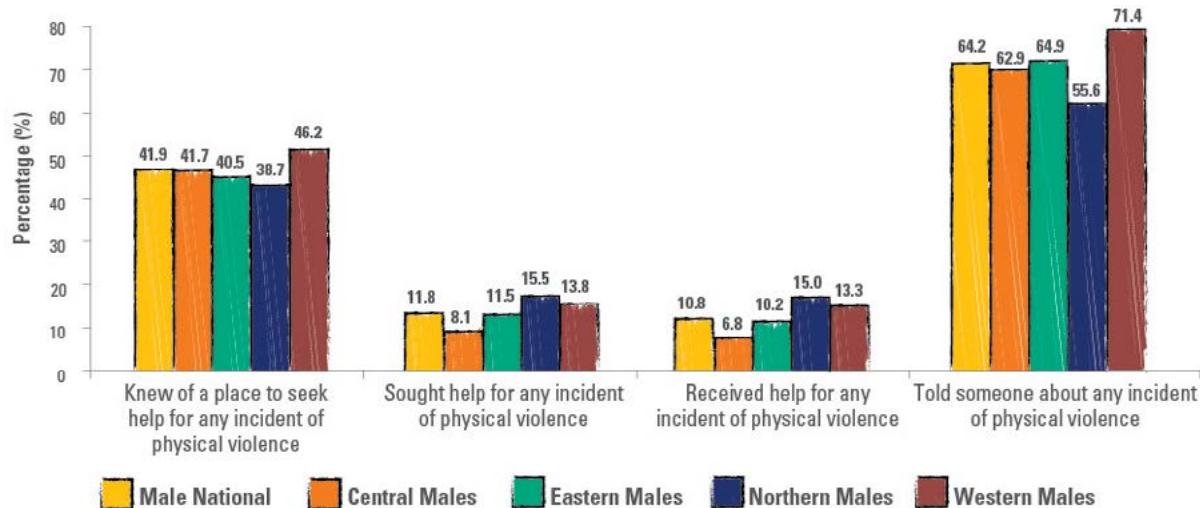
Despite low service knowledge and utilization, 58.7% of girls and nearly 64.2% of boys ever told someone about an experience of physical violence in childhood. A greater proportion of boys in Western Region (71.4%) told someone about their experiences of physical violence compared with Northern Region (55.6%; Appendix Table 5.7.1). Of all children who told someone, 76.0% of girls and 71.3% of boys told a relative. One in three girls (31.2%) and nearly half of boys (48.2%) told a friend or neighbor (Appendix Table 5.7.6).

FIGURE 5.7 SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 5.8 SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18



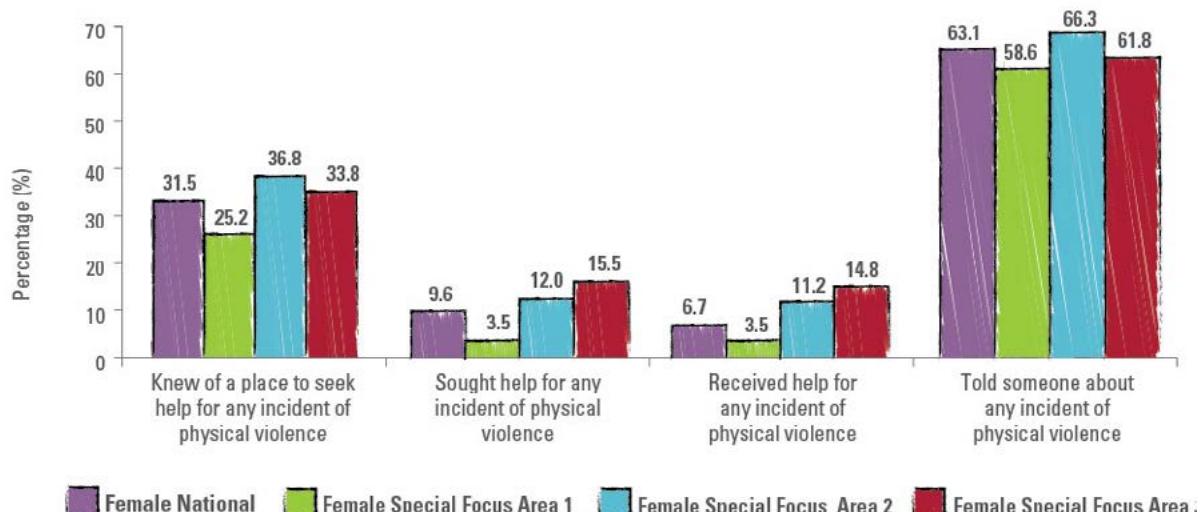
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

5.5.2 Disclosure and reporting of physical violence among 13-17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

Among boys and girls who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, 31.5% of girls and 36.6% of boys knew of an available service. Fewer than one in ten (girls, 9.6%; boys, 8.5%) sought help for physical violence in the past 12 months, and only 6.7% girls and 6.6% of boys received services (Appendix Table 5.7.2). Among the girls and boys who received services, most (girls, 87.9%; boys, 91.0%) saw a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker. About a quarter of girls (25.2%) and boys (26.9%) received services from police or security personnel (Appendix Table 5.7.5).

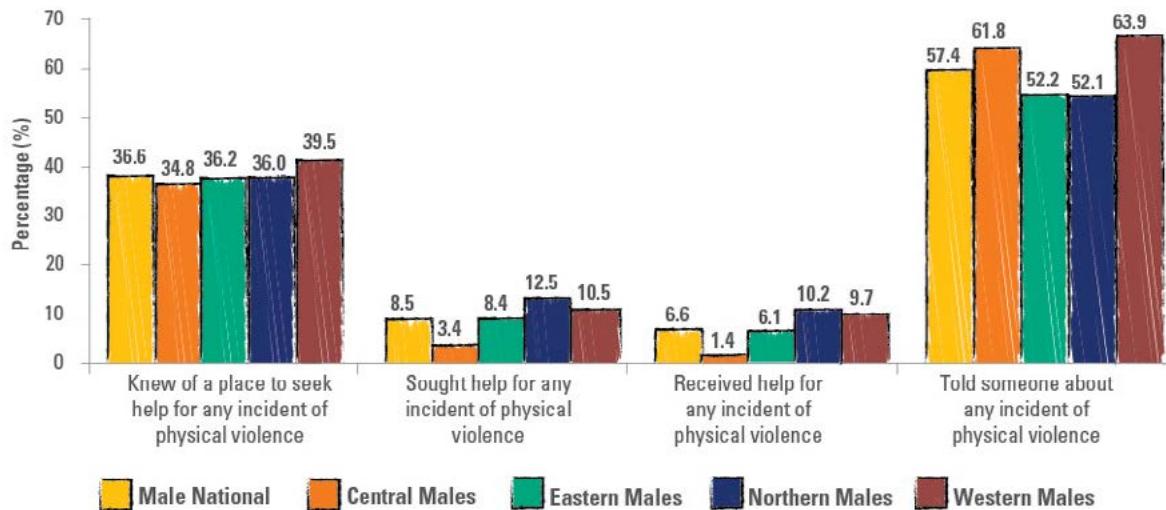
Nearly two thirds of girls (63.1%) and 57.4% of boys who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience (Appendix Table 5.7.2). Of those who told someone, 68.7% of girls and 71.5% of boys told a relative. About half of boys (49.4%) and 41.1% of girls told a friend or neighbor (Appendix Table 5.7.7).

FIGURE 5.9 SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 5.10 SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

5.5.3 Service-seeking behavior for physical violence among 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence prior to age 18

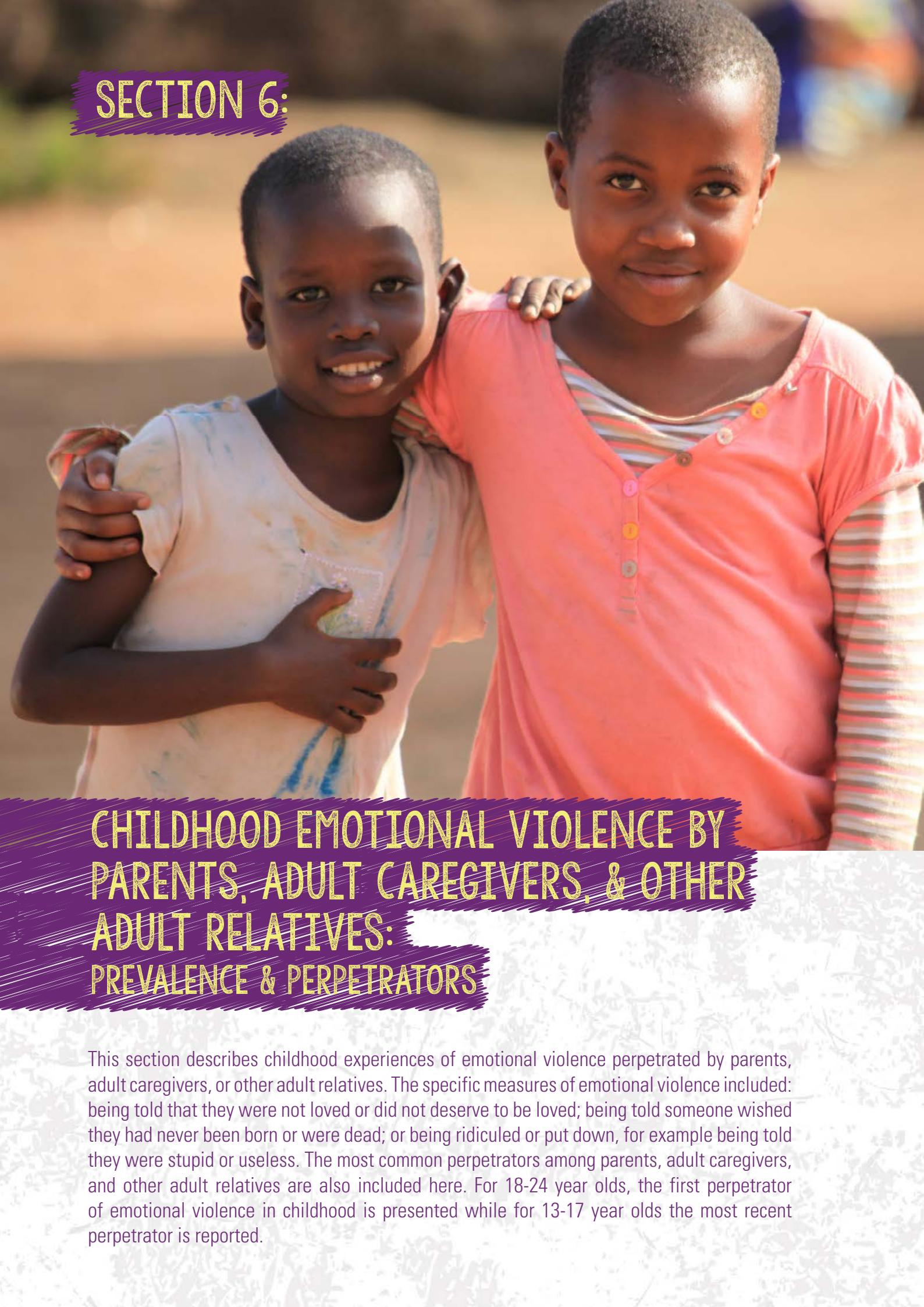
Among those who experienced physical violence in childhood and did not try to seek services, 86.2% of females and 87.3% of males cited individual-level barriers as the reason (Appendix Table 5.7.9). Females and males most often said they did not seek services because they felt the violence was their fault (females, 35.9%; males, 26.0%), they did not think the violence was a problem (females, 22.2%; males, 22.6%), or they did not need or want services (females, 13.8%; males, 21.0%; Appendix Table 5.7.8).

5.5.4 Service-seeking behavior for physical violence among 13-17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

Among children who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months and did not try to seek services for physical violence, 93.7% of girls and 89.3% of boys cited individual-level barriers (Appendix Table 5.7.11). About one in three girls (34.1%) and boys (31.8%) did not seek services because they felt the violence was their fault. Nearly a quarter of girls (24.0%) and boys (23.7%) did not think the violence was a problem and 18.9% of girls and 16.0% of boys were afraid of getting in trouble (Appendix Table 5.7.10).



SECTION 6:



CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY PARENTS, ADULT CAREGIVERS, & OTHER ADULT RELATIVES: PREVALENCE & PERPETRATORS

This section describes childhood experiences of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, adult caregivers, or other adult relatives. The specific measures of emotional violence included: being told that they were not loved or did not deserve to be loved; being told someone wished they had never been born or were dead; or being ridiculed or put down, for example being told they were stupid or useless. The most common perpetrators among parents, adult caregivers, and other adult relatives are also included here. For 18-24 year olds, the first perpetrator of emotional violence in childhood is presented while for 13-17 year olds the most recent perpetrator is reported.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

ALMOST ONE IN THREE FEMALES & MALES

EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD, WITH MOST YOUTH EXPERIENCING MULTIPLE INCIDENTS

FOR FEMALES, THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD WAS MOST OFTEN THE MOTHER OR STEPMOTHER.

FOR MALES, MOTHERS OR STEPMOTHERS AND FATHERS OR STEPFATHERS WERE THE MOST COMMON PERPETRATORS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

ALMOST 1/2 MALES & FEMALES WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED THE FIRST INCIDENT BEFORE THE AGE OF 12



BOYS IN THE CENTRAL REGION WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE THAN THEIR PEERS IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN REGIONS

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS IS COMMON



CHILDREN EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.



GIRLS IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 3 SUFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS THAN THOSE IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 1, SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 2, OR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE.

AMONG GIRLS, THE MOST COMMON PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WAS A MOTHER OR STEPMOTHER WHILE FOR BOYS IT WAS A FATHER OR STEPFATHER.



UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Emotional violence unrecognized: emotional violence is often not recognized as an issue within Ugandan society, leading to normalization of severe verbal treatment of children.

Dominance of elders: Ugandan children are often expected to be completely submissive to the demands of people older than themselves, a dynamic that can sometimes lead to harsh emotional abuse if children are deemed to have spoken out of turn.

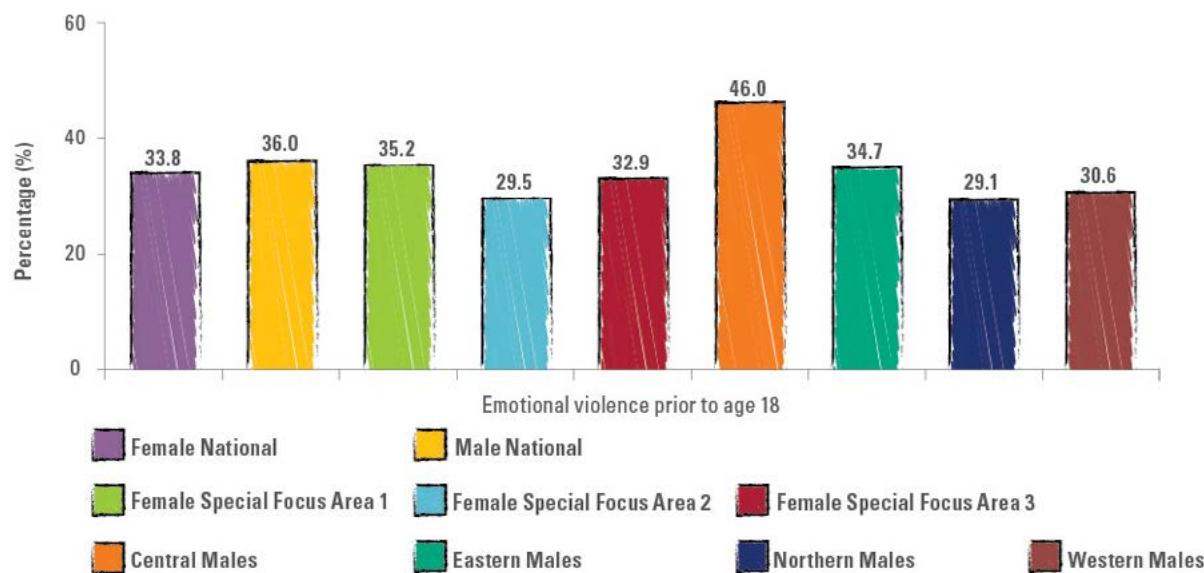
6.1 Prevalence of emotional violence

6.1.1 Lifetime prevalence of emotional violence in childhood among 18-24 year olds

Approximately one in three girls (33.8%) and boys (36.0%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caretaker, or other adult relative before the age of 18. Boys in Central Region were significantly more likely to experience emotional violence (46.0%) than their counterparts in the Northern and Western Regions (Appendix Table 6.1.1). Of children who experienced emotional violence, 82.3% of girls and 71.8% of boys experienced multiple incidents (Appendix Table 6.1.2). For more than half of girls (54.4%) and boys (56.5%) who experienced emotional violence, the first incident occurred between the ages of 12 and 17. About two in five girls (41.5%) and boys (39.6%) first experienced emotional violence between ages 6 and 11 (Appendix Table 6.1.3).

For girls, the most common perpetrator of the first incident of emotional violence was a mother or stepmother (41.2%), followed by an aunt or uncle (23.4%), and a father or stepfather (19.1%). Among boys, the perpetrator of the first event was most often a mother or stepmother (34.8%) or a father or stepfather (32.1%), followed by an aunt or uncle (19.5%; Appendix Table 6.3.1). More than four in five children lived in the same household as the perpetrator when the first incident of emotional violence occurred (girls, 84.6%; boys, 86.5%; Appendix Table 6.4.1).

FIGURE 6.1 PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS



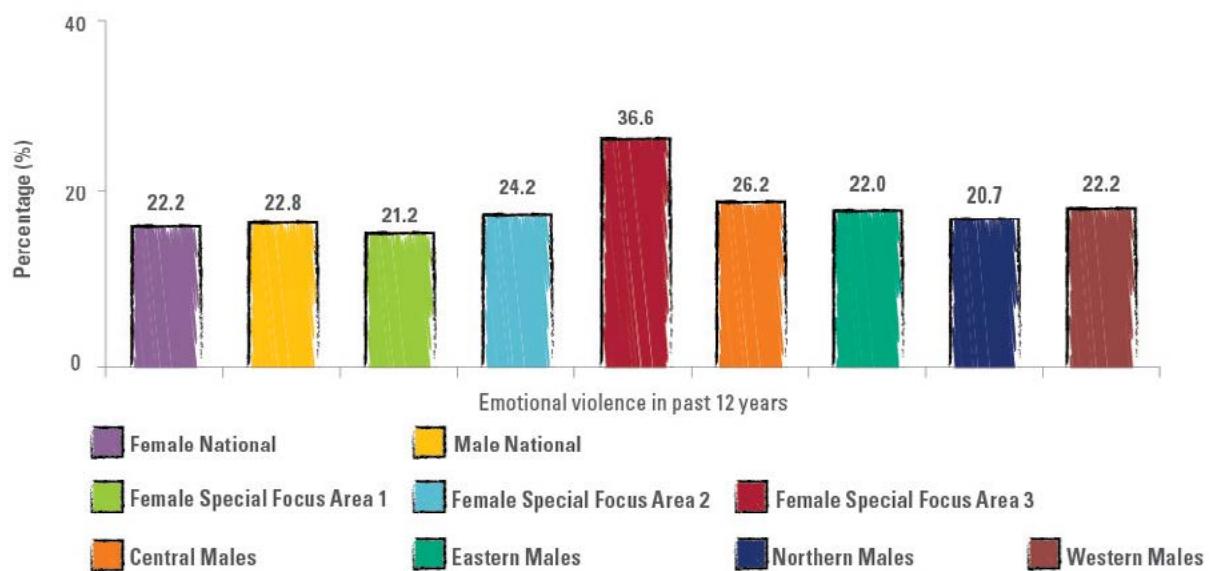
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

6.1.2 Prevalence of emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

More than one in five girls (22.2%) and boys (22.8%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, adult caretaker, or other adult relative in the year preceding the survey. The prevalence of emotional violence against girls in the past 12 months was significantly higher in Special Focus Area 3 (36.6%) than in Special Focus Area 1 (21.2%), Special Focus Area 2 (24.2%), or the country as a whole (Appendix Table 6.2.1). Among girls who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months, 78.5% of girls and 85.2% of boys experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence (Appendix Table 6.2.2). For nearly two out of three girls (64.3%) and half of boys (50.3%) who experienced emotional violence, the first incident occurred between ages 12 and 17. About one third of girls (33.1%) and nearly half of boys (46.0%) experienced the first incident between the ages of 6 and 11 (Appendix Table 6.2.3).

Among girls who experienced any emotional abuse in the past 12 months, a mother or stepmother (32.5%) was the most common perpetrator of the most recent incident, followed by a father or stepfather (22.4%), and an aunt or uncle (22.2%). Among boys, a father or stepfather (35.3%) was the most frequent perpetrator, followed by a mother or stepmother (30.9%), and an aunt or uncle (17.1%; Appendix Table 6.3.2). More than four in five girls (82.2%) and boys (84.0%) lived within the same household as the perpetrator at the time of the most recent incident of emotional violence (Appendix Table 6.4.2).

FIGURE 6.2 PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015





SECTION 7:

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

Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to 'categorize' violence can be somewhat artificial given the boundaries between acts of violence often become blurred. For example, sexual violence is often inflicted through the use of physical violence and/or psychological intimidation. The survey investigated 'overlaps' in the three types of violence. Overlaps could happen in one of two ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a child is being emotionally and physically abused at the same time; or (2) violence can occur to the same child, but at different points in time. The overlap of sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced before the age of 18 are described here. Here, 'sexual violence' includes the four types of sexual abuse only (not sexual exploitation).

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

MANY CHILDREN IN UGANDA EXPERIENCE MULTIPLE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD (AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS)



OVERALL,
3 QUARTERS
OF UGANDAN
CHILDREN
experienced
violence in
childhood

ABOUT
ONE IN FOUR
GIRLS & BOYS
experienced two types
of violence in childhood



MORE THAN ONE IN TEN GIRLS EXPERIENCED ALL THREE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD



MORE THAN ONE IN TWENTY BOYS
EXPERIENCED ALL THREE TYPES OF
VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

MANY CHILDREN EXPERIENCED MULTIPLE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN THE PAST YEAR (AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS)

MORE THAN
1/2 OF GIRLS
2/3 OF BOYS
experienced violence in
THE PAST 12 MONTHS

ONE IN FIVE
GIRLS & BOYS
experienced two types
of violence in
THE PAST 12 MONTHS

8% OF GIRLS 4% OF BOYS
experienced all three
types of violence in
THE PAST 12 MONTHS

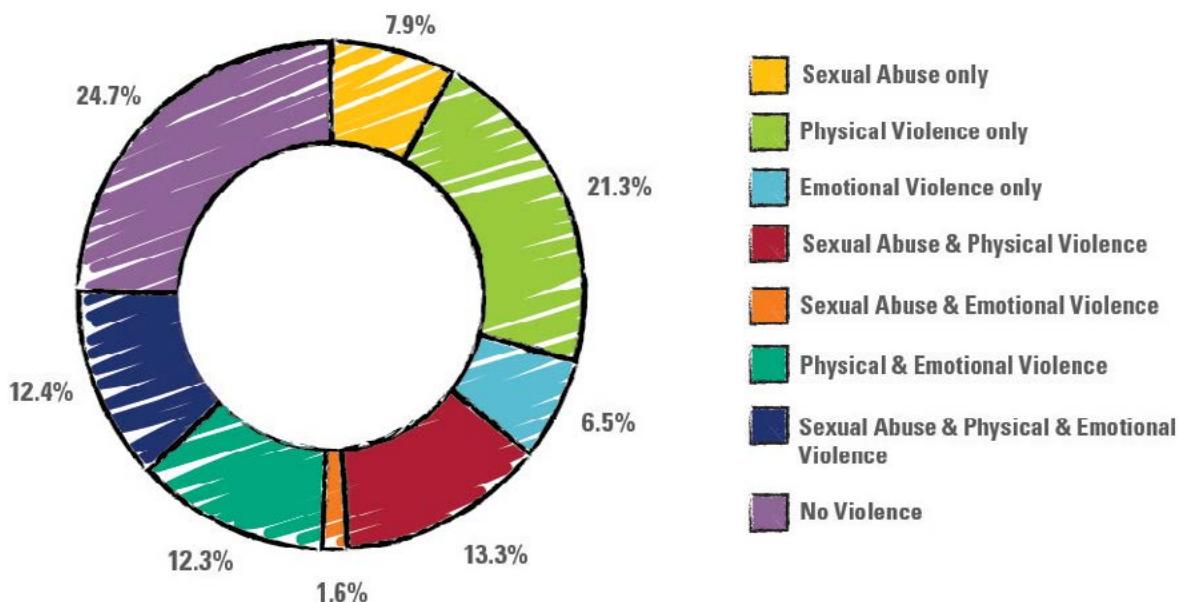
7.1 Overlap of sexual, physical, or emotional violence

7.1.1 Overlap of violence in childhood among 18-24 year olds

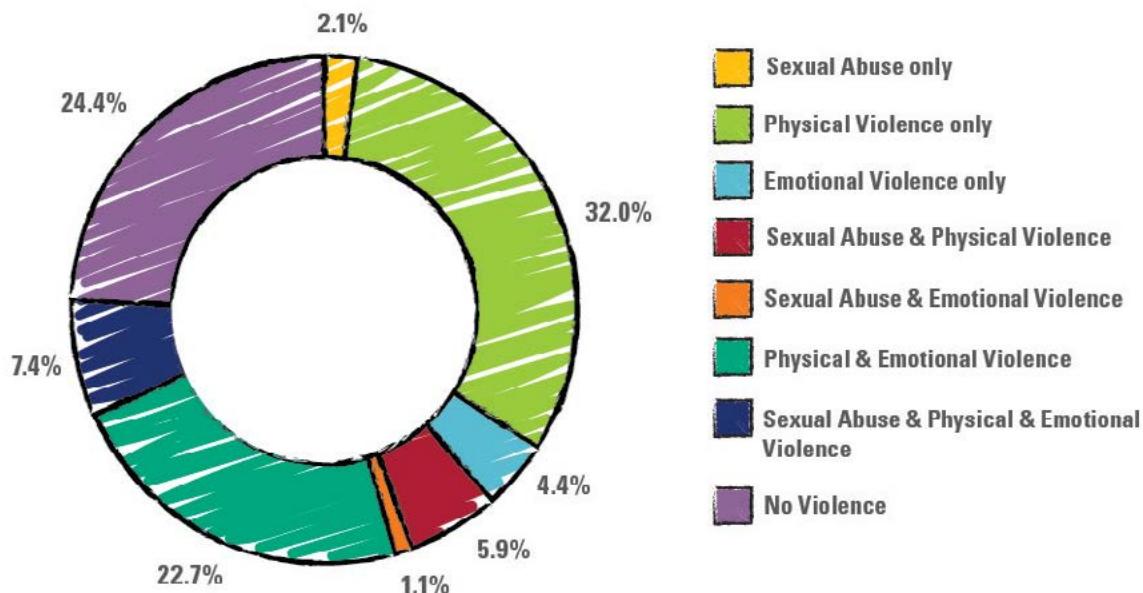
Most females (75.3%) and males (75.6%) experienced one or more types of violence during childhood. Nearly one in three children experienced two types of violence (girls, 27.2%; boys, 29.7%), such as sexual and physical or physical and emotional, and 12.4% of girls and 7.4% of boys experienced all three types of violence in childhood: sexual, physical, and emotional (Appendix Table 7.1.1).

FIGURE 7.1 PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS

TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BEFORE AGE 18 (FEMALES)



TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BEFORE AGE 18 (MALES)

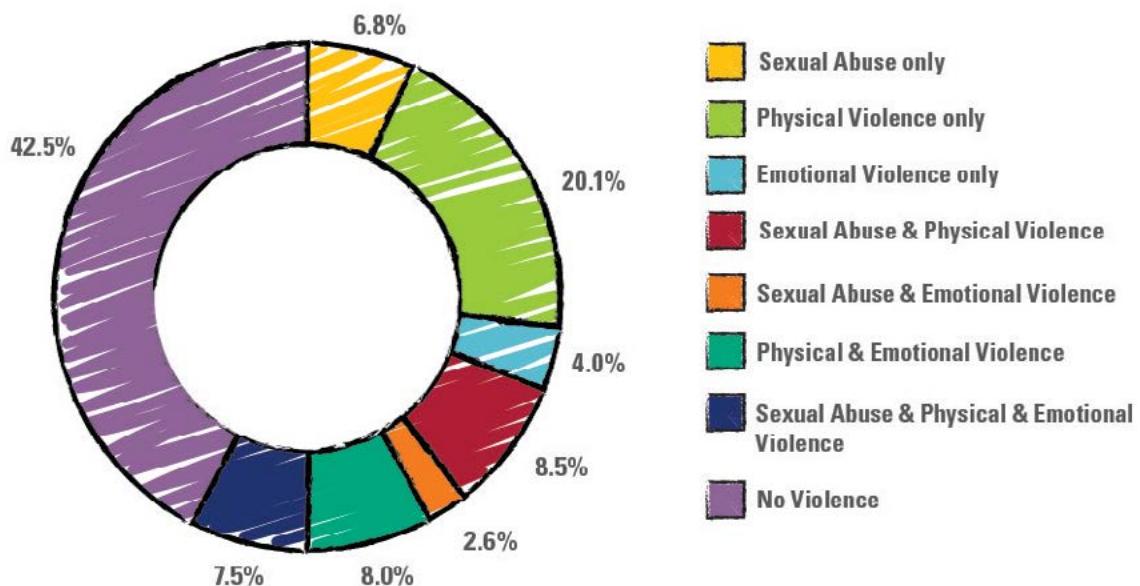


7.1.2 Overlap of violence in the past 12 months among 13-17 year olds

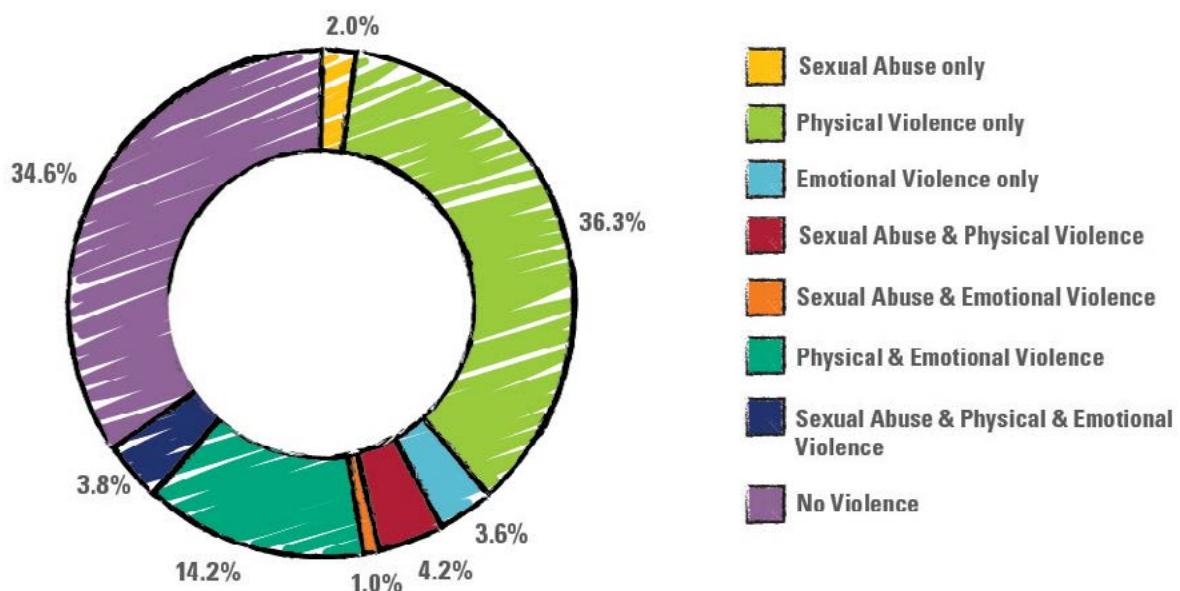
In the 12 months preceding the survey, 57.5% of girls and 65.4% of boys ages 13-17 experienced any type of violence. Nearly one in five girls (19.1%) and boys (19.4%) experienced two types of violence, and another 7.5% of girls and 3.8% of boys experienced all three types of violence in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 7.2.1).

FIGURE 7.2 VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES AND MALES

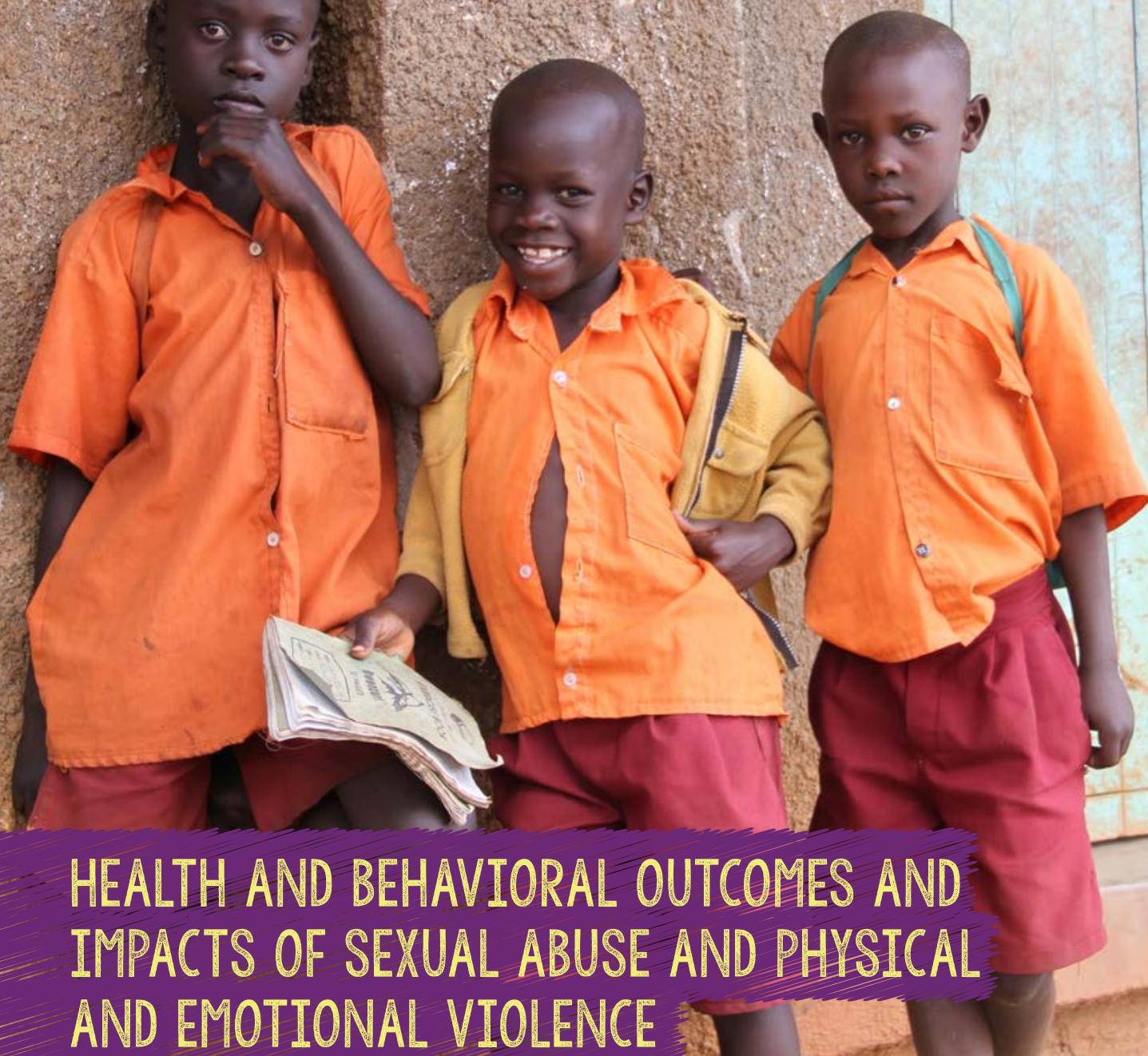
TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (FEMALES)



TYPES OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (MALES)



SECTION 8:



HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

This section describes health and behavioral-related outcomes among those who experienced sexual abuse, physical, or emotional violence in childhood compared to those who did not experience violence. The health and behavioral outcomes described include: moderate and serious mental distress in the past 30 days; alcohol intoxication in the past 30 days; cigarette smoking in the past 30 days; substance use in the past 30 days; self-harm behaviors, contemplation of suicide, and suicide attempts; and symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Health and behavioral outcomes that do not specify 'in the past 30 days' may have occurred at any time in the person's life (ever). Pregnancy among females as a result of pressured or physically forced sex and missed school after sexual and physical violence are also described.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

NEGATIVE HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES ARE COMMON AMONG 18-24 Y/O WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

FEMALES WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD WERE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT MODERATE MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.



