



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare



Violence Against Children and Youth in Namibia

**Findings from the Violence Against
Children and Youth Survey, 2019**

FULL REPORT
2020



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In 2019, Namibia's Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPSW),¹ the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and the International Training and Education Center for Health at the University of Washington (I-TECH/UW) conducted the Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) in Namibia, with funding provided by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Cooperative Agreement NU2GGH001430-05 to I-TECH/UW. Technical guidance of this study was provided by the CDC.

Staff of the NSA, CDC and I-TECH/UW conducted weighting and data analysis in support of this report, and consulted with the Government of the Republic of Namibia on evidence-based strategies to prevent violence against children and youth. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical support for the implementation of the response plan, and printed the report on behalf of the MGEPSW, with funding provided by PEPFAR through the CDC Cooperative Agreement GH001619-05.

The findings and conclusions of this report are those of the authors, and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC, UNICEF, PEPFAR or the U.S. Government. Any policy recommendations contained in this document regarding budget allocations or statutory changes are the recommendations of the Government of Namibia, and do not reflect an endorsement of the CDC, UNICEF, PEPFAR or the U.S. Government.

Additional information on the Namibia VACS can be obtained from the MGEPSW:

Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare

Juvenis Building, Independence Avenue (north), Windhoek

Private Bag 13359, Windhoek, Namibia

Telephone: (+264) 061-2833111 • Fax: (+264) 061-229569

Website: www.mgecw.gov.na • Facebook: www.facebook.com/MGECWNAMIBIA

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¹ The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) was absorbed into the Office of the President in March 2020 and is now the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPSW).

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Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare**

Windhoek
2020

NAMIBIA'S 14 REGIONS



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FOREWORD

Namibia has, for many years, had a strong legislative and policy framework for the protection of children. These policies and laws have been developed through the combined expertise of those working in the field of child protection who have ensured Namibia has a robust legal framework that is in line with international best practices.

Namibia, however, has been missing a critical element, and that has been the availability of national level data about the violence against children. I am therefore proud to release this report situating Namibia alongside 22 other countries that have also completed Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys (VACS). With this critical information, Namibia is now in an even stronger position to more effectively and efficiently plan and implement child protection and violence prevention systems. The release of this report comes in the year after the implementation of the Child Care and Protection Act, a critical piece of legislation that better gives us the mechanisms with which to advocate for change. Namibia now has the tools and the data to make further progress in protecting the children of Namibia.

The results of this survey show us that nearly two out of five females (39.6%) and males (45.0%) aged 18-24 years experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in childhood. This clearly shows us that the rate of violence among children is unacceptably high. We must change this. The data in this report were collected by the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare, but the findings are those of the country. The Ministry cannot achieve change alone, and we must join hands with all stakeholders – government, civil society, and communities – to make the necessary changes and progress. Some changes will be at the national level. For example, while the policy and legal framework is strong, we can make it stronger. But some changes must be implemented at the family level. I ask all individuals: What can you do to better protect the children that are in your family and community circle? To strengthen the protection of the children of Namibia, we must all make changes, professionally and personally, that strengthen protections within family and community networks.

I am particularly proud to release this study concurrently with the development of a data-to-action plan. This action plan will help ensure the findings contained in this report do not remain numbers but become a means to engineering change. This action plan does not replace the existing *Prioritised National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence 2019-2023* but rather complements it by highlighting the most critical actions needed and outlining specific changes and system strengthening opportunities that can be implemented immediately, in the short-term, and over the long-term.

All children have a right to a safe and secure childhood, and it is our collective duty to ensure that all children in Namibia can realise this right. I encourage stakeholders and individuals to carefully review the findings of this report, to work together to implement the needed changes, and to strengthen the systems our children deserve.



Hon. Doreen Sioka (MP)

Minister of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare



PREFACE

On behalf of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPEWSW), I am pleased to release this report, which provides for the first time national-level data on the situation of violence against children and youth in Namibia and an evidence-base from which we can refine and better-target interventions designed for the protection of children in Namibia.

The survey was conducted in all 14 regions of Namibia, with boys, girls, and young adults between the ages of 13 and 24. The sample size and statistical methodology used and approved by the National Statistics Agency (NSA) ensures that we can use the data reported herein with confidence as a picture of the situation of violence against children and youth across Namibia. The Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare thanks the NSA, the International Training and Education Center for Health at the University of Washington, and partners (the Ministry of Health and Social Services, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and UNICEF) for the tireless work undertaken to implement this groundbreaking survey.

Not only do the results of this survey represent the situation throughout Namibia, they also represent the voices of children and young adults in Namibia. This is because the survey, which was about children and young adults, was conducted with children and young adults. Therefore, the findings of this report reflect the voices of our youth today, providing us with quantified information about the who, what, where, how, and when children experience, or are at risk of, violence.

The results in this report validate much that we already know in Namibia – many children in Namibia are at risk of violence, and for many, the perpetrator is someone they know or trust. Furthermore, the place where the violence occurs is often a place where a child should feel safe, such as at home or at school. But this report also gives us new information into the vulnerability of our youth, which in turn can provide much insight into how to address the situation. For example, the data show that one in four parents or caregivers do not always know where their children are or what they are doing. This disconnect between primary caregiver and child is worrisome. Furthermore, afternoons and evenings appear to be a time of increased vulnerability for youth, perhaps indicating a gap between school supervision and when parents finish working.

Details in this report will help the Government, stakeholders, community members, and families to strengthen national and personal child protection systems. Through the

implementation of better-targeted and more cost-effective prevention and protection strategies, we will be able to increase our response and so stimulate a feed-forward cycle of stronger and more effective child protection in Namibia.

While the results of this report show that there is much work to be done, overall, there is a message of hope. Namibia can address the problems identified and the country can put in place strong early intervention and prevention strategies, as well as more robust post-violence care interventions, for the better protection of children and youth in the country. This report provides us with an opportunity for critical reflection and the MGEPSW and I stand ready to work with all our stakeholders, including individual families, to strengthen systems that are already working, and introduce new interventions that are needed.



Ms. Esther Lusepani

Executive Director of Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare



SECTION A

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

VIOLENCE

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is defined as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, or another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation.”² The definition of violence used in the 2019 Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS) is consistent with the WHO definition. This definition and the definitions of the specific types of violence below informed the development of the questions in VACS.

1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence encompasses a range of acts, including completed non-consensual sexual acts, attempted non-consensual sexual acts, non-physically pressured sexual acts, and unwanted sexual contacts. In the 2019 Namibia VACS, questions were posed on four types of sexual violence:

- **Unwanted Sexual Touching:** If anyone, male or female, ever touched the participant in a sexual way without their permission but did not try to force the participant to have sex. Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching on or around the participant’s sexual body parts.
- **Attempted Forced Sex:** If anyone ever tried to make the participant have sex³ against their will but *did not* succeed. They might have tried to physically force the participant to have sex or they might have tried to pressure the participant to have sex through harassment or threats.
- **Pressured Sex:** If anyone ever pressured the participant to have sex through harassment or threats even though the participant did not want to and *did* succeed in having sex with the participant.
- **Physically Forced Sex:** If anyone ever physically forced the participant to have sex and *did* succeed in having sex with the participant.