MALES WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN CHILDHOOD REPORTED HIGHER RATES OF MODERATE AND SEVERE MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.



NEARLY ONE IN THREE GIRLS WHO EXPERIENCED PRESSURED OR FORCED SEX BECAME PREGNANT AS A RESULT



MALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCED HIGHER RATES OF MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.

NEGATIVE HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES ARE COMMON AMONG 13-17 Y/O WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

GIRLS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT MENTAL DISTRESS AND CONTEMPLATION OF SUICIDE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.



BOYS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTED HIGHER RATES OF MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.



BOTH GIRLS & BOYS WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTED HIGHER RATES OF MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS AND CONTEMPLATION OF SUICIDE.

BOYS

WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS EXPERIENCED HIGHER RATES OF SELF-HARM.

UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Survivors shamed: survivors of violence, particularly sexual violence, are frequently considered shamed within Ugandan culture. For example, a girl who is sexually abused will sometimes find it harder to get married. This sense of shame and embarrassment that survivors of VAC feel helps to explain the negative mental health outcomes the VACS reveals they are experiencing.

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 in the past month. Each response is scored 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.

Significant associations between experiences of violence in childhood and health and behavioral outcomes are presented here and should be interpreted with the following considerations. Reported significance is based on the overlapping CI method (described in Appendix A: Methodology), and additional analyses will likely find additional associations. In addition, reported significance does not take into consideration any potential confounding variables which could provide alternate explanations for the associations. Only national results are included in this section of the report and tables because associations between exposure to violence and health and behavioral outcomes were found not to vary regionally.

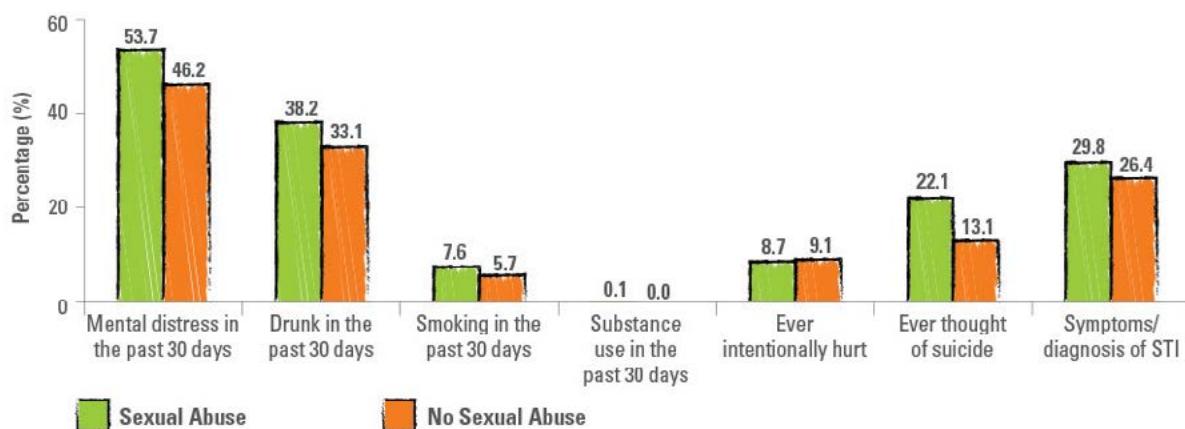
8.1 Experiences of Childhood Sexual Abuse, Current Health Status, and Missed School

8.1.1 Experiences of childhood sexual abuse and current health status among 18-24 year olds

Among females who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, nearly one in five (19.5%) experienced serious mental distress in the past 30 days compared with 6.8% of those who did not experience sexual abuse, a statistically significant difference. About one in three females experienced moderate mental distress, with similar proportions for those who experienced sexual abuse in childhood and those who did not (34.2% and 39.4%, respectively; Appendix Table 8.1.1).

Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex prior to age 18, more than one in four (28.3%) became pregnant as a result (Appendix Table 8.4.1). Overall mental distress, being drunk, smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco, using substances in the past 30 days, intentional self-harm, contemplation of suicide, attempted suicide (among those who ever thought of suicide), and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.1.

FIGURE 8.1 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES

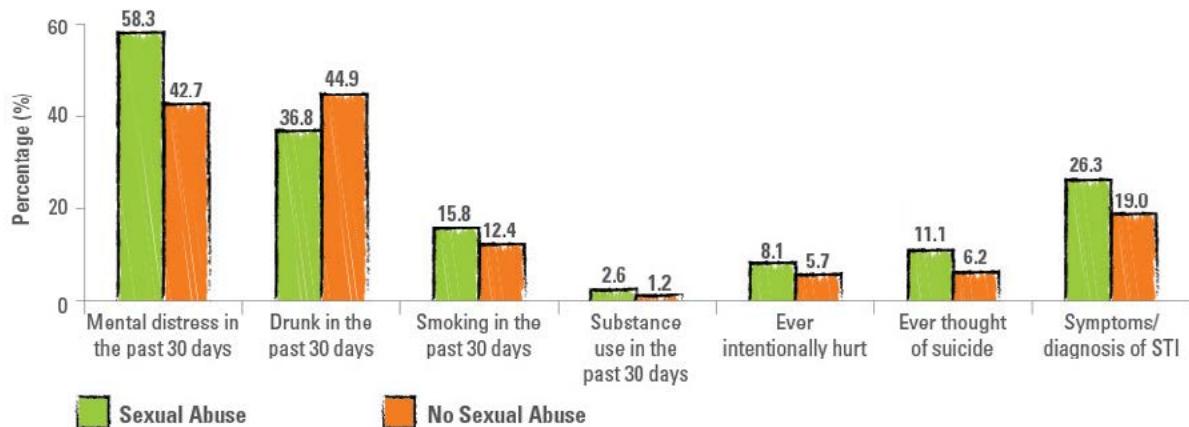


Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

Among males, half (50.0%) of those who experienced sexual abuse in childhood experienced moderate mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 39.1% who did not experience childhood sexual abuse. The proportion of males who experienced serious mental distress in the past 30 days was 8.4% for those with a history of sexual abuse in childhood compared to 3.6% for those who did not experience childhood sexual abuse (Appendix Table 8.1.2). These differences are not statistically significant. Among

males who experienced sexual abuse in childhood, 58.3% experienced any mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 42.7% of males who did not, a difference that is statistically significant. The prevalence of being drunk, smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco, using substances in the past 30 days, intentional self-harm, contemplation of suicide, attempted suicide, and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI are also presented in Appendix Table 8.2.2.

FIGURE 8.2 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES



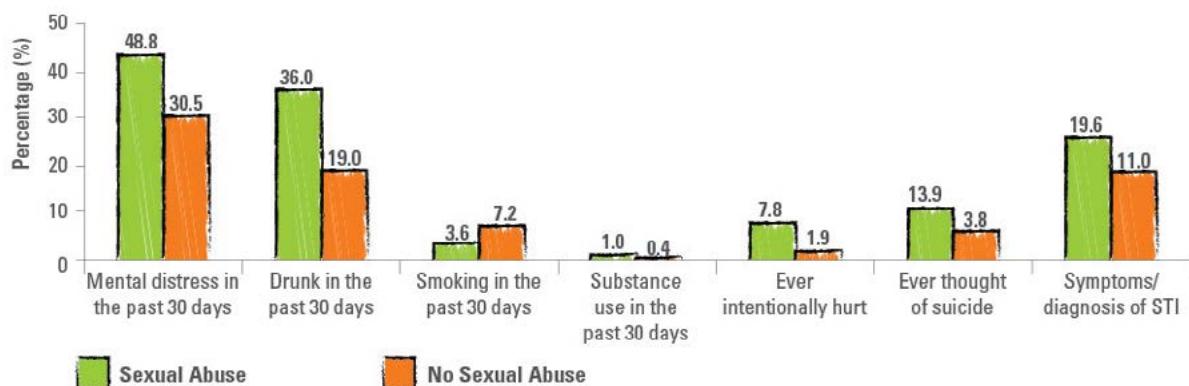
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

8.1.2. Experiences of sexual abuse in the past 12 months and current health status among 13-17 year olds

Girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to report moderate mental distress in the past 30 days (43.8%) than girls who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months (26.5%). Fewer girls experienced serious mental distress in the past 30 days, including 5.1% of those who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months and 4.0% of those who did not (Appendix Table 8.1.3). Overall, nearly half (48.8%) of girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months experienced mental distress in the past 30 days compared to 30.5% of those who did not experience recent sexual abuse, a difference that is statistically significant.

Girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months were also significantly more likely to report contemplation of suicide (13.9%) than those who did not experience recent sexual abuse (3.8%; Appendix Table 8.2.3). Proportions of being drunk, smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco, using substances in the past 30 days, self-harm, and symptoms or diagnosis of an STI are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.3.

FIGURE 8.3 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES



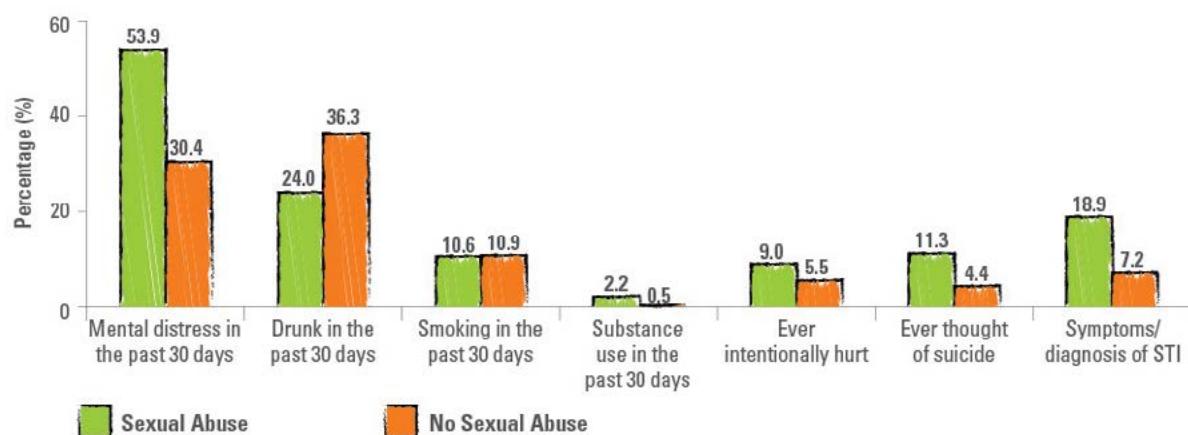
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

Among girls who reported pressured or forced sex, 6.1% reported a pregnancy as a result (Appendix Table 8.4.2).

Among boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 45.6% experienced moderate mental distress in the past 30 days. In comparison, significantly fewer boys who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months experienced moderate mental distress (26.8%). Another 8.3% of boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, compared to 3.6% of those who did not, experienced serious mental distress in the past 30 days (Appendix Table 8.1.4). Overall, 53.9% of boys who experienced sexual abuse reported any mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 30.4% of those who did not experience recent sexual abuse, a difference that is statistically significant.

Boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months were also significantly more likely to report contemplation of suicide (11.3%) compared to those who did not experience recent sexual abuse (4.4%; Appendix Table 8.2.4). Among boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 18.9% ever experienced symptoms or diagnosis of an STI, compared with 7.2% of those who did not experience recent sexual abuse, a difference that is statistically significant (Appendix Table 8.2.4).

FIGURE 8.4 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

8.1.3. Missed school due to sexual abuse among 18-24 year olds who experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18

Close to one in five girls (18.4%) and 8.9% of boys who experienced sexual abuse in childhood ever missed school as a result (Appendix Table 4.9.3).

8.1.4 Missed school due to sexual abuse among 13-17 year olds who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months

Nearly one in ten girls (9.4%) and 4.1% of boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months missed school as a result (Appendix Table 4.9.3).

8.2 Experiences of childhood physical violence, current health status, and missed school

8.2.1 Experiences of childhood physical violence and current health status among 18-24 year olds

Among females, health and behavioral outcomes did not differ by exposure to physical violence in childhood. These are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.1. Significantly more males who experienced physical violence in childhood experienced mental distress in the past 30 days (48.5%) than those who did not experience physical violence in childhood (38.4%). The frequency of other health and behavioral outcomes did not differ by experience of childhood violence and are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.2.

8.2.2. Experiences of childhood physical violence in the past 12 months and current health status among 13-17 year olds

Among girls, health and behavioral outcomes did not differ by exposure to physical violence in the past 12 months. Health and behavioral outcomes by exposure to violence in the past 12 months are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.3.

Boys who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to report ever intentionally hurting themselves (8.1%) compared with those who did not experience physical violence (2.7%). These data and the frequency of all health and behavioral outcomes are presented in Appendix Table 8.2.4.

8.2.3 Missed school due to physical violence among 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence prior to age 18

More than one in four girls (28.0%) and boys (26.5%) who experienced physical violence in childhood missed school due to an experience of physical violence (Appendix Table 5.7.3).

8.2.4 Missed school due to physical violence among 13-17 year olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

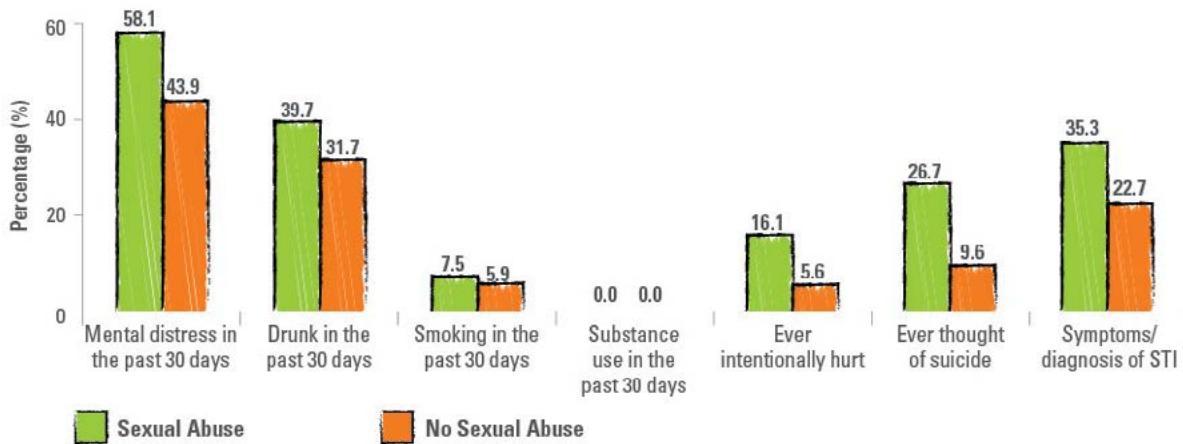
About one in four girls (25.1%) and one in five boys (21.3%) who experienced violence in the past 12 months missed school following their experience (Appendix Table 5.7.3).

8.3 Experiences of childhood emotional violence and current health status

8.3.1 Experiences of childhood emotional violence and current health status among 18-24 year olds

Overall, 58.1% of females who experienced emotional violence reported any mental distress in the past 30 days, compared to 43.9% who did not experience emotional violence, a statistically significant difference. Among those who experienced emotional violence in childhood, 26.7% ever thought of killing themselves compared with 9.6% who did not experience childhood emotional violence, a difference that is statistically significant. Among those who ever thought of suicide, about forty percent of females had tried to kill themselves (emotional violence, 37.9%; no emotional violence, 44.3%). Females with a history of childhood emotional violence were significantly more likely to report ever experiencing symptoms or diagnoses of an STI (35.3%) compared with those who did not experience emotional violence in childhood (22.7%; Appendix Table 8.2.1).

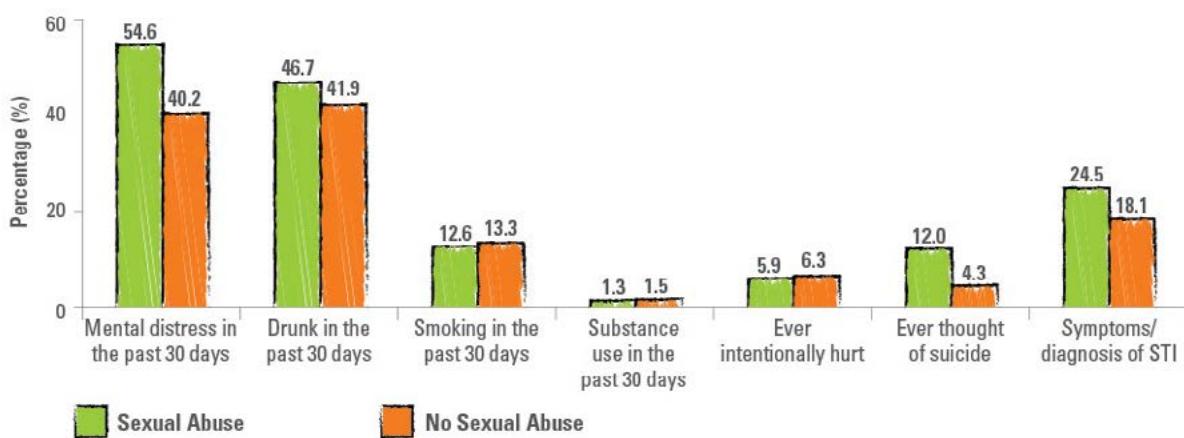
FIGURE 8.5 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

Males with a history of emotional violence in childhood were significantly more likely to report serious mental distress in the past 30 days (7.7%) than males who did not experience emotional violence in childhood (2.5%; Appendix Table 8.1.2). Overall, 54.6% of males who experienced childhood emotional violence reported any mental distress in the past 30 days compared with 40.2% of those who did not experience emotional violence in childhood, a difference that is statistically significant. Males were also significantly more likely to report contemplation of suicide if they experienced emotional violence in childhood (12.0%) compared with those who did not (4.3%; Appendix Table 8.2.2). More than a quarter of those who thought of killing themselves tried to commit suicide (emotional violence, 25.8%; no emotional violence, 27.8%; Appendix Table 8.2.2).

FIGURE 8.6 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES



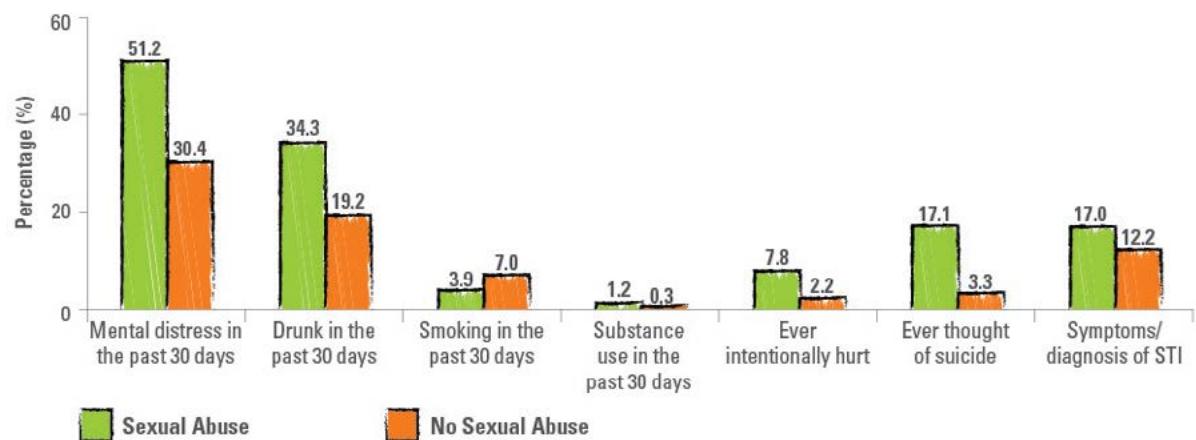
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

8.3.2. Experiences of childhood emotional violence in the past 12 months and current health status among 13-17 year olds

Girls who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to report moderate mental distress (46.0%) in the past 30 days compared with those who did not experience recent emotional violence (26.4%; Appendix Table 8.1.3). Overall, 51.2% of girls who experienced

emotional violence in the past 12 months reported any mental distress in the past 30 days, as compared to 30.4% of girls who did not experience emotional violence, a difference that is statistically significant. Girls who experienced recent emotional violence were also more likely to report ever thinking of suicide (17.1%) compared with those who did not experience recent emotional violence (3.3%; Appendix Table 8.2.3).

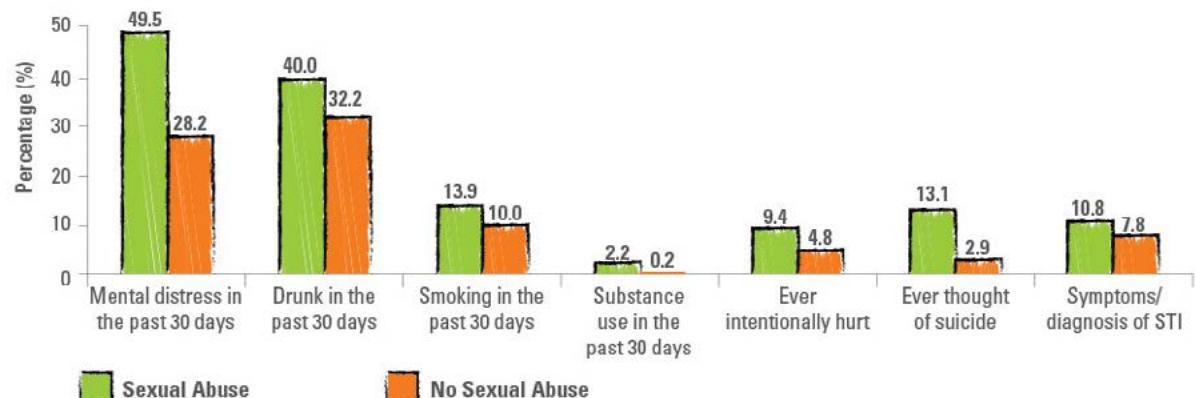
FIGURE 8.7 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

Boys who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to report moderate (40.9%) or serious (8.6%) mental distress compared to those who did not experience recent emotional violence (moderate, 25.4%; serious, 2.8%; Appendix Table 8.1.4). Overall, 49.5% of boys who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months and 28.2% of those who did not, reported mental distress in the past 30 days, a difference that is statistically significant. Boys who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were also significantly more likely to have ever thought of suicide (13.1%) compared with those who did not experience recent emotional violence (2.9%; Appendix Table 8.2.4).

FIGURE 8.8 HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015



SECTION 9:

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS & EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

This section examines the association between exposure to violence in childhood and sexual risk-taking behaviors, including multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use, and sexual exploitation (sex in exchange for material support or other help in the past 12 months). 'Multiple sexual partners' is defined as two or more sexual partners. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using condoms if unmarried or married with two or more partners in the past 12 months.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

SEVERAL INDICATORS OF SEXUAL RISK-TAKING WERE COMMON AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES AND MALES WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



OVERALL, ONE IN THREE MALES & FEWER THAN ONE IN TEN FEMALES REPORTED MULTIPLE SEX PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

MALES WITH A HISTORY OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

ABOUT TWO IN FIVE FEMALES AND MALES REPORTED INFREQUENT CONDOM USE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



MORE THAN ONE IN TEN FEMALES AND ONE IN TWENTY MALES HAD SEX BECAUSE THE PERSON PROVIDED THEM WITH MATERIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER HELP IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



MORE FEMALES IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 1 AND SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 2 HAD SEX IN EXCHANGE FOR MATERIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER HELP THAN FEMALES IN SPECIAL FOCUS AREA 3

UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Sexual reproductive health: in many Ugandan families, teaching children about sexual and reproductive health is taboo at home and considered the sole responsibility of the education system. As such, many parents are not talking about limiting sexual risk-taking behaviors with their children.

Social media: many children in Uganda are increasingly exposed to uncontrolled and risky sexual information, including pornography, through social media.

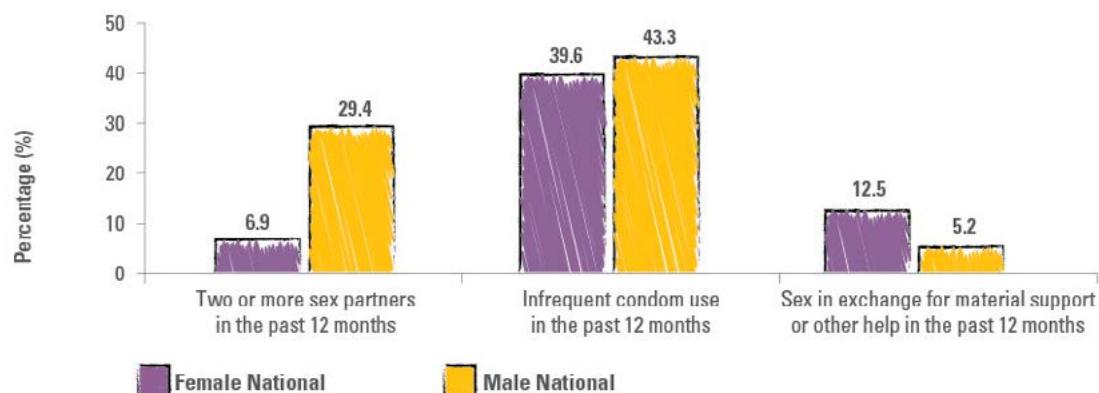
The analyses were restricted to those ages 19-24 to ensure the exposure to violence in childhood and risk-taking behaviors are separated in time. The inclusion of only those aged 19 and older ensures that exposure to violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviors since someone who was 18 at the time of the survey may have experienced both childhood abuse (at age 17) and risk-taking behaviors within the past 12 months, confounding the temporality of the association.

9.1 Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months among 19-24 year olds

Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 29.4% of males and 6.9% of females had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months, a difference that is statistically significant. Significantly more males in Central Region (41.1%) had sex with two or more sex partners in the past 12 months compared with the other regions of Uganda (Appendix Table 9.1). About two in five females (39.6%) and males (43.3%) reported infrequent condom use in the past 12 months.

In the past 12 months, 12.5% of females and 5.2% of males had sex because the person provided them with material support or other help, a difference that is statistically significant. More females in Special Focus Area 1 (19.0%) and Special Focus Area 2 (20.3%) had sex in exchange for material support or other help in the past 12 months than females in Special Focus Area 3 (3.9%; Appendix Table 9.1).

FIGURE 9.1. PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

9.2 Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months and exposure to childhood sexual abuse among 19-24 year olds

For females and males, the proportion of having multiple sex partners and infrequent condom use did not differ by experiences of sexual violence in childhood (Appendix Tables 9.2.1 and 9.2.2).

9.3 Sexual risk-taking behaviors in the past 12 months and exposure to childhood physical violence among 19-24 year olds

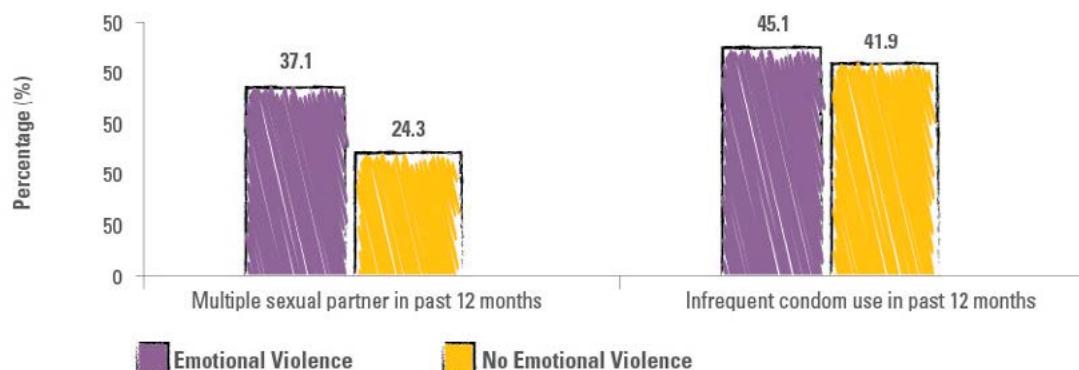
Multiple sex partners in the past 12 months by experience of physical violence in childhood is presented in Appendix Table 9.3.1 and infrequent condom use is presented in Appendix Table 9.3.2.

9.4 Sexual risk-taking behaviors and exposure to childhood emotional violence among 19-24 year olds

Among males who had sex in the past 12 months, 37.1% of those who experienced emotional violence in childhood reported multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months versus 24.3% of those who did not experience emotional violence in childhood, a difference that is statistically significant (Appendix Table 9.4.1).

Infrequent condom use by experience of emotional violence in childhood is presented in Appendix Table 9.4.2.

FIGURE 9.2 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLD MALES



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015



SECTION 10:



HIV & AIDS TESTING KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIORS, & SELF-REPORTED STATUS & EXPERIENCES WITH CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

This section describes knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviors among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18 compared to those who did not. Self-reported HIV status is also presented.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIORS, AND SELF-REPORTED STATUS AMONG 18-24 Y/O



MORE THAN NINE IN TEN FEMALES & MALES WHO EVER HAD SEX KNEW OF A PLACE TO GO FOR AN HIV TEST



ONE IN TEN FEMALES, TWO IN TEN MALES WHO HAD EVER HAD SEX HAD NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV

HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIORS, & SELF-REPORTED STATUS AMONG 13-17 Y/O



GIRLS & BOYS KNEW OF A PLACE TO GO FOR AN HIV TEST



FOUR IN TEN FEMALES & HALF OF MALES WHO EVER HAD SEX HAD NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV



MOST OFTEN, GIRLS AND BOYS WHO EVER HAD SEX DID NOT GET AN HIV TEST BECAUSE THEY FELT THEY DID NOT NEED A TEST OR WERE AT LOW RISK OF HIV.

13-17 YEAR OLD CHILDREN WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY THAN 18-24 YEAR OLDS TO KNOW WHERE TO GO FOR AN HIV TEST AND MORE LIKELY TO HAVE NEVER BEEN TESTED FOR HIV, AMONG THOSE WHO HAD EVER HAD SEX.

Although abusive sexual touching and attempted forced or pressured sexual intercourse are low risk for direct HIV transmission, all types of sexual abuse may increase the risk of HIV indirectly through diminished ability to negotiate safe sex and engagement in sexual risk-taking behaviors later in life and are included here.

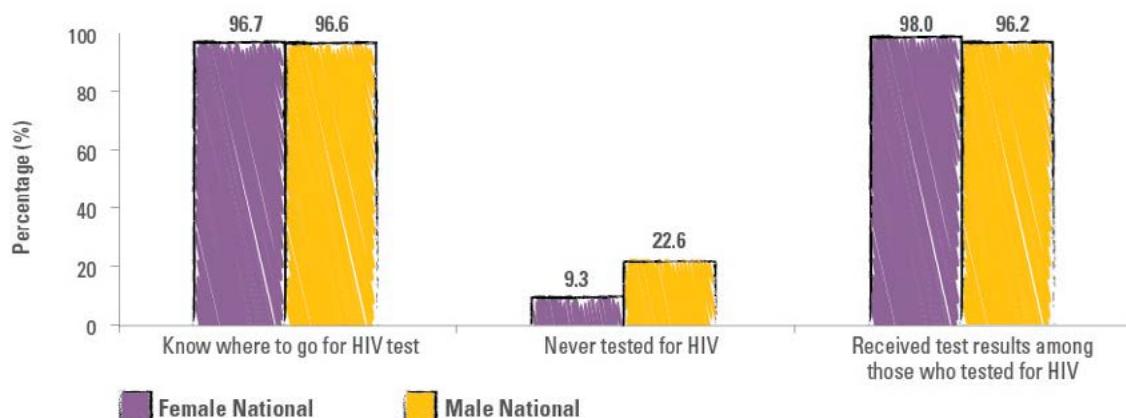
10.1 General Knowledge and Behaviors Related to HIV Testing

10.1.1 General knowledge and behaviors related to HIV testing among 18-24 year olds who had ever had sex

Among females and males ages 18-24 who had ever had sex (females, 88.4%; males, 76.6%; Appendix Table 3.2), 96.7% of females and 96.6% of males knew where to go for an HIV test. About one in ten females (9.3%) and 22.6% of males who had ever had sex had never been tested for HIV. Of those who were tested, most had received their test results (females, 98.0%; males, 96.2%; Appendix Table 10.1).

Of those who have had sex but were never tested for HIV, the most common reasons females cited for not being tested were that they did not need the test or were low risk (26.4%), the test costs too much (23.1%), they had other reasons for not getting tested (15.9%), or they were afraid others would know about the test or results (12.5%). Males most often said they did not need the test or were low risk (40.7%), they did not want to know if they had HIV (15.7%), they had other reasons for not getting tested (15.3%), or that the test site was too far away (10.7%; Appendix Table 10.4.1).

FIGURE 10.1 HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 18 TO 24 YEARS YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD SEX



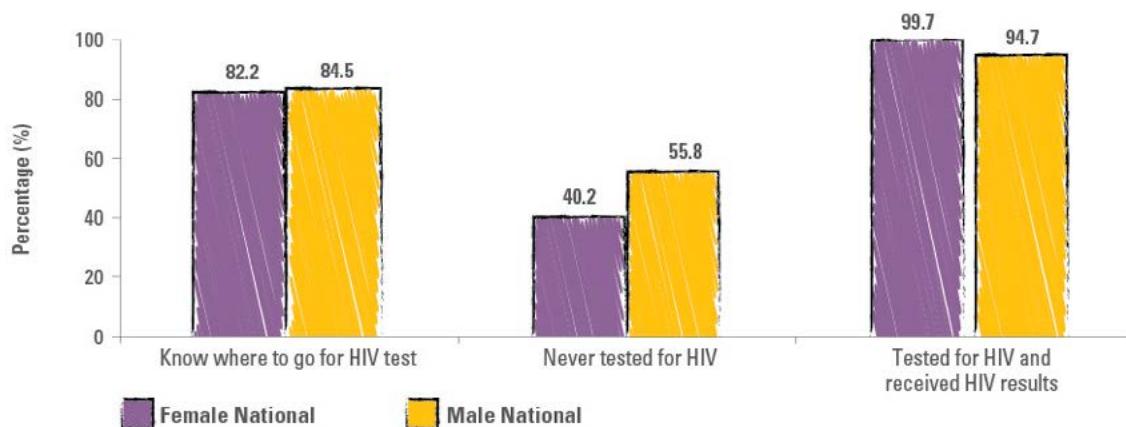
Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

10.1.2 General knowledge and behaviors related to HIV testing among 13-17 year olds

Of boys (20.6%) and girls (21.0%) who had ever had sex, 82.2% of girls and 84.5% of boys knew where to go for an HIV test. About four in ten girls (40.2%) and 55.8% of boys who had ever had sex had never been tested for HIV, a difference that is statistically significant. Of those who were tested, the majority had received their test results (girls, 99.7%; boys, 94.7%). Girls ages 13-17 who had ever been tested for HIV were significantly more likely than their male peers and less likely than females ages 18-24 to receive their HIV test results. Children ages 13-17 who ever had sex were significantly less likely than 18-24 year olds to know where to go for an HIV test and were more likely to have never been tested for HIV (Appendix Table 10.1).