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

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

In addition, questions were included about sex when the participant was too drunk to consent or say no (sometimes referred to as “alcohol-facilitated forced sex”) and unwanted online sexual experiences.⁴ Although these are considered forms of sexual violence, they were not included in the sexual violence combined indicator because these questions are new to the questionnaire and have not been fully tested or used before in an African context.

- **Alcohol-Facilitated Forced Sex:** If participants ever had sex when they were too drunk to say no.
- **Unwanted Online Sexual Experiences:** If participants have received unwanted sexual harassment, advertisement, and/or requests for sexual information/acts on the internet in the previous 12 months.

2. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

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

- Current or previous **intimate partners**, including a romantic partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or a spouse.
- **Peers**, including people of the same age as the participant *not* including a boyfriend/girlfriend, spouse, or romantic partner. These may be people the participant may have known or not known including siblings, schoolmates, neighbours, or strangers.
- **Parents, caregivers** (includes only adult caregivers) or other adult relatives.
- **Adults in the community** or neighbourhood such as teachers, police, employers, religious or community leaders, neighbours, or adults the participant did not know.

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

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

3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence is defined as a pattern of verbal behaviour over time or an isolated incident that is not developmentally appropriate or supportive and that has a high probability

4 Global Kids Online. Global Kids Online: Child and parent full questionnaire, G. Unwanted sexual experiences. UNICEF, London School of Economics, and EU Kids Online network, 2016. <http://globalkidsonline.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/GKO-questionnaire-27-Oct-2016.pdf>. Accessed May 2020.

of damaging a child's mental health or his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

For the 2019 Namibia VACS, the definition of emotional violence varied according to the perpetrators. For emotional violence perpetrated by **parents, caregivers** or other adult relatives, the definition included:

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

For emotional violence perpetrated by **intimate partners**, the definition included the participant being treated the following way by a romantic partner, boyfriend or spouse:

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

Emotional violence by **peers** was defined to include the following done to the participant by a person the participant's own age:

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



SECTION B

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCPA	Child Care and Protection Act
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DREAMS	Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
I-TECH/UW	International Training and Education Center for Health, University of Washington
MGEPESW	Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication, and Social Welfare
MOHSS	Ministry of Health and Social Services
NAC	National Agenda for Children
NAD	Namibian Dollar
NAP	National Action Plan
NDHS	Namibia Demographic and Health Survey
NIP	Namibia Institute of Pathology
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
RR	Response Rate
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TfG	Together for Girls
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VACS	Violence Against Children and Youth Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
YRBS	Youth Risk Behaviour Survey

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO NAMIBIA

Namibia, which gained its independence from apartheid South Africa in 1990, is located in Southern Africa and borders Angola, Botswana, South Africa, and Zambia. The total population of Namibia is approximately 2.5 million; it is the second least densely populated country in the world. The largest population concentration is in the northern regions, close to the border with Angola. With a GDP of NAD 178.68 billion⁵ (USD 14.52 billion⁶), Namibia is classified as an upper middle-income country but has high income inequality with a Gini coefficient of 0.56, and 17.4% of the population is estimated to be living below the national poverty line.^{7, 8}

Namibia has a strong legislative and policy framework for the protection of children. At an international level, Namibia has ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child⁹ as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.¹⁰ Namibia also has strong commitments to fight child trafficking and exploitation through the protocol to the Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

5 Namibia Statistics Agency. Preliminary Annual National Accounts 2019. https://d3rp5jatom3eyn.cloudfront.net/cms/assets/documents/Preliminary_Annual_Accounts_2019.pdf. Accessed June, 2020.

6 World Bank. GDP (World Bank estimate) – Namibia, 2018. The World Bank Website <https://data.worldbank.org/country/namibia>. Accessed June, 2020.

7 Namibia Statistics Agency. Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) 2015/2016 Report. https://cms.my.na/assets/documents/NHIES_2015-16.pdf. Accessed June, 2020.

8 The Gini index or Gini coefficient is a statistical measure of distribution often used as a gauge of economic inequality, measuring income distribution.

9 UNICEF. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990. <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text>. Accessed June, 2020.

10 UNICEF. The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990. https://www.unicef.org/esaro/African_Charter_articles_in_full.pdf. Accessed June, 2020.

Nationally, the child protection framework centres around the Child Care and Protection Act (CCPA)¹¹ and is supplemented by a strong broad violence prevention and protection legislative framework, including the Combating of Rape Act, the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act (vulnerable witnesses), Combating of the Trafficking in Persons Act, and the Combating of Immoral Practices Act, as well as laws that address broader yet related principles such as those included in the Married Persons Equality Act and the Maintenance Act, among others.

Numerous policies bolster these laws, including the National Agenda for Children (2018-2022), the National Gender Policy (2010-2020), the Prioritised National GBV Plan of Action (2019-2023), the Education Sector Policy for the Prevention and Management of Learner Pregnancy (2009), the National Safe Schools Framework (2018), Namibia Paediatric and Adolescent HIV Care and Treatment Strategy 2019-2023, the National Strategic Framework for HIV (NSF) 2017/18-2021/22, the National Guidelines on Adolescents living with HIV (2019), and more broadly, Vision 2030, the fifth National Development Plan, the Harambee Prosperity Plan and other national-level development plans. Despite the enactment of protections and provision of social services for children throughout the country, national disaggregated prevalence data on violence against children have been limited, and this has hindered the development of data-guided action plans to support effective child protection interventions in the country.

1.2. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN NAMIBIA

Given the serious and lasting impact to children, adolescents, and youth who experience violence, it is critical to understand the magnitude and nature of the different types of experienced violence in order to develop effective prevention and response strategies. Violence can lead to long-lasting physical and emotional trauma affecting long-term health outcomes. Specifically, sexual violence has been linked to negative health conditions due to the traumatic impacts of such experiences, compounded by limited access to timely and comprehensive healthcare following instances of sexual abuse. For example, sexual violence is associated with increased risk of HIV transmission¹² and debilitating obstetric problems, such as traumatic fistula and incontinence in females.¹³ Young women and adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence.¹⁴

11 Parliament of Namibia. (2015). Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015. <https://laws.parliament.na/annotated-laws-regulations/law-regulation.php?id=473>. Accessed June, 2020.

12 UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNIFEM, Women and HIV/AIDS: Confronting the Crisis, 2004: Geneva. <https://gcwa.unaids.org/sites/womenandaids.net/files/UNAIDS-UNFPA-UNIFEM-WomenAids---Confronting-the-Crisis.pdf>. Accessed June, 2020.

13 Peterman A, Johnson K. Incontinence and trauma: Sexual violence, female genital cutting and proxy measures of gynecological fistula. *Soc Sci Med*. 2009;68(5):971-979. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2008.12.006 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19128867/>.

14 Reza A, Breiding MJ, Gulaid J, et al. Sexual violence and its health consequences for female children in Swaziland: a cluster survey study. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9679):1966-1972. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60247-6 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19428100/>.

Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa also suggests social norms may contribute to violence in the region, including the social acceptability of violence in relationships.¹⁵ Research from sub-Saharan Africa has indicated most incidents are rarely disclosed and remain hidden, partly due to cultures of silence and shame.¹⁶ Furthermore, social norms generally maintain the belief that violence against children is a private affair, that physical violence is an acceptable means to discipline and educate children, and that children are not expected to have a voice against perpetrators of violence if they are their parents, teachers, religious leaders, and other elders and authority figures.¹⁷ As a result, children are reluctant to report the incidents of violence that are committed against them, sometimes in fear of retribution against them or other family members, out of shame or guilt, or due to the belief that they merited such treatment or were, in some way, responsible.¹⁸

Limited national-level data, however, are available on the incidence and prevalence of violence against children in Namibia. Domestic violence is defined in Namibia as engaging in any of the following acts or courses of conduct in the context of a domestic relationship: physical abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, intimidation, harassment, trespass, emotional/verbal abuse or trespass, or threatening or attempting to do any of the acts previously described.¹⁹ Based on data collected through the 2013 Namibia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS),²⁰ violence against children and gender-based violence in Namibia are consistent with findings from global data, namely that domestic violence and gender-based violence are pervasive in Namibia.²¹

Estimates of partner violence from the DHS suggest a lifetime prevalence of 25% among women in the same age group.²² Furthermore, 32% of women ages 15-49 have experienced intimate partner physical violence since age 15 years, and 14% experienced intimate partner

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- 15 McClintock HF, Trego ML, and Wang, E.M. Controlling behaviour and lifetime physical, sexual, and emotional violence in sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519835878>.
 - 16 Nguyen KH, Kress H, Atuchukwu V, et al. Disclosure of sexual violence among girls and young women ages 13 to 24 years: Results from the Violence Against Children Surveys in Nigeria and Malawi. *J Interpers Violence*. 2018;886260518757225. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29448907/>.
 - 17 Jewkes, R., Penn-Kekana L., Rose-Junius H. "If they rape me, I can't blame them": Reflections on gender in the social context of child rape in South Africa and Namibia. *Soc Sci and Medicine*, 2005;61(8):1809-1820. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2005.03.022 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15913860/>.
 - 18 United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children, 2006. <https://violenceagainstchildren.un.org/content/un-study-violence-against-children#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20Secretary%2DGeneral's,prevent%20and%20respond%20to%20it>. Accessed June, 2020.
 - 19 Parliament of Namibia. Combating of Domestic Violence Act 4 of 2003 as amended by Child Care and Protection Act 3 of 2015. https://laws.parliament.na/cms_documents/combating-of-domestic-violence-9456ce0238.pdf. Accessed June, 2020.
 - 20 The Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services and ICF International. The Namibia Demographic and Health Survey 2013. https://dhsprogram.com/Where-We-Work/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=28&c=Namibia.
 - 21 Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HA, Ellsberg M, Heise L, Watts CH; WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women Study Team. Prevalence of intimate partner violence: findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *Lancet*, 2006;368(9543):1260-1269. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)69523-8 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17027732/>.
 - 22 ICF, 2012. The DHS Program STATcompiler. Funded by USAID. <http://www.statcompiler.com>. Accessed April 2020.

physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.¹⁹ The DHS data provide information about the burden of violence against women in partnered relationships and suggest the need to have additional information about violence as it impacts children and youth, particularly as data suggest that people in positions expected to protect children (e.g., parents/caregivers, other family members, teachers, adults in the community) are often the ones perpetrating the violence.¹⁴ The 2017 NAMPHIA (Namibia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment) survey found a low prevalence of lifetime incidence of physically forced sex and pressured sex (<5%); however, it is believed that the cases of violence were under-reported due to the nature of this survey, rather than a change in the prevalence of violence in Namibia.²³ The concern that violence is under-reported has been previously noted.²⁴

A literature review on violence against children in Namibia conducted in 2012 (the *Shadow Report*) reviewed several published sources and government data to examine childhood violence in the home, school, prison, work, and community, and child trafficking.²⁵ Police statistics from 2003 to 2011 showed that on average children make up 10% of reported murder victims and approximately 32% of reported rape and attempted rapes for both males and females annually.²⁴ The report also noted that approximately 80 children are removed from their homes annually due to abuse or neglect by one or both caretakers, and yet there are many more cases of violence against children that go unreported and uncounted. The report also reviewed information on the use of corporal punishment in schools, which was outlawed in 2001, but was reported as still being endemic in schools in several regions in 2011. Schools in Namibia have also struggled to enforce rules about bullying and peer-to-peer violence, as well as violence perpetrated by school staff. The Shadow Report found that bullying by teachers and peers was widespread and that prevention was not prioritized by either teachers or school administrators.

The Shadow Report included a review of regional studies from 2002 to 2011 and found that between 2% to 9% of both males and females under age 18 reported having transactional sex.²⁴ Many of the female youth participating in these studies stated that older men would pressure them with money and discourage them from using condoms, increasing their risk of HIV infection. The Shadow Report also summarises the available data, which suggest that many female sex workers in Namibia are teenagers, and a number of them are minors under the age of 18, with one study interviewing a participant who was as young as 10 years old.²⁶ As Namibia moves closer to achieving HIV epidemic control, the prevention of all violence

23 Ministry of Health and Social Services, Namibia. Namibia Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (NAMPHIA) 2017: Final Report, November, 2019. https://globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/sites/globalhealthsciences.ucsf.edu/files/pub/namphia-final-report_for-web.pdf. Accessed June, 2020.

24 Bikinesi LT, Mash R, Joyner K. Prevalence of intimate partner violence and associated factors amongst women attending antenatal care at Outapi Clinic, Namibia: A descriptive survey. *Afr J Prim Health Care Fam Med*. 2017;9(1):e1-e6. <https://phcfm.org/index.php/phcfm/article/view/1512/2344>.

25 Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare. *A shadow the length of a lifetime; a literature review on violence against children in Namibia*. December 2012.

26 UNFPA and UNAIDS. Sex work and HIV- Reality on the ground: Rapid assessments in five towns in Namibia, 2011. <https://esaro.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Namibia%20Sex%20Work%20and%20HIV%20report.pdf>. Accessed June, 2020.

becomes an urgent necessity given the connection of violence with HIV transmission, particularly in vulnerable populations, such as orphans and vulnerable children.²⁷

While the studies cited above paint a partial picture of violence in Namibia, a nationally representative, population-based study was necessary to fill key gaps in identifying risk factors and protective factors in order to develop effective violence response and prevention strategies as well as reduce violence and contribute to reducing the role of violence as a barrier to HIV prevention and treatment. This type of data is provided by the Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS). Since 2007, VACS have provided nationally representative studies on violence against children in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean documenting the levels of violence in these populations.²⁸ Several countries have provided leadership in the collection and use of quality data on the scale and nature of violence for the purpose of informing appropriate policy intervention, planning and advocacy for prevention and response.