Among those who have had sex but had never been tested for HIV, boys most often did not receive an HIV test because they did not need a test or were low risk (41.5%), the test site was too far away (15.8%), they did not know where to get an HIV test (11.6%), they did not want to know if they have HIV (9.1%), or other reasons (9.1%). There were too few responses for females (less than 25 children) to report reasons they were never tested for HIV (Appendix Table 10.4.2).

FIGURE 10.2 HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD SEX



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

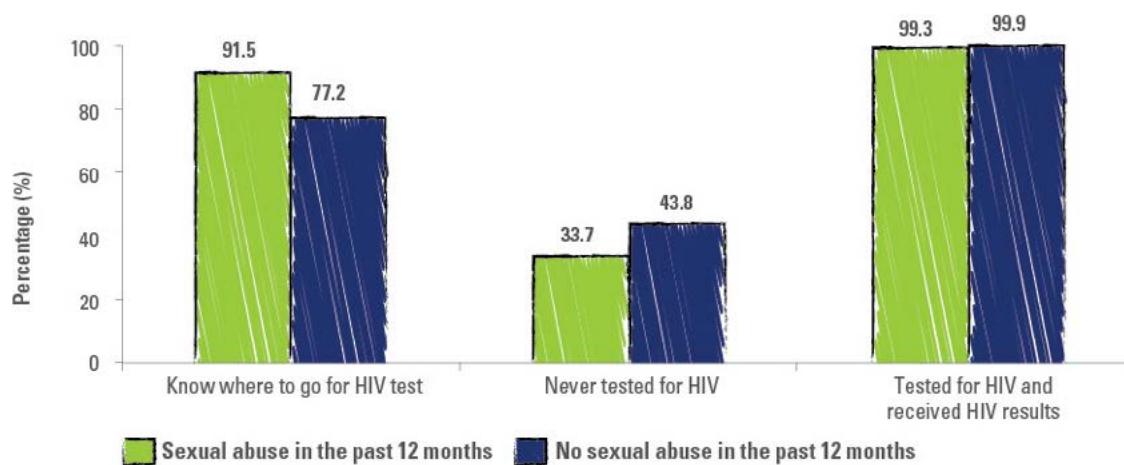
10.2 Sexual abuse in childhood and knowledge and behaviors related to HIV testing among 18-24 year olds

HIV testing knowledge and behaviors by experience of sexual abuse in childhood are presented in Appendix Tables 10.2.1 and 10.2.2.

10.3 Sexual abuse in the past 12 months and knowledge and behaviors related to HIV testing among 13-17 year olds

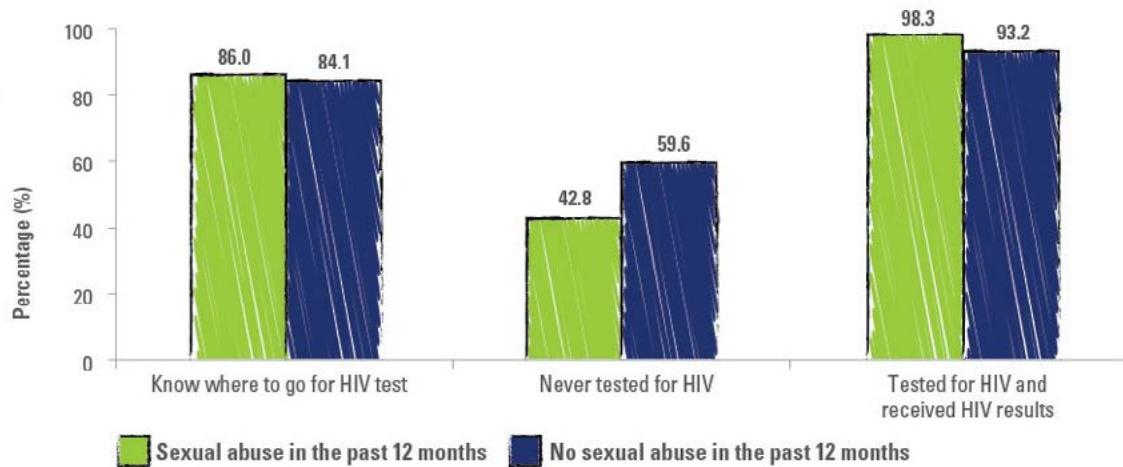
HIV testing knowledge and behaviors by experience of sexual abuse in the past 12 months are presented in Appendix Tables 10.3.1 and 10.3.2.

FIGURE 10.3 HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

FIGURE 10.4 HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES WHO EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

10.4 Prevalence of HIV positive self-reported status

Among 13-17 year olds, self-reported HIV positive status was 2.0% among girls and 0.9% among boys (Appendix Table 10.5.1). Among 18-24 year olds, self-reported HIV positive status was 2.2% among females and 0.4% among males (Appendix Table 10.5.2).

10.4.1 Prevalence of HIV positive self-reported status by experiences of violence

Among 18-24 year old females, those who experienced any violence, including sexual abuse, physical, or emotional violence before or after the age of 18, were significantly more likely than those who did not experience any violence to report an HIV positive test result (Appendix Table 10.5.3). Similarly, those who experienced any sexual abuse were significantly more likely than those who did not to report a positive HIV test result (Appendix Table 10.5.4).



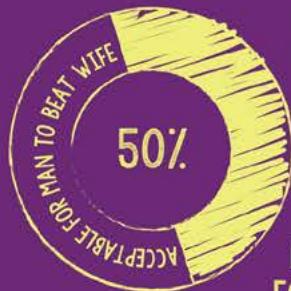
SECTION II:



BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER & VIOLENCE,
& VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS



ABOUT 1/2 FEMALES & MALES
BELIEVED IT WAS ACCEPTABLE
FOR A MAN TO BEAT HIS WIFE
IN ONE OR MORE CIRCUMSTANCES

NEGLECTING THE CHILDREN WAS THE
MOST COMMONLY ACCEPTED REASON
FOR A MAN TO BEAT HIS WIFE.



SIX IN TEN
FEMALES & MALES
believed women should
tolerate violence to keep
their families together

MORE THAN 9/10
FEMALES AND MALES
ENDORSED
AT LEAST 1

belief related to gender,
sexual practices/intimate
partner violence

1/3 MALES 1/5 FEMALES
EVER PERPETRATED
any physical violence
or sexual violence
against another person



1/4 MALES 1/10 FEMALES
HAD PERPETRATED
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

FEMALES & MALES WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD
WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERPETRATE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS



GIRLS AND BOYS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL
VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WERE MORE
LIKELY TO PERPETRATE VIOLENCE AGAINST
SOMEONE ELSE

13-17 Y/O BOYS
WERE MORE LIKELY
TO ACCEPT ONE OR MORE REASONS
FOR A MAN TO BEAT HIS WIFE.

BOYS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE OR PHYSICAL
VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WERE MORE LIKELY
TO PERPETRATE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.

MORE THAN 1/5
HAD PERPETRATED
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



UGANDAN CONTEXT CONTRIBUTING TO VAC

Sexual reproductive health: Patriarchal society: in most families and relationships, Ugandan men hold more power than women, including having greater access to jobs, money, and education.

Faith-based organizations and cultural institutions: negative gender norms are often deeply ingrained in Ugandan society. As influencers of culture, faith-based organizations and cultural institutions are key to changing these norms

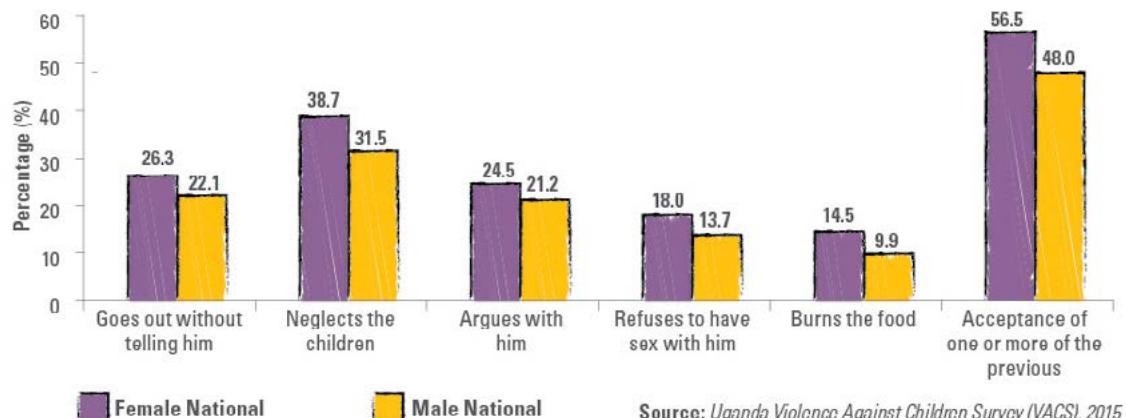
11.1 Beliefs about spousal violence

This section examines beliefs toward the use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. All survey respondents were asked if it was right for a husband to hit or beat his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she burns the food.

11.1.1 Beliefs about spousal violence among 18-24 year olds

About half of females (56.5%) and males (48.0%) believed it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife in one or more circumstances. The most widely accepted reason was if she does not take care of the children (females, 38.7%; males, 31.5%; Appendix Table 11.1).

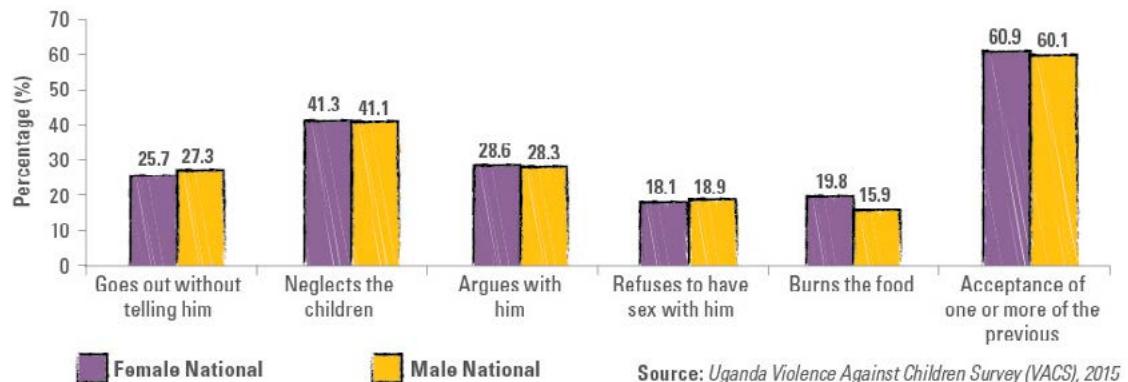
FIGURE 11.1 ENDORSEMENT OF ONE OR MORE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE SPOUSAL VIOLENCE IS ACCEPTABLE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY



11.1.2 Beliefs about spousal violence among 13-17 year olds

About six in ten girls (60.9%) and boys (60.1%) believed it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife in one or more circumstances. Most commonly, 41.3% of girls and 41.1% of boys believed a husband was justified in beating his wife if she does not take care of the children. Boys ages 13-17 were significantly more likely than males ages 18-24 to believe that there are circumstances in which it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife (Appendix Table 11.1).

FIGURE 11.2 ENDORSEMENT OF ONE OR MORE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE SPOUSAL VIOLENCE IS ACCEPTABLE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY



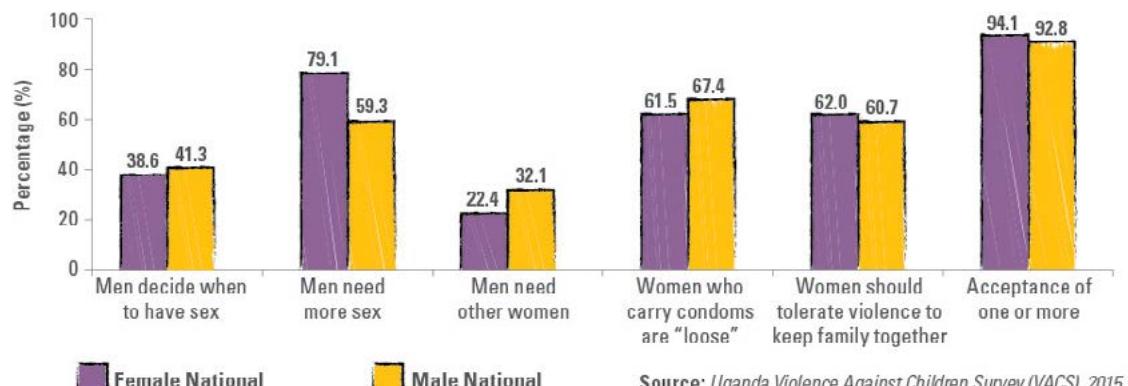
11.2 Beliefs about the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence

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

11.2.1 Beliefs about the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence among 18-24 year olds

Overall, 94.1% of females and 92.8% of males endorsed one or more beliefs about gender, sexual practices, or intimate partner violence. About one in four females (38.6%) and males (41.3%) believed that men, not women, should decide when to have sex. More females (79.1%) than males (59.3%) believed men need more sex than women, a difference that is statistically significant. One in three males (32.1%) and 22.4% of females believed men need other women even if they have good relationships with their wives. About two thirds of females (61.5%) and males (67.4%) believed women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men. Similarly, 62.0% of females and 60.7% of males believed women should tolerate violence to keep their families together (Appendix Table 11.2). Males in Central Region were significantly less likely (41.1%) than boys nationally and in each of the other regions to believe women should tolerate violence to keep their family together. Females in Special Focus Area 3 were less likely to believe that men need other women even if they have good relationships with their wives (8.4%) than females in Special Focus Area 1 (21.9%) or Special Focus Area 2 (19.6%). Females in Special Focus Area 3 were more likely to believe a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together (69.9%) than females in Special Focus Area 1 or Special Focus Area 2 (Appendix Table 11.2.1).

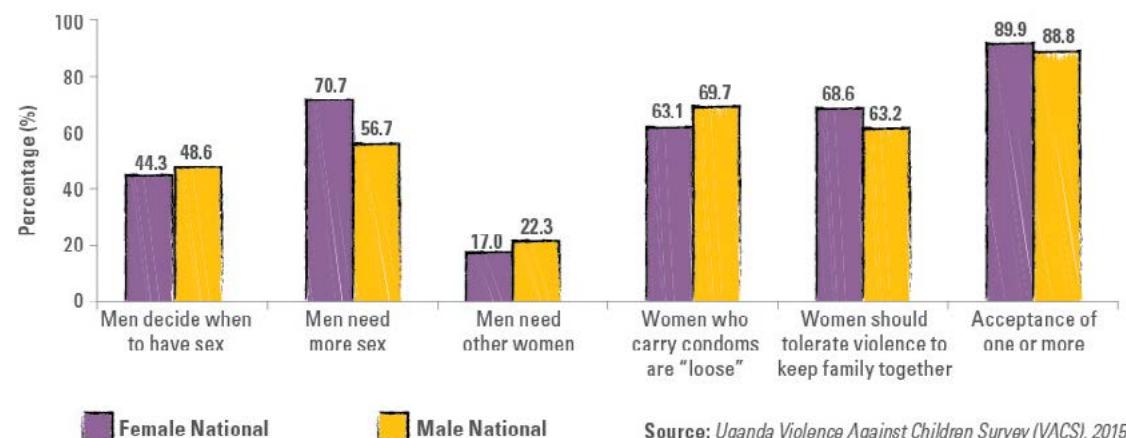
FIGURE 11.3 BELIEFS REGARDING GENDER, SEXUAL PRACTICES, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY



11.2.2 Beliefs about the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence among 13-17 year olds

Overall, 89.9% of girls and 88.8% of boys endorsed one or more beliefs toward the role of gender in sexual practices and intimate partner violence. Among girls, the most common belief was that men need more sex than women (70.7%), and girls were statistically more likely to hold this belief than boys (56.7%). Among boys, the most common belief was that women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men (69.7%), and girls endorsed this belief in similar proportions (63.1%). Similarly, 68.6% of girls and 63.2% of boys believed women should tolerate violence to keep their families together (Appendix Table 11.2). Boys ages 13-17 were significantly more likely than males ages 18-24 to believe men, not women, should decide when to have sex. Boys ages 13-17 in Central Region were significantly less likely (53.3%) than boys nationally and in Eastern and Western regions to believe women should tolerate violence to keep their family together. Girls in Special Focus Area 3 were significantly less likely than girls nationally or in Special Focus Area 1 or Special Focus Area 2 to believe women who carry condoms are ‘loose’ (Appendix Table 11.2.1).

FIGURE 11.4 BELIEFS REGARDING GENDER, SEXUAL PRACTICES, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS, NATIONALLY



Source: Uganda Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2015

11.3 Prevalence of Violence Perpetration

This subsection presents the combined lifetime prevalence of sexual and physical violence perpetration among 18-24 year old females and males and 13-17 year old girls and boys. Here, violence includes the physical violence measures of: punching, kicking, whipping, or beating with an object; choking, smothering, trying to drown, or intentionally burning; or using or threatening to use a weapon, such as a knife or gun, as well as the sexual abuse measure of forcing a current or former intimate partner or someone else to have sex when they did not want to. This subsection also presents the prevalence of perpetration of violence by experiences of sexual abuse and physical violence in childhood. Respondents were asked if they had ‘ever’ perpetrated the measures of violence, so it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened.

11.3.1 Prevalence of any violence perpetration among 18-24 year olds

One in five females (21.3%) and 35.9% of males ever perpetrated any physical violence or sexual violence against another person. Males were significantly more likely to report perpetrating violence than females (Appendix Table 11.3.1).

Close to one in three females (30.7%) who experienced physical violence in childhood had ever perpetrated violence against someone else, compared with 7.7% of those who did not experience physical violence in childhood, a difference that is statistically significant. Among males, 44.3% who experienced physical violence in childhood ever perpetrated violence against someone else compared with 18.0% who did not experience physical violence in childhood, a statistically significant difference (Appendix Table 11.3.3).

11.3.2 Prevalence of any violence perpetration among 13-17 year olds

One in six girls (17.7%) and 29.0% of boys ever perpetrated violence against another person. Boys were significantly more likely to report perpetrating violence than girls (Appendix Table 11.3.2).

Among boys who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 47.3% had perpetrated violence against someone else, compared with 26.8% of boys who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months, a statistically significant difference. Among girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months, 26.4% had perpetrated violence against someone, compared to 14.9% who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 11.3.4).

Among boys who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 36.8% perpetrated violence against someone else compared with 18.1% who did not experience recent physical violence, a difference that is statistically significant. Similarly, 27.3% of girls who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months perpetrated violence against someone else compared with 10.3% among those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months (Appendix Table 11.3.4).

11.4 Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration

Prevalence of violence perpetration against intimate partners (intimate partner violence), including both forcing someone to have sex and physical violence (defined in subsection 11.3), are described in this subsection. As in previous sections, intimate partner refers to a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife and ever-partnered refers to someone who has ever had an intimate partner.

11.4.1 Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration among ever-partnered 18-24 year olds

Among all ever-partnered females, 9.8% had ever used violence against an intimate partner. Significantly more ever-partnered males, 25.5%, had perpetrated intimate partner violence (Appendix Table 11.3.5).

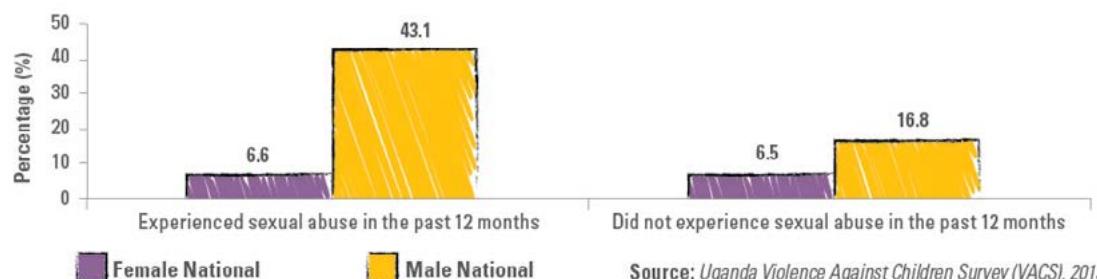
Ever-partnered males and females who experienced physical violence were significantly more likely to report ever using violence against an intimate partner (females, 13.4%; males, 30.1%) than those who did not experience physical violence (females, 4.3%; males, 14.8%). Appendix Table 11.3.7 presents intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of sexual and physical violence in childhood.

11.4.2 Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration among ever-partnered 13-17 year olds

Overall, 22.4% of ever-partnered boys and 6.6% of ever-partnered girls had perpetrated intimate partner violence (Appendix Table 11.3.6).

Among ever-partnered boys, those who experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months reported a significantly higher prevalence of intimate partner violence (43.1%) than those who did not experience sexual abuse in the past 12 months (16.8%). Similarly, boys who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely to report perpetration of intimate partner violence (31.2%) compared with boys who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months (12.8%; Appendix Table 11.3.8). Among females, there were no differences in intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of recent violence.

FIGURE 11.5 PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER



A close-up photograph of four young children, likely of African descent, standing outdoors. They are holding large, dried, yellowish-brown corn cobs. The child on the left is wearing a green and white checkered shirt and is looking directly at the camera. The other three children are partially visible behind him, also holding corn cobs and looking towards the camera. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a dirt ground and some sparse vegetation.

SECTION 12:

DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Discussion

Uganda's Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) provides the first nationally representative data detailing Ugandan children's experiences of violence. The VACS results reveal that violence is a serious problem in Uganda. However, the VACS results also offer a key opportunity for the Government of Uganda to use the findings to guide its programmatic and policy implementation aimed at preventing and responding to violence against children. This will allow the Government of Uganda to accomplish its primary objective of protecting and serving Ugandan children, while also fulfilling its myriad regional and global commitments, under such instruments as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Africa's Agenda for Children 2040, and the African Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

12.1.1 Key Findings

The structure of the Uganda VACS allows for in-depth analysis of violence against children in Uganda. It includes gender-disaggregated data on the prevalence of three types of violence, sexual, physical, and emotional, at both the national and sub-national level. It also details who the most frequent perpetrators of violence are and the context of the offense, including the location and time of day for sexual abuse. The breadth of VACS data also extends to the aftermath of the violence, including survivors' service knowledge and utilization and the behavioral and health consequences resulting from the experience of violence.

12.1.1.1 Sexual Violence



Prevalence

- Of 18-24 year old Ugandans, one in three females (35%) and one in six males (17%) reported experiencing sexual violence during their childhoods. This included 11% of girls experiencing pressured or forced sex. Half of these children (girls, 57%; boys, 49%) suffered their first experience of sexual violence before the age of 16.

- Of Ugandans ages 13-17, one in four girls (25%) and one in ten boys (11%) reported sexual violence in the past year. Over a third of these children (girls, 37%; boys, 36%) experienced their first experience of sexual abuse before the age of 13.
- In the past year, significantly more girls ages 13-17 in Special Focus Area 1 and Special Focus Area 2 experienced any sexual violence and abusive sexual touching, than in Special Focus Area 3.
- During childhood, significantly more females ages 18-24 in Special Focus Area 1 and Special Focus Area 2 experienced any sexual violence and attempted forced/attempted pressured sex, than in Special Focus Area 3.

Perpetrators

- The most frequent perpetrators of sexual violence against girls during their childhoods (among 18-24 year olds) and in the last year (among 13-17 year olds) were neighbors and strangers. Meanwhile, 18-24 year old females also reported intimate partners as frequent perpetrators, while 13-17 year old girls cited friends as another common perpetrator.
- For both childhood and last year experience of sexual violence, boys reported friends, classmates, and neighbors as the most frequent perpetrators.

Context

- Ugandan girls most often experienced sexual violence during the evening. Girls ages 18-24 reported their own homes, followed by on a road or at school as the most common locations of sexual violence suffered during their childhoods. Meanwhile, 13-17 year old girls most frequently experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months on a road, followed by in their own homes or at school. One explanation for the finding that Ugandan girls suffer sexual violence on the road and in the evening is because, due to school starting and endings times, they are frequently forced to commute home from school alone and in the dark, heightening their vulnerability.

- Like girls, Ugandan boys also most commonly experienced sexual violence in the evening. The most common locations of sexual violence for both 18-24 year old and 13-17 year old boys were at school, in their own homes, and on a road.
- 13-17 year old girls who experienced sexual abuse in the past year also reported a statistically significant higher level of any mental distress than their peers who were not subjected to sexual abuse.
- Almost six in ten 18-24 year old males who experienced sexual abuse during their childhoods suffered from any mental distress in the past 30 days, as compared to four in ten males who did not suffer sexual abuse in childhood, a statistically significant difference.
- Over half of 13-17 year old boys who suffered sexual abuse in the past 12 months experienced mental distress in the past 30 days, a statistically significant difference as compared to the three in ten boys undergoing mental distress who did not experience sexual violence.

Contemplation of Suicide:

- 14% of 13-17 year old girls who survived sexual violence during the last year reported contemplation of suicide, statistically significantly higher than the 4% of girls who did not experience sexual violence in the past year.
- A similar split is present for 13-17 year old boys, with 11% of those who suffered sexual abuse reporting contemplation of suicide as compared to 4% of those who did not experience sexual abuse, also statistically significant.

Sexually transmitted infections:

- 1 in 5 13-17 year old boys (19%) who suffered sexual abuse in the past year experienced symptoms or diagnosis of an STI, a statistically significant difference as compared to the 7% of those who did not experience sexual violence.

Pregnancy as a result of forced or pressured sex:

- More than one in four 18-24 year old women (28%) who experienced pressured or physically forced sex during their childhoods became pregnant as a result of their first or most recent experience of pressured or forced sex.

Consequences

Mental distress:

- Nearly one in five 18-24 year old females (19.5%) who suffered sexual abuse during their childhoods reported serious mental distress in the past 30 days, as compared to 7% of 18-24 year old young women who did not suffer sexual violence during their childhoods, a statistically significant difference.



12.1.1.2 Physical Violence

Prevalence

- Of Ugandans ages 18-24 years, six in ten females (59%) and seven in ten males (68%) reported experiencing physical violence during their childhoods. Of these children, one in five girls (20%) and one in six boys (16%) endured their first experience of physical violence before the age of 5.
- Meanwhile, four in ten girls (44%) and six in ten boys (59%) ages 13-17 years experienced physical violence in the last year. Of these children, one in six (girls, 14%; boys, 13%) had their first experience of physical violence before the age of 5.
- The finding that physical violence is the most common type of violence children suffer is especially striking in the Ugandan context as programs aimed at preventing and responding to sexual violence have more frequently been emphasized in the past.

Perpetrators

- For 18-24 year old females and males, parents or adult relatives were the most common perpetrators of physical violence during their childhoods. Meanwhile, children also often suffered violence in the community, with two in five boys (41%) and one in three girls (31%) experiencing physical abuse by an adult community member. For this type of violence, female and male teachers were the most common perpetrators against girls and male teachers against boys. Furthermore, one in three boys (39%) also suffered physical violence at the hands of a peer. In Uganda, corporal punishment is still used by many parents and teachers as the primary form of discipline, helping to explain the high prevalence of physical violence suffered by children at home and in the community.
- For 13-17 year old children, adults in the community were the most common perpetrators of physical violence in the last year, with male teachers being by far the most frequent perpetrators of physical violence against both boys and girls.

- The VACS reveals that for both 13-17 year olds and 18-24 year olds, perpetrators of physical violence are most commonly people that the survivor knows and trusts, frequently adults that are expected to provide care and safe environments for children.

Witnessing violence

- Two out of three 18-24 year old Ugandans (girls, 67%; boys, 65%) reported that they witnessed violence in their homes during their childhoods. Ugandan families often live in very close quarters with little privacy, helping to explain why children so often witness violence at home.
- In the last year, two in five 13-17 year old girls and one in three 13-17 year old boys witnessed violence in the home.

Service Uptake:

- Of 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence during their childhoods, six in ten (girls, 59%; boys, 64%) told someone about their experience, most often a relative. Meanwhile, one in three girls (32%) and two in five boys (42%) were aware of available services, one in ten girls (10%) and boys (12%) sought help, and 8% of girls and 11% of boys ultimately received services.
- Three in five 13-17 year old children who suffered physical violence in the past year told someone about their experience, most frequently a relative. Meanwhile, while one third of children (girls, 32%; boys, 37%) knew of a place to seek help, less than one in ten children (girls, 10%; boys, 9%) sought help and only 7% of 13-17 year olds who experienced physical violence received services.
- 13-24 year olds who did not seek services indicated they most often did not because they either felt the violence was their fault or they did not think it was a problem, indicating the use of physical violence has become an accepted norm in parts of Ugandan society.

Consequences

Injury:

- Of 18-24 year olds who experienced physical violence in childhood, one in five children (girls, 23%; boys, 22%) reported experiencing an injury as a result of their first instance of physical violence.
- Meanwhile, one in four children ages 13-17 years (girls, 28%; boys, 24%) who experienced physical violence in the last year suffered an injury as a result of the first incident.

Mental distress:

- 49% of 18-24 year old males who experienced physical violence during their childhoods reported experiencing mental distress in the last 30 days as compared to 38% of their peers who did not suffer physical violence, a statistically significant difference.

Self-harm:

- 8% of 13-17 year old boys who survived physical violence during the past year reported intentionally harming themselves, statistically significantly higher than the 3% of boys who did not experience physical violence in the past year.

School attendance:

- About one in four Ugandan children and youth ages 13-24 years (18-24 year old females, 28%; 13-17 year old girls, 25%; 18-24 year old males, 27%; 13-17 year old males, 21%) missed school as a result of physical violence in childhood/in the past year.

12.1.1.3 Emotional violence

Prevalence

- 
- One in three Ugandans (females, 34%; males, 36%) ages 18-24 years reported suffering emotional violence during their childhoods.

Emotional violence is not considered a problem by many Ugandans, which helps to normalize serious verbal abuse of children.

- Boys in Central Region experienced significantly higher prevalence of emotional violence (46%) than their counterparts in the Northern and Western Regions.
- More than one in five 13-17 year old children reported experiencing emotional abuse in the last year.
- The prevalence of emotional violence against girls in the past 12 months was significantly higher in Special Focus Area 3 than in Special Focus Area 1, Special Focus Area 2, or the country as a whole.

Perpetrators

- For 18-24 year old females, the most common perpetrator of emotional violence in childhood was the child's mother or stepmother (41%) while for boys it was the mother or stepmother (35%) or the father or stepfather (32%).
- For the last year, the most common perpetrator of emotional violence against 13-17 year olds were mothers or stepmothers (girls, 33%; boys, 31%) and fathers or stepfathers (girls, 22%; boys, 35%).

Consequences

Mental distress:

- Of 18-24 year old young women who experienced emotional violence during their childhoods, 58% reported mental distress in the past 30 days, as compared to 44% of those who did not suffer emotional violence, which is statistically significant.
- A similar breakdown was revealed for 18-24 year old young men, with 55% of those who experienced emotional violence in childhood reporting mental distress, in comparison to 40% of those who did not experience emotional violence, a statistically significant difference.
- 13-17 year old boys also were more likely to report mental distress if they were exposed to emotional violence in the past 12 months, with 50% of boys experiencing emotional violence reporting as much, statistically significantly higher than the 29% who did not suffer emotional abuse. Similarly, 13-17 year old girls who experienced emotional violence in childhood suffered from a higher prevalence of

mental distress in the past 30 days (51%) than did girls who did not experience emotional violence in childhood (30%).

Contemplation of suicide:

- 27% of 18-24 year old young women who experienced emotional violence during childhood reported ever thinking of killing themselves, statistically significantly higher than the 10% who did not suffer emotional violence.
- 13-17 year old girls who experienced emotional violence in the past year were statistically significantly more likely to ever think of committing suicide as compared to those who did not (17% of girls who did suffer emotional violence compared to 3% of girls who did not).

- 12% of 18-24 year old young men who suffered emotional violence during their childhoods ever thought of killing themselves as compared to 4% of those who did not, which is statistically significant.
- A similar breakdown was also present for 13-17 year old boys, with 13% of those suffering emotional violence in the past 12 months ever thinking of suicide as compared to 3% of those who did not, a statistically significant difference.

Sexually transmitted infections:

- Statistically significantly more 18-24 year old young women who suffered emotional violence during childhood (35%) reported ever having the symptoms or diagnosis of an STI as compared to their peers who did not suffer sexual violence in childhood (23%).

IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- As evidence from the VACS indicates, violence against children creates a cycle of violence, where childhood survivors of violence are more likely to mature into adult perpetrators of violence.
- The VACS also shows that children frequently miss school as a result of physical violence, hindering their educational performance and curtailing their future aspirations.
- Children in Uganda who survive sexual violence also are often stigmatized and discriminated against.
- Children running away from home, and becoming street-connected also can result from VAC. This can lead to myriad negative consequences, such as delinquency, substance abuse, and sexual exploitation.

conditions such as cerebral palsy or intellectual disabilities.

- The VACS also highlights that children who experience violence suffer from psychological issues, such as low self-esteem and contemplation of suicide.
- Children who survive violence in Uganda are sometimes driven to alcohol and drug abuse.
- Unsafe homes frequently are coupled with child neglect and abandonment in Uganda, and can result in the malnutrition of children and other associated conditions such as stunted growth and intellectual disabilities.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

- Survivors of violence require social welfare, health, and justice services, costing the Ugandan government resources that could be used elsewhere if the violence had been prevented.
- Children who suffer violence are sometimes less able to find employment, due to issues such as stigmatization or injury. In addition to the effect on the individual, this also leads to a loss of productivity for Ugandan society as a whole.

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

- The VACS indicates that teenage pregnancy often results from forced or pressured sex. Early pregnancy can sometimes lead to illegal abortions and other health threatening conditions for both mother and child, such as fistula, or children born with impairing

12.1.1.4 Overlaps of Different Types of Violence

In addition to providing individual prevalence of sexual, physical, and emotional violence, the VACS also describes the patterns of how each type of violence often overlap with the others. For example, of 18-24 year olds, over three quarters of children reported experiencing some sort of violence during their childhoods (females, 75%; males, 76%). Moreover, one in three children (girls, 27%; boys, 30%) experienced two types of violence, while one in ten girls (12%) and one in twenty boys (7%) experienced all three types of violence. This overlap of violence is especially troubling because it often leads to more severe health consequences.

Meanwhile, over half of 13-17 year old girls (58%) and three quarters of 13-17 year old boys (65%) suffered some type of violence in the past year. One in five girls (19%) and boys (19%) experienced two types of violence and 8% of girls and 4% of boys suffered all three types of violence in the last year.

12.1.1.5 Sexual Risk-taking Behaviors

The VACS also details how often 19-24 year old Ugandans engaged in sexual risk-taking behavior in the past 12 months. Overall, one in three males (29%) and less than one in ten females (7%) reported multiple sexual partners in the past year. Males who suffered emotional violence during their childhoods were more likely to be included in this group than those who did not. Moreover, two in five youths also reported infrequent condom use (females, 40%; males, 43%).

Ugandan youth also revealed that they sometimes exchanged sex for material support, with over one in ten females (13%) and one in twenty males (5%) indicating they had done so in the past year. Ugandan girls are sometimes lured into sexual exploitative relationships of this kind, as income-generating activities for girls are scarce.

12.1.1.6 HIV and AIDS Testing Knowledge and Behaviors

The VACS also collected specific information relating to Ugandan children and youth's HIV and AIDS knowledge and testing behaviors.

Encouragingly, the vast majority of Ugandan youth knew where to get an HIV test, with over nine of ten 18-24 year old Ugandans (females, 97%; males, 97%) indicating as much. However, even with that knowledge, one in ten females (9%) and one in five males (23%) who reported sexual activity had never been tested. Both females and males indicated they did not get tested most often because they believed themselves to not need a test or to be at low risk of contracting the virus (females, 26%; males, 41%). Females also frequently said they had not been tested because the test costs too much (23%).

13-17 year old Ugandans who ever had sex were significantly less likely than 18-24 year olds to have knowledge of where to get tested for HIV and significantly more likely to have never been tested. While 82% of girls and 85% of boys reported knowing where to go for an HIV test, 40% of girls and 56% of boys who were sexually active reported never getting tested. These Ugandan children reported not getting tested most often because they believed they did not need a test or they were at low-risk (females, 27%; males, 42%).

12.1.1.7 Attitudes towards Gender and Domestic Violence, and Violence Perpetration

Finally, the VACS contains important information on beliefs about gender, domestic violence, and violence perpetration. About half of Ugandans ages 18-24 reported believing that it was acceptable in some circumstances for a man to beat his wife (females, 57%; males, 48%), with the most common justification being if the wife neglected their children (females, 39%; males, 32%). Moreover, three in five females (62%) and males (61%) believe that a woman should tolerate violence in order to keep a family together. Meanwhile, among 18-24 year olds, one in five females (21%) and one in three males (36%) admitted to perpetrating either sexual or physical violence against another person. Furthermore, one in ten females (10%) and one in four males (26%) admitted perpetrating intimate partner violence. Both females and males who experienced physical violence during childhood were more likely to have become perpetrators of intimate partner violence than those who did not suffer physical violence.

13-17 year old Ugandan boys were significantly more likely to accept domestic violence than 18-24 year olds, with over three in five (60%) agreeing that a man is sometimes justified in beating his wife. One in three 13-17 year old girls (61%) also believed a man is sometimes justified in beating his wife. The most common accepted reason was again if the wife neglected the children. 13-17 year olds reported similar levels of violence perpetration as their older counterparts, with one in six girls (18%) and slightly less than one third

of boys (29%) divulging perpetrating violence against someone else. Boys who suffered either sexual or physical violence were more likely to have perpetrated violence than those who did not experience violence. Furthermore, survivors of sexual or physical violence were more likely to be amongst the one in four 13-17 year old boys who admitted to committing intimate partner violence. These findings indicate an intergenerational cycle of violence where survivors of violence against children mature into perpetrators of violence.

REGIONAL CONTEXT FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The Uganda VACS is unique in the fact that it is the first global Violence Against Children survey to include sub-national data. In order to understand regional-specific issues, the MGLSD led consultations in 9 sub-regions, which included participants from every region of Uganda. This has provided regional context regarding some of the factors that have contributed to the sub-national differences of the prevalence of violence against children highlighted by the VACS.

- VACS data shows that girls in Special Focus Areas 1 and 2 experience significantly more sexual violence than girls in Special Focus Area 3. This could be partially explained by insufficient or poor housing in rural areas and crowding as a result of urbanization in these areas, where children and adults are forced to live in close quarters, sharing rooms or beds. Moreover, harmful cultural practices common in these areas, including a rite of passage ceremony pubescent girls frequently undergo, may lead to increased vulnerability for girls.
- VACS data indicates that females in Special Focus Area 3 frequently experience sexual violence on the road, an issue that could be caused by the long distances children in this area are frequently required to walk to and from school.
- The greater urbanization present in Special Focus Area 1 and Special Focus Area 2 could explain the finding that females in those areas more frequently had sex in exchange for

material support or other help than females in Special Focus Area 3.

- The VACS also reveals that boys in Central Region experience significantly higher prevalence of emotional violence than their counterparts in the Northern and Western Regions. This could potentially be explained by the frequent occurrence of successive polygamy in the Central region, which can lead to rivalry amongst children of different mothers, and create a culture of abusive language, especially in the home.
- The finding that girls in Special Focus Area 3 suffer higher prevalence of emotional violence than those in the other Special Focus Areas and the country as a whole could be a result of the long-running conflicts in the north of Uganda, which have created lasting psychosocial trauma. Moreover, the high prevalence of poverty in this area can lead to further emotional abuse of girls, in particular in relation to impoverished families using the practice of child marriage to obtain a bride price for their daughters in order to supplement their incomes.
- The finding that females in Special Focus Area 3 were more likely to believe a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together than females in Special Focus Area 1 or Special Focus Area 2 could also result from the high prevalence of poverty in the area, as well stigma attached to separation and divorce.

12.1.2 Strengths and limitations

The Uganda VACS is the first nationally representative survey in Uganda detailing Ugandan children and youth's experiences of and attitudes towards violence. Moreover, the Uganda VACS is the first violence against children survey globally that contains sub-national estimates of the prevalence of violence. This sub-national data includes regional data (Central, Northern, Eastern, and Western) for boys' experiences of physical and emotional violence. Furthermore, it includes four strata for girls' experiences of violence: three clusters investigated separately because of their especially high burden of HIV and AIDS, which are defined as Special Focus Area 1 (Bukomansimbi, Ssembabule, and Rakai), Special Focus Area 2 (Mubende, Mityana, Gomba, and Mukono), and Special Focus Area 3 (Gulu, Oyam, and Lira), and the rest of Uganda. This sub-national data is a particular strength as it allows the Government of Uganda the opportunity to use even more precision in designing its programmatic efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Other strengths of the Uganda VACS include high response rates, well-trained interviewers, and a robust and proven study design, enabling confidence that the prevalence estimates revealed in this report are accurate representations of the reality of the lives and experiences of Ugandan children and youth. Moreover, the Uganda VACS includes a valuable depth of information. For instance, most demographic surveys only ask a few questions, if any, related to violence whereas the Uganda VACS delves into prevalence, identity of perpetrators, time and place, service knowledge and utilization, and the long-term consequences of VAC. This detailed information will allow the Government of Uganda to make more-informed policy choices than it otherwise could have as it takes action to prevent and respond to VAC.

However, there are several structural limitations to the Uganda VACS.

- First, as the VACS was designed as a household survey, children who do not live in households, such as street connected children, children living in institutions, and refugee children were not surveyed regarding their experiences of violence.

- A second limitation relates to the treatment of children with disabilities. Some children with significant intellectual and/or communication disabilities were ineligible for the survey because they were either physically or mentally unable to understand the consent and questions or to communicate their experiences. Moreover, those children with disabilities who did participate were not separately identified, meaning there is no way to disaggregate the Uganda VACS data to examine the particular experiences of violence that children with disabilities experience. The children that were excluded from the survey, including children not living in households and children living with disabilities that precluded them from participating in the survey, are often more vulnerable and likely to be at a greater risk of victimization than other children, so it is probable the overall prevalence of VAC in Uganda is higher than presented in this study.
- A third limitation is that with regard to sexual violence, data was collected only on the first and most recent incidents of sexual abuse. Therefore, if a respondent suffered three or more instances of sexual abuse, information regarding the context and perpetrator of all occasions of sexual violence besides the first and last would be not be represented.
- Fourth, this survey relies on Ugandan children and youth to self-report their experiences of violence. Self-reporting of violence data can underestimate the actual prevalence of violence as adult victims sometimes are unable to remember child abuse, particularly violations that happened at a young age. However, self-report data generally captures more complete information than administrative data sources.
- Fifth, information regarding HIV and AIDS and STIs was also self-reported. Future studies using biomarkers to determine the prevalence of such conditions could provide more accurate data.
- A sixth limitation is that emerging issues such as online sexual abuse and exploitation were not included in the Uganda VACS.

- Seventh, the global definitions of violence used in this survey sometimes vary from what is perceived as violence locally in Ugandan communities. However, this limitation was mitigated by the input of the survey TWG, which adapted the questionnaire to the local context.
- Eighth, the VACS data has not been further disaggregated in ways that could be helpful in guiding the Government of Uganda's policies relating to violence against children, such as distinguishing between the experiences of children in rural versus urban settings. Finally, the sub-national sampling of the Uganda VACS does not allow for analysis of data at the district level, which would be extremely useful. Moreover, the Special Focus Areas sampled from high prevalence HIV and AIDS clusters to evaluate girls' experiences of violence at the sub-national level are not recognizably distinct geographical areas to many Ugandans.
- A final limitation is that while the VACS is the first survey to provide nationally representative data on the prevalence of violence against children in Uganda, it is a strictly quantitative survey. VACS researchers

did not employ a mixed-method approach, which would have brought in an element of qualitative data. This means that, for example, while the VACS does provide accurate estimates relating to the prevalence of violence against children in Uganda, it does not provide information regarding the drivers of this violence. Moreover, the data collected on the behavioral and health consequences of VAC in Uganda does not provide as detailed information on the social and economic consequences of VAC on Ugandan children, families, and communities.

Despite these limitations, the Uganda VACS offers a robust baseline of evidence regarding the prevalence, context, and costs of VAC. Future studies can build on this baseline and delve deeper into areas such as the drivers of violence; the social and economic consequences of violence; the experiences of particularly vulnerable groups of children such as children with disabilities, street connected children, children in residential care institutions, and refugee children; online sexual abuse and exploitation; whether children and youth in rural and urban areas have different experiences of violence; and provide more detailed violence related data at the regional and district level.



12.2 Recommendations for Preventing and Responding to VAC

12.2.1 Background

In order to develop the foregoing recommendations, the MGLSD led an extensive consultation process, engaging stakeholders across all relevant sectors with expertise and experience in addressing VAC in Uganda. Government institutions consulted by the MGLSD during this consultation process included

the Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and UBOS. Moreover, civil society organizations, development partners, research institutions, and UN agencies all were involved in the consultation process.

VIEWS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

As part of the consultation process, 13-17 year old children and 18-24 year old adolescents were also consulted, participating in four focus groups with 25 people each, to hear their interpretation of the VACS findings, their opinions regarding the causes of VAC, and their ideas for ending it. It should be noted that this exercise was carried out within Uganda's capital, Kampala, thus these opinions only represent those of children hailing from a small geographical area, in contrast to the VACS findings, which provide nationally representative data. As frequent drivers of VAC, the children and youth consulted identified poverty, poor parenting, alcohol and drug abuse, and social norms deeming violence normal and acceptable. The children and adolescents consulted also made several recommendations, found below, to guide policy for ending VAC.

- **Enforcement of laws against violence:** all groups of children and youth consulted independently suggested that the Government of Uganda should hold perpetrators of violence against children accountable and punish them to the fullest extent of the law.
- **Parental support and training:** the children and youth consulted revealed that parents resort too quickly and frequently to physical and emotional violence instead of talking to and reasoning with children. Parents also sometimes are unable to provide the basic necessities, such as food and school fees for children. As such, children are driven into exploitative relationships to provide their material needs.
- **Economic freedom:** related to the above, if income-generating activities were available for girls and young women, they would be less likely to be exploited by men who provide them money or material support. This problem is exacerbated because children and youth further revealed that sexual exploitation is also common when girls are looking for paying jobs. Employers often expect sexual favors in return for the opportunity to work.
- **Community engagement:** children and adolescents outlined that religious and community leaders should be engaged to lead awareness-raising and norm-changing activities. Furthermore, they believed that community groups and youth clubs provide crucial mechanisms for supporting children and helping them avoid situations where they would be more vulnerable to VAC.
- **Response services:** Children and adolescents indicated that too often key service providers such as health workers and police will only provide services if the survivor pays money up front. Service providers also are not providing child friendly and timely services. This discourages children from reporting violence and reduces the receipt of necessary health, police, justice, and social welfare services.

12.2.2 Global Best Practices

The global prevalence and consequences of violence against children have become clearer, international organizations have mobilized to provide guidance for states in how to prevent and respond to VAC, presenting the Government of Uganda with an opportunity to utilize knowledge gained elsewhere in its efforts to end VAC. The most recent and comprehensive of these global strategy documents was developed by WHO and CDC, which provides a comprehensive framework for ending VAC. The INSPIRE program builds on the social ecological model for understanding and preventing VAC, which acknowledges the interplay of societal, community, relationship, and individual level factors in causing violence. The INSPIRE program calls for a prevention-focused framework to first stop children from ever suffering violence. It then focuses on ensuring appropriate professional response services are available to rehabilitate those children who do survive violence.

12.2.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations arise from contemplation of international strategies and best practices and out of the extensive consultation process led by the MGLSD in Uganda.

12.2.3.1 Recommendations to Prevent Violence Against Children

Implementation of a protective legal framework

Falling in the justice sector, this encompasses the promulgation and enforcement of legislation forbidding violent punishment of children by parents, teachers, and others; laws banning sexual abuse and exploitation of children; and laws focused on preventing alcohol abuse. There already exists a strong legal framework prohibiting and punishing VAC in Uganda, thus the priority will be implementing and enforcing existing laws. The existing legal framework includes protections for children and other vulnerable groups in the Constitution of Uganda (1995); the Children Act (1996) and the Children Act Amendment (2016); the MoES's 1997 ban on corporal punishment in schools; the Domestic Violence Act (2010); the Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010); and the

Trafficking in Persons Act (2009). All of these laws should be translated into local languages, followed by widespread information dissemination that publicizes the existing legal framework, ensuring that community leaders, police, teachers, families, and children are all aware of children's rights. In addition to translation, publication, and dissemination of laws, in order to properly enforce the existing framework, steps must be taken to eliminate the systemic corruption that hinders the implementation of child protection related laws. For example, inspectorate departments should be strengthened at the district level to ensure just utilization of public resources. Finally, a comprehensive review of this legal framework should be undertaken as it relates to protecting and empowering children, with a focus on identifying any gaps in the existing legislation..

Addressing harmful social norms

Harmful social norms and traditional practices that promote VAC should be addressed, particularly in the health, education, and social welfare sectors. This includes changing norms that promote gender inequality, such as beliefs that the VACS reveals to be commonly held amongst Ugandan children and youth, like the idea that a man can be justified in beating his wife or that a woman should stay with her abusive husband in order to keep the family together. Some strategies proven effective in both Uganda and other contexts include focusing on community mobilization programs and bystander interventions. Moreover, the informal sector plays an important role in shaping social norms in Uganda. In particular, faith based organizations and cultural institutions should be engaged to promote attitudinal and behavioral change, as these organizations hold tremendous sway in Ugandan society. Information and communication technologies (ICT), developing at a rapid speed in Uganda, can also play an important role in shaping cultural norms, as they allow children access to a wide range of educational, recreational, and cultural activities. However, it must be noted that ICTs also expose children to new risks that must be guarded against, such as exposure to detrimental information and risk of sexual abuse and exploitation. Finally, in order to combat the harmful social norms that promote VAC, there

is need for the government to take the lead in coordinating a national media campaign, with the goal of raising awareness regarding the prevalence of VAC and the grave consequences that result from it.

Income and economic strengthening

The finance and labour sectors are recommended to use strategies like social cash transfers, micro-financing, and group saving and loans schemes to reduce overall poverty levels and prevent VAC. These efforts should especially be provided in a manner that is gender equitable. In particular, providing income-generating activities for girls should reduce the prevalence of sexual exploitation of girls. Moreover, especially vulnerable families, like those with disabled children, should be targeted for extra support.

Safe Environments

The VACS indicates that in addition to in the home and in school, violence against children also frequently occurs in the community. As such, local governments, internal security, police, and communities should focus on providing safe environments for children and youth by focusing on hotspots where violence frequently occurs, such as on the road and in the evening as the VACS reveals, and improving the overall built environments in the communities where children live.

Parental support

The social welfare and health sectors should take the lead in providing more support to parents and caregivers through comprehensive programming that includes both home visits and community parenting sessions. A particular focus should be placed on promoting the use of positive discipline by parents and caregivers, as the VACS reveals that corporal punishment is still the favored means of discipline in many Ugandan homes. Moreover, the VACS also indicates that most children do tell someone when they suffer sexual or physical violence, frequently a relative. As such, parental support programs could also encourage family members to break the silence when a child tells them that they have suffered violence and teach adults where to take children to receive the services they need.

Education and life skills

The VACS reveals that children are frequently subjected to violence in the community, most often perpetrated by teachers. Moreover, peers are also common perpetrators of physical violence. As such, there should be an emphasis on ensuring that pre-school, primary, and secondary education is provided to all in safe and secure environments. In order to achieve this in Uganda, positive discipline should be promoted to replace the use of corporal punishment by teachers and other school officials. Moreover, effective life skills programming should be used to allow children to protect themselves against violence and to know and activate their rights generally.

Child participation and empowerment

VACS findings reveal that most violence against children occurs at home, in schools, or in the community. In most cases, child survivors of violence are not empowered to adequately protect themselves or to speak up regarding their experiences. This suggests that traditional structures for imparting life and survival skills on children have broken down and that neither parents nor schools are doing enough to empower children. Moreover, VACS findings indicate that the leading perpetrators of violence against children are from these two institutions. Therefore, initiatives promoting child participation and empowerment should be prioritized and scaled up. These programs should provide children with the skills and confidence to resist and/or report cases of violence at home, in school, or in the community to authorities, promoting both prevention and early intervention for cases of VAC.

12.2.3.2 Recommendations to Respond to Violence Against Children

Early referrals

While the primary focus of the Government of Uganda's efforts to address VAC should be on preventing and responding to violence, early referrals stand as a middle ground between these two priorities. The VACS illuminates that most children do tell someone when they suffer violence but very few ever receive professional

services. An effective early referral system, where vulnerable and at-risk children are linked from other service points, including social welfare, health, and police service providers, into Uganda's case management system would begin to close this gap between disclosure of violence and receipt of services. Furthermore, this would allow violence that is not prevented to be addressed before it becomes persistent and continuous, limiting harm to children and more efficiently using limited resources. In addition to case management, the Uganda Child Helpline (CHL) stands as a key intervention in promoting early referral of violence against children. The CHL is already active in Uganda, providing telephone responses on a 116 emergency number, taking walk-in cases, compiling U-reports, receiving online child sexual abuse reports, and carrying out community awareness activities. In 2015, the CHL received over 20,000 calls (MGLSD, 2015). While the existence and functioning of the CHL is extremely encouraging, the VACS reveals that its caseload represents a tiny fraction of instances of violence against Ugandan children. The existing CHL data provides a convenient baseline to further develop a robust early referral system.

Response and support services

Even as efforts to prevent VAC are implemented, child protection structures should be strengthened. A particular emphasis should be on the health, justice, and social welfare sectors ensuring quality response services are available to those children and women who do experience violence. These may include providing counseling and psychosocial support for survivors, providing necessary health services for survivors, developing a child-friendly justice system where perpetrators of violence are held accountable, developing and expanding treatment programs for juvenile justice offenders, and scaling up foster care interventions. Moreover, the VACS reveals that police and health workers are the most common sources of service receipt for children. However, as the VACS also exposes that most children are not comfortable seeking out professional responses services, a particular priority area should be placed on building the capacity of health workers and law enforcement to provide timely and child-sensitive services.

Finally, developing effective violence response mechanisms in emergency contexts is of particular importance in Uganda and should be prioritized.

Research, evidence, and learning

The VACS provides an extremely important baseline detailing the level of violence perpetrated against Ugandan children. But in order to monitor and evaluate progress and promote sustainability, ongoing data collection and research on VACS should be established and formalized within Ugandan state institutions, such as UBOS, which could regularly collect prevalence data on sexual and physical violence. Moreover, data related to VAC should also be systematically collected across all relevant sectors, including social welfare, education, health, and justice. Further regularly carried out research may also focus on the drivers and consequences of violence against children. Developing evidence regarding new and emerging forms of violence, such as online sexual abuse, internet abuse, and violence inflicted on refugee children, should also be emphasized. This research should provide an ongoing evidence-base that will allow decision-makers to continually learn and evaluate which interventions are successful in addressing VAC and should be scaled up going forward..

Strengthening social welfare workforce

An effective response to VAC must be multi-sectoral, including sustained engagement from government Ministries, such as those responsible for Children and Youth Affairs, Education, Health, Local Government, and Finance; the Uganda Police Force; the Judiciary; development partners and UN agencies; and civil society organizations. It falls on the MGLSD, and crucially its social welfare workforce, to implement and coordinate an effective overall response. It is therefore important to ensure that there is an adequate, professional, skilled, and well-equipped social welfare workforce in place in Uganda, particularly at the district, sub-county and community levels, to ensure the effective implementation of the VAC response.

Coordination

The Government of Uganda has already developed and begun implementing several strategies that directly promote interventions related to VAC, such as the National Strategic Plan on Violence Against Children in Schools; the National Strategy to End Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy; the Second National Development Plan, which prioritizes early childhood development; and the National Child Policy. All of these existing interventions should be analyzed closely in order to identify good practices that are already being implemented in Uganda. These effective interventions should then be strengthened and scaled up. The scale of the existing programs also encouragingly demonstrate that there is political will and engagement in Uganda to address VAC. However, it still should be done in a coordinated and systematic manner, preventing duplication of efforts. As such, the efforts to build capacity and resources for MGLSD can help it effectively utilize its convening powers to provide this

overall coordination mechanism. Coordination efforts should include a focus on integrating and mainstreaming VAC prevention and response efforts across all relevant sectors. The MGLSD should also lead efforts to engage with the private sector and develop public-private partnerships. Furthermore, coordination is specifically necessary between efforts to prevent and respond to VAC and those addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and intimate partner violence. There is significant research both globally and specific to Uganda demonstrating the close relationship between VAC and GBV/IPV and revealing that they often occur in tandem. Moreover, many interventions for each will focus on achieving similar goals, such as community engagement, changing gender norms, and providing response services for survivors of violence. Therefore, it is necessary for all sectors to collaborate, leveraging prevention and response interventions at all levels, in order to provide the most comprehensive solutions to violence against children in Uganda.



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APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

1.1 Preparation and Coordination

Uganda is the first country in the world to obtain both national and sub-national (e.g. Central, Northern, Eastern, and Western regions for males or high-prevalence HIV and AIDS clusters centered on the DREAMS districts for females) estimates of violence against children through a Violence Against Children Survey (VACS). The Uganda VACS, led by MGLSD, continues the successful partnership between United Nations Children's Fund (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 Uganda 2015 VACS follows and builds on the methodology of the surveys completed in Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia, and Lao PDR.

MGLSD led the VACS throughout planning and implementation and is leading the response efforts. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) advised on the survey design and drew the survey sample. Makerere University College of Health Sciences School of Public Health (MakSPH) implemented the study through ChildFund and AfriChild with technical support from CDC and technical and coordination support from UNICEF. The survey was funded by PEPFAR, through CDC and USAID, UNICEF and Wellspring.

The MGLSD established and chaired a Technical Working Group (TWG) of key partners to oversee the development and implementation of the survey and a Multi-Sectoral Task Force (MSTF), comprised of key Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations, to review and respond to the survey findings.

The AfriChild Centre for Excellence completed data collection between September and November 2015.

1.2 Study Design and Sampling

1.2.1 Study Design

The Uganda VACS is a cross-sectional household survey of 13-24 year old females and males, designed to produce national-level estimates of experiences of physical, sexual, and emotional violence in childhood as well as to provide several sub-national estimates of violence against children. As in all cross-sectional surveys, VACS reflects 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. VACS used a multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design. The age group of 13-24 year olds was selected as the most appropriate population to survey to better understand childhood violence. It was determined that children less 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.

For data analysis purposes, 13-24 year olds were separated into two age sub-groups: 13-17 year olds and 18-24 year olds. Lifetime prevalence estimates of childhood violence were based on the experiences of participants ages 18-24 prior to the age of 18. Data from 13-17 year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey (referred to throughout this report as "past 12 months"). Estimates of the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months provide information about the current experiences of children as well as the patterns and contexts of childhood violence in Uganda. 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.

1.2.2 Sampling Frame and Sampling Size Calculation

The sampling frame was originally compiled by UBOS for the 2014 Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2014 census. The sample size for females was determined from a standard cluster sample formula where the estimated prevalence of 24.6% for sexual violence in childhood was assumed based on the prevalence of sexual violence among 15-29 year-old females in the 2011 Uganda DHS. Similarly, the sample size for males was calculated using an assumed prevalence of 31.9% for emotional violence in childhood based on past VACS in sub-Saharan Africa.

A three-stage cluster sample survey design was utilized. In the first stage of selection, 368 female EAs and 400 male EAs out of 78,093 EAs were randomly 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, the survey data collection teams conducted a mapping and listing of all structures and households in each selected EAs. The survey teams input the total number of households in the EA into an access program developed specifically for VACS to randomly select 25 households by equal probability systematic sampling using a random household interval. In cases in which the total number of households exceeded 250, the survey teams segmented the EA into segments of approximately 100 households each. After segmenting the EA, the total number of segments was entered into an access program, which randomly selected one of the segments. During fieldwork, one EA was not surveyed because it was a refugee camp, per the survey protocol, and another was not surveyed because it was a forest reserve with no households. Six EAs were not surveyed due to safety concerns because local leadership was hostile toward the survey team upon arrival. In addition, 19 EAs that had been selected were found to contain fewer than 50 households and were linked by UBOS, per standard protocol, to an adjacent EA. The survey teams kept the paper mapping and listing information separate from the electronic survey data. In stage three of selection, one eligible

respondent (female or male depending on the selected EA) was randomly selected by CSPro from the list of all eligible respondents 13-24 years of age in each household and interviewed.

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 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.

In addition to national level sampling, there was subnational sampling for females and males. The sub-national sampling for females and males differed as a reflection of two different objectives. For the female sample, the goal was to oversample girls in districts with a high burden of HIV, as identified through PEPFAR data. The geographic prioritization was done by PEPFAR and the Uganda Ministry of Health (MoH), resulting in oversampling in three clusters of districts. These three district clusters were originally identified as 'DREAMS' districts by PEPFAR. DREAMS (Determined Resilient AIDS-Free Mentored and Safe) is a two year HIV Prevention initiative among adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) ages 10-24 to reduce HIV incidence by 40%, implemented in 10 districts. The female sample consisted of four strata: Special Focus Area 1 (Bukomansimbi, Ssembabule, and Rakai), Special Focus Area 2 (Mubende, Mityana, Gomba, and Mukono), Special Focus Area 3 (Gulu, Oyam, and Lira), and the rest of Uganda. For the male sample, the goal was to examine boys' experiences of emotional and physical violence sub-nationally. This focus reflected an interest in understanding the context surrounding the fact that boys often experience more physical and emotional violence in childhood. The boys' sample consisted of four strata made up of the major geographic regions of Uganda: Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western.

1.2.3 Survey Questionnaire Development

The VACS was implemented and reports were released or in progress in ten countries prior to Uganda (i.e., Swaziland, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Cambodia, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia, and Lao PDR). Through collaboration between CDC, UNICEF, and Together for Girls and an expert consultation process, CDC developed a standardized global VACS core questionnaire. Uganda was the third country to utilize the core questionnaire. The questionnaire drew questions and definitions from several 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 questionnaires and survey protocol for Uganda were adapted through a consultation process with key stakeholders in Uganda 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 violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health and behavioral 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 and AIDS components utilized questions from the DHS, Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS), Populated Based HIV Impact Assessments (PHIA), 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. Questions were also asked about HIV testing knowledge, utilization,

and most recent test result. 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, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (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.

1.3 Fieldwork Preparation

1.3.1 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 Ugandan nationals and spoke at least one of the survey languages. In addition, based on the experience of previous VAC 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 leaders were selected by the AfriChild Centre for Excellence with guidance from CDC. Additional selection criteria included education level, language skills, computer literacy, 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 ten days

along with four Regional Supervisors. The role of the Regional Supervisor was to oversee fieldwork in one region, to coordinate the response plan for children in need of services in that region, and to provide quality assurance during fieldwork. The Regional Supervisors were expected to visit their assigned survey teams 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 fieldwork. For each sampled household, the Team Leader ensured that each household interview process 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 Leaders also led the community entry process, the mapping and listing exercise and the random selection of households in each newly entered enumeration area. The Team Leader and Regional Supervisor training covered all aspects of the VACS and included focused sessions on overseeing fieldwork.

Following the Team Leader and Regional 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, overseeing practice sessions, and providing feedback on performance including interview skills. Training sessions were conducted by MGLSD, AfriChild, UNICEF, and CDC staff to ensure standardized, accurate, sensitive, and safe interviewing techniques were taught to the interviewers. Training was conducted 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 Team Leader and Interviewer trainings 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 voluntary nature of participation. Procedures to ensure privacy of participation included training interviewers to only conduct the interview if privacy could be ensured. 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 three-day training was also held for the District Probation and Social Welfare Officers (DPSWO) assigned to respond to VACS service referrals. The objectives of the DPSWO training were to (1) make the people responding to service referrals aware of the survey and their expected role in acting on referrals; (2) provide continuity of ethical protections for VACS respondents; and (3) to discuss appropriate coordination and follow-up measures. During the interactive workshop-style training, the DPSWOs were introduced to the types of referrals they might receive from VACS field teams and the coordination support they would receive from TPO. The DPSWOs also had the opportunity to discuss appropriate response activities including linkages with other services within the child protection network in Uganda and worked through how to handle issues of confidentiality related to community and household entry to respond to cases.

1.3.2 Survey Pilot

Prior to the implementation of the survey, the Team Leaders conducted a pilot test of all survey data collection instruments and protocols. The pilot consisted of two days in the field interviewing respondents and a half-day for discussion and feedback.

Four EAs (two rural and two urban) that were not sampled for the survey and that were not adjacent to selected EAs sampled for the survey were used for the pilot. The pilot followed normal VACS protocols including the 'split sample' approach, such that the survey for girls was conducted in different EAs 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 males and females 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, to help ensure confidentiality and anonymity of study participants. In each household, one female between the ages of 13-24 years within the communities designated for females and one male between the ages of 13-24 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 (13-17 years) and non-dependent (18-24 years) respondents. The pilot informed survey implementation and ensured protocols were adequate, including but not limited to community entry, approaching households, informed consent, and referral processes. 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.

In addition to the pilot, all survey field staff engaged in a one-day practice immediately following interviewer training in EAs not selected or adjacent to those selected for fieldwork to allow each team to work together and ensure understanding and coordination of all protocols as well as confidence prior to fieldwork.

1.4 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was implemented between September 2015 and November 2015.

1.4.1 Inclusion Criteria and Timing and Selection of Households and Respondents

Inclusion criteria for this survey were: living in selected households in Uganda; age 13-24 years at the time of the survey; and fluency in one of the seven survey languages: English, Ateso-Karamajong, Luganda, Lugbara, Luo, Swahili, Runyankole-Rukiga, or Runyoro-Rutoro. Survey administration in these seven languages was consistent with previous national surveys administered across Uganda, including the DHS. The survey was not administered to males

and females who did not have the capacity to understand the questions being asked because of an intellectual or other disability (e.g. a hearing or speech impairment that prevented the respondent from participating unaided by a third party). 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.

During survey implementation, upon entering a randomly selected household, interviewers identified the head of household or the person acting as the head of household at the time to introduce the study and determine eligibility of household members to participate in 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 if he or she 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.

1.4.2 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 locations 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 trained 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 Uganda VACS used electronic netbooks with CSPro software for data collection. The VACS respondent questionnaire consisted of approximately 300 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, electronic data collection eliminated routing error, reduced training on skip pattern sequencing, and reduced data entry errors.

1.4.3 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. The local VACS data center and a data monitoring team at CDC ran quality checks and produced a report once a week to provide feedback to data collection staff and improve any issues identified. The subsequent data cleaning and analysis was conducted by CDC.

1.5 Ethical Considerations

1.5.1 Ethical Review

WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women were adhered to in the Uganda VACS. The Makerere University College of Health Sciences ethics review committee, the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST), and the CDC Institutional Review Board independently reviewed and approved the survey to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants.

1.5.2 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. 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 Uganda, including but not limited to services for violence in case they wanted to seek services on their own. Free direct referrals were also 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 recorded contact information separately from survey responses and offered contact with a social worker, most often a DPSWO, through coordination with TPO Uganda.

All DPSWOS in all districts of Uganda were on call for referral during the entire survey implementation period. The process and referral mechanism was overseen by TPO Uganda as part of the ChildFund Consortium both nationally and at the regional level. Ten Regional Response Plan Coordinators were the first points of contact for data collection teams to seek assistance for referred respondents. After receiving each case, the regional response plan coordinators arranged for local district-level social welfare officers to follow up on the case. A National Response Plan Coordinator received information on all cases referred to the Regional

Response Plan Coordinators by the data collection teams and ensured that all cases were followed up appropriately and in a timely manner.

At the time of data collection, Uganda did not have a law regarding mandatory reporting of abuse of children, so the referral of services was the choice of the respondent. 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 welfare officer could find him or her. Alternatively, when possible, the respondent was given the choice to have the interviewer call the Regional Response Plan Coordinator at the end of the interview so that the respondent could arrange 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. In addition to contacting the social worker at the end of the interview, the interviewer immediately alerted her or his team leader to the situation and the team leader immediately called the pre-identified contact at the MGLSD. As a basis of action, TPO Uganda 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, safe housing, reunification, and legal service and program referrals. Since the survey specifically asked respondents their HIV status, the interviewer was trained to refer the respondent to a specific nearest government health center III as needed for HIV testing or care and treatment services.

1.5.3 Informed Consent

For all selected eligible respondents under 18 years of age, the permission of the parent or primary caregiver to speak with the eligible respondent was obtained first. 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.” The WHO ethical and safety recommendations regarding obtaining informed

consent for participation surveys that contain questions on domestic violence were followed to ensure the safety of both respondents and interviewers. 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 refer 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. 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.

If the selected respondent was between 13 and 17 years of age, the interviewer asked to speak to the respondent’s parent or guardian and sought parental permission to conduct the interview. The parent or guardian indicated consent for the respondent’s participation verbally and the interviewer documented consent with an electronic signature in the netbook. After obtaining parental consent, the interviewer read to the respondent introductory information that described the survey as an opportunity to learn more about young peoples’ health, educational, and life experiences in Uganda. If the respondent agreed to hear more about the survey, the interviewer asked the respondent if they could continue talking in private.

Once the interviewer and respondent ensured privacy, the 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 identifying information would not be shared with anyone and that they could skip any questions or end participation at any time. Informed assent was obtained verbally from each respondent and the interviewer documented the assent by electronic signature in the netbook.

In households where the selected respondent was an adult (18 to 24 years old), married, an emancipated minor (i.e., a child that is independent from their parents by law), or lived in a child-headed household, a similar consent process was used as described above except that parental or caregiver permission was not necessary. All other procedures covering the introductory information about the survey, verbal consent, assurance of privacy, and participant informed consent were followed.