The 2019 Namibia VACS was a descriptive national household survey of physical, emotional, and sexual violence against female and male youth. The survey was designed to determine the magnitude of violence against children and young people in Namibia and to study the epidemiologic patterns of risk factors for and health consequences of violence in order to develop more targeted and informed prevention and treatment programmes and policy initiatives in Namibia. This is the first comprehensive nationwide assessment of violence for both males and females and includes an assessment of risk and protective factors that have been associated with violence in other countries. The inclusion of the measurement of these risk and protective factors in the Namibian survey tool was based on VACSs completed in other countries, input provided during an initial stakeholder workshop, and thorough review by the Steering Committee (see section 1.3).

1.3. LEADERSHIP AND KEY PARTNERS

The Government of the Republic of Namibia acknowledges that the lack of rigorous data, particularly data on the national prevalence of violence against children, is one of the key challenges in planning, implementing, and evaluating programmes to prevent and protect children from violence in Namibia. In response to these concerns, the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPESW),²⁹ the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), the International Training and Education Center for Health at the University of Washington (I-TECH/UW), and the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MOHSS), with technical support from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) conducted a national VACS in Namibia in 2019. UNICEF provided support for the development and

27 CDC Website. New Data Show Namibia Approaching Control of Their HIV Epidemic. <https://www.cdc.gov/globalhivtb/who-we-are/features/namibiaapproachcontrol.html>.

28 CDC Website. Violence Prevention Country Reports. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/reports.html>.

29 The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW) was absorbed into the Office of the Vice President in March 2020 and is now the Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare (MGEPESW).

training of the VACS response plan and provided support to the Government of the Republic of Namibia on interpretation and application of data to inform national policies and initiatives.

The 2019 Namibia VACS is based on the broader work that has been done by the Together for Girls (TfG) partnership which started in 2009. TfG is a global partnership among over 20 national governments, UN agencies, and private sector organizations, working at the intersection of violence against children and youth and violence against women. Through data, nationally led action, and advocacy, the partnership works to raise awareness, promote evidence-based solutions, and galvanize coordinated action across sectors to end violence against boys and girls, with a special focus on sexual violence against girls. One of the partners is the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (*End Violence*) which was formed in 2015 and also includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, the private sector, academics and children themselves, with an objective of holding themselves accountable and working together to prevent and respond to violence. In 2016, *End Violence* released *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*, a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood.³⁰ The seven strategies that INSPIRE encompasses are: **Implementation and enforcement of laws**; **Norms and values**; **Safe environments**; **Parent and caregiver support**; **Income and economic strengthening**; **Response and support services**; and **Education and life skills**. Quality, population-level data matched with clear achievable goals and interventions have tremendous potential to inform appropriate strategic resource allocation, and public health strategies to prevent violence. The TfG partnership and *End Violence* envision a world where every child, adolescent and young person is safe, protected, and thriving, and they support countries to undertake research, programme and policy response, and raising awareness to contribute to this vision.

This survey was led by the MGEPSW which oversaw the implementation of the VACS and chaired the VACS Steering Committee. The latter included representation of senior officials from key line ministries of the Government of the Republic of Namibia as well as NSA, I-TECH/UW, UNICEF, and CDC. Mid-level and technical officials from the participating ministries and other partners represented on the Steering Committee engaged in regular meetings and programmatic activities to provide cultural context for the adaptation of the study tools to Namibia, to monitor the survey implementation, to provide problem-solving support, and to enhance ownership by the Government of the Republic of Namibia stakeholders and agencies that will be integral to organizing action around the key survey results and recommendations. Data collection was conducted by NSA in close collaboration with I-TECH/UW as the implementing partner and with technical support and quality assurance monitoring from CDC. The response plan was implemented by MGEPSW with technical assistance from UNICEF. The survey was wholly funded by PEPFAR through CDC Namibia.

30 World Health Organization. INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children. https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire-package/en/.

SECTION 2

METHODS

The 2019 Namibia VACS was cross-sectional, nationally representative household-based survey of 13-24-year-old non-institutionalized females and males. The purpose of the 2019 Namibia VACS was to estimate (1) the national prevalence of childhood violence (physical, sexual, emotional), defined as violence occurring before 18 years of age among 18-24-year-olds, and (2) the prevalence of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey among adolescents (ages 13-17) and young adults (ages 18-24).

2.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

To achieve these aims, the 2019 Namibia VACS assessed the experiences of females and males ages 13-24 through a nationally representative sample of households. The survey also oversampled females in 3 regions implementing PEPFAR Determined, Resilient, Aids-free, Mentored and Safe (DREAMS) HIV prevention programming for adolescent girls and young women: Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi to produce regionally-representative estimates.³¹ This was done to provide regional estimates to inform the HIV and violence prevention programming in these regions. As a result of oversampling, there are more female responses in the survey than males. Additional details on the sampling methodology are included in Appendix B: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

The sampling frame for the 2019 Namibia VACS was stratified by sex and regions. NSA compiled the original sampling frame based on primary sampling units (PSUs) and the geographical subdivisions obtained from the 2016 Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey (NIDS). The PSUs are small geographic areas that were created using the enumeration areas (EA) based on the 2011 Population Housing Census. For the 2019 Namibia VACS, separate samples were drawn for males and females based on required sample size and consideration of response rates using a three-stage cluster sample survey approach (See Appendix B for detailed information about sampling).

31 Saul J, Bachman G, Allen S, Toiv NF, Cooney C, Beamon T. The DREAMS core package of interventions: A comprehensive approach to preventing HIV among adolescent girls and young women. *PLoS ONE*, 2018;13(12): e0208167. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0208167>.

In the first stage of selection, 274 PSUs (220 female PSUs and 54 male PSUs) were randomly selected by strata (male PSU, female PSU, and region) out of a total 3,472 PSUs in the sample frame. The PSUs ranged size from 43 to 719 households, averaging 188 households. The PSUs were allocated across all applicable strata proportional to the percentage of national households in each stratum. In the mapping and listing stage (2-3 days depending on geographic size of PSU), households were pre-screened for eligible participants. From the pre-screened households, 25 households were selected by equal probability systematic sampling among households with an eligible 13-24-year-old living within the household. In the third stage (4-6 days depending on geographic size of PSU), one eligible participant from each selected household was randomly selected from the list of all eligible participants by Open Data Kit software. The number of eligible participants per household sampled ranged from 0-7, averaging 1.2 per household. Additional details on the sampling methodology are included in Appendix B: Supplementary Sampling Methods.

2.2. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The VACS include a core set of questionnaires: one questionnaire for the head of household and a separate questionnaire for the participants (both a male and a female version) that are adapted for each country survey. The core VACS questionnaires were adapted for the Namibia VACS through a consultative process of key stakeholders and partners, led by MGEPEWS. The participant questionnaire included the following topics: demographics; parental relationships; education; general connectedness to family, friends and community; endorsement of traditional gender norms; perceptions of safety; witnessing violence in the home or community; sexual history and risk-taking behaviour; experiences of physical, sexual and emotional violence; violence perpetration; pregnancy; health outcomes and risk behaviour; violence disclosure, service-seeking and utilization of services; and HIV service history. Additionally, the participant questionnaire contained a module specifically requested by Namibia which included questions about unwanted online sexual experiences.