1.6 Data Management and Response Rates

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

1.6.2 Response Rates

A total of 18,924 households were visited during the study, 9,119 in female EAs and 9,805 in male EAs. The household response rates were 92.6% for females and 90.4% 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 5,804 individuals aged 13-24 years participated in the Uganda VACS with 3,159 females and 2,645 males completing the individual questionnaire, yielding an individual response rate of 82.2% for females and 82.3% for males.

The combined household and individual response rates provide an overall response rate for females of 76.6% and for males of 74.7%. Appendix B includes a table showing household and individual response rates. This was reflected in Table B1 and accounted for in the response rates.

1.6.3 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 Uganda. 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 B includes Table B1 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 the 2014 census population projections distributed by urbanization, age group (13-17 or 18-24 years old), and sex. These variables were used to form weighting cells. CDC produced weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals using SAS 9.3.

CDC, UNICEF, and MGLSD 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.

1.7 Technical Notes to Reader

1.7.1 Weighted Percentages

There is a degree of uncertainty and error associated with the estimates because the results presented in this report are based on a sample rather than a census. 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 Uganda 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.

1.7.2 Differences between Estimates

Two methods were used in this report to evaluate whether differences between any subgroups were significant and not due to random variation. The first method was to compare confidence intervals (CI) for point estimates to determine whether they overlapped or not. For all point estimates, 95% 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” and not due to random chance.

1.7.3 Definition of Unstable Estimates

For VACS, estimates based on responses from fewer than 25 respondents are considered unstable. An asterisk (“*”) is displayed in tables in place of all unstable estimates. Unstable estimates are to be interpreted with caution as they reflect a small number of respondents.

APPENDIX B: RESPONSE RATES

TABLE B1: HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE RATES BY SEX – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015

Household		Females	Males
[1] – Completed Household Listing – Eligible Respondent Identified		3970	3333
[2] – Completed Household Listing – NO Eligible Respondent Identified		4454	5452
[3] – Unoccupied/Vacant/Abandoned		23	83
[4] – No One at Home at the time of survey		507	667
[5] – Demolished Household		1	0
[6] – Household Refusal		50	124
[7] – Other Case		114	146
Total		9119	9805
Household Response Rate ([1]+[2]/[1] + [2] + [4] + [6] + [7])		92.6%	90.4%
[1] – Completed Selected Respondent Questionnaire		3159	2645
[2] – Refused Selected Respondent Questionnaire		56	53
[3] – Incomplete Selected Respondent Questionnaire		7	11
[4] – Selected Respondent Not Available		620	504
[5] – Incapacitated/Language Issue		128	120
Total		3970	3333
Individual Response Rate ([1]/[1] + [2] + [3] + [4])		82.2%	82.3%

***Overall Response Rate**

76% **74%**

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



APPENDIX C: UGANDA VACS 2015 TABLES

TABLE 3.1. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-24 YEAR OLDS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Female	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
Background Characteristic	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Age									
13-17 years	41.8 (37.9 - 45.6)	51.5 (49.0 - 54.0)	44.4 (39.4 - 49.3)	40.7 (35.3 - 46.0)	43.1 (39.5 - 46.8)	46.6 (41.4 - 51.7)	53.0 (47.8 - 58.1)	57.3 (52.9 - 61.8)	50.4 (45.4 - 55.4)
18-24 years	58.2 (54.4 - 62.1)	48.5 (46.0 - 51.0)	55.6 (50.7 - 60.6)	59.3 (54.0 - 64.7)	56.9 (53.2 - 60.5)	53.4 (48.3 - 58.6)	47.0 (41.9 - 52.2)	42.7 (38.2 - 47.1)	49.6 (44.6 - 54.6)
Education Status									
Never attended school	4.0 (2.4 - 5.5)	2.6 (1.7 - 3.4)	1.7 (0.5 - 2.9)	1.9 (0.6 - 3.2)	12.1 (9.5 - 14.8)	1.3 (0.3 - 2.4)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.4)	8.3 (4.9 - 11.6)	1.1 (0.1 - 2.1)
Less than primary school	5.3 (3.3 - 7.2)	2.0 (1.3 - 2.7)	9.5 (6.5 - 12.4)	6.9 (4.7 - 9.2)	4.6 (2.9 - 6.3)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.3)	1.6 (0.5 - 2.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)	4.7 (2.5 - 7.0)
Primary School	59.2 (54.2 - 64.2)	64.2 (61.3 - 67.0)	59.2 (53.5 - 64.9)	51.4 (46.3 - 56.5)	64.9 (60.5 - 69.2)	51.8 (44.3 - 59.2)	64.7 (60.9 - 68.6)	71.6 (67.3 - 75.9)	70.7 (66.0 - 75.4)
Secondary school	27.0 (22.1 - 31.9)	27.8 (25.5 - 30.1)	28.3 (22.9 - 33.7)	35.0 (30.7 - 39.2)	15.2 (10.8 - 19.7)	38.7 (32.8 - 44.6)	31.1 (27.2 - 34.9)	17.7 (14.8 - 20.7)	21.0 (17.4 - 24.6)
Higher than secondary school	4.6 (2.5 - 6.7)	3.5 (2.4 - 4.5)	1.3 (0.2 - 2.3)	4.8 (3.0 - 6.6)	3.1 (1.8 - 4.4)	7.1 (3.7 - 10.5)	1.9 (0.9 - 2.8)	2.1 (1.1 - 3.0)	2.5 (1.2 - 3.8)
Age of Head of Household									
<=18 years	0.7 (0.3 - 1.2)	1.6 (1.0 - 2.1)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.0)	2.6 (1.2 - 4.0)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.2)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.2)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.4)
19-30 years	35.9 (32.1 - 39.7)	24.9 (22.8 - 27.1)	35.9 (31.1 - 40.7)	30.9 (25.7 - 36.0)	38.4 (34.6 - 42.2)	34.8 (29.8 - 39.9)	20.8 (17.4 - 24.1)	23.5 (19.2 - 27.8)	19.9 (16.2 - 23.5)
31-50 years	40.4 (37.2 - 43.6)	45.3 (43.1 - 47.5)	38.0 (34.1 - 42.0)	42.9 (37.4 - 48.3)	41.4 (37.8 - 44.9)	39.3 (35.0 - 43.7)	49.4 (45.1 - 53.6)	47.2 (42.1 - 52.2)	45.8 (41.8 - 49.7)
51+ years	23.0 (19.9 - 26.0)	28.2 (26.1 - 30.4)	25.6 (21.1 - 30.0)	25.5 (21.4 - 29.6)	19.7 (16.7 - 22.6)	23.2 (18.5 - 27.9)	27.8 (23.9 - 31.7)	28.7 (24.8 - 32.7)	33.6 (29.8 - 37.5)
Orphan status (13-17 year olds)									
Not an orphan	78.0 (73.1 - 83.0)	79.5 (77.0 - 81.9)	80.3 (75.3 - 85.3)	78.4 (71.5 - 85.3)	68.8 (63.9 - 73.7)	82.8 (77.3 - 88.3)	79.8 (75.3 - 84.3)	71.4 (66.9 - 75.9)	83.4 (78.9 - 87.9)
Lost one parent	17.4 (13.6 - 21.2)	17.9 (15.6 - 20.3)	17.2 (12.5 - 21.9)	18.3 (12.1 - 24.6)	26.6 (21.9 - 31.3)	15.3 (10.2 - 20.4)	18.7 (14.2 - 23.1)	23.8 (19.0 - 28.6)	14.2 (10.2 - 18.3)
Lost both parents	4.6 (2.2 - 6.9)	2.6 (1.7 - 3.6)	2.5 (0.4 - 4.7)	3.3 (1.1 - 5.4)	4.7 (3.0 - 6.4)	1.9 (0.1 - 3.7)	1.5 (0.2 - 2.9)	4.8 (2.8 - 6.9)	2.3 (0.0 - 4.7)
Orphan status prior to age 18 (18-24 year olds)									
Not an orphan prior to age 18	72.6 (67.9 - 77.2)	71.9 (69.0 - 74.7)	64.6 (58.8 - 70.3)	68.4 (63.5 - 73.3)	66.9 (62.7 - 71.2)	69.7 (63.4 - 76.0)	76.3 (71.5 - 81.1)	64.3 (58.2 - 70.4)	75.4 (71.0 - 79.8)
Lost one parent prior to age 18	21.1 (17.2 - 25.1)	21.7 (19.2 - 24.2)	26.8 (22.1 - 31.4)	26.2 (21.0 - 31.4)	27.6 (23.0 - 32.2)	22.1 (16.3 - 27.9)	19.6 (15.4 - 23.8)	26.1 (21.4 - 30.7)	20.2 (15.7 - 24.7)
Lost both parents prior to age 18	6.3 (4.2 - 8.4)	6.4 (4.5 - 8.3)	8.7 (5.6 - 11.8)	5.4 (2.7 - 8.2)	5.5 (3.4 - 7.5)	8.2 (5.1 - 11.3)	4.1 (0.6 - 7.5)	9.7 (3.4 - 15.9)	4.4 (1.7 - 7.0)

TABLE 3.2. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-24 YEAR OLDS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Background Characteristic	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Ever married or lived with someone as if married									
13-17 year olds	8.2 (5.4 - 10.9)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.1)	6.7 (3.9 - 9.5)	5.3 (2.4 - 8.2)	10.2 (7.0 - 13.4)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.7)	1.2 (0.1 - 2.3)	1.7 (0.5 - 2.9)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)
18-24 year olds	72.4 (67.6 - 77.2)	39.8 (36.5 - 43.1)	80.0 (75.4 - 84.6)	78.2 (72.5 - 83.9)	80.3 (76.1 - 84.5)	35.1 (28.3 - 41.8)	43.3 (37.1 - 49.5)	45.9 (39.5 - 52.3)	37.4 (31.0 - 43.8)
Ever married or lived with someone as if married									
18-24 year olds prior to age 18	29.6 (25.8 - 33.5)	6.7 (5.1 - 8.2)	30.2 (24.9 - 35.6)	28.9 (24.4 - 33.4)	40.2 (36.1 - 44.3)	5.5 (2.5 - 8.5)	9.1 (5.8 - 12.3)	9.3 (6.2 - 12.4)	3.7 (0.9 - 6.5)
Ever had Sex									
13-17 year olds	21.0 (17.1 - 24.9)	20.6 (18.1 - 23.1)	15.7 (11.8 - 19.7)	20.2 (16.0 - 24.4)	18.7 (14.6 - 22.7)	24.4 (17.5 - 31.2)	21.5 (17.2 - 25.9)	22.9 (18.7 - 27.0)	13.6 (9.8 - 17.4)
18-24 year olds	88.4 (85.6 - 91.3)	76.6 (73.8 - 79.3)	89.5 (85.2 - 93.9)	90.1 (87.0 - 93.1)	91.1 (88.3 - 93.8)	83.7 (79.0 - 88.4)	79.2 (75.0 - 83.3)	71.1 (64.1 - 78.1)	69.8 (63.8 - 75.8)
Ever had sex									
18-24 year olds prior to age 18	53.5 (48.4 - 58.6)	46.2 (42.6 - 49.9)	54.2 (47.7 - 60.7)	55.7 (49.8 - 61.5)	58.7 (54.7 - 62.7)	50.3 (42.7 - 58.0)	51.7 (45.2 - 58.1)	43.6 (36.8 - 50.4)	38.2 (31.4 - 44.9)
Had sex in the past 12 months									
13-17 year olds	14.2 (11.1 - 17.4)	10.5 (8.4 - 12.6)	10.2 (6.9 - 13.6)	14.7 (11.0 - 18.4)	12.2 (9.0 - 15.4)	17.2 (10.5 - 23.9)	10.8 (7.5 - 14.1)	8.3 (5.6 - 11.0)	5.5 (3.1 - 8.0)
Ever worked for money or any other payment									
13-17 year olds	21.7 (15.2 - 28.3)	25.8 (22.2 - 29.4)	20.0 (13.1 - 26.9)	25.2 (15.8 - 34.7)	18.4 (12.9 - 23.9)	33.9 (23.1 - 44.7)	25.0 (19.0 - 31.0)	26.2 (20.8 - 31.6)	20.1 (13.1 - 27.0)
18-24 year olds	43.1 (35.9 - 50.3)	44.4 (39.7 - 49.2)	37.8 (28.9 - 46.7)	41.5 (31.4 - 51.6)	33.5 (27.4 - 39.5)	50.1 (36.7 - 63.5)	47.2 (38.3 - 56.2)	39.3 (31.6 - 46.9)	42.7 (33.6 - 51.8)

TABLE 3.3. MEAN AGE OF FIRST SEX[1] AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEX – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Mean age (years) of first sex	Females Mean (95% CI)	Males Mean (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females Mean (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females Mean (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females Mean (95% CI)	Central Males Mean (95% CI)	Eastern Males Mean (95% CI)	Northern Males Mean (95% CI)	Western Males Mean (95% CI)
13-17 years	14.1 (13.6 - 14.6)	12.9 (12.5 - 13.2)	14.2 (13.5 - 14.8)	14.8 (14.3 - 15.2)	14.6 (14.1 - 15.0)	13.6 (13.0 - 14.3)	13 (12.1 - 13.8)	11.8 (11.1 - 12.5)	13 (12.2 - 13.7)
18-24 years	17.0 (16.7 - 17.3)	16.4 (16.1 - 16.6)	16.9 (16.6 - 17.1)	16.8 (16.6 - 17.1)	16.8 (16.6 - 16.9)	16.7 (16.3 - 17.1)	15.9 (15.5 - 16.3)	16.1 (15.5 - 16.7)	16.6 (16.0 - 17.1)

[1] First sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

TABLE 3.4. LOCATION OF WORK AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE PAST YEAR – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Location Worked in Past Year	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Location Worked in Past Year	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
At family dwelling	30.8 (24.8 - 36.8)	28.0 (23.9 - 32.1)	At family dwelling	44.9 (36.5 - 53.4)	42.9 (38.2 - 47.5)
Factory/ Workshop	1.8 (0.3 - 3.3)	3.0 (1.5 - 4.5)	Factory/ workshop	2.6 (0.0 - 7.0)	1.6 (0.1 - 3.1)
Farm/ Garden	39.5 (32.4 - 46.6)	41.7 (37.4 - 45.9)	Farm/ garden	44.0 (35.4 - 52.6)	43.2 (38.4 - 48.0)
Construction site	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	7.9 (5.6 - 10.3)	Construction site	0.9 (0.0 - 2.0)	4.4 (2.8 - 6.1)
Shop/ Kiosk	9.0 (5.3 - 12.7)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)	Shop/ kiosk	1.9 (0.3 - 3.5)	1.7 (0.7 - 2.7)
Other[1]	18.8 (14.0 - 23.6)	15.5 (12.4 - 18.7)	Other[1]	5.6 (3.1 - 8.2)	6.2 (4.4 - 8.1)

[1] Other includes: formal office, mine or quarry, restaurant, hotel, café or bar, different places (mobile), fixed, street or market stall, pond, lake, or river, and other.

TABLE 4.1.1 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Type of sexual abuse experienced	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual touching prior to age 18	24.7 (19.8 - 29.7)	10.9 (9.0 - 12.9)	22.7 (17.7 - 27.6)	26.2 (20.7 - 31.6)	14.4 (10.6 - 18.2)
Experienced any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18	17.3 (13.2 - 21.5)	8.1 (6.4 - 9.9)	30.7 (24.9 - 36.5)	27.6 (21.9 - 33.3)	11.8 (8.7 - 14.9)
Experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18	10.0 (7.2 - 12.8)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.1)	10.4 (6.9 - 13.8)	9.6 (6.4 - 12.9)	9.4 (6.6 - 12.3)
Experienced any pressured sex[2] prior to age 18	3.9 (2.2 - 5.6)	2.0 (1.2 - 2.9)	5.3 (2.2 - 8.4)	3.0 (0.7 - 5.3)	5.5 (3.6 - 7.3)

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

TABLE 4.1.2 PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Type of sexual abuse experienced	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual touching prior to age 18	24.7 (19.8 - 29.7)	10.9 (9.0 - 12.9)	22.7 (17.7 - 27.6)	26.2 (20.7 - 31.6)	14.4 (10.6 - 18.2)
Experienced any unwanted attempted sex prior to age 18	17.3 (13.2 - 21.5)	8.1 (6.4 - 9.9)	30.7 (24.9 - 36.5)	27.6 (21.9 - 33.3)	11.8 (8.7 - 14.9)
Experienced physically forced sex prior to age 18	10.0 (7.2 - 12.8)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.1)	10.4 (6.9 - 13.8)	9.6 (6.4 - 12.9)	9.4 (6.6 - 12.3)
Experienced any pressured sex[2] prior to age 18	3.9 (2.2 - 5.6)	2.0 (1.2 - 2.9)	5.3 (2.2 - 8.4)	3.0 (0.7 - 5.3)	5.5 (3.6 - 7.3)

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

[2] Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricks.

TABLE 4.1.3 PREVALENCE OF PRESSEDURED OR FORCED SEX PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced pressured or forced sex prior to age 18	10.8 (7.9 - 13.7)	3.7 (2.4 - 4.9)	12.0 (8.1 - 15.9)	11.0 (7.4 - 14.7)	12.3 (9.5 - 15.1)

TABLE 4.1.4 PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual abuse	83.2 (76.7 - 89.8)	81.3 (74.8 - 87.9)	86.4 (80.8 - 92.1)	84.4 (76.9 - 91.8)	66.5 (55.1 - 77.9)

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

TABLE 4.1.5 AGE OF FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Age (years) of first experience of sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
13 years or younger	25.0 (17.9 - 32.1)	25.3 (18.3 - 32.4)	30.5 (22.7 - 38.4)	20.5 (13.7 - 27.3)	21.7 (15.4 - 28.0)
14-15 years	32.2 (23.9 - 40.4)	23.7 (17.6 - 29.8)	38.6 (29.5 - 47.7)	39.3 (31.2 - 47.5)	39.2 (30.0 - 48.5)
16-17 years	42.8 (34.4 - 51.2)	50.9 (43.2 - 58.6)	30.9 (22.6 - 39.1)	40.2 (31.1 - 49.2)	39.1 (29.8 - 48.3)

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

TABLE 4.1.6 PREVALENCE OF FORCED OR PRESSEDURED SEX AT FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHOSE FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Forced or pressured sex at first sexual experience prior to age 18	20.4 (15.3 - 25.4)	4.9 (3.1 - 6.6)	19.0 (12.9 - 25.1)	12.6 (6.6 - 18.7)	19.7 (15.9 - 23.6)

TABLE 4.2.1 PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months	25.4 (20.3 - 30.5)	11.2 (9.3 - 13.1)	35.6 (29.9 - 41.2)	33.5 (25.8 - 41.2)	17.6 (13.4 - 21.8)

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

TABLE 4.2.2 PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Type of sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Sexual touching in the past 12 months	20.3 (15.8 - 24.8)	7.4 (5.8 - 9.0)	22.6 (17.5 - 27.6)	25.1 (17.6 - 32.6)	11.6 (8.6 - 14.6)
Attempted forced or pressured sex in the past 12 months	11.1 (7.7 - 14.5)	5.9 (4.6 - 7.2)	23.5 (18.3 - 28.8)	18.5 (12.1 - 25.0)	9.2 (6.2 - 12.3)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	2.3 (0.9 - 3.7)	1.1 (0.5 - 1.7)	2.2 (0.5 - 3.8)	2.3 (0.4 - 4.1)	2.8 (1.1 - 4.6)
Pressured sex[2] in the past 12 months	1.2 (0.1 - 2.4)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.9)	0	0.8 (0.0 - 1.9)	1.6 (0.4 - 2.7)

[1] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.
[2] Pressured sex includes: threats, harassment, or tricks.

TABLE 4.2.3 PREVALENCE OF FORCED OR PRESSURED SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced forced or pressured sex in the past 12 months	3.3 (1.6 - 5.0)	1.3 (0.7 - 1.9)	2.2 (0.5 - 3.8)	2.3 (0.4 - 4.1)	3.7 (1.8 - 5.6)

TABLE 4.2.4 PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual abuse	67.7 (58.4 - 76.9)	66.4 (57.9 - 74.9)	69.5 (59.7 - 79.3)	81.0 (72.4 - 89.7)	67.3 (56.3 - 78.3)

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

TABLE 4.2.5 AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Age (years) at first experience of sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
13 years or younger	36.7 (26.8 - 46.6)	35.8 (28.5 - 43.0)	47.1 (36.4 - 57.8)	40.4 (27.5 - 53.4)	45.3 (34.3 - 56.2)
14-15 years	47.2 (37.4 - 57.0)	40.3 (31.2 - 49.5)	42.5 (32.9 - 52.1)	48.8 (34.2 - 63.4)	40.3 (28.8 - 51.9)
16-17 years	16.1 (7.9 - 24.3)	23.9 (15.7 - 32.1)	10.4 (4.0 - 16.8)	10.8 (3.8 - 17.7)	14.4 (5.6 - 23.2)

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

TABLE 4.2.6 MEAN AGE AT FIRST INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Mean age (years) of first sexual abuse	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)
13-17 year olds in the past 12 months	14.0 (13.6 - 14.3)	13.9 (13.6 - 14.3)	13.7 (13.4 - 14.1)	13.8 (13.4 - 14.2)	13.6 (13.2 - 14.0)

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

TABLE 4.2.7 PREVALENCE OF FORCED OR PRESSURED SEX AT FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD EVER HAD SEX – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Forced or pressured sex at first sexual experience	23.1 (13.5 - 32.7)	8.2 (5.2 - 11.3)	24.8 (12.3 - 37.3)	18.4 (8.0 - 28.7)	31.9 (20.6 - 43.1)

TABLE 4.3.1 PREVALENCE OF RECEIVING ANY MATERIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER HELP IN EXCHANGE FOR SEX PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX BEFORE AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received material support or other help in exchange for sex prior to age 18	14.8 (10.6 - 18.9)	3.5 (1.9 - 5.1)	16.4 (11.0 - 21.9)	20.1 (12.0 - 28.1)	4.7 (2.5 - 7.0)

TABLE 4.3.2 PERCENTAGE OF 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO RECEIVED ANY MATERIAL SUPPORT OR OTHER HELP IN EXCHANGE FOR SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received any material support or other help in exchange for sex in the past 12 months	18.8 (9.5 - 28.0)	13.5 (7.3 - 19.7)	30.5 (14.4 - 46.7)	22.6 (9.9 - 35.3)	13.6 (4.0 - 23.3)

TABLE 4.5.1. PERPETRATORS OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Spouse/ Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	20.0 (11.0 - 29.0)	9.9 (5.4 - 14.4)	21.0 (12.9 - 29.1)	16.4 (9.6 - 23.1)	38.2 (30.3 - 46.1)
Family Member	4.5 (1.5 - 7.5)	3.0 (0.9 - 5.1)	2.2 (0.0 - 4.5)	5.8 (0.2 - 11.4)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.6)
Authority Figure ^[2]	5.0 (1.6 - 8.5)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.4)	3.1 (0.1 - 6.2)	3.9 (1.0 - 6.8)	4.0 (0.0 - 8.8)
Neighbor	27.9 (20.0 - 35.9)	23.4 (16.5 - 30.4)	23.4 (14.9 - 31.9)	25.3 (18.0 - 32.5)	15.0 (9.3 - 20.7)
Classmate/ Schoolmate	13.5 (8.6 - 18.4)	23.7 (17.2 - 30.2)	13.3 (7.7 - 18.8)	9.5 (4.9 - 14.2)	18.3 (11.6 - 25.1)
Friend	17.2 (11.5 - 23.0)	34.4 (26.2 - 42.7)	27.1 (19.7 - 34.6)	25.8 (17.4 - 34.2)	13.6 (8.0 - 19.3)
Stranger	20.4 (13.5 - 27.2)	7.2 (3.2 - 11.1)	27.0 (19.0 - 35.0)	33.0 (24.0 - 42.0)	17.0 (10.4 - 23.5)
Other	12.0 (6.5 - 17.4)	7.7 (4.0 - 11.5)	11.7 (5.6 - 17.7)	5.3 (0.8 - 9.7)	9.7 (4.4 - 14.9)

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

[2] Authority figure includes: teacher, police/ security person, employer, community/ religious leader.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.5.2. PERPETRATORS OF MOST RECENT INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Spouse/ Boyfriend/ Girlfriend or Romantic Partner	12.4 (5.4 - 19.4)	18.5 (11.4 - 25.6)	3.5 (0.0 - 7.3)	14.1 (6.1 - 22.1)	19.0 (11.1 - 27.0)
Family Member	4.2 (0.5 - 7.9)	3.3 (0.8 - 5.8)	5.2 (0.0 - 10.7)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.8)	4.7 (0.5 - 8.9)
Authority Figure [2]	2.8 (0.1 - 5.5)	0	3.5 (0.0 - 7.4)	3.6 (0.0 - 7.8)	4.7 (0.0 - 11.9)
Neighbor	30.9 (20.3 - 41.6)	20.8 (13.3 - 28.2)	31.7 (22.3 - 41.0)	29.1 (16.6 - 41.5)	19.7 (10.3 - 29.2)
Classmate/ Schoolmate	15.2 (7.1 - 23.3)	25.3 (17.2 - 33.4)	18.7 (10.6 - 26.7)	10.0 (3.4 - 16.6)	26.6 (16.4 - 36.7)
Friend	19.8 (11.5 - 28.0)	25.6 (17.4 - 33.7)	17.0 (8.5 - 25.4)	14.6 (5.3 - 23.9)	13.7 (7.1 - 20.2)
Stranger	22.8 (14.0 - 31.6)	9.2 (2.8 - 15.7)	29.0 (19.2 - 38.9)	37.0 (20.0 - 54.1)	19.7 (11.5 - 27.9)
Other	3.4 (0.3 - 6.5)	3.5 (0.4 - 6.5)	2.7 (0.0 - 6.4)	5.6 (0.7 - 10.4)	7.0 (1.8 - 12.1)

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

[2] Authority figure includes: teacher, police or security person, employer, community or religious leader.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.5.3. PREVALENCE OF FIRST INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE FROM A PERPETRATOR WHO WAS 5 OR MORE YEARS OLDER, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 from a perpetrator who was perceived to be 5 years or more older	51.9 (45.4 - 58.5)	23.4 (16.6 - 30.3)	49.0 (39.6 - 58.4)	63.3 (52.1 - 74.5)	49.7 (41.3 - 58.1)

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

TABLE 4.5.4. PREVALENCE OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE FROM A PERPETRATOR WHO WAS 5 OR MORE YEARS OLDER, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months from a perpetrator who was perceived to be 5 years or more older	49.2 (39.5 - 58.9)	22.2 (14.9 - 29.4)	58.5 (48.0 - 68.9)	66.2 (50.8 - 81.5)	49.6 (37.9 - 61.4)

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

TABLE 4.6.3. PREVALENCE OF MORE THAN ONE PERPETRATOR AT A FIRST INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Experienced a first incident of sexual abuse from more than one perpetrator prior to age 18	24.2 (15.9 - 32.6)	15.3 (10.3 - 20.2)

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

TABLE 4.6.4. PREVALENCE OF MORE THAN ONE PERPETRATOR AT A MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Experienced a most recent incident of sexual abuse from more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months	19.4 (12.1 - 26.6)	17.6 (11.1 - 24.1)

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

TABLE 4.7.1. LOCATION OF FIRST INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] AMONG 18–24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Location	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Respondent's home	34.7 (25.9 - 43.6)	22.4 (14.9 - 29.9)	46.8 (38.5 - 55.1)	37.8 (28.3 - 47.3)	32.1 (24.7 - 39.5)
Perpetrator's home	17.4 (11.0 - 23.8)	11.2 (6.7 - 15.8)	10.8 (5.0 - 16.6)	17.5 (10.9 - 24.1)	21.1 (14.5 - 27.6)
Someone else's home	10.5 (5.8 - 15.1)	5.2 (2.1 - 8.4)	8.9 (4.3 - 13.5)	5.2 (1.8 - 8.7)	13.2 (7.2 - 19.1)
On a road	21.2 (15.5 - 26.8)	13.5 (8.5 - 18.5)	19.0 (13.1 - 25.0)	20.4 (12.5 - 28.3)	22.5 (15.7 - 29.2)
Market/Shop	8.2 (2.7 - 13.8)	3.6 (1.2 - 6.1)	4.2 (0.9 - 7.5)	5.0 (1.4 - 8.5)	5.5 (2.1 - 8.8)
School	18.0 (12.6 - 23.4)	31.1 (24.0 - 38.2)	19.9 (12.8 - 27.0)	18.1 (11.0 - 25.2)	22.6 (15.7 - 29.4)
Field or other natural area	2.8 (0.1 - 5.5)	5.9 (0.0 - 11.8)	11.6 (6.3 - 17.0)	7.9 (1.2 - 14.6)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.6)
Lake, river or other body of water	5.5 (2.1 - 9.0)	9.9 (5.3 - 14.6)	4.1 (0.8 - 7.4)	4.0 (0.0 - 8.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)
Other ^[2]	8.5 (3.9 - 13.1)	10.5 (5.6 - 15.4)	7.5 (3.5 - 11.5)	9.2 (3.3 - 15.1)	3.2 (0.3 - 6.0)

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

[2] Other: Includes inside a car/bus, bar/restaurant/disco club, well, police station, health facility, and other

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.7.2. LOCATION OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] AMONG 13–17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Location	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Respondent's home	24.3 (15.8 - 32.8)	21.1 (14.5 - 27.7)	28.6 (20.4 - 36.8)	24.4 (12.2 - 36.6)	20.4 (12.5 - 28.3)
Perpetrator's home	5.0 (1.7 - 8.4)	10.9 (5.4 - 16.5)	5.9 (1.0 - 10.9)	9.4 (2.6 - 16.1)	10.0 (3.7 - 16.3)
Someone else's home	5.2 (0.7 - 9.6)	2.7 (0.0 - 5.5)	8.3 (1.5 - 15.1)	6.0 (0.0 - 12.4)	5.0 (0.7 - 9.4)
On a road	40.7 (32.9 - 48.5)	18.3 (10.9 - 25.8)	34.8 (25.0 - 44.5)	21.2 (8.9 - 33.5)	44.0 (34.7 - 53.4)
Market/ Shop	6.4 (2.4 - 10.5)	5.9 (2.1 - 9.7)	7.9 (2.4 - 13.5)	9.9 (3.8 - 16.0)	4.7 (0.0 - 9.5)
School	15.5 (8.3 - 22.7)	33.4 (24.2 - 42.6)	21.0 (12.7 - 29.2)	20.6 (11.5 - 29.7)	20.2 (10.8 - 29.7)
Field or other natural area	5.7 (0.5 - 10.9)	11.1 (5.5 - 16.6)	4.9 (0.6 - 9.1)	5.6 (0.3 - 10.9)	3.7 (0.0 - 7.3)
Lake, river or other body of water	9.1 (3.5 - 14.7)	5.0 (1.3 - 8.7)	5.3 (0.2 - 10.3)	11.8 (1.8 - 21.8)	2.2 (0.0 - 5.4)
Other ^[2]	5.9 (1.8 - 10.0)	8.1 (3.4 - 12.7)	7.5 (1.4 - 13.6)	9.1 (2.8 - 15.5)	4.6 (0.1 - 9.0)

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

[2] Other includes inside a car or bus, bar, restaurant, disco or club, well, police station, health facility, and other.

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.8.1. TIME OF DAY OF FIRST INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Time of day[2]	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Morning	8.8 (5.0 - 12.7)	7.1 (3.5 - 10.7)	8.7 (4.4 - 13.0)	4.8 (0.6 - 8.9)	12.2 (5.7 - 18.7)
Afternoon	43.8 (36.5 - 51.1)	31.1 (24.0 - 38.2)	42.0 (32.0 - 52.1)	38.2 (28.7 - 47.7)	36.0 (28.9 - 43.2)
Evening	53.4 (44.5 - 62.3)	65.1 (57.1 - 73.1)	68.5 (60.1 - 76.8)	62.8 (55.3 - 70.4)	51.8 (44.6 - 59.0)
Late at night	9.1 (3.2 - 15.0)	6.4 (0.5 - 12.3)	6.0 (2.2 - 9.8)	10.3 (4.8 - 15.7)	12.6 (5.9 - 19.3)

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

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

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.8.2. TIME OF DAY OF MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Time of day[2]	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Morning	10.0 (4.1 - 15.9)	7.5 (1.7 - 13.3)	6.8 (1.4 - 12.1)	10.6 (1.4 - 19.8)	5.1 (0.0 - 11.1)
Afternoon	42.2 (33.4 - 51.1)	39.6 (30.4 - 48.7)	40.9 (31.3 - 50.6)	22.8 (13.0 - 32.5)	49.7 (36.4 - 63.1)
Evening	54.9 (46.0 - 63.7)	55.0 (46.3 - 63.7)	62.5 (51.3 - 73.7)	79.5 (69.7 - 89.3)	53.4 (41.7 - 65.0)
Late at night	5.2 (0.9 - 9.5)	7.3 (3.1 - 11.5)	2.5 (0.0 - 5.9)	2.9 (0.0 - 6.9)	7.5 (2.2 - 12.9)

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

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

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as youth may experience multiple types of sexual abuse.

TABLE 4.9.1. SERVICE SEEKING AND ABUSE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Service knowledge, service seeking, service receipt, or abuse disclosure	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual abuse	32.1 (26.7 - 37.5)	41.4 (33.8 - 49.0)	34.3 (25.1 - 43.5)	39.6 (30.4 - 48.9)	36.9 (29.3 - 44.6)
Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse	10.1 (5.5 - 14.6)	6.4 (3.3 - 9.6)	12.0 (5.0 - 18.9)	10.5 (4.4 - 16.5)	16.0 (10.2 - 21.7)
Received help for any experience of sexual abuse	7.7 (3.7 - 11.6)	4.6 (1.9 - 7.4)	8.4 (2.2 - 14.6)	7.0 (1.5 - 12.5)	14.8 (9.2 - 20.5)
Told someone about any experience of sexual abuse	56.5 (49.7 - 63.3)	52.5 (44.4 - 60.6)	69.6 (61.5 - 77.8)	52.8 (42.7 - 62.9)	60.4 (50.7 - 70.0)

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

TABLE 4.9.2. SERVICE SEEKING AND ABUSE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Service knowledge, service seeking, service receipt, or abuse disclosure	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Knew of a place to seek help for any experience of sexual abuse	24.3 (16.5 - 32.1)	29.0 (20.9 - 37.1)	24.2 (17.1 - 31.3)	37.2 (25.2 - 49.2)	21.9 (13.2 - 30.7)
Sought help for any experience of sexual abuse	8.7 (4.0 - 13.4)	3.5 (0.1 - 6.8)	2.6 (0.0 - 5.6)	11.3 (2.9 - 19.8)	6.7 (2.0 - 11.4)
Received help for any experience of sexual abuse	6.0 (2.2 - 9.9)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.9)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.3)	5.9 (0.0 - 12.8)	6.1 (1.4 - 10.8)
Told someone about any experience of sexual abuse	63.7 (54.5 - 72.9)	48.9 (41.1 - 56.7)	59.5 (49.2 - 69.8)	71.3 (60.6 - 81.9)	59.2 (49.6 - 68.7)

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

TABLE 4.9.3. PREVALENCE OF MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Missed school due to an experience of sexual abuse	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
18- 24 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18	18.4 (12.4 - 24.4)	8.9 (3.9 - 13.8)	5.5 (1.8 - 9.3)	13.2 (6.9 - 19.4)	17.1 (9.8 - 24.4)
13- 17 year olds who experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months	9.4 (2.6 - 16.3)	4.1 (1.0 - 7.3)	7.9 (0.6 - 15.1)	6.9 (1.2 - 12.6)	12.4 (4.4 - 20.4)

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

TABLE 4.9.4. SOURCES OF SERVICE RECEIPT FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND RECEIVED HELP – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Source of service receipt	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received help for sexual abuse from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	79.6 (60.8 - 98.4)	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from police or other security personnel	58.6 (33.3 - 83.9)	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from a legal professional	9.7 (0.0 - 23.6)	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from a social worker or counselor	17.8 (0.0 - 36.5)	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from the child helpline	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	*	*	*	*

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

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 4.9.5. SOURCES OF SERVICE RECEIPT FOR ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND RECEIVED HELP – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Source of service receipt	Females		Males		Special Focus Area 1 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females		Special Focus Area 3 Females	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received help for sexual abuse from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from police or other security personnel	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from a legal professional	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from a social worker or counselor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Received help for sexual abuse from a helpline	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

* Denominator less than 25

TABLE 4.9.6. RELATIONSHIP WITH PERSON WHO WAS TOLD ABOUT ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND WHO TOLD SOMEONE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Person who was told about sexual abuse	Females		Males		Special Focus Area 1 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females		Special Focus Area 3 Females	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)				
Told a relative	69.0 (60.9 - 77.1)	35.5 (23.8 - 47.2)	59.6 (49.3 - 70.0)	52.7 (40.3 - 65.1)	52.7 (40.3 - 65.1)	52.7 (40.3 - 65.1)	52.7 (40.3 - 65.1)	52.7 (40.3 - 65.1)	61.2 (49.4 - 72.9)	61.2 (49.4 - 72.9)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/ girlfriend or partner	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.0)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.1)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.2)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.5)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.5)
Told a friend/ neighbor	33.4 (24.3 - 42.4)	67.0 (54.5 - 79.5)	41.6 (31.2 - 51.9)	31.9 (21.9 - 41.9)	31.9 (21.9 - 41.9)	31.9 (21.9 - 41.9)	31.9 (21.9 - 41.9)	31.9 (21.9 - 41.9)	37.5 (25.3 - 49.7)	37.5 (25.3 - 49.7)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	5.4 (1.1 - 9.7)	5.1 (0.7 - 9.6)	6.6 (0.8 - 12.4)	12.9 (3.8 - 21.9)	12.9 (3.8 - 21.9)	12.9 (3.8 - 21.9)	12.9 (3.8 - 21.9)	12.9 (3.8 - 21.9)	8.1 (2.2 - 14.0)	8.1 (2.2 - 14.0)
Told someone else	6.6 (1.8 - 11.4)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.5)	2.2 (0.0 - 5.2)	6.7 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.7 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.7 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.7 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.7 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.5 (0.7 - 12.3)	6.5 (0.7 - 12.3)

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

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

TABLE 4.9.7. RELATIONSHIP WITH PERSON WHO WAS TOLD ABOUT ANY INCIDENT OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND WHO TOLD SOMEONE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Person who was told about sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Told a relative	57.0 (41.6 - 72.5)	30.3 (18.3 - 42.3)	63.4 (49.6 - 77.2)	66.2 (50.9 - 81.5)	67.8 (52.1 - 83.4)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/ girlfriend or partner	1.8 (0.0 - 5.1)	3.7 (0.0 - 8.8)	3.8 (0.0 - 9.1)	0	0
Told a friend or neighbor	42.9 (28.2 - 57.6)	66.8 (54.2 - 79.4)	25.9 (13.4 - 38.4)	28.4 (17.0 - 39.9)	48.0 (32.1 - 63.8)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	1.6 (0.0 - 4.0)	4.8 (0.0 - 10.4)	7.3 (0.1 - 14.5)	3.4 (0.0 - 8.1)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)
Told someone else	4.4 (0.1 - 8.6)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.0)	6.8 (0.0 - 14.6)	6.6 (0.0 - 15.2)	5.1 (0.0 - 11.0)

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

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

TABLE 4.9.8. REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING SERVICES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Reasons for not seeking services for sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	12.5 (2.8 - 22.2)	11.5 (3.9 - 19.0)	18.9 (4.8 - 33.0)	23.4 (9.9 - 36.9)	28.7 (13.6 - 43.7)
Embarrassed for self or my family	14.9 (5.2 - 24.6)	18.8 (8.5 - 29.2)	11.9 (1.7 - 22.2)	23.0 (11.7 - 34.4)	23.9 (7.0 - 40.8)
Could not afford services	4.2 (0.0 - 10.3)	1.5 (0.0 - 4.6)	0	6.0 (0.0 - 14.3)	0
Dependent on perpetrator	1.4 (0.0 - 4.3)	0	0	0	0
Perpetrator threatened me	0	3.3 (0.0 - 7.1)	0	0	0
Did not think it was a problem	41.0 (22.3 - 59.6)	24.6 (14.2 - 35.0)	26.4 (11.1 - 41.7)	23.6 (10.9 - 36.2)	18.9 (5.2 - 32.5)
Felt it was my fault	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.2)	6.4 (0.0 - 14.8)	2.1 (0.0 - 6.1)	0
Afraid of being abandoned	2.6 (0.0 - 7.0)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.1)	3.5 (0.0 - 10.3)	2.9 (0.0 - 8.6)	0
Did not need/want services	20.6 (7.9 - 33.2)	31.1 (17.8 - 44.4)	25.7 (11.0 - 40.3)	14.5 (3.3 - 25.6)	24.1 (7.1 - 41.0)
Services too far/ not available	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	2.9 (0.0 - 7.1)	3.7 (0.0 - 11.1)	2.2 (0.0 - 6.6)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)
Other	2.3 (0.0 - 6.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.1)	3.5 (0.0 - 10.5)	2.4 (0.0 - 7.0)	2.9 (0.0 - 8.5)

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

TABLE 4.9.9. INDIVIDUAL, RELATIONSHIP, AND STRUCTURAL-LEVEL BARRIERS TO SEEKING SERVICES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Level of barriers to service-seeking for sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Individual-level barriers ^[2]	89.2 (80.3 - 98.1)	87.1 (79.2 - 95.0)	89.3 (77.2 - 100.0)	86.5 (75.7 - 97.3)	95.5 (89.1 - 100.0)
Relationship-level barriers ^[3]	4.0 (0.0 - 9.3)	4.7 (0.1 - 9.3)	3.5 (0.0 - 10.3)	2.9 (0.0 - 8.6)	0
Structural-level barriers ^[4]	4.5 (0.0 - 10.6)	4.4 (0.0 - 9.6)	3.7 (0.0 - 11.1)	8.2 (0.0 - 17.4)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)
Other barriers	2.3 (0.0 - 6.2)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.1)	3.5 (0.0 - 10.5)	2.4 (0.0 - 7.0)	2.9 (0.0 - 8.5)

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

[2] Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassed 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 / services too far.

TABLE 4.9.10. REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING SERVICES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE^[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Reasons for not seeking services for sexual abuse	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	37.0 (10.4 - 63.7)	13.6 (3.1 - 24.1)	*	*	*
Embarrassed for self or my family	13.8 (0.0 - 31.4)	36.0 (21.2 - 50.9)	*	*	*
Could not afford services	2.3 (0.0 - 6.4)	0	*	*	*
Dependent on perpetrator	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0	*	*	*
Perpetrator threatened me	0	2.5 (0.0 - 7.4)	*	*	*
Did not think it was a problem	11.4 (0.0 - 25.7)	15.8 (6.0 - 25.6)	*	*	*
Felt it was my fault	0	0	*	*	*
Afraid of being abandoned	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	0	*	*	*
Did not need/want services	21.5 (3.1 - 39.9)	22.0 (8.6 - 35.5)	*	*	*
Services too far/not available	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)	8.1 (0.0 - 17.3)	*	*	*
Other	12.3 (0.0 - 26.0)	1.9 (0.0 - 5.6)	*	*	*

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

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 4.9.11. INDIVIDUAL, RELATIONSHIP, AND STRUCTURAL-LEVEL BARRIERS TO SEEKING SERVICES FOR SEXUAL ABUSE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Level of barriers to seeking services for sexual abuse in the past 12 months	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Individual-level barriers[2]	83.6 (69.4 - 97.9)	87.5 (76.8 - 98.3)	*	*	*
Relationship-level barriers[3]	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	2.5 (0.0 - 7.4)	*	*	*
Structural-level barriers[4]	3.5 (0.0 - 7.9)	8.1 (0.0 - 17.3)	*	*	*
Other barriers	12.3 (0.0 - 26.0)	1.9 (0.0 - 5.6)	*	*	*

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

[2] Individual-level barriers: afraid of getting in trouble / embarrassed 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 / services too far.

* Denominator less than 25

TABLE 5.1.1. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence prior to age 18	59.3 (54.3 - 64.3)	68.0 (64.9 - 71.2)	66.4 (57.8 - 75.0)	66.1 (59.3 - 73.0)	62.0 (56.9 - 67.0)	68.6 (62.6 - 74.7)	75.2 (69.5 - 81.0)	64.4 (59.0 - 69.8)	62.9 (56.0 - 69.7)

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

TABLE 5.1.2. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER[2], PARENT OR ADULT RELATIVE, COMMUNITY MEMBER, OR PEER AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015

Perpetrator of physical violence prior to age 18	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2]	6.3 (4.3 - 8.3)	2.6 (1.6 - 3.5)	8.0 (4.4 - 11.7)	3.9 (1.6 - 6.2)	8.5 (6.4 - 10.7)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.4)	4.8 (2.3 - 7.2)	3.5 (1.1 - 5.9)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.0)
Parent or adult relative	45.3 (40.7 - 49.9)	48.5 (45.2 - 51.8)	54.4 (45.6 - 63.1)	48.5 (40.8 - 56.3)	49.6 (43.5 - 55.6)	48.7 (41.6 - 55.8)	55.2 (49.0 - 61.4)	43.2 (37.9 - 48.4)	45.3 (39.3 - 51.3)
Community member	31.0 (26.2 - 35.8)	41.0 (37.3 - 44.7)	47.2 (36.2 - 58.1)	41.1 (33.9 - 48.3)	28.8 (23.3 - 34.2)	33.1 (25.8 - 40.4)	56.7 (48.9 - 64.4)	39.7 (33.6 - 45.9)	35.6 (28.7 - 42.5)
Peer	22.0 (17.7 - 26.2)	38.6 (35.1 - 42.1)	28.5 (21.2 - 35.8)	22.5 (16.8 - 28.1)	19.6 (15.5 - 23.7)	43.7 (37.2 - 50.1)	43.4 (36.5 - 50.3)	34.5 (28.1 - 40.9)	30.8 (23.9 - 37.7)

[1]Physical violence includes:punching,kicking,whipping,beatingwithanobject,strangling,suffocating,tryingtodrown,burnintentionally,usingorthreateningtouseagun,knifeorotherweapon.

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

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

TABLE 5.1.3. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of physical violence	90.8 (87.4 - 94.3)	91.5 (89.3 - 93.8)

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

TABLE 5.1.4. AGE AT FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 years or younger	20.1 (15.6 - 24.6)	16.0 (12.9 - 19.1)	22.6 (16.1 - 29.1)	13.2 (7.6 - 18.7)	13.8 (9.5 - 18.1)	14.5 (7.6 - 21.4)	12.6 (7.8 - 17.5)	13.9 (9.3 - 18.6)	23.1 (16.6 - 29.6)
6-11 years	50.8 (43.8 - 57.8)	54.6 (50.5 - 58.6)	53.0 (43.8 - 62.1)	59.7 (51.8 - 67.7)	54.1 (47.7 - 60.4)	51.1 (42.4 - 59.7)	65.7 (59.4 - 72.1)	53.1 (43.4 - 62.8)	47.4 (39.7 - 55.0)
12-17 years	29.1 (23.3 - 34.9)	29.4 (25.4 - 33.4)	24.4 (15.8 - 33.1)	27.1 (20.3 - 33.9)	32.1 (26.9 - 37.4)	34.4 (26.1 - 42.6)	21.6 (15.5 - 27.7)	32.9 (22.4 - 43.4)	29.5 (22.3 - 36.7)

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

TABLE 5.2.1. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	44.2 (38.8 - 49.6)	58.6 (54.9 - 62.2)	56.7 (48.4 - 64.9)	59.9 (52.9 - 66.9)	46.8 (40.7 - 52.9)	59.4 (51.9 - 66.9)	66.8 (59.2 - 74.3)	50.2 (45.0 - 55.4)	56.5 (49.2 - 63.8)

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

TABLE 5.2.2. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER[2], PARENT OR ADULT RELATIVE, COMMUNITY MEMBER, OR PEER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Physical violence experienced by perpetrator category	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2]	6.7 (1.8 - 11.6)	3.4 (0.6 - 6.2)	2.8 (0.0 - 6.8)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.7)	11.3 (5.1 - 17.5)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.0)	6.5 (0.0 - 14.0)	4.2 (0.0 - 11.1)	2.6 (0.0 - 6.1)
Parent or adult relative	18.7 (14.5 - 23.0)	21.7 (19.0 - 24.4)	28.7 (21.6 - 35.8)	24.8 (18.1 - 31.5)	24.3 (19.7 - 28.9)	25.0 (19.9 - 30.1)	22.3 (15.5 - 29.1)	18.2 (14.3 - 22.1)	20.9 (16.2 - 25.6)
Community member	29.3 (24.3 - 34.2)	40.8 (37.3 - 44.3)	43.7 (33.7 - 53.7)	43.2 (36.6 - 49.9)	24.1 (19.7 - 28.5)	31.8 (24.0 - 39.6)	50.7 (44.5 - 56.9)	40.2 (34.5 - 45.9)	39.6 (32.4 - 46.9)
Peer	18.2 (14.4 - 22.1)	25.1 (21.9 - 28.4)	16.8 (11.4 - 22.2)	18.8 (12.5 - 25.0)	19.1 (14.7 - 23.4)	30.5 (24.5 - 36.5)	26.0 (17.5 - 34.4)	21.0 (17.4 - 24.6)	22.8 (17.4 - 28.2)

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

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

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

TABLE 5.2.3. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of physical violence	91.5 (87.7 - 95.4)	91.7 (89.3 - 94.2)

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

TABLE 5.2.4. AGE AT FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
5 years or younger	14.3 (9.5 - 19.2)	13.3 (10.5 - 16.0)	23.0 (15.5 - 30.5)	22.4 (13.3 - 31.5)	12.1 (7.4 - 16.8)	11.5 (5.3 - 17.7)	15.4 (10.8 - 20.1)	13.8 (7.9 - 19.8)	12.0 (6.7 - 17.3)
6-11 years	50.2 (42.8 - 57.7)	58.2 (53.2 - 63.2)	55.0 (46.2 - 63.8)	46.8 (32.6 - 61.0)	47.8 (39.9 - 55.7)	58.0 (46.7 - 69.3)	57.9 (43.0 - 67.8)	56.0 (48.4 - 63.7)	60.6 (51.1 - 70.0)
12-17 years	35.4 (27.3 - 43.5)	28.5 (23.8 - 33.2)	22.0 (12.3 - 31.7)	30.8 (22.1 - 39.5)	40.1 (33.0 - 47.1)	30.4 (18.3 - 42.6)	26.7 (17.6 - 35.8)	30.2 (22.2 - 38.1)	27.4 (20.6 - 34.3)

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

TABLE 5.3.1. PREVALENCE OF WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE HOME[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in the home prior to age 18	66.7 (62.0 - 71.5)	65.3 (62.0 - 68.5)	64.9 (57.4 - 72.4)	64.0 (58.0 - 70.0)	71.1 (66.6 - 75.5)	62.7 (56.3 - 69.0)	68.4 (62.7 - 74.0)	69.1 (61.7 - 76.4)	62.5 (55.9 - 69.1)

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

TABLE 5.3.2. PREVALENCE OF WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE HOME[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in the home the past 12 months	41.1 (35.3 - 46.8)	34.2 (31.3 - 37.1)	39.2 (31.5 - 47.0)	35.1 (30.3 - 39.9)	44.0 (38.6 - 49.5)	30.5 (24.0 - 36.9)	34.2 (29.2 - 39.1)	35.3 (30.0 - 40.5)	36.9 (30.5 - 43.3)

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

TABLE 5.3.3. PREVALENCE OF WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in the community prior to age 18	53.2 (48.5 - 57.8)	52.6 (49.1 - 56.1)	52.0 (46.2 - 57.7)	46.1 (39.1 - 53.2)	46.4 (41.1 - 51.6)	42.5 (35.5 - 49.5)	62.2 (55.3 - 69.1)	58.5 (52.6 - 64.4)	50.7 (44.7 - 56.8)

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

TABLE 5.3.4. PREVALENCE OF WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY[1] AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Witnessed physical violence in the community in the past 12 months	64.4 (56.6 - 72.2)	66.0 (61.5 - 70.5)	71.9 (62.3 - 81.4)	64.6 (54.2 - 75.0)	60.2 (52.2 - 68.2)	66.2 (56.6 - 75.8)	64.1 (56.6 - 71.6)	71.1 (61.2 - 81.0)	62.6 (53.5 - 71.7)

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

TABLE 5.4.1. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical harm, injury, or mental problems as a result of physical violence prior to age 18	22.5 (17.6 - 27.4)	21.9 (18.9 - 25.0)	18.3 (12.4 - 24.2)	17.2 (10.9 - 23.6)	14.0 (9.9 - 18.1)	22.5 (15.6 - 29.5)	19.4 (14.4 - 24.5)	32.1 (25.5 - 38.7)	16.7 (11.9 - 21.5)

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

TABLE 5.4.2. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY PERPETRATOR, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] BY EACH TYPE OF PERPETRATOR PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Physical harm, injury, or mental problems among those who experienced physical violence by each type of perpetrator prior to age 18	Females		Males	
	Females	% (95% CI)	Males	% (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2]	34.0 (19.1 - 48.9)		7.1 (0.0 - 15.0)	
Parent or adult relative	17.2 (12.1 - 22.3)		14.5 (11.2 - 17.8)	
Community member	6.7 (3.4 - 10.0)		9.1 (6.5 - 11.8)	
Peer	19.6 (12.2 - 27.0)		20.3 (16.5 - 24.0)	

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

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

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

TABLE 5.4.3. TYPES OF PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY HARM OR INJURY AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (WACS), 2015.

Type of physical harm, injury, or mental problem	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
A only: Cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks	13.9 (10.0 - 17.8)	10.9 (8.5 - 13.3)
B only: Sprains, dislocations, or blistering	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.2)
C only: Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.4)
D only: Permanent injury or disfigurement	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0
E only: Mental problems	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)
A+B	2.4 (0.5 - 4.2)	2.3 (1.1 - 3.5)
A+C	1.2 (0.2 - 2.2)	2.4 (1.3 - 3.5)
A+D	0.8 (0.0 - 2.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.1)
A+E	0.9 (0.0 - 2.0)	0
B+C	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)
B+D	0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
B+E	0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
C+D	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0
A+B+C	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	1.3 (0.5 - 2.1)
A+B+D	0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)
A+B+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	0
B+C+D	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0
A+C+D	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)
A+C+E	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)
A+D+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	0
A+B+C+D	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)
A+B+C+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)
A+C+D+E	0	0
A+B+C+D+E	0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
No harm, injury, or mental problems	77.5 (72.6 - 82.4)	78.1 (75.0 - 81.1)

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

TABLE 5.4.4. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Experienced physical harm, injury, or mental problems as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	27.7 (21.2 - 34.2)	24.1 (20.3 - 28.0)	20.0 (14.2 - 25.8)	29.7 (16.3 - 43.1)	32.5 (26.7 - 38.4)	27.7 (19.2 - 36.1)	24.6 (15.8 - 33.3)	26.6 (20.9 - 32.4)	17.9 (12.2 - 23.5)

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

TABLE 5.4.5. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY PERPETRATOR, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY EACH TYPE OF PERPETRATOR IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS– UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Physical harm, injury, or mental problems among those who experienced physical violence by each type of perpetrator in the past 12 months	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2]	32.5 (0.0 - 72.4)	35.5 (0.0 - 81.4)
Parent or adult relative	20.2 (10.9 - 29.5)	26.2 (20.5 - 31.9)
Community member	22.8 (15.6 - 30.1)	14.6 (11.4 - 17.8)
Peer	26.3 (17.4 - 35.2)	26.7 (21.2 - 32.3)

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

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

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

TABLE 5.4.6. TYPES OF PHYSICAL HARM, INJURY, OR MENTAL PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE^[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY HARM OR INJURY AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Type of physical harm, injury, or mental problem	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
A only: Cuts, scratches, bruises, aches, redness, swelling, or other minor marks	20.4 (14.5 - 26.3)	15.5 (12.7 - 18.3)
B only: Sprains, dislocations, or blistering	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)
C only: Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or blackened or charred skin	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
D only: Permanent injury or disfigurement	0	0
E only: Mental problems	0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
A+B	0.5 (0.2 - 0.8)	1.9 (0.8 - 3.1)
A+C	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)	1.8 (0.6 - 3.0)
A+D	0.7 (0.0 - 1.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
A+E	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)
B+C	0	0
B+D	0	0
B+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	0
C+D	0	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)
C+E	0	0
A+B+C	2.5 (0.0 - 5.7)	1.0 (0.3 - 1.7)
A+B+D	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
A+B+E	0	0
B+C+D	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0
B+D+E	0	0
A+C+D	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)
A+C+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
A+D+E	0	0
A+B+C+D	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
A+B+C+E	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)
A+B+D+E	0	0
A+C+D+E	0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
No injury	72.3 (65.8 - 78.8)	75.9 (72.0 - 79.7)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

TABLE 5.5.1. PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of first incident of intimate partner physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend/ Romantic Partner	30.7 (16.2 - 45.2)	85.5 (69.6 - 100.0)	*	*	20.2 (8.8 - 31.5)	*	*	*	*
Husband/Wife	69.3 (54.8 - 83.8)	14.5 (0.0 - 30.4)	*	*	79.8 (68.5 - 91.2)	*	*	*	*

[1]Physical violence includes:punching,kicking,whipping,beatingwithanobject,strangling,suffocating,tryingtodrown,burnintentionally,usingorthreateningtouseagun,knifeorotherweapon.
*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 5.5.2. PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF PEER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] AMONG18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PEER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of first incident of peer physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sibling/ cousin/ peer relative	37.8 (29.4 - 46.3)	18.1 (14.4 - 21.7)	33.2 (22.4 - 43.9)	46.8 (36.1 - 57.6)	27.7 (17.4 - 38.1)	18.9 (11.3 - 26.6)	14.5 (8.5 - 20.5)	23.1 (14.9 - 31.3)	17.7 (10.8 - 24.6)
Friend	9.5 (4.6 - 14.4)	33.8 (28.9 - 38.8)	23.9 (14.9 - 32.9)	18.9 (7.8 - 29.9)	13.2 (7.1 - 19.2)	32.5 (23.1 - 41.9)	29.7 (20.5 - 38.8)	31.7 (19.8 - 43.6)	43.2 (34.1 - 52.3)
Classmate/ schoolmate	38.7 (29.4 - 48.1)	33.1 (27.9 - 38.3)	35.0 (24.8 - 45.1)	21.0 (10.4 - 31.7)	54.4 (44.4 - 64.3)	36.5 (27.5 - 45.6)	39.2 (27.4 - 50.9)	30.9 (20.1 - 41.7)	20.8 (12.9 - 28.8)
Peer neighbor	10.5 (4.3 - 16.7)	11.7 (8.5 - 14.8)	4.7 (0.0 - 9.9)	9.7 (2.5 - 17.0)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.9)	11.1 (5.2 - 17.1)	10.0 (4.8 - 15.1)	9.8 (3.6 - 16.1)	16.3 (8.8 - 23.8)
Other	3.5 (0.5 - 6.5)	3.3 (1.6 - 5.1)	3.2 (0.0 - 6.9)	3.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	6.7 (1.9 - 11.6)	4.5 (0.9 - 8.1)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.8)

§ 95% confidence interval

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

TABLE 5.5.3. PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE^[1] BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of first incident of physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Father/ Stepfather	28.8 (23.0 - 34.6)	43.8 (39.0 - 48.6)	23.7 (16.6 - 30.8)	24.0 (16.6 - 31.5)	23.7 (18.3 - 29.2)	35.6 (26.4 - 44.9)	47.5 (38.2 - 56.8)	45.0 (34.9 - 55.0)	49.2 (39.4 - 58.9)
Mother/ Stepmother	43.3 (37.4 - 49.3)	36.7 (32.2 - 41.2)	46.8 (38.6 - 55.0)	46.3 (37.2 - 55.4)	55.5 (47.9 - 63.1)	45.9 (36.6 - 55.2)	34.7 (27.2 - 42.1)	24.5 (16.3 - 32.7)	35.5 (25.8 - 45.2)
Brother/ Stepbrother	2.9 (1.0 - 4.7)	5.1 (3.1 - 7.0)	3.1 (0.1 - 6.0)	2.6 (0.3 - 4.8)	5.3 (2.7 - 7.9)	5.5 (1.3 - 9.6)	5.4 (1.8 - 8.9)	5.0 (1.9 - 8.2)	4.1 (0.5 - 7.8)
Sister/ Stepsister	3.2 (1.2 - 5.3)	1.2 (0.3 - 2.1)	4.1 (1.2 - 7.0)	5.4 (0.2 - 10.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0	1.4 (0.0 - 3.2)	4.8 (0.7 - 8.9)	0
Uncle/ Aunt	12.6 (8.8 - 16.5)	8.5 (5.6 - 11.4)	13.5 (7.7 - 19.4)	13.4 (7.3 - 19.5)	10.1 (6.4 - 13.7)	10.8 (4.2 - 17.5)	6.7 (1.6 - 11.8)	10.6 (5.4 - 15.8)	6.2 (2.0 - 10.3)
Other Relative/ Caregiver	9.2 (5.5 - 12.8)	4.8 (2.8 - 6.8)	8.8 (4.1 - 13.5)	8.2 (3.6 - 12.8)	4.9 (2.3 - 7.5)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.6)	4.4 (1.4 - 7.4)	10.0 (2.8 - 17.2)	5.0 (0.6 - 9.4)

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

TABLE 5.5.4. PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE^[1] BY AN ADULT IN THE COMMUNITY AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN ADULT IN THE COMMUNITY PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of first incident of physical violence by an adult in the community	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Male teacher	45.7 (35.9 - 55.5)	60.4 (56.2 - 64.7)	45.0 (38.1 - 51.8)	47.1 (39.3 - 55.0)	60.6 (52.1 - 69.1)	55.3 (45.3 - 65.4)	60.3 (52.9 - 67.6)	64.5 (57.1 - 72.0)	63.1 (55.2 - 70.9)
Female teacher	48.7 (38.6 - 58.8)	25.7 (21.7 - 29.7)	50.2 (42.7 - 57.8)	44.4 (35.4 - 53.3)	32.3 (25.1 - 39.5)	23.3 (14.9 - 31.8)	31.0 (23.2 - 38.8)	25.0 (18.0 - 32.1)	20.8 (13.9 - 27.8)
Authority figure ^[2]	15 (0.0 - 3.4)	5.2 (3.1 - 7.4)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.3)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)	3.8 (1.0 - 6.6)	9.9 (4.0 - 15.7)	3.9 (1.0 - 6.7)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.2)	5.1 (0.6 - 9.7)
Adult neighbor	2.6 (0.3 - 4.9)	6.6 (4.3 - 9.0)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.3)	6.7 (2.1 - 11.3)	3.0 (0.1 - 5.8)	6.1 (1.2 - 11.1)	3.9 (1.2 - 6.6)	7.1 (1.9 - 12.3)	11.0 (4.3 - 17.6)
Other	1.4 (0.0 - 3.2)	2.0 (0.7 - 3.4)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	5.4 (0.7 - 10.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.2)	0

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, 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, community/ religious leader.

TABLE 5.5.5. PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED INTIMATE PARTNER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of most recent incident of intimate partner physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend/ Romantic partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Husband/ Wife	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 5.5.6. PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF PEER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PEER PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of the most recent incident of peer physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Sibling/ cousin/ peer relative	22.3 (12.3 - 32.2)	11.5 (7.5 - 15.5)	26.2 (12.5 - 39.9)	20.5 (4.9 - 36.1)	14.1 (6.7 - 21.5)	7.9 (0.9 - 14.8)	9.5 (1.4 - 17.5)	19.5 (11.5 - 27.5)	12.0 (4.2 - 19.8)
Friend	24.6 (15.4 - 33.9)	30.8 (22.9 - 38.8)	20.7 (8.3 - 33.1)	31.0 (14.2 - 47.8)	14.8 (7.8 - 21.9)	25.6 (14.5 - 36.8)	37.5 (16.9 - 58.0)	32.0 (21.3 - 42.8)	28.6 (17.4 - 39.8)
Classmate/ schoolmate	40.3 (28.3 - 52.2)	33.7 (26.2 - 41.2)	37.9 (21.2 - 54.6)	31.5 (14.3 - 48.8)	58.0 (46.4 - 69.6)	40.2 (25.8 - 54.6)	33.0 (15.4 - 50.7)	27.2 (17.5 - 36.9)	31.4 (18.7 - 44.1)
Peer neighbor	10.2 (3.7 - 16.7)	19.2 (13.9 - 24.5)	5.3 (0.0 - 12.4)	15.2 (0.0 - 30.8)	8.2 (2.8 - 13.6)	21.0 (8.8 - 33.2)	15.8 (9.3 - 22.4)	16.8 (6.6 - 27.0)	23.0 (11.6 - 34.4)
Other	2.6 (0.1 - 5.2)	4.8 (2.3 - 7.2)	9.9 (1.5 - 18.3)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	4.8 (0.0 - 10.2)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.7)	4.2 (0.0 - 8.4)	4.5 (0.6 - 8.4)	5.0 (0.0 - 10.0)

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

TABLE 5.5.7. PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of most recent incident of physical violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Father/ Stepfather	31.6 (20.0 - 43.2)	43.0 (36.8 - 49.3)	27.8 (15.7 - 39.9)	27.0 (14.9 - 39.2)	26.6 (18.5 - 34.7)	36.6 (22.9 - 50.3)	54.9 (44.5 - 65.3)	35.4 (24.6 - 46.3)	42.9 (30.0 - 55.7)
Mother/ Stepmother	40.7 (30.7 - 50.7)	28.0 (21.0 - 35.1)	45.3 (30.7 - 59.8)	44.4 (29.1 - 59.7)	39.5 (30.7 - 48.4)	36.2 (21.7 - 50.6)	21.6 (7.9 - 35.3)	25.6 (16.2 - 35.0)	27.9 (14.3 - 41.5)
Brother/ Stepbrother	4.1 (0.1 - 8.1)	7.3 (3.9 - 10.7)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.1)	7.4 (0.0 - 21.2)	4.9 (1.4 - 8.4)	5.9 (0.1 - 11.8)	8.4 (0.8 - 16.0)	9.1 (3.0 - 15.3)	6.1 (0.1 - 12.2)
Sister/ Stepsister	1.9 (0.0 - 4.7)	3.2 (1.1 - 5.3)	4.0 (0.0 - 8.6)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.0)	3.5 (0.0 - 8.4)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.7)	4.9 (0.0 - 10.0)	2.5 (0.0 - 6.0)
Uncle/Aunt	14.9 (6.6 - 23.2)	10.1 (5.8 - 14.4)	13.6 (4.2 - 23.0)	4.2 (0.0 - 10.4)	13.7 (7.2 - 20.2)	14.6 (2.9 - 26.3)	3.2 (0.0 - 7.1)	15.6 (8.1 - 23.0)	8.4 (1.8 - 14.9)
Other Relative/ Caregiver	6.8 (2.0 - 11.7)	8.3 (5.0 - 11.6)	8.0 (1.2 - 14.8)	13.8 (3.3 - 24.3)	13.4 (7.6 - 19.2)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.3)	9.5 (1.7 - 17.4)	9.3 (3.4 - 15.3)	12.2 (5.3 - 19.1)

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

TABLE 5.5.8. PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] BY AN ADULT IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of the most recent incident of physical violence by an adult in the community	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Male teacher	72.9 (65.8 - 80.0)	76.9 (72.9 - 80.9)	74.3 (67.6 - 81.0)	75.7 (66.1 - 85.2)	70.9 (61.5 - 80.2)	78.8 (66.3 - 91.3)	79.5 (73.9 - 85.2)	79.5 (71.9 - 87.1)	69.3 (61.2 - 77.4)
Female teacher	21.0 (14.3 - 27.8)	13.6 (10.4 - 16.8)	23.6 (17.1 - 30.2)	23.1 (13.9 - 32.4)	21.8 (13.5 - 30.0)	9.4 (2.1 - 16.7)	13.9 (9.0 - 18.9)	14.4 (7.2 - 21.5)	15.7 (9.1 - 22.3)
Authority figure[2]	1.0 (0.0 - 2.8)	1.3 (0.3 - 2.2)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)	0	1.1 (0.0 - 2.7)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.4)
Adult neighbor	2.4 (0.1 - 4.8)	7.2 (4.3 - 10.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.6)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.0)	3.9 (0.5 - 7.3)	9.0 (1.4 - 16.5)	5.1 (1.4 - 8.8)	3.5 (0.4 - 6.7)	12.0 (4.2 - 19.8)
Other	2.6 (0.0 - 5.7)	1.1 (0.2 - 2.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	0	2.3 (0.0 - 5.6)	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.3)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.5)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.4)

[1]Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, 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, community, or religious leader.