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

All participants were asked about ever experiencing childhood violence in addition to experiences of violence in the past 12 months. For analysis purposes in this report, prevalence estimates of childhood violence are based on responses from participants ages 18 to 24 reporting on their experiences prior to age 18, whereas the estimates of current violence are based on responses from participants ages 13-17 and 18-24 reporting experiences occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey. This allowed for the examination of the current patterns and contexts of childhood violence in Namibia.

2.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS

To be included in the survey, a participant had to be living in a sampled household, be between the ages of 13 to 24 at the time of the survey, and be able to speak one of the 7 survey languages: Afrikaans, Damara-Nama, English, Oshiwambo (Oshindonga or Oshikwanyama), Otjiherero, Rukwangali, or Silozi. Females and males who did not have the capacity to understand and/or respond to the survey questions due to a severe intellectual disability or due to a severe hearing impairment were excluded. Individuals with mild or moderate disabilities who were able to participate in the interviews without an interpreter present were included. Youth living or residing in institutions, such as hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other similar institutions, and street youth were not included in the survey because VACS is a household-based survey.

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

The 2019 Namibia VACS used a split sample approach, such that the survey for females was conducted in different PSUs than the survey for males. This approach helped protect the confidentiality of participants by eliminating the chance that opposite sex perpetrators would be interviewed in the same community, discover the purpose of the study, and possibly retaliate against participants. In addition, the split sample design and use of one participant per household eliminated the chance that a female perpetrator and a male victim of sexual violence from the same community would both be interviewed.

During mapping and listing, every household in a PSU was pre-screened for an eligible 13-24-year-old participant. A household was considered eligible if (1) they had a 13-24-year-old eligible participant, or (2) the house was occupied, but no one was home during mapping. Once pre-screening was completed, 25 eligible households were randomly selected. Upon entering a randomly selected household, the interviewers identified the head of the household, or the person acting as the head of household at the time, to introduce the study and determine eligibility of household members to participate. When there was more than one eligible participant, a participant was randomly selected using a programme installed on the tablets used for data collection. In households with an eligible participant, interviewers invited the head of household to participate in a short survey to assess the socio-economic conditions of the household. At that time, the head of household was asked to provide verbal consent for the selected participant to participate in the survey. If the participant was age 13-17, a parent or guardian also had to provide verbal consent if this person was different than the head of household. Voluntary HIV testing was offered to all participants ages 14-24 who did not report a previous positive HIV test (see section 2.4 for more information).

If the selected participants were not available for an interview, interviewers made every effort to schedule return visits to the household at times when the selected participant would be available. If the selected participant, however, was not available after three attempts, or if she or he declined to participate, the household was coded as a non-response regardless of whether another eligible participant existed in the household. In that case, neither the household nor the eligible participant were replaced.

2.4. DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done electronically using Open Data Kit (ODK) installed on Android data collection tablets. Data collection was conducted in face-to-face confidential interviews by trained interviewers with selected eligible participants using the appropriate structured questionnaire. The training for interviewers consisted of five weeks of in-person training conducted by NSA, I-TECH, UNICEF, and CDC: HIV testing (I-TECH), survey protocol (NSA, I-TECH, CDC), survey delivery (NSA, I-TECH, CDC), interviewing skills (NSA, I-TECH, CDC), response plan implementation (UNICEF, I-TECH), and use of the electronic data collection tool (NSA, I-TECH, CDC).³² All interviewers were certified in HIV testing by the Namibia Institute of Pathology, and evaluated on mapping and listing and proper interview conduct by NSA, I-TECH, and CDC. The average interview time was about 45 minutes. Before data collection began, field staff piloted the survey consent and questionnaire tools to ensure high-quality implementation. Data collection occurred between March and June 2019.

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

The survey also included voluntary HIV testing. HIV testing procedures were based on the WHO “Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services 2015”³³ and Namibia National Guidelines for HIV Testing Services 2018.³⁴ These guidelines provide that adolescents and youth age 14 years and above can give their own consent for HIV testing without consent

32 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Critical Elements of Interviewer Training for Engaging Children and Adolescents in Global Violence Research: Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Violence Against Children Survey. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/vacs/VACS-trainingwhitepaper.pdf>.

33 World Health Organization. Consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services, 2015. <https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/hiv-testing-services/en/>.

34 Ministry of Health and Social Services. Namibia National Guidelines for HIV Testing Services 2018.

from a parent/guardian and have the right to receive their test results in private without a parent/guardian present, and to choose whether or not to disclose their results to parents or significant others in accordance with global recommendations from WHO. Therefore, 14-24-year-old participants were eligible for VACS HIV testing, and testing was offered to participants who completed the questionnaire. HIV testing was not offered to 13 year-olds as they are not deemed old enough in Namibia to independently consent for an HIV test without an assessment of maturity, and this was considered not appropriate for the interviewers to determine. Pre-test counselling was provided and tests performed using a rapid HIV testing kit with blood obtained using a finger prick. Participants were provided test results and post-test counselling, including active linkage to treatment for all HIV-positive participants and according to Namibia national standards. The interviewer obtained consent for HIV testing separately from consent for participation in the survey. The participants were encouraged to disclose their HIV status to a supportive individual in their life but made the decision for themselves whether and to whom to disclose their HIV test results.

2.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The 2019 Namibia VACS adhered to WHO recommendations on ethics and safety in studies of violence against women.³⁵ The Research and Ethics Committee (REC) at the MOHSS and the CDC Institutional Review Board each independently reviewed and approved the survey protocol to ensure appropriate protections for the rights and welfare of human research participants. The University of Washington Institutional Review Board ceded IRB review to the CDC Institutional Review Board for the 2019 Namibia VACS. Study protocols and training of interviewers followed detailed standards for maintaining the safety, privacy, and confidentiality of children and youth participating in a violence survey.³¹

2.5.1. REFERRALS

During the interview, participants could have recalled frightening, humiliating, or painful experiences, which could elicit a strong emotional response. Participants could also have recently experienced violence and desired counselling or immediate assistance with the situation. Evidence suggests that adult women find that talking about their experiences of violence is beneficial and appreciate having the opportunity to have a conversation about those experiences.^{36, 37} In addition, there is evidence that adolescents and young adults

35 World Health Organization. Putting Women First: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women, 2001. https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/knowledge/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/.

36 Zwane AP, Zinman J, Van Dusen E, et al. Being surveyed can change later behaviour and related parameter estimates. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 2011;108(5):1821-1826. doi:10.1073/pnas.1000776108 <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21245314/>.

37 Appollis TM, Lund C, de Vries J, Mathews C. Adolescents' and adults' experiences of being surveyed about violence and abuse: A systematic review of harms, benefits, and regrets. *Am J Public Health*. 2015;105(2):e31-e45. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4318302/>.

are willing to talk about their experiences of violence within a compassionate structure. In other words, social support can help to alleviate the stress of difficult emotions or experiences. Therefore, to respond to the needs of participants, multiple mechanisms were made available for enumerators to link participants to support as part of a comprehensive response plan.