TABLE 5.6.1. PERCENTAGE OF 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO LIVED WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Parent/adult relative perpetrator of physical violence lived in the same household	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
	95.3 (92.5 - 98.0)	91.5 (88.6 - 94.5)

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

TABLE 5.6.2. PERCENTAGE OF 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO LIVED WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Parent/adult relative perpetrator of physical violence lived in the same household	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
	94.4 (89.3 - 99.6)	90.5 (86.9 - 94.1)

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

TABLE 5.7.1. SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1]AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Service knowledge, service seeking, service receipt, and violence disclosure	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Knew of a place to seek help for any incident of physical violence	32.2 (26.7 - 37.6)	41.9 (38.0 - 45.8)	30.8 (23.8 - 37.7)	36.0 (29.2 - 42.7)	37.5 (30.3 - 44.6)	41.7 (34.0 - 49.5)	40.5 (33.5 - 47.6)	38.7 (31.2 - 46.2)	46.2 (37.9 - 54.5)
Sought help for any incident of physical violence	10.2 (7.0 - 13.3)	11.8 (9.0 - 14.5)	4.2 (1.5 - 7.0)	8.9 (5.1 - 12.8)	14.2 (10.0 - 18.4)	8.1 (2.6 - 13.6)	11.5 (5.4 - 17.7)	15.5 (9.9 - 21.1)	13.8 (9.1 - 18.6)
Received help for any incident of physical violence	8.2 (5.7 - 10.8)	10.8 (8.0 - 13.5)	3.2 (0.9 - 5.4)	6.5 (3.0 - 10.0)	12.7 (8.7 - 16.7)	6.8 (1.5 - 12.1)	10.2 (4.0 - 16.4)	15.0 (9.5 - 20.5)	13.3 (8.6 - 18.0)
Told someone about any incident of physical violence	58.7 (53.8 - 63.6)	64.2 (60.6 - 67.9)	61.9 (56.4 - 67.5)	61.0 (51.4 - 70.7)	59.6 (53.3 - 66.0)	62.9 (55.7 - 70.0)	64.9 (58.2 - 71.6)	55.6 (47.4 - 63.8)	71.4 (64.5 - 78.4)

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

TABLE 5.7.2. SERVICE SEEKING AND VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1] AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Service knowledge, service seeking, service receipt, and violence disclosure	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females		Special Focus Area 3 Females		Central Males		Eastern Males		Northern Males		Western Males		
			% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of physical violence	31.5 (24.2 - 38.8)	36.6 (32.4 - 40.9)	25.2 (13.3 - 37.1)	36.8 (24.1 - 49.5)	33.8 (27.6 - 40.1)	34.8 (24.8 - 44.9)	36.2 (28.3 - 44.1)	36.0 (28.4 - 43.6)	39.5 (32.0 - 47.0)								
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	9.6 (5.4 - 13.7)	8.5 (6.2 - 10.7)	3.5 (0.2 - 6.8)	12.0 (1.6 - 22.4)	15.5 (10.8 - 20.3)	3.4 (0.2 - 6.5)	8.4 (4.2 - 12.6)	12.5 (7.1 - 17.9)	10.5 (5.5 - 15.5)								
Received help for any experience of physical violence	6.7 (2.7 - 10.7)	6.6 (4.6 - 8.6)	3.5 (0.2 - 6.8)	11.2 (0.7 - 21.7)	14.8 (10.2 - 19.4)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.4)	6.1 (2.7 - 9.4)	10.2 (5.2 - 15.2)	9.7 (4.9 - 14.4)								
Told someone about any experience of physical violence	63.1 (54.7 - 71.5)	57.4 (52.8 - 62.0)	58.6 (50.7 - 66.5)	66.3 (56.9 - 75.7)	61.8 (55.9 - 67.7)	61.8 (51.6 - 72.0)	52.2 (43.4 - 60.9)	52.1 (45.6 - 58.6)	63.9 (55.4 - 72.5)								

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

TABLE 5.7.3. PREVALENCE OF MISSING SCHOOL AS A RESULT OF ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Missed school due to an experience of physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
18-24 year olds who experienced any physical violence prior to age 18	28.0 (22.5 - 33.6)	26.5 (23.1 - 29.9)	21.4 (14.8 - 28.0)	26.0 (18.2 - 33.9)	26.4 (19.6 - 33.3)	22.4 (15.4 - 29.4)	31.4 (25.2 - 37.6)	30.0 (23.3 - 36.7)	23.7 (17.6 - 29.7)
13-17 year olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months	25.1 (17.7 - 32.6)	21.3 (18.3 - 24.3)	13.5 (7.6 - 19.4)	26.1 (15.2 - 37.0)	31.6 (24.8 - 38.4)	25.0 (17.9 - 32.2)	18.1 (13.0 - 23.2)	22.4 (16.7 - 28.0)	20.8 (14.4 - 27.2)

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

TABLE 5.7.4. SOURCES OF SERVICE RECEIPT FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND RECEIVED HELP – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Source of service receipt	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received help for physical violence from a doctor, nurse or other health care worker	86.7 (75.3 - 98.1)	80.1 (67.3 - 93.0)	*	*	89.9 (77.8 - 100.0)	*	*	91.8 (76.5 - 100.0)	83.8 (69.1 - 98.5)
Received help for physical violence from police or other security personnel	30.0 (13.7 - 46.4)	20.8 (10.9 - 30.7)	*	*	25.4 (11.1 - 39.8)	*	*	8.2 (0.0 - 17.3)	27.2 (7.5 - 47.0)
Received help for physical violence from a lawyer, judge/ magistrate or legal professional	12.0 (0.9 - 23.1)	11.0 (4.1 - 18.0)	*	*	11.8 (2.4 - 21.1)	*	*	5.2 (0.0 - 12.6)	11.8 (0.0 - 24.1)
Received help for physical violence from a social worker or counselor	18.6 (4.4 - 32.8)	16.7 (8.0 - 25.3)	*	*	23.3 (9.5 - 37.1)	*	*	15.7 (0.0 - 32.3)	17.5 (4.1 - 31.0)
Received help for physical violence from the child helpline	5.1 (0.0 - 14.3)	8.0 (0.0 - 19.6)	*	*	0	*	*	2.4 (0.0 - 7.3)	0

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

*Denominator less than 25

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 5.7.5. SOURCES OF SERVICE RECEIPT FOR ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND RECEIVED HELP – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Source of service receipt	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Received help for physical violence from a doctor, nurse or other health care worker	87.9 (67.1 - 100.0)	91.0 (82.3 - 99.6)	*	*		100.0 (100.0 - 100.0)	*	*	*	*
Received help for physical violence from police or other security personnel	25.2 (0.0 - 50.9)	26.9 (14.1 - 39.8)	*	*		11.1 (0.0 - 22.4)	*	*	*	*
Received help for physical violence from a lawyer, judge/ magistrate or legal professional	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)	4.0 (0.0 - 9.3)	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Received help for physical violence from a social worker or counselor	1.8 (0.0 - 3.6)	16.5 (5.6 - 27.4)	*	*		12.6 (1.5 - 23.6)	*	*	*	*
Received help for physical violence from the child helpline	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)	0	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*

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

*Denominator less than 25

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 5.7.6. RELATIONSHIP WITH PERSON WHO WAS TOLD ABOUT ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND TOLD SOMEONE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told a relative	76.0 (69.3 - 82.7)	71.3 (66.5 - 76.1)	77.2 (70.0 - 84.4)	75.1 (66.7 - 83.4)	76.6 (68.7 - 84.5)	75.6 (65.8 - 85.4)	69.9 (61.5 - 78.4)	80.1 (72.5 - 87.7)	63.0 (53.8 - 72.2)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	2.5 (0.0 - 5.6)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	2.8 (0.1 - 5.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.7)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.8)	0	0.9 (0.0 - 2.3)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)	0
Told a friend/neighbor	31.2 (24.6 - 37.7)	48.2 (42.7 - 53.8)	33.8 (23.4 - 44.1)	23.4 (17.1 - 29.8)	29.4 (23.1 - 35.6)	48.1 (37.7 - 58.6)	50.8 (41.0 - 60.6)	41.0 (30.7 - 51.4)	49.2 (37.5 - 60.8)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	7.0 (1.1 - 12.9)	6.2 (3.8 - 8.5)	8.6 (2.8 - 14.4)	5.7 (1.4 - 10.0)	9.4 (4.9 - 13.9)	7.6 (2.4 - 12.7)	5.2 (1.4 - 9.1)	10.6 (3.8 - 17.4)	3.3 (0.3 - 6.2)
Told someone else	5.9 (1.9 - 9.9)	5.2 (2.9 - 7.5)	4.9 (0.8 - 9.0)	5.2 (0.2 - 10.3)	8.2 (3.7 - 12.8)	5.9 (1.1 - 10.6)	4.8 (1.3 - 8.3)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.7)	4.9 (0.1 - 9.6)

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

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

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 5.7.7. RELATIONSHIP WITH PERSON WHO WAS TOLD ABOUT ANY INCIDENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND TOLD SOMEONE – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Person who was told about physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Told a relative	68.7 (60.1 - 77.3)	71.5 (65.9 - 77.1)	77.1 (65.3 - 88.9)	79.2 (69.7 - 88.7)	69.8 (61.0 - 78.6)	81.6 (73.2 - 90.1)	62.2 (51.9 - 72.5)	77.4 (69.7 - 85.2)	66.3 (53.5 - 79.1)
Told a spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	0	1.4 (0.0 - 4.3)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)
Told a friend/neighbor	41.1 (30.9 - 51.4)	49.4 (43.9 - 55.0)	28.1 (15.7 - 40.6)	19.5 (11.4 - 27.6)	36.8 (26.0 - 47.7)	41.2 (31.4 - 51.0)	50.7 (40.2 - 61.2)	56.9 (46.3 - 67.5)	52.8 (40.7 - 65.0)
Told a service provider or authority figure[2]	4.1 (0.9 - 7.3)	6.8 (4.0 - 9.6)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.7)	6.2 (0.7 - 11.7)	14.1 (6.0 - 22.3)	9.0 (2.7 - 15.4)	7.8 (2.2 - 13.4)	5.4 (0.3 - 10.5)	4.2 (0.4 - 8.0)
Told someone else	7.7 (2.4 - 13.1)	3.5 (1.7 - 5.2)	3.3 (0.0 - 7.1)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.9)	4.6 (0.6 - 8.6)	2.5 (0.0 - 5.9)	5.3 (1.5 - 9.1)	4.5 (0.5 - 8.5)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.6)

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

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

Note: Percentages may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 5.7.8. REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015

Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	13.2 (5.0 - 21.4)	15.4 (10.5 - 20.4)	21.1 (9.5 - 32.7)	23.3 (10.0 - 36.6)	10.9 (3.5 - 18.2)	21.2 (10.8 - 31.6)	13.9 (4.9 - 23.0)	14.7 (4.6 - 24.8)	10.0 (2.0 - 17.9)
Embarrassed for self or my family	1.0 (0.0 - 3.0)	2.2 (0.4 - 4.0)	0	0	0	0	6.3 (0.3 - 12.3)	3.7 (0.0 - 9.0)	0
Could not afford services	0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	1.6 (0.2 - 2.9)	2.6 (0.0 - 6.4)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.4)	0	3.6 (0.0 - 7.5)	0	2.3 (0.0 - 5.7)
Dependent on perpetrator	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	2.9 (0.7 - 5.1)	0	0	2.1 (0.0 - 6.2)	2.8 (0.0 - 6.7)	3.0 (0.0 - 7.1)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)	3.7 (0.0 - 8.9)
Perpetrator threatened me	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.3)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.1)	3.5 (0.0 - 10.2)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.8)	2.9 (0.0 - 6.9)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.8)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.7)	0
Did not think it was a problem	22.2 (13.4 - 31.0)	22.6 (16.8 - 28.4)	32.6 (19.6 - 45.6)	22.0 (9.3 - 34.8)	11.1 (4.6 - 17.6)	25.8 (13.8 - 37.7)	25.4 (13.4 - 37.3)	31.8 (19.1 - 44.4)	10.9 (2.9 - 18.8)
Felt it was my fault	35.9 (25.0 - 46.9)	26.0 (19.3 - 32.8)	30.6 (18.5 - 42.7)	34.0 (11.8 - 56.2)	26.3 (15.1 - 37.6)	24.6 (12.4 - 36.8)	23.6 (9.5 - 37.7)	18.7 (7.4 - 30.0)	34.3 (20.8 - 47.8)
Afraid of being abandoned	3.1 (0.0 - 6.8)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.1)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.6)	0	0	0	1.8 (0.0 - 5.3)
Did not need/ want services	13.8 (7.0 - 20.6)	21.0 (15.2 - 26.7)	7.6 (0.9 - 14.4)	5.9 (0.0 - 12.9)	42.4 (30.1 - 54.7)	13.0 (3.0 - 23.1)	17.7 (8.3 - 27.1)	22.0 (11.3 - 32.6)	34.1 (20.9 - 47.3)
Other	9.5 (0.2 - 18.8)	6.1 (2.7 - 9.5)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)	7.5 (0.0 - 15.2)	4.2 (0.0 - 8.7)	9.7 (1.2 - 18.2)	4.9 (0.5 - 9.4)	5.6 (0.0 - 11.3)	2.9 (0.0 - 7.0)

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

TABLE 5.7.9. INDIVIDUAL, RELATIONSHIP, AND STRUCTURAL-LEVEL BARRIERS TO SEEKING SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Level of barriers to seeking services for physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Individual-level barriers[2]	86.2 (76.2 - 96.1)	87.3 (82.8 - 91.8)	92.0 (85.0 - 98.9)	85.3 (71.2 - 99.4)	90.7 (84.0 - 97.4)	84.6 (74.8 - 94.4)	86.9 (79.5 - 94.2)	90.9 (82.1 - 99.7)	89.3 (81.3 - 97.2)
Relationship-level barriers[3]	3.5 (0.0 - 7.2)	5.0 (2.2 - 7.9)	3.4 (0.0 - 8.1)	5.5 (0.0 - 12.9)	4.0 (0.0 - 8.7)	5.7 (0.2 - 11.2)	4.6 (0.0 - 9.7)	3.5 (0.0 - 8.3)	5.5 (0.0 - 11.6)
Structural-level barriers[4]	0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	1.6 (0.2 - 2.9)	2.6 (0.0 - 6.4)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.4)	0	3.6 (0.0 - 7.5)	0	2.3 (0.0 - 5.7)
Other barriers	9.5 (0.2 - 18.8)	6.1 (2.7 - 9.5)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)	7.5 (0.0 - 15.2)	4.2 (0.0 - 8.7)	9.7 (1.2 - 18.2)	4.9 (0.5 - 9.4)	5.6 (0.0 - 11.3)	2.9 (0.0 - 7.0)

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, 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/ embarrassed for self or family/ did not think it was a problem/ felt it was my fault/ 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.

TABLE 5.7.10. REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND DID NOT SEEK SERVICES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble	18.9 (5.5 - 32.4)	16.0 (10.3 - 21.7)	10.4 (0.0 - 22.6)	35.4 (13.5 - 57.4)	16.8 (4.7 - 29.0)	16.0 (5.4 - 26.5)	15.4 (2.2 - 28.7)	22.7 (12.1 - 33.3)	12.2 (3.5 - 20.9)
Embarrassed for self or my family		0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)	0	0	0	1.2 (0.0 - 3.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.8)	0
Could not afford services	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	2.2 (0.2 - 4.3)	0	2.5 (0.0 - 7.2)	0	2.7 (0.0 - 7.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)	0	2.2 (0.0 - 5.4)
Dependent on perpetrator	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	2.5 (0.4 - 4.6)	8.9 (0.0 - 20.5)	5.1 (0.0 - 12.5)	2.4 (0.0 - 7.2)	2.0 (0.0 - 6.1)	4.1 (0.0 - 8.8)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.1)
Perpetrator threatened me	2.0 (0.0 - 5.8)	2.5 (0.2 - 4.9)	3.2 (0.0 - 9.7)	0	0	7.6 (0.8 - 14.4)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.8)	0	0
Did not think it was a problem	24.0 (10.4 - 37.7)	23.7 (17.0 - 30.4)	14.8 (0.0 - 30.3)	17.0 (5.0 - 29.0)	18.4 (4.1 - 32.7)	27.7 (13.9 - 41.5)	23.9 (12.5 - 35.3)	23.0 (10.6 - 35.5)	19.4 (4.3 - 34.4)
Felt it was my fault	34.1 (19.0 - 49.1)	31.8 (24.2 - 39.3)	41.6 (27.7 - 55.6)	20.6 (8.4 - 32.8)	30.6 (9.3 - 51.9)	17.3 (7.2 - 27.3)	39.7 (25.6 - 53.9)	29.8 (13.2 - 46.4)	39.9 (21.0 - 58.9)
Afraid of being abandoned	2.7 (0.0 - 7.6)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.4)	0	0	2.6 (0.0 - 7.6)	2.3 (0.0 - 6.8)	0	0	3.5 (0.0 - 8.7)
Did not need/want services	16.7 (3.4 - 29.9)	17.0 (11.3 - 22.7)	21.1 (11.3 - 31.0)	10.5 (0.2 - 20.9)	27.1 (9.6 - 44.5)	23.2 (8.8 - 37.6)	10.4 (3.9 - 16.9)	16.7 (6.3 - 27.1)	18.0 (5.7 - 30.3)
Other	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.9 (0.2 - 3.5)	0	8.9 (0.0 - 18.5)	2.1 (0.0 - 6.1)	0	1.3 (0.0 - 3.7)	4.5 (0.0 - 10.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)

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

TABLE 5.7.11. INDIVIDUAL, RELATIONSHIP, AND STRUCTURAL-LEVEL BARRIERS FOR NOT SEEKING SERVICES FOR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Level of barriers for not seeking services for physical violence	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Individual-level barriers[2]	93.7 (87.6 - 99.8)	89.3 (84.8 - 93.7)	88.0 (76.8 - 99.2)	83.5 (72.2 - 94.8)	92.9 (85.0 - 100.0)	85.3 (75.1 - 95.5)	90.3 (83.2 - 97.3)	93.9 (87.2 - 100.0)	89.5 (81.5 - 97.5)
Relationship-level barriers[3]	5.4 (0.0 - 11.5)	6.6 (3.2 - 10.0)	12.0 (0.8 - 23.2)	5.1 (0.0 - 12.5)	5.0 (0.0 - 11.9)	12.0 (4.0 - 19.9)	5.4 (0.2 - 10.6)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	5.2 (0.0 - 11.3)
Structural-level barriers[4]	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	2.2 (0.2 - 4.3)	0	2.5 (0.0 - 7.2)	0	2.7 (0.0 - 7.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)	0	2.2 (0.0 - 5.4)
Other barriers	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.9 (0.2 - 3.5)	0	8.9 (0.0 - 18.5)	2.1 (0.0 - 6.1)	0	1.3 (0.0 - 3.7)	4.5 (0.0 - 10.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.4)

[1] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, 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/ embarrassed for self or family/ did not think it was my fault/ 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.

TABLE 6.1.1. PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1] BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced emotional violence prior to age 18	33.8 (29.3 - 38.2)	36.0 (32.7 - 39.2)	35.2 (27.8 - 42.5)	29.5 (24.7 - 34.4)	32.9 (27.4 - 38.3)	46.0 (39.1 - 52.9)	34.7 (28.5 - 40.9)	29.1 (24.0 - 34.2)	30.6 (25.4 - 35.8)

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

TABLE 6.12. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence	82.3 (76.6 - 88.1)	71.8 (66.3 - 77.2)

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

TABLE 6.13. AGE AT FIRST INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
5 years or younger	4.0 (1.1 - 6.9)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)
6-11 years	41.5 (33.4 - 49.7)	39.6 (34.0 - 45.2)
12-17 years	54.4 (46.1 - 62.8)	56.5 (50.7 - 62.4)

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

TABLE 6.2.1. PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1] BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months	22.2 (17.8 - 26.7)	22.8 (19.9 - 25.6)	21.2 (16.2 - 26.2)	24.2 (17.2 - 31.2)	36.6 (31.4 - 41.7)	26.2 (19.9 - 32.4)	22.0 (15.0 - 29.0)	20.7 (16.7 - 24.6)	22.2 (17.1 - 27.2)

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

TABLE 6.2.2. PREVALENCE OF EXPERIENCING MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1] BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of emotional violence	78.5 (68.7 - 88.3)	85.2 (80.7 - 89.7)

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

TABLE 6.2.3. AGE AT FIRST INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
5 years or younger	2.5 (0.0 - 5.6)	3.6 (1.5 - 5.8)
6-11 years	33.1 (23.8 - 42.5)	46.0 (39.7 - 52.4)
12-17 years	64.3 (55.0 - 73.7)	50.3 (44.0 - 56.7)

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

TABLE 6.3.1. PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1] AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of the first incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Father/ Stepfather	19.1 (12.9 - 25.3)	32.1 (26.7 - 37.5)
Mother/ Stepmother	41.2 (33.7 - 48.6)	34.8 (30.0 - 39.6)
Brother/ Stepbrother	3.6 (1.2 - 5.9)	6.9 (3.5 - 10.3)
Sister/ Stepsister	5.7 (2.2 - 9.1)	1.4 (0.1 - 2.7)
Uncle/ Aunt	23.4 (17.2 - 29.5)	19.5 (15.5 - 23.6)
Other Relative/ Caregiver	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	1.6 (0.2 - 2.9)

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

TABLE 6.3.2. PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1] AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Perpetrator of the most recent incident of emotional violence by a parent, adult caregiver, or other adult relative	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Father/ Stepfather	22.4 (12.7 - 32.1)	35.3 (29.8 - 40.9)
Mother/ Stepmother	32.5 (23.3 - 41.7)	30.9 (25.7 - 36.2)
Brother/ Stepbrother	3.4 (0.0 - 6.9)	6.4 (3.4 - 9.5)
Sister/ Stepsister	6.4 (0.5 - 12.4)	2.8 (1.0 - 4.7)
Uncle/Aunt	22.2 (13.2 - 31.2)	17.1 (12.1 - 22.1)
Other Relative/ Caregiver	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	1.4 (0.2 - 2.5)

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

TABLE 6.4.1. PERCENTAGE OF 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO LIVED WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE PERPETRATOR OF THE FIRST INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE PRIOR TO AGE 18 - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrator of emotional violence lived within the same household	84.6 (79.3 - 90.0)	86.5 (83.1 - 89.8)

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

TABLE 6.4.2. PERCENTAGE OF 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO LIVED WITHIN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS THE PERPETRATOR OF THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[1], AMONG THOSE WHO EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE BY A PARENT, ADULT CAREGIVER, OR OTHER ADULT RELATIVE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Perpetrator of emotional violence lived within the same household	82.2 (74.0 - 90.4)	84.0 (79.6 - 88.5)

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

TABLE 7.1.1. PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
Sexual Abuse[1] only	7.9 (5.6 - 10.2)	2.1 (1.0 - 3.1)	6.7 (3.6 - 9.7)	7.2 (3.1 - 11.4)	3.5 (1.8 - 5.1)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.8)	3.0 (0.1 - 5.9)	2.2 (0.4 - 4.0)	1.4 (0.0 - 2.8)
Physical Violence[2] only	21.3 (17.1 - 25.4)	32.0 (28.9 - 35.1)	20.6 (15.4 - 25.8)	23.2 (18.9 - 27.5)	25.6 (20.0 - 31.2)	24.8 (18.9 - 30.7)	36.0 (29.4 - 42.6)	32.9 (27.0 - 38.8)	35.8 (29.7 - 41.8)
Emotional Violence[3] only	6.5 (4.4 - 8.5)	4.4 (3.1 - 5.6)	4.7 (2.3 - 7.2)	3.2 (1.2 - 5.1)	4.0 (2.1 - 5.9)	6.3 (3.0 - 9.5)	2.4 (0.7 - 4.1)	3.9 (1.8 - 6.0)	4.4 (2.2 - 6.6)
Sexual Abuse and Physical Violence	13.3 (10.1 - 16.5)	5.9 (4.3 - 7.5)	16.9 (12.6 - 21.3)	18.0 (12.3 - 23.7)	10.8 (8.0 - 13.6)	5.8 (2.3 - 9.3)	8.0 (4.4 - 11.7)	8.1 (4.9 - 11.4)	2.3 (0.8 - 3.8)
Sexual Abuse and Emotional Violence	1.6 (0.3 - 2.9)	1.1 (0.4 - 1.8)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)	2.0 (0.8 - 3.1)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	1.4 (0.2 - 2.7)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)
Physical and Emotional Violence	12.3 (9.5 - 15.1)	22.7 (20.0 - 25.5)	11.7 (7.8 - 15.6)	9.3 (6.6 - 11.9)	14.6 (11.1 - 18.0)	31.0 (25.2 - 36.8)	21.8 (16.3 - 27.3)	17.2 (13.1 - 21.4)	18.0 (13.4 - 22.6)
Sexual Abuse, Physical and Emotional Violence	12.4 (9.0 - 15.9)	7.4 (5.9 - 9.0)	17.1 (12.0 - 22.3)	15.6 (12.0 - 19.2)	11.0 (7.8 - 14.2)	7.1 (3.9 - 10.2)	9.4 (6.3 - 12.6)	6.1 (3.3 - 8.9)	6.8 (3.9 - 9.7)
No Violence	24.7 (20.5 - 28.9)	24.4 (21.5 - 27.3)	21.0 (14.2 - 27.8)	22.1 (17.2 - 27.0)	28.6 (24.1 - 33.1)	21.9 (16.3 - 27.5)	19.0 (14.1 - 24.0)	28.1 (23.0 - 33.2)	30.1 (23.8 - 36.5)

- [1] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.
- [2] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.
- [3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down.

TABLE 7.2.1. PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE AND MULTIPLE FORMS OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Sexual Abuser[1] only	6.8 (4.2 - 9.4)	2.2 (1.3 - 3.0)	9.3 (5.3 - 13.3)	7.4 (3.6 - 11.2)	3.4 (1.6 - 5.2)	1.9 (0.0 - 3.8)	2.3 (0.8 - 3.7)	1.6 (0.3 - 2.8)	2.9 (0.9 - 4.8)
Physical Violence[2] only	20.1 (16.4 - 23.9)	36.3 (33.2 - 39.5)	25.5 (18.8 - 32.3)	29.2 (22.2 - 36.3)	19.9 (15.7 - 24.0)	35.0 (27.4 - 42.6)	41.8 (37.0 - 46.5)	31.2 (26.5 - 36.0)	36.6 (29.0 - 44.2)
Emotional Violence[3] only	4.0 (2.2 - 5.8)	3.6 (2.6 - 4.7)	2.4 (0.2 - 4.7)	4.5 (1.7 - 7.2)	10.6 (5.6 - 15.6)	4.2 (1.5 - 6.9)	2.2 (0.8 - 3.6)	3.3 (1.6 - 5.0)	5.0 (2.6 - 7.5)
Sexual Abuse and Physical Violence	8.5 (5.7 - 11.2)	4.2 (2.9 - 5.5)	15.0 (9.9 - 20.1)	13.4 (6.5 - 20.2)	3.2 (1.4 - 4.9)	3.6 (1.3 - 6.0)	6.5 (3.5 - 9.5)	2.5 (1.1 - 3.9)	3.8 (1.2 - 6.4)
Sexual Abuse and Emotional Violence	2.6 (1.1 - 4.1)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.6)	2.6 (0.7 - 4.6)	2.4 (0.5 - 4.3)	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.4)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.3)
Physical and Emotional Violence	8.0 (5.5 - 10.5)	14.2 (11.7 - 16.7)	7.4 (4.0 - 10.9)	7.0 (3.2 - 10.9)	14.7 (11.1 - 18.3)	15.5 (10.3 - 20.7)	15.0 (9.4 - 20.7)	14.4 (11.0 - 17.7)	11.9 (7.2 - 16.6)
Sexual Abuse, Physical and Emotional Violence	7.5 (4.8 - 10.1)	3.8 (2.6 - 5.0)	8.7 (4.9 - 12.5)	10.2 (5.9 - 14.6)	9.1 (6.3 - 11.8)	5.3 (2.4 - 8.2)	3.5 (0.9 - 6.0)	2.1 (0.7 - 3.5)	4.3 (2.2 - 6.3)
No Violence	42.5 (36.6 - 48.4)	34.6 (31.2 - 38.0)	29.0 (21.4 - 36.6)	25.7 (20.5 - 31.0)	37.3 (31.5 - 43.1)	33.3 (26.1 - 40.6)	27.5 (20.6 - 34.5)	44.3 (39.0 - 49.5)	34.6 (28.6 - 40.6)

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

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

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

TABLE 3.1. PREVALENCE OF MODERATE[1] AND SERIOUS[2] MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[3] OR PHYSICAL[4] OR EMOTIONAL[5] VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	Moderate mental distress % (95% CI)	Serious mental distress % (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18	34.2 (27.5 - 41.0)	19.5 (13.2 - 25.8)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	39.4 (33.8 - 45.0)	6.8 (4.4 - 9.3)
Experienced any physical violence prior to age 18	37.8 (32.7 - 42.9)	11.1 (7.0 - 15.3)
Experienced no physical violence prior to age 18	37.1 (29.7 - 44.5)	11.6 (7.0 - 16.1)
Experienced any emotional violence prior to age 18	43.5 (35.2 - 51.8)	14.6 (9.2 - 20.1)
Experienced no emotional violence prior to age 18	35.3 (30.1 - 40.5)	8.6 (5.6 - 11.6)

[1] Moderate mental distress 5< K6 scale<13.

[2] Serious mental distress K6 scale>13.

[3] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

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

TABLE 3.1.2. PREVALENCE OF MODERATE[1] AND SERIOUS[2] MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[3] OR PHYSICAL[4] OR EMOTIONAL[5] VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	Moderate mental distress % (95% CI)	Serious mental distress % (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual abuse prior to age 18	50.0 (42.0 - 58.0)	8.4 (4.1 - 12.6)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	39.1 (35.6 - 42.6)	3.6 (2.1 - 5.0)
Experienced any physical violence prior to age 18	43.6 (39.5 - 47.6)	4.9 (3.1 - 6.7)
Experienced no physical violence prior to age 18	35.3 (30.0 - 40.5)	3.1 (1.3 - 4.9)
Experienced any emotional violence prior to age 18	47.0 (40.9 - 53.0)	7.7 (4.4 - 11.0)
Experienced no emotional violence prior to age 18	37.8 (33.8 - 41.7)	2.5 (1.4 - 3.6)

[1] Moderate mental distress 5< K6 scale<13.

[2] Serious mental distress K6 scale>13.

[3] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

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

TABLE 8.1.3. PREVALENCE OF MODERATE[1] AND SERIOUS[2] MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[3] OR PHYSICAL[4] OR EMOTIONAL[5] VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	Moderate mental distress		Serious mental distress % (95% CI)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months	43.8 (33.8 - 53.8)		5.1 (1.5 - 8.6)
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	26.5 (20.3 - 32.7)		4.0 (0.5 - 7.4)
Experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months	36.5 (28.4 - 44.5)		2.7 (0.6 - 4.8)
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	26.5 (19.8 - 33.2)		5.5 (0.9 - 10.0)
Experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months	46.0 (35.4 - 56.5)		5.3 (1.5 - 9.0)
Experienced no emotional violence in the past 12 months	26.4 (20.6 - 32.2)		4.0 (0.6 - 7.3)

[1] Moderate mental distress 5<KG scale<13.

[2] Serious mental distress KG scale>13.

[3] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes:punching,kicking,whipping,beatingwithanobject,strangling,smothering,tryingtodorewn,burnintentionally,usingorthreateningtouseagun,knifeorotherweapon.

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

TABLE 8.1.4. PREVALENCE OF MODERATE[1] AND SERIOUS[2] MENTAL DISTRESS IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[3] OR PHYSICAL[4] OR EMOTIONAL[5] VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES - UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	Moderate mental distress		Serious mental distress % (95% CI)
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	
Experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months	45.6 (35.3 - 55.9)		8.3 (2.7 - 13.9)
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	26.8 (24.0 - 29.6)		3.6 (2.1 - 5.0)
Experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months	31.1 (27.8 - 34.4)		5.0 (2.9 - 7.0)
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	25.8 (21.8 - 29.9)		2.9 (1.5 - 4.3)
Experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months	40.9 (33.7 - 48.1)		8.6 (4.5 - 12.7)
Experienced no emotional violence in the past 12 months	25.4 (22.5 - 28.3)		2.8 (1.6 - 4.0)

[1] Moderate mental distress 5<KG scale<13.

[2] Serious mental distress KG scale>13.

[3] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.

[4] Physical violence includes:punching,kicking,whipping,beatingwithanobject,strangling,smothering,tryingtodorewn,burnintentionally,usingorthreateningtouseagun,knifeorotherweapon.

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

TABLE 8.2.1. HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] OR PHYSICAL[2] OR EMOTIONAL[3] VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES – UGANDA
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	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[4]	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18	53.7 (46.3 - 61.1)	38.2 (23.9 - 52.6)	7.6 (4.0 - 11.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	8.7 (4.6 - 12.7)	22.1 (14.6 - 29.6)	35.8 (20.9 - 50.6)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	46.2 (40.5 - 51.9)	33.1 (22.6 - 43.5)	5.7 (3.1 - 8.3)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	9.1 (6.1 - 12.0)	13.1 (9.5 - 16.8)	40.0 (24.9 - 55.1)
Experienced physical violence prior to age 18	48.9 (42.8 - 55.1)	28.5 (19.4 - 37.6)	6.6 (3.7 - 9.5)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	9.2 (6.1 - 12.4)	18.2 (12.8 - 23.6)	30.8 (20.0 - 41.7)
Experienced no physical violence prior to age 18	48.6 (41.2 - 56.1)	43.8 (28.3 - 59.3)	6.1 (3.1 - 9.1)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	8.4 (4.4 - 12.4)	13.5 (8.1 - 19.0)	51.8 (30.6 - 73.1)
Experienced emotional violence prior to age 18	58.1 (51.2 - 65.1)	39.7 (26.4 - 53.1)	7.5 (3.9 - 11.0)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.0)	16.1 (10.4 - 21.7)	26.7 (19.4 - 34.0)	37.9 (21.8 - 54.0)
Experienced no emotional violence prior to age 18	43.9 (38.4 - 49.4)	31.7 (20.7 - 42.6)	5.9 (3.2 - 8.6)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	5.6 (3.3 - 7.9)	9.6 (6.3 - 12.8)	44.3 (25.9 - 62.8)

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

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

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

[4] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

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

TABLE 8.22. HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] OR PHYSICAL[2] OR EMOTIONAL[3] VIOLENCE PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Being drunk in the past 30 days	Smoking in the past 30 days	Substance use in the past 30 days	Ever Intentionally hurt themselves	Ever Thought of Suicide	Ever Attempted Suicide[4]	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Reported experiencing any sexual abuse prior to age 18	58.3 (50.5 - 66.2)	36.8 (26.1 - 47.5)	15.8 (9.3 - 22.3)	2.6 (0.8 - 4.5)	8.1 (3.7 - 12.5)	11.1 (6.6 - 15.7)	33.4 (13.8 - 53.1)	26.3 (18.8 - 33.7)
Reported experiencing no sexual abuse prior to age 18	42.7 (39.1 - 46.3)	44.9 (39.9 - 49.9)	12.4 (10.0 - 14.8)	1.2 (0.6 - 1.8)	5.7 (4.1 - 7.3)	6.2 (4.6 - 7.9)	23.9 (13.4 - 34.3)	19.0 (16.3 - 21.8)
Reported experiencing any physical violence prior to age 18	48.5 (44.2 - 52.7)	43.7 (38.3 - 49.0)	10.2 (7.8 - 12.7)	1.6 (0.8 - 2.4)	6.1 (4.2 - 8.1)	8.5 (6.5 - 10.4)	25.4 (15.2 - 35.5)	22.2 (19.1 - 25.2)
Reported experiencing no physical violence prior to age 18	38.4 (33.2 - 43.7)	43.5 (35.5 - 51.6)	18.9 (13.7 - 24.0)	1.1 (0.2 - 2.0)	6.0 (3.5 - 8.5)	4.0 (1.9 - 6.0)	*	16.1 (12.1 - 20.1)
Reported experiencing any emotional violence prior to age 18	54.6 (48.3 - 61.0)	46.7 (39.2 - 54.1)	12.6 (8.7 - 16.5)	1.3 (0.4 - 2.2)	5.9 (3.6 - 8.3)	12.0 (8.7 - 15.2)	25.8 (14.1 - 37.5)	24.5 (19.9 - 29.1)
Reported experiencing no emotional violence prior to age 18	40.2 (36.3 - 44.2)	41.9 (36.2 - 47.7)	13.3 (10.6 - 15.9)	1.5 (0.7 - 2.3)	6.3 (4.5 - 8.0)	4.3 (2.9 - 5.7)	27.8 (12.9 - 42.7)	18.1 (15.2 - 21.1)

[1] Sexual abuse includes: abusive 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.

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

[4] Among those who reported thinking of suicide.

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

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 8.2.3. HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] OR PHYSICAL[2] OR EMOTIONAL[3] VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	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[4]	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months	48.8 (39.1 - 58.5)	36.0 (5.5 - 66.6)	3.6 (0.0 - 7.4)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	7.8 (2.2 - 13.5)	13.9 (7.1 - 20.7)	39.4 (13.3 - 65.5)
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	30.5 (22.8 - 38.1)	19.0 (7.2 - 30.7)	7.2 (3.2 - 11.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.9 (0.6 - 3.3)	3.8 (1.9 - 5.7)	18.5 (0.0 - 36.9)
Experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months	39.2 (30.9 - 47.5)	19.1 (6.1 - 32.1)	4.8 (1.2 - 8.4)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)	5.2 (1.4 - 8.9)	9.8 (5.7 - 13.9)	30.2 (9.4 - 51.0)
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	32.0 (23.1 - 40.8)	27.6 (5.6 - 49.7)	7.5 (2.6 - 12.4)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	2.1 (0.3 - 3.8)	3.6 (1.5 - 5.8)	30.0 (0.4 - 59.7)
Experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months	51.2 (40.9 - 61.6)	34.3 (11.5 - 57.0)	3.9 (0.2 - 7.6)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.4)	7.8 (1.3 - 14.2)	17.1 (9.7 - 24.6)	20.0 (2.2 - 37.7)
Experienced no emotional violence in the past 12 months	30.4 (23.1 - 37.6)	19.2 (6.9 - 31.4)	7.0 (3.1 - 10.9)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.8)	3.3 (1.6 - 5.0)	45.4 (17.9 - 72.9)
							12.2 (8.3 - 16.1)

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

[2]Physical violence includes:punching,kicking,whipping,beatingwithanobject,strangling,smothering,tryingtutdown,burningtointentionally,usingorthreateningtouseagun,knifeorotherweapon.

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

[4] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

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

* Denominator less than 25

TABLE 8.4. HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[1] OR PHYSICAL[2] OR EMOTIONAL[3] VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	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[4]	Ever Attempted Suicide[4]	Symptoms/ Diagnosis of STI[5]
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual abuse in the past 12 months	53.9 (42.7 - 65.1)	24.0 (11.2 - 36.7)	10.6 (4.1 - 17.0)	2.2 (0.0 - 4.8)	9.0 (3.9 - 14.2)	11.3 (6.0 - 16.6)	*	18.9 (12.0 - 25.8)
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	30.4 (27.1 - 33.6)	36.3 (29.2 - 43.5)	10.9 (8.7 - 13.1)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.9)	5.5 (3.7 - 7.3)	4.4 (3.0 - 5.8)	30.5 (14.5 - 46.6)	72 (5.6 - 8.8)
Experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months	36.1 (32.2 - 39.9)	29.0 (21.8 - 36.2)	9.8 (7.2 - 12.4)	1.0 (0.3 - 1.8)	8.1 (5.6 - 10.6)	6.3 (4.4 - 8.2)	32.1 (16.0 - 48.2)	10.3 (8.0 - 12.5)
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	28.7 (24.5 - 32.9)	43.2 (32.5 - 54.0)	12.4 (9.2 - 15.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	2.7 (1.4 - 4.1)	3.6 (1.7 - 5.4)	*	6.0 (3.8 - 8.2)
Experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months	49.5 (42.6 - 56.4)	40.0 (28.0 - 52.0)	13.9 (9.3 - 18.5)	2.2 (0.4 - 4.0)	9.4 (5.9 - 13.0)	13.1 (8.9 - 17.3)	33.3 (14.5 - 52.2)	10.8 (6.7 - 15.0)
Experienced no emotional violence in the past 12 months	28.2 (25.1 - 31.4)	32.2 (25.0 - 39.3)	10.0 (7.7 - 12.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	4.8 (3.2 - 6.4)	2.9 (1.7 - 4.0)	23.5 (7.6 - 39.5)	7.8 (6.0 - 9.7)

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

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

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

[4] Among those who ever thought of suicide.

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

TABLE 8.4.1. PREVALENCE OF PREGNANCY[1] AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EXPERIENCED FORCED OR PRESSURED SEX PRIOR TO AGE 18 – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	National % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of forced or pressured sex prior to age 18	28.3 (19.5 - 37.2)	15.5 (5.7 - 25.2)	14.9 (6.0 - 23.7)	14.4 (8.0 - 20.8)

[1] Survey asked if the respondent thought she became pregnant as a result of either first or last episode of unwanted completed pressured or forced sex.

TABLE 8.4.2. PREVALENCE OF PREGNANCY[1] AS A RESULT OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EVER EXPERIENCED FORCED OR PRESSURED SEX – VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	National % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of forced or pressured sex	6.1 (0.0 - 15.9)	*	*	5.8 (0.0 - 16.2)

[1] Survey asked if the respondent thought she became pregnant as a result of either first or last episode of unwanted completed sex.

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 9.1. PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	6.9 (3.9 - 9.9)	29.4 (25.3 - 33.5)	4.6 (2.0 - 7.1)	6.4 (2.7 - 10.0)	2.0 (0.5 - 3.5)	41.1 (33.2 - 49.0)	25.3 (18.0 - 32.7)	17.3 (11.0 - 23.7)	23.3 (15.1 - 31.5)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	39.6 (33.7 - 45.5)	43.3 (38.3 - 48.2)	48.2 (41.5 - 54.9)	44.1 (35.3 - 52.8)	34.3 (27.3 - 41.4)	45.3 (35.9 - 54.7)	44.0 (34.2 - 53.9)	36.5 (25.7 - 47.2)	43.6 (34.6 - 52.6)
Sex in exchange for material support or other help in the past 12 months	12.5 (9.0 - 16.1)	5.2 (3.1 - 7.3)	19.0 (13.0 - 25.0)	20.3 (14.1 - 26.5)	3.9 (1.9 - 5.8)	5.6 (1.0 - 10.1)	7.2 (3.4 - 10.9)	2.4 (0.1 - 4.8)	4.1 (0.2 - 8.1)

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months among those who are unmarried or married with two or more sex partners in the past 12 months.

TABLE 9.2.1. PREVALENCE OF HAVING MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months	
Females	Males
% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18	10.1 (2.6 - 17.7)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	5.2 (2.6 - 7.9)
[1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months.	
[2] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.	

TABLE 9.2.2. PREVALENCE OF INFREQUENT CONDOM USE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months	
Females	Males
% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18	38.7 (30.1 - 47.3)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	40.0 (33.1 - 47.0)
[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months among those who are unmarried or married with two or more sex partners in the past 12 months.	
[2] Sexual abuse includes: abusive sexual touching, attempted forced or pressured sex, physically forced sex, and pressured (threats, harassment, or tricks) sex.	

TABLE 9.3.1. PREVALENCE OF HAVING MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS[1] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months	
Females	Males
% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence prior to age 18	8.5 (3.7 - 13.2)
Experienced no physical violence prior to age 18	4.5 (1.4 - 7.5)
[1] Multiple sexual partners: 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, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.	

TABLE 9.3.2. PREVALENCE OF INFREQUENT CONDOM USE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS^[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE^[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months		
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence prior to age 18	40.2 (33.5 - 47.0)	45.5 (39.5 - 51.6)
Experienced no physical violence prior to age 18	38.6 (29.0 - 48.1)	38.2 (30.5 - 45.9)

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months among those who are unmarried or married with two or more sex partners in the past 12 months.

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping or pushing or punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening to use a gun, knife or other weapon.

TABLE 9.4.1. PREVALENCE OF HAVING MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS^[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE^[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months		
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced emotional violence prior to age 18	9.9 (2.5 - 17.2)	37.1 (29.1 - 45.1)
Experienced no emotional violence prior to age 18	5.6 (2.8 - 8.4)	24.3 (19.6 - 28.9)

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

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

TABLE 9.4.2. PREVALENCE OF INFREQUENT CONDOM USE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS^[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE^[2] PRIOR TO AGE 18, AMONG 19-24 YEAR OLDS WHO HAD SEX IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months		
	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced emotional violence prior to age 18	43.6 (35.2 - 51.9)	45.1 (37.8 - 52.4)
Experienced no emotional violence prior to age 18	37.3 (30.5 - 44.1)	41.9 (36.0 - 47.9)

[1] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months among those who are unmarried or married with two or more sex partners in the past 12 months.

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

TABLE 10.1. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13 TO 24 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD SEX – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

13-17 year olds who ever had sex	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
HIV testing knowledge									
Know where to go for HIV test	82.2 (74.3 - 90.2)	84.5 (80.1 - 89.0)	84.3 (72.8 - 95.9)	92.1 (85.4 - 98.9)	84.9 (78.2 - 91.6)	87.5 (79.2 - 95.7)	83.7 (74.8 - 92.7)	83.3 (75.7 - 90.9)	82.6 (71.1 - 94.1)
HIV testing behavior									
Never tested for HIV	40.2 (28.6 - 51.8)	55.8 (48.3 - 63.4)	32.4 (17.3 - 47.4)	18.3 (6.6 - 30.1)	27.3 (16.8 - 37.8)	50.8 (32.7 - 69.0)	64.5 (52.4 - 76.6)	51.1 (40.3 - 61.8)	57.5 (40.2 - 74.8)
Tested for HIV and received HIV results	99.7 (99.3 - 100.0)	94.7 (90.9 - 98.4)	100.0 (100.0 - 100.0)	96.4 (91.3 - 100.0)	97.2 (93.5 - 100.0)	100.0 (100.0 - 100.0)	92.5 (82.5 - 100.0)	92.9 (86.0 - 99.7)	90.0 (77.5 - 100.0)*
HIV testing knowledge									
Know where to go for HIV test	96.7 (94.6 - 98.8)	96.6 (95.1 - 98.0)	95.8 (93.3 - 98.2)	96.1 (93.7 - 98.6)	98.2 (97.1 - 99.3)	97.8 (95.2 - 100.0)	91.6 (87.6 - 95.6)	97.1 (95.0 - 99.2)	100.0 (100.0 - 100.0)
HIV testing behavior									
Never tested for HIV	9.3 (5.2 - 13.4)	22.6 (19.3 - 25.9)	6.2 (2.8 - 9.5)	4.8 (2.2 - 7.3)	3.5 (1.7 - 5.3)	23.4 (16.4 - 30.3)	29.6 (23.4 - 35.7)	13.7 (8.9 - 18.5)	20.1 (13.9 - 26.4)
Tested for HIV and received HIV results	98.0 (96.7 - 99.2)	96.2 (94.8 - 97.7)	98.3 (96.6 - 100.0)	99.5 (98.7 - 100.0)	97.7 (96.4 - 99.0)	98.8 (97.3 - 100.0)	94.8 (91.4 - 98.2)	95.8 (92.7 - 98.9)	94.7 (91.1 - 98.3)

TABLE 10.2.1. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO HAVE EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

				HIV/ AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/ AIDS-Testing Behavior		HIV/ AIDS-Testing Behavior		HIV/ AIDS-Testing Behavior	
				Tested for HIV and Received HIV Results		Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV		Tested for HIV and Received HIV Results	
				Special Focus Area 1 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females		Special Focus Area 3 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females	
National	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18	98.1 (96.5 - 99.8)	11.9 (2.0 - 21.7)	98.2 (96.5 - 99.9)	97.3 (94.3 - 100.0)	98.3 (96.1 - 100.0)	98.5 (96.9 - 100.0)	6.4 (1.0 - 11.8)	7.4 (2.2 - 12.7)	3.5 (0.9 - 6.1)	99.0 (97.1 - 100.0)	99.2 (97.6 - 100.0)
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	96.0 (92.6 - 99.3)	7.9 (4.5 - 11.2)	97.9 (96.2 - 99.5)	94.7 (91.0 - 98.3)	94.5 (90.4 - 98.6)	98.1 (96.7 - 99.5)	6.0 (2.1 - 9.9)	2.8 (0.5 - 5.1)	3.5 (1.3 - 5.8)	97.8 (95.3 - 100.0)	99.7 (99.0 - 100.0)

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

TABLE 10.2.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLD MALES WHO EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE^[1] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

				HIV/ AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/ AIDS-Testing Behavior					
				Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV		Tested for HIV and Received HIV Results			
				National							
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)								
Experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18	98.3 (96.3 - 100.0)	23.0 (14.9 - 31.0)		96.0 (91.9 - 100.0)							
Experienced no sexual abuse prior to age 18	96.2 (94.5 - 97.9)	22.5 (19.2 - 25.8)		96.3 (94.7 - 97.8)							

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

TABLE 10.3.1. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD FEMALES WHO EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS^[1] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

National	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior		HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV and Received HIV Results		Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV	
	Special Focus Area 1 Females	% (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females	% (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females	% (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse in past 12 months	91.5 (82.6 - 100.0)	33.7 (18.5 - 48.9)	99.3 (98.4 - 100.0)	77.6 (59.5 - 95.6)	92.9 (84.2 - 100.0)	84.3 (72.0 - 96.6)	34.6 (13.9 - 55.3)	20.8 (4.2 - 37.4)
Experienced no sexual abuse in past 12 months	77.2 (64.8 - 89.5)	43.8 (28.8 - 58.9)	99.9 (99.7 - 100.0)	91.8 (80.1 - 100.0)	91.2 (81.0 - 100.0)	85.3 (76.5 - 94.0)	29.9 (9.2 - 50.7)	15.5 (0.9 - 30.0)

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

TABLE 10.3.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLD MALES WHO EVER HAD SEX, BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS^[1] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

National	HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior		HIV/AIDS-Testing Knowledge		HIV/AIDS-Testing Behavior	
	Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV		Know Where to Go for HIV Test		Never Tested For HIV and Received HIV Results	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse in past 12 months	86.0 (75.2 - 96.9)	42.8 (28.4 - 57.2)	98.3 (94.9 - 100.0)					
Experienced no sexual abuse in past 12 months	84.1 (79.0 - 89.2)	59.6 (50.9 - 68.3)	93.2 (88.1 - 98.2)					

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

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 104.1. REASON FOR NOT GETTING TESTED FOR HIV, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD SEX BUT WERE NEVER TESTED FOR HIV – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Reason for not getting tested for HIV	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Central Males % (95% CI)	Eastern Males % (95% CI)	Northern Males % (95% CI)	Western Males % (95% CI)
No knowledge about HIV test	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
Don't know where to get HIV test	9.3 (0.7 - 17.8)	6.4 (1.7 - 11.1)	*	*	*	4.6 (0.0 - 13.1)	11.3 (0.9 - 21.7)	9.3 (0.0 - 19.4)	0
Test costs too much	23.1 (0.0 - 47.0)	2.5 (0.2 - 4.8)	*	*	*	3.7 (0.0 - 9.0)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.5)	4.5 (0.0 - 13.2)	0
Transport to test site is too much	0	1.2 (0.0 - 2.7)	*	*	*	0	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)	2.5 (0.0 - 7.5)	2.1 (0.0 - 6.2)
Test site too far away	6.7 (0.0 - 15.0)	10.7 (5.7 - 15.8)	*	*	*	17.0 (5.0 - 29.0)	4.8 (0.0 - 9.6)	15.8 (2.8 - 28.8)	8.1 (0.0 - 16.4)
Afraid husband/ partner will know about test/ test results	3.3 (0.0 - 9.1)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)	*	*	*	0	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)	2.7 (0.0 - 7.8)	0
Afraid others will know about test/ test results	12.5 (0.3 - 24.7)	6.8 (1.4 - 12.2)	*	*	*	11.1 (0.0 - 25.4)	3.5 (0.0 - 7.9)	2.9 (0.0 - 8.7)	7.2 (0.0 - 14.9)
Don't need test/ low risk	26.4 (12.0 - 40.9)	40.7 (32.5 - 49.0)	*	*	*	35.2 (19.3 - 51.2)	34.2 (22.4 - 45.9)	48.7 (27.3 - 70.0)	55.5 (39.8 - 71.3)
Don't want to know if I have HIV	2.4 (0.0 - 7.0)	15.7 (9.8 - 21.6)	*	*	*	21.6 (8.3 - 34.9)	18.1 (8.5 - 27.7)	10.9 (0.0 - 23.3)	5.2 (0.0 - 12.3)
Other	15.9 (4.8 - 26.9)	15.3 (9.5 - 21.1)	*	*	*	6.8 (0.0 - 13.9)	23.2 (10.8 - 35.6)	2.7 (0.0 - 8.0)	21.9 (9.9 - 34.0)

*Denominator less than 25

TABLE 10.4.2. REASON FOR NOT GETTING TESTED FOR HIV, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD SEX BUT WERE NEVER TESTED FOR HIV – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Reasons for not testing for HIV	Females	Males	Special Focus Area 1 Females	Special Focus Area 2 Females	Special Focus Area 3 Females	Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
No knowledge about HIV test	7.0 (0.0 - 16.0)	2.4 (0.1 - 4.6)	*	*	*	0	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	8.6 (0.4 - 16.8)	*
Don't know where to get HIV test	19.3 (1.3 - 37.2)	11.6 (5.2 - 18.0)	*	*	*	10.4 (0.0 - 23.4)	9.1 (0.0 - 19.3)	12.1 (1.9 - 22.4)	*
Test costs too much	0	2.1 (0.0 - 4.6)	*	*	*	2.2 (0.0 - 6.7)	5.0 (0.0 - 12.2)	0	*
Transport to test site is too much	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	6.1 (0.0 - 12.6)	*	*	*	0	13.3 (0.0 - 32.6)	5.9 (0.0 - 12.4)	*
Test site too far away	13.0 (0.0 - 27.1)	15.8 (9.3 - 22.3)	*	*	*	12.7 (0.0 - 26.0)	21.9 (8.2 - 35.6)	22.0 (9.2 - 34.8)	*
Afraid husband/ partner will know about test/ test results	0	1.3 (0.0 - 3.8)	*	*	*	4.6 (0.0 - 13.4)	0	0	*
Afraid others will know about test/ test results	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)	*	*	*	0	1.9 (0.0 - 5.6)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.9)	*
Don't need test/ low risk	27.1 (9.0 - 45.1)	41.5 (32.8 - 50.1)	*	*	*	39.2 (21.1 - 57.3)	35.9 (19.4 - 52.4)	38.2 (23.9 - 52.5)	*
Don't want to know if I have HIV	4.0 (0.0 - 11.3)	9.1 (3.5 - 14.7)	*	*	*	20.5 (5.2 - 35.7)	6.4 (0.0 - 13.9)	5.8 (0.0 - 13.7)	*
Other	29.3 (7.7 - 50.8)	9.1 (3.8 - 14.3)	*	*	*	10.4 (0.0 - 22.2)	6.2 (0.0 - 15.5)	5.3 (0.0 - 11.7)	*

* Denominator less than 25

TABLE 10.5.1. PREVALENCE OF HIV POSITIVE SELF-REPORTED TEST RESULT, AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Tested positive for HIV	2.0 (0.0 - 4.7)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through self-report of a prior HIV test.

TABLE 10.5.2. PREVALENCE OF HIV POSITIVE SELF-REPORTED TEST RESULT, AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females		Males	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Tested positive for HIV	2.2 (0.9 - 3.6)			0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through self-report of a prior HIV test.

TABLE 10.5.3. PREVALENCE OF TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE[2,3,4,5], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females		Males	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any violence and tested positive for HIV	2.6 (1.0 - 4.1)			0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)
Experienced no violence and tested positive for HIV	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)			1.0 (0.0 - 2.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through self-report of a prior HIV test.

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

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

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

[5] Violence may have occurred at any time in life including childhood or later.

TABLE 10.5.4. PREVALENCE OF TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2,3], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any sexual abuse and tested positive for HIV	2.5 (0.6 - 4.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)
Experienced no sexual abuse and tested positive for HIV	2.0 (0.2 - 3.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through self-report of a prior HIV test.

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

[3] Violence may have occurred at any time in life including childhood or later.

TABLE 10.5.5. PREVALENCE OF TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[2,3], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any physical violence and tested positive for HIV	2.8 (1.1 - 4.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)
Experienced no physical violence and tested positive for HIV	1.0 (0.0 - 2.4)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through HIV rapid test results or self-report of a prior HIV test.

[2] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

[3] Violence may have occurred at any time in life including childhood or later.

TABLE 10.5.5. PREVALENCE OF TESTING POSITIVE FOR HIV[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE[2,3], AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced any emotional violence and tested positive for HIV	2.5 (0.3 - 4.6)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)
Experienced no emotional violence and tested positive for HIV	2.1 (0.2 - 4.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Determined through self-report of a prior HIV test.

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

[3] Violence may have occurred at any time in life including childhood or later.

TABLE 11.1. ATTITUDES ABOUT THE ACCEPTANCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	It is acceptable for a husband to beat his wife if she				Acceptance of one or more reasons	
	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 reasons
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females						
13-17 year olds	25.7 (21.4 - 30.0)	41.3 (34.8 - 47.7)	28.6 (23.7 - 33.6)	18.1 (13.8 - 22.3)	19.8 (15.7 - 23.8)	60.9 (55.2 - 66.5)
18-24 year olds	26.3 (22.4 - 30.1)	38.7 (33.2 - 44.3)	24.5 (20.0 - 28.9)	18.0 (13.7 - 22.3)	14.5 (11.2 - 17.9)	56.5 (51.2 - 61.8)
Males						
13-17 year olds	27.3 (24.7 - 29.9)	41.1 (37.9 - 44.3)	28.3 (25.7 - 31.0)	18.9 (16.5 - 21.3)	15.9 (13.5 - 18.3)	60.1 (56.8 - 63.4)
18-24 year olds	22.1 (19.4 - 24.8)	31.5 (28.6 - 34.4)	21.2 (18.4 - 24.0)	13.7 (11.6 - 15.8)	9.9 (8.1 - 11.7)	48.0 (44.8 - 51.2)
TABLE 11.1. ATTITUDES ABOUT THE ACCEPTANCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES BY DREAMS REGION – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.						
Female: Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she:	Special Focus Area 1 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 2 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 3 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 4 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 5 Females % (95% CI)	Special Focus Area 6 Females % (95% CI)
Goes out without telling him						
13-17 year olds	39.9 (34.3 - 45.5)	35.6 (28.6 - 42.7)	35.6 (28.6 - 42.7)	24.2 (19.6 - 28.8)		
18-24 year olds	38.1 (31.5 - 44.7)	40.8 (34.1 - 47.5)	40.8 (34.1 - 47.5)	28.9 (25.2 - 32.6)		
Neglects the children						
13-17 year olds	53.2 (46.4 - 60.1)	45.1 (36.3 - 53.9)	45.1 (36.3 - 53.9)	47.0 (41.8 - 52.1)		
18-24 year olds	48.5 (42.0 - 54.9)	46.9 (37.9 - 55.9)	46.9 (37.9 - 55.9)	41.4 (35.9 - 46.8)		
Argues with him						
13-17 year olds	28.7 (22.2 - 35.1)	27.1 (20.2 - 33.9)	27.1 (20.2 - 33.9)	50.7 (44.6 - 56.8)		
18-24 year olds	21.3 (16.8 - 25.8)	19.6 (14.2 - 25.1)	19.6 (14.2 - 25.1)	41.7 (35.5 - 47.8)		
Refuses to have sex with him						
13-17 year olds	20.5 (14.2 - 26.9)	12.7 (7.3 - 18.1)	12.7 (7.3 - 18.1)	22.9 (18.8 - 27.0)		
18-24 year olds	16.0 (11.7 - 20.3)	13.1 (8.5 - 17.7)	13.1 (8.5 - 17.7)	16.9 (13.5 - 20.3)		
Burns the food						
13-17 year olds	34.1 (26.7 - 41.5)	22.8 (16.0 - 29.6)	22.8 (16.0 - 29.6)	17.8 (13.0 - 22.5)		
18-24 year olds	17.8 (12.9 - 22.6)	17.0 (11.4 - 22.6)	17.0 (11.4 - 22.6)	9.6 (6.8 - 12.4)		
Acceptance of one or more reasons						
13-17 year olds	72.0 (66.3 - 77.7)	67.6 (59.2 - 75.9)	67.6 (59.2 - 75.9)	70.6 (65.0 - 76.3)		
18-24 year olds	68.0 (61.7 - 74.3)	68.5 (62.3 - 74.7)	68.5 (62.3 - 74.7)	64.5 (59.2 - 69.8)		

TABLE 11.1. ATTITUDES ABOUT THE ACCEPTANCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES BY DREAMS REGION – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

TABLE 11.1.2 ATTITUDES ABOUT THE ACCEPTANCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLD MALES BY REGION – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

		Male: Acceptance of a husband beating his wife if she:			
		Central Males	Eastern Males	Northern Males	Western Males
		% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Goes out without telling him					
13-17 year olds	20.6 (15.5 - 25.6)	33.2 (27.6 - 38.7)	27.9 (23.9 - 32.0)	27.0 (21.5 - 32.4)	
18-24 year olds	18.5 (13.6 - 23.5)	27.1 (20.7 - 33.5)	24.5 (19.7 - 29.3)	19.4 (15.1 - 23.7)	
Neglects the children					
13-17 year olds	37.4 (29.8 - 44.9)	42.5 (36.4 - 48.6)	46.4 (40.9 - 51.9)	38.3 (31.9 - 44.6)	
18-24 year olds	25.6 (19.8 - 31.4)	37.0 (30.7 - 43.4)	38.5 (33.1 - 43.8)	28.0 (23.3 - 32.7)	
Argues with him					
13-17 year olds	37.4 (29.8 - 44.9)	42.5 (36.4 - 48.6)	46.4 (40.9 - 51.9)	38.3 (31.9 - 44.6)	
18-24 year olds	25.6 (19.8 - 31.4)	37.0 (30.7 - 43.4)	38.5 (33.1 - 43.8)	28.0 (23.3 - 32.7)	
Refuses to have sex with him					
13-17 year olds	14.8 (9.8 - 19.8)	18.8 (13.6 - 24.1)	22.8 (19.0 - 26.7)	19.2 (14.7 - 23.7)	
18-24 year olds	9.4 (5.8 - 13.0)	15.6 (11.5 - 19.7)	18.0 (13.8 - 22.2)	13.7 (9.1 - 18.2)	
Burns the food					
13-17 year olds	13.4 (8.0 - 18.9)	17.3 (12.2 - 22.4)	18.5 (14.2 - 22.8)	14.3 (10.1 - 18.5)	
18-24 year olds	6.3 (3.4 - 9.2)	13.3 (9.7 - 17.0)	15.1 (10.1 - 20.2)	7.0 (4.0 - 10.0)	
Acceptance of one or more reasons					
13-17 year olds	56.4 (48.3 - 64.5)	61.6 (55.6 - 67.5)	66.3 (61.2 - 71.3)	56.4 (49.9 - 62.9)	
18-24 year olds	43.5 (37.1 - 49.8)	55.2 (48.5 - 61.9)	54.2 (48.6 - 59.8)	41.7 (36.4 - 47.0)	

TABLE 11.2. BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER, SEXUAL PRACTICES, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Beliefs regarding gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence:					
		Men need other women	Women who carry condoms are “loose”	Women should tolerate violence to keep family together	Acceptance of one or more beliefs
		% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Females					
13-17 year olds	44.3 (37.7 - 50.8)	70.7 (64.5 - 77.0)	17.0 (12.7 - 21.3)	63.1 (57.5 - 68.8)	68.6 (63.6 - 73.7)
18-24 year olds	38.6 (33.9 - 43.3)	79.1 (75.1 - 83.1)	22.4 (18.3 - 26.5)	61.5 (56.9 - 66.1)	62.0 (57.5 - 66.5)
Males					
13-17 year olds	48.6 (45.4 - 51.7)	56.7 (53.4 - 60.0)	22.3 (19.2 - 25.3)	69.7 (66.4 - 72.9)	63.2 (60.1 - 66.2)
18-24 year olds	41.3 (38.2 - 44.4)	59.3 (55.5 - 63.0)	32.1 (29.1 - 35.2)	67.4 (63.6 - 71.2)	60.7 (57.3 - 64.2)

TABLE 112.1. BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER, SEXUAL PRACTICES, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLD FEMALES BY DREAMS REGION – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

		Female: Beliefs regarding gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence:		
		Special Focus Area 1 Females		Special Focus Area 2 Females
		% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Men decide when to have sex				
13-17 year olds	53.1 (41.9 - 64.3)		40.3 (29.4 - 51.2)	39.6 (34.0 - 45.3)
18-24 year olds	44.8 (37.6 - 52.0)		30.6 (22.1 - 39.1)	35.2 (30.0 - 40.4)
Men need more sex				
13-17 year olds	80.1 (73.6 - 86.5)		77.9 (73.0 - 82.9)	67.4 (61.7 - 73.2)
18-24 year olds	84.2 (78.2 - 90.3)		83.3 (79.0 - 87.6)	84.8 (80.8 - 88.7)
Men need other women				
13-17 year olds	20.3 (15.3 - 25.3)		15.6 (8.9 - 22.3)	7.6 (4.5 - 10.6)
18-24 year olds	21.9 (17.1 - 26.6)		19.6 (13.3 - 26.0)	8.4 (5.4 - 11.4)
Women who carry condoms are “loose”				
13-17 year olds	73.4 (67.0 - 79.8)		64.4 (55.5 - 73.3)	47.5 (41.0 - 53.9)
18-24 year olds	70.1 (63.6 - 76.6)		56.1 (47.6 - 64.5)	55.6 (50.5 - 60.7)
Women should tolerate violence to keep family together				
13-17 year olds	64.1 (56.5 - 71.7)		64.2 (57.0 - 71.4)	68.8 (64.8 - 72.7)
18-24 year olds	51.8 (45.0 - 58.6)		43.1 (33.3 - 52.9)	69.9 (65.0 - 74.8)
Acceptance of one or more beliefs				
13-17 year olds	88.3 (84.0 - 92.5)		89.1 (85.1 - 93.2)	90.5 (87.9 - 93.2)
18-24 year olds	97.8 (96.1 - 99.5)		94.1 (91.1 - 97.0)	94.4 (92.0 - 96.9)

TABLE 11.2. BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER, SEXUAL PRACTICES, AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AMONG 13-24 YEAR OLD MALES BY REGION – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

		Male: Beliefs regarding gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence:			
		Eastern Males		Northern Males	
		% (95% CI)		% (95% CI)	
Men decide when to have sex					
13-17 year olds	41.3 (33.1 - 49.6)	54.9 (48.9 - 61.0)	47.7 (43.0 - 52.4)	49.8 (44.1 - 55.6)	
18-24 year olds	30.8 (24.8 - 36.8)	54.5 (48.5 - 60.4)	44.3 (38.9 - 49.6)	38.4 (32.3 - 44.6)	
Men need more sex					
13-17 year olds	58.3 (50.8 - 65.7)	63.4 (57.3 - 69.5)	51.7 (46.2 - 57.3)	52.5 (45.8 - 59.2)	
18-24 year olds	64.5 (56.9 - 72.1)	59.8 (54.0 - 65.7)	55.3 (48.0 - 62.6)	55.4 (47.3 - 63.5)	
Men need other women					
13-17 year olds	21.7 (15.1 - 28.3)	25.8 (19.0 - 32.6)	20.5 (15.0 - 26.1)	20.7 (15.2 - 26.1)	
18-24 year olds	36.1 (29.4 - 42.7)	33.0 (26.8 - 39.3)	27.7 (21.8 - 33.6)	29.9 (24.9 - 35.0)	
Women who carry condoms are “loose”					
13-17 year olds	68.8 (61.1 - 76.5)	73.3 (67.2 - 79.4)	74.7 (69.9 - 79.5)	62.0 (55.5 - 68.4)	
18-24 year olds	69.3 (61.9 - 76.7)	64.3 (56.5 - 72.1)	79.6 (73.1 - 86.2)	59.8 (52.3 - 67.4)	
Women should tolerate violence to keep family together					
13-17 year olds	53.3 (46.6 - 59.9)	67.9 (61.9 - 73.9)	57.9 (53.1 - 62.8)	72.8 (66.6 - 79.0)	
18-24 year olds	41.1 (34.5 - 47.6)	68.9 (63.5 - 74.4)	62.2 (56.5 - 67.9)	74.4 (69.3 - 79.5)	
Acceptance of one or more beliefs					
13-17 year olds	87.7 (83.4 - 92.0)	90.7 (87.4 - 93.9)	87.8 (84.2 - 91.5)	88.9 (85.4 - 92.5)	
18-24 year olds	89.0 (84.6 - 93.4)	95.8 (93.3 - 98.2)	94.4 (90.9 - 97.9)	93.3 (89.9 - 96.6)	

TABLE 11.3.1. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Violence perpetration	21.3 (17.2 - 25.5)	35.9 (32.6 - 39.2)

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

TABLE 11.3.2. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females		Males	
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Violence perpetration	17.7 (14.2 - 21.3)		29.0 (26.1 - 32.0)	

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

TABLE 11.3.3. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[3] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of sexual and physical abuse among 18-24 year olds who perpetrated violence against another person	Females	Males
	% (95% CI)	% (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse	26.6 (19.4 - 33.7)	42.1 (33.7 - 50.5)
Experienced no sexual abuse	18.3 (13.3 - 23.4)	34.7 (31.2 - 38.2)
Experienced physical violence	30.7 (24.8 - 36.7)	44.3 (40.5 - 48.1)
Experienced no physical violence	7.7 (4.2 - 11.2)	18.0 (13.7 - 22.4)

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

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

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

TABLE 11.3.4. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[3] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Experience of violence	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months	26.4 (18.4 - 34.3)	47.3 (37.8 - 56.7)
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	14.9 (11.0 - 18.7)	26.8 (23.8 - 29.7)
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	27.3 (20.9 - 33.8)	36.8 (32.8 - 40.8)
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	10.3 (6.2 - 14.3)	18.1 (14.4 - 21.8)

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

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

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

TABLE 11.3.5. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER[2] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical or sexual intimate partner violence	9.8 (6.9 - 12.7)	25.5 (22.4 - 28.5)

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[2] Partner includes a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife.

TABLE 11.3.6. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER[2] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)
Perpetrated physical or sexual intimate partner violence	6.6 (2.5 - 10.6)	22.4 (16.7 - 28.1)

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

[2] Partner includes a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife.

TABLE 113.7. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE[1] PERPETRATION BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[3] PRIOR TO AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER[4] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Use of violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife			
	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	
Experienced sexual abuse	11.1 (6.5 - 15.7)	33.6 (24.3 - 42.9)	
Experienced no sexual abuse	9.1 (5.8 - 12.4)	23.8 (20.7 - 26.9)	
Experienced physical violence	13.4 (9.3 - 17.5)	30.1 (26.4 - 33.9)	
Experienced no physical violence	4.3 (1.6 - 6.9)	14.8 (10.4 - 19.1)	

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

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

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

[4] Partner includes a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife.

TABLE 113.8. PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE[1] BY EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE[2] OR PHYSICAL VIOLENCE[3] IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17 YEAR OLDS WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER[4] – UGANDA VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN SURVEY (VACS), 2015.

Use of violence against a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife			
	Females % (95% CI)	Males % (95% CI)	
Experienced sexual abuse in the past 12 months	6.6 (0.4 - 12.8)	43.1 (29.1 - 57.0)	
Experienced no sexual abuse in the past 12 months	6.5 (0.8 - 12.3)	16.8 (11.7 - 21.8)	
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	6.6 (0.7 - 12.5)	31.2 (22.0 - 40.4)	
Experienced no physical violence in the past 12 months	6.7 (0.8 - 12.6)	12.8 (7.4 - 18.1)	

[1] Violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon, or forcing another person to have sex when they did not want to.

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

[3] Physical violence includes: punching, kicking, whipping, beating, strangling, suffocating, trying to drown, burning, using or threatening to use a knife, gun or other weapon.

[4] Partner includes a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband, or wife.