Interviewers offered free, direct referrals to those who: 1) became upset during the interview, 2) felt unsafe in their current living situations, including in the home or community, 3) experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past 12 months, 4) were under the age of 18 and exchanged sex for money or goods in the last 12 months, 5) were under the age of 18 and married and did not choose to be married, 6) reported being in immediate danger, or 7) requested help for violence, regardless of what was disclosed in the interview. If the participant met any of these criteria and consented to a referral, the interviewer recorded contact information separately from survey responses and provided a referral to services. Additionally, the interviewers provided all participants with a list of services, reflecting programmes, services, and amenities currently offered in Namibia in case they wanted to seek services on their own.

For this study, an acute case was defined as any participant who identified as being in immediate danger. If a participant indicated to the interviewer that she or he was in immediate danger and wanted a referral, then the interviewer activated the response plan for acute cases. The interviewer immediately alerted the MGEPESW Control Social Worker directly with their referral information, who then followed up with the Response Plan Coordinator and a plan was made to provide an intervention. The interviewer then alerted their team leader to the situation and actions taken, and the team leader contacted the Response Plan Coordinator, thus ensuring triangulation of reporting to ensure that no cases for referral were lost at the time of the request. For example, the team leader immediately informed the Response Plan Coordinator after the team left the PSU so that a visit could be made to the participant if arranged (a social work visit was not permitted while the team was still in the area as this could compromise the confidentiality of the participant). Action plans for acute cases were conducted on a case-by-case basis in order to best respond to the individual situation and ensure that the participant was not placed in any additional danger. For cases where the participant was in immediate danger, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant requiring referral within 48 to 72 hours. For non-acute cases, the service provider made every effort to reach the participant requiring referral within one week. A total of 121 cases were referred from the survey, 9 of them were acute.

As stated in section 2.4, the study also had an HIV testing and counselling component. A referral plan was developed to ensure appropriate and timely linkage to care in case of a HIV positive result. This plan was established by I-TECH with the support of the MOHSS and in line with WHO and Namibia guidelines.

2.5.2. SURVEY INFORMED CONSENT

A graduated consent procedure was implemented starting with consent for the head of household. This was followed by consent of a parent or guardian if the participant was ages 13-17 and a verbal agreement with participants to proceed with the interview. Once the interviewer and participant were in private, a full consent (for participants age 18 and older) or a full assent (for participants ages 13 to 17) was administered. For participants who were ages 16-18 and had a child, or ages 13-17 and married under civil law, or a child head of household, interviewers followed the consent procedures for adult participants ages 18 and older. After the interview was completed, interviewers conducted informed consent for HIV testing among participants ages 14-24.

To help ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers and to avoid the possible risk of retaliation against participation in the survey, when seeking permission from the head of household and parent/caregiver, interviewers described the study as “a youth health survey that looks at wellness of children and young adults in the community, school, and at home.” This approach is consistent with WHO ethical and safety recommendations regarding obtaining informed consent for participation in surveys that contain questions on domestic violence.³³ This introduction helped to ensure the safety and confidentiality of both participants and interviewers. According to the WHO guidelines, it was important to define the study in terms other than violence. The VACS adopted this guideline to inform heads of household, parents and caregivers as fully as possible about the content of the survey without risking possible retaliation against participants for their participation.

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

The option of taking an HIV test was available for all participants ages 14 and older. The head of household, parent, or caregiver was informed of the intent to offer HIV testing to the participant and had the opportunity to decline HIV testing on behalf of the participant. If the head of household did not decline the offer, an HIV test was offered to all participants ages 14 and older. Participants ages 14-24 gave consent separately to the questionnaire and HIV testing and thus could opt to participate only in the interview and not the HIV testing. A participant could not opt to participate only in HIV testing and not the interview.

2.6. RESPONSE RATES AND DATA ANALYSIS

For females, the household response rate was 95.4% and the individual response rate was 92.8%, resulting in an overall response rate of 88.5%. For males, the household response rate was 93.1% and the individual response rate was 90.4%, resulting in an overall response rate of 84.2%. In the female sample, 4,839 households were surveyed, and 4,211 females completed the individual interview. For the male sample, 1,203 households were surveyed, and 980 males completed the individual interview. See Appendix B: Supplementary Sampling Methods for DREAMS region response rates and further details on how response rates were calculated. Based on the eligibility criteria for HIV testing, 4,107 participants were eligible for HIV testing. Of those eligible for testing, 3,236 consented to HIV testing. Among those who consented, 3,232 completed the testing for HIV.

Data were analysed separately for participants ages 13-17 and 18-24. See Appendix B: Supplementary Sampling Methods for analytic age group sample sizes. Data from 13-17-year-olds generated estimates of the prevalence of violence experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey among adolescents (i.e., childhood violence).³⁸ Data from 18-24-year-olds generated estimates of prevalence of violence experienced before age 18 (i.e., childhood violence) and in the 12 months prior to the survey among young adults. The estimates of the prevalence of violence in the past 12 months is included to provide information about recent experiences of adolescents and young adults. All VACS participants were asked the same questions, except questions about pregnancy, which only applied to females.

The statistical package SAS (version 9.4) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates.

2.6.1. WEIGHTED PERCENTAGES

Sample weights were applied to all results to yield nationally and sub-nationally representative estimates. When calculating the estimates for most measures, missing values were excluded from the analysis. Sample weights were created and applied to each individual record in order to adjust for the probability of selection, differential non-response, and calibration to the census population (see Appendix B for additional detail). All analyses incorporated the weights and cluster stage design. Through the use of SAS procedures that account for complex sample design, standard errors were produced for each estimate. The VACS weighting procedure accounted for oversampling of the DREAMS regions. Weights were applied to produce 1) nationally representative estimates for males and females and 2) female representative estimates for each of the three DREAMS regions. More information on calculation of sample weights is available in Appendix B.

³⁸ Referred to throughout this report as “past 12 months”.

2.6.2. DEFINITION OF UNRELIABLE ESTIMATES

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

In the present report two RSE cuts offs were used to indicate degree of unreliability. Estimates with an RSE greater than 30% but less than or equal to 50% were considered moderately unreliable and marked with one asterisk, with the warning in the footnote that the result should be interpreted with caution. These results were included in the tables but not discussed in the results section. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% were considered unreliable and suppressed. When the prevalence of an indicator is zero percent (0.0%), those results are denoted as <0.1 in the tables and should be interpreted with caution. We could not assume that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

2.6.3. TECHNICAL NOTE TO THE READER

The estimates in the Namibia VACS are accompanied by a 95% confidence interval (CI). This is a statistical measure indicating how confident we can be in our point estimates, within a specified margin of error. The CIs are calculated as the Z-score for a normal distribution containing 95% of the values (1.96) times the standard error of our prevalence estimate. Smaller CIs mean that the estimates are more precise, whereas wider CIs indicate more variation in the sample data.

A 95% CI indicates that, for 95 out of 100 samples completed in the same way as the VACS, the true population prevalence of violence will be between the upper and lower CI values. For example, if the expected sexual violence prevalence in Namibia is 30%, with a CI of 26%-34%, this means that if we could survey all youth in Namibia, between 26% and 34% would have experienced sexual violence.

2.6.4. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ESTIMATES

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

SECTION 3

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH

SECTION SUMMARY

3.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds

- One in ten females (8.9%) and one in five males (18.5%) had completed primary school or less or had never attended school.
- One in three females (32.4%) and one in four males (24.8%) had lost one or both parents before the age of 18.
- One in four females (25.1%) and two in five males (40.9%) had worked for money or other payment within the past 12 months.
- One in two females (52.2%) and three in five males (63.1%) had experienced food insecurity.
- One in ten females (9.9%) and one in twenty males (4.2%) had ever been married or lived with someone.
- Four out of five females (81.9%) and three out of four males (77.7%) had ever had sex.
- One in ten females (8.9%) and one in five males (20.6%) had early sexual debut (before age 16).

3.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds

- More than nine in ten females and males (95.2% and 93.4%) were currently enrolled in school.
- One out of five females (18.7%) and males (20.4%) had lost one or both parents.
- In the past year, 3.0% of females and one in five males (19.0%) worked for money or other payment.
- Over two in five females (44.3%) and one in two males (51.9%) had experienced food insecurity.
- One in seven females (14.5%) and one in four males (24.7%) had ever had sex.
- The estimates for marriage or cohabitation for females and males ages 13-17 were unreliable.

This section presents selected background characteristics of youth in Namibia by age, sex, education, orphan status, work experience, marital status, and sexual activity. Orphan-hood is defined as the loss of one (single orphan) or both (double orphan) parents before age 18. To assess work participation, participants were asked whether they had worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months and the location of that work, if they answered yes. Married refers to those who were ever married or ever lived with someone as if married, otherwise known as cohabitation.

3.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.1.1. through 3.1.3 include background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds. Among females, 8.9% had never attended school nor completed primary school, 88.8% had completed secondary school, and 2.3% had attended higher than secondary school. Among males, 18.5% had never attended school nor completed primary school, and 79.3% had completed secondary school. The estimate for males who had attended higher than secondary school is unreliable. The differences between males and females for completion of primary school or less and completion of secondary school were statistically significant, suggesting greater school completion among females at the primary and secondary school level.

Table 3.1.1. Background characteristics of 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Background characteristics	Females	Males
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=2420)	Males (n=564)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	8.9 (6.6 - 11.3)	18.5 (14.1 - 22.8)
Completed secondary school	88.8 (86.3 - 91.3)	79.3 (75.1 - 83.4)
Higher than secondary school	2.3 (1.4 - 3.1)	2.3 (0.4 - 4.1)*
Orphan Status before age 18	Females (n=2283)	Males (n=541)
Not an orphan before age 18	67.6 (63.3 - 72.0)	75.2 (71.6 - 78.8)
Lost one or both parents before 18 years	32.4 (28.0 - 36.7)	24.8 (21.2 - 28.4)
Socioeconomic conditions	Females (n=2351)	Males (n=547)
Experiencing food insecurity	52.2 (48.5 - 55.9)	63.1 (55.6 - 70.5)
	Females (n=2425)	Males (n=564)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	25.1 (22.4 - 27.7)	40.9 (35.2 - 46.7)
Note: CI = confidence interval. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

One in three females (32.4%) and one in four males (24.8%) lost one or both parents before age 18. About one in two females (52.2%) and three out of five males (63.1%) experienced food insecurity. One in four females (25.1%) and two in five males (40.9%) worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months. This difference was statistically significant. Among females who had worked in the past year, common work locations were in a food or drink service establishment (22.9%), at another location (20.1%), at a family dwelling (20.0%), and at a fixed, street, or market stall, shop, or kiosk (18.3%). For males, common locations of work were a farm or garden (29.3%) or a construction site, mine, or quarry (25.4%).

Table 3.1.2. Location of work among 18-24-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of work	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
At family dwelling	127	20.0 (15.1 - 25.0)	18	8.2 (3.9 - 12.6)
Formal office	64	8.6 (5.3 - 11.8)	15	3.8 (0.9 - 6.7)*
Factory/Workshop	26	1.9 (1.0 - 2.8)	23	7.6 (3.3 - 11.9)
Farm/Garden	45	5.9 (3.7 - 8.0)	81	29.3 (21.4 - 37.2)
Construction site/Mine/Quarry	11	1.0 (0.5 - 1.5)	51	25.4 (17.2 - 33.5)
Food or drink service establishment[1]	111	22.9 (17.9 - 27.9)	11	5.6 (1.3 - 9.8)*
Different places (mobile)	12	1.2 (0.8 - 1.7)	9	2.8 (0.8 - 4.8)*
Fixed, street or market stall/Shop/Kiosk	133	18.3 (14.6 - 22.1)	20	6.3 (3.6 - 8.9)
Other[2]	95	20.1 (15.0 - 25.2)	29	11.1 (5.2 - 16.9)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Food or drink service establishment includes: Restaurant, Hotel, Café, Bar, Cuca Shop, Shebeen, or Club. [2] Other: includes pond/lake/river and other. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n^{††} denotes numerator.				

Females were significantly more likely than males to have ever been married or lived with someone as if married (females, 9.9%; males, 4.2%). The prevalence of child marriage was low: 2.2% of females were married or cohabitated before age 18. This estimate was unreliable for males. About four out of five females (81.9%) and more than three out of four males (77.7%) had ever had sex. Significantly fewer females (8.9%) than males (20.6%) had early sexual debut, defined as sex before age 16. The median age of first sex among those who had ever had sex was 17.1 years old for females and 16.3 years old for males. The difference in median ages of first sex between females and males was statistically significant.

Table 3.1.3. Relationships and sexual history of 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Relationships and sexual history	Females (n=2402)	Males (n=555)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	9.9 (8.2 - 11.6)	4.2 (2.8 - 5.7)
	Females (n=2395)	Males (n=555)
Child marriage (married or lived with someone as if married before age 18)	2.2 (1.6 - 2.9)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.3)*
	Females (n[†]=103)	Males (n[†]=5)
Arranged marriage (among those who have ever been married)	6.7 (1.4 - 12.1)*	<0.1 [‡]
	Females (n=2383)	Males (n=558)
Ever had sex[1]	81.9 (79.6 - 84.3)	77.7 (71.5 - 83.8)
	Females (n=2282)	Males (n=530)
Early sexual debut (sex before age 16)	8.9 (7.6 - 10.2)	20.6 (17.4 - 23.9)
	Females (n[†]=1867)	Males (n[†]=414)
Median age of first sex (among those who ever had sex)	17.1 years (17.0 – 17.3)	16.3 years (16.0 – 16.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal sex, or the insertion of an object into your vagina or anus by someone else.

[2] Marriage was arranged, and the person did not have a choice or was asked to agree, among those who have ever been married.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

3.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Tables 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 include background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds. Males were significantly more likely than females to have only completed primary school or less (males, 49.5%; females, 35.8%). Conversely, significantly more females (64.2%) than males (50.5%) had completed some secondary school or more. School enrolment was high: 95.2% of females and 93.4% of males were currently enrolled in school. One out of five females (18.7%) and males (20.4%) had lost one or both parents.

Table 3.2.1. Background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Background characteristics	Females	Males
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Education Status	Females (n=1776)	Males (n=414)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	35.8 (30.9 - 40.6)	49.5 (43.9 - 55.2)
Some secondary school or more	64.2 (59.4 - 69.1)	50.5 (44.8 - 56.1)
	Females (n=1757)	Males (n=410)
Currently enrolled in school	95.2 (93.9 - 96.5)	93.4 (89.7 - 97.0)
Current Orphan Status	Females (n=1746)	Males (n=406)
Not an orphan	81.3 (78.5 - 84.1)	79.6 (75.3 - 83.8)
Lost one or both parents	18.7 (15.9 - 21.5)	20.4 (16.2 - 24.7)
Socioeconomic Conditions	Females (n=1691)	Males (n=407)
Experiencing food insecurity	44.3 (40.1 - 48.4)	51.9 (45.3 - 58.5)
	Females (n=1775)	Males (n=414)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	3.0 (1.8 - 4.2)	19.0 (14.1 - 23.9)
Note: CI = confidence interval. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Food insecurity was high: 44.3% of females and 51.9% of males experienced food insecurity. Males were significantly more likely than females to have worked for money or other payment in the past year (males, 19.0%; females, 3.0%). A common location for work for females was at a family dwelling (43.6%). Among males, 19.0% worked in the past year. For males, common locations included at a farm or garden (43.8%) and at a family dwelling (33.0%).

Table 3.2.2. Location of work among 13-17-year-olds who have worked in the past year – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of work	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
At family dwelling	40	43.6 (27.0 - 60.2)	20	33.0 (18.9 - 47.2)
Formal office	3	**	2	2.0 (0.5 - 3.4)*
Factory/Workshop	2	**	3	**
Farm/Garden	12	24.7 (8.5 - 41.0)*	36	43.8 (30.8 - 56.7)
Construction site/Mine/Quarry	.	<0.1 [‡]	7	7.7 (2.1 - 13.3)*
Restaurant/Hotel/Café/Bar/Cuca Shop/Shebeen/Club	4	4.6 (0.9 - 8.3)*	1	0.3 (0.2 - 0.4)
Fixed, street or market stall/Shop/Kiosk	8	**	5	**
Other[1]	16	8.0 (3.3 - 12.6)	6	5.6 (0.0 - 11.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.
[1] Other includes: pond/lake/river, different places (mobile), and other.
* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
n^{††} denotes numerator.
[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Significantly fewer females (14.5%) than males (24.7%) had ever had sex. The estimates for marriage or cohabitation for females and males ages 13-17 were unreliable.

Table 3.2.3. Relationship and sexual history of 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Relationship and sexual history	Females (n=1750)	Males (n=407)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	0.2 (0.0 - 0.3)*	<0.1 [‡]
	Females (n=1771)	Males (n=412)
Ever had sex[1]	14.5 (11.4 - 17.5)	24.7 (19.5 - 30.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else.
* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.
[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

SECTION 4

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

SECTION SUMMARY

4.1. Sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds

- About one in ten females (11.8%) and one in thirteen males (7.3%) experienced sexual violence before age 18.
- Among those who experienced sexual violence in childhood, significantly more females (50.0%) than males (31.2%) ever told anyone about their experience, but only one in ten (10.5%) female victims sought help. Estimates for service seeking among males who experienced sexual violence in childhood were unreliable.
- Common locations of the first incident of childhood sexual violence for females were at school, university or college (30.1%) and at the survey participant's home for males (28.1%).
- Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, approximately one in five (21.9%) experienced the first incident at age 13 or younger.
- Slightly under one in five girls (18.2%) and just over one in five boys (23.6%) indicated that more than one perpetrator was present at their first incident of sexual violence.
- Among those who experienced sexual violence in childhood, 71.3% of females and 77.6% of males experienced more than one incident.

4.2. Sexual violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- In the past year, about one in ten females (9.8%) and one in twenty males (5.1%) ages 13-17 experienced sexual violence.
- Among those who experienced sexual violence in the last year, significantly more females (66.0%) than males (27.2%) told someone about their experience. Male and female estimates for service-seeking and receipt were unreliable.
- Among those who experienced sexual violence in childhood, two out of three females (67.6%) and more than half of males (55.7%) experienced more than one incident.

4.3. Unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- Among females, 5.9% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences. For males, 7.3% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences.

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

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

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

The prevalence of the four forms of childhood sexual violence is presented in this section along with age at first experience of sexual violence and experiences of multiple incidents of sexual violence. Multiple incidents include more than one incident of the same form of sexual violence, more than one form of sexual violence, or both. Prevalence of unwanted first sex, including physically forced or pressured sex at sexual debut, is also presented. In some cases, the number of incidents of sexual violence for females and males were too small to generate reliable estimates for certain indicators. Findings of sexual violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.1.1 through 4.1.14.

About one in ten females (11.8%) and one in 13 males (7.3%) experienced sexual violence before age 18. Among females, 6.6% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 4.5% experienced unwanted attempted sex, 2.4% experienced pressured sex, and 2.8% experienced physically forced sex in childhood. Among males, 4.2% experienced unwanted sexual touching. The estimates for unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, and physically forced sex in childhood for males were unreliable. Among females, 4.2% experienced pressured or physically forced sex in childhood; this estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 4.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Females (n=2420)	Males (n=564)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	11.8 (9.6 - 14.0)	7.3 (4.7 - 9.9)
	Females (n=2383)	Males (n=559)
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	6.6 (5.2 - 8.0)	4.2 (2.4 - 6.0)
	Females (n=2407)	Males (n=558)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)	2.3 (0.7 - 3.8)*
	Females (n=2409)	Males (n=563)
Pressured sex [2] in childhood	2.4 (1.3 - 3.4)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)*
	Females (n=2411)	Males (n=561)
Physically forced sex in childhood	2.8 (1.9 - 3.8)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.9)*
	Females (n=2419)	Males (n=564)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	4.2 (3.1 - 5.3)	2.6 (0.9 - 4.3)*
Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience more than one type of sexual violence. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [2] Pressured sex includes: threats or harassment. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Among those who experienced any childhood sexual violence, 21.9% of females experienced the first incident at age 13 or younger, 34.7% at age 14-15, and 43.4% at age 16-17. For males, 28.9% experienced the first incident at age 14-15 and 56.4% at age 16-17. The estimate for first experience at age 13 or younger for males was unreliable.

Table 4.1.2. Age of first experience of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =250)	Males (n [†] =46)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
13 or younger	21.9 (15.2 - 28.7)	14.7 (1.9 - 27.5)*
14-15	34.7 (23.6 - 45.7)	28.9 (15.9 - 41.9)
16-17	43.4 (32.3 - 54.4)	56.4 (33.0 - 79.8)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex in childhood, 45.4% experienced the first incident at age 14-15 and 39.4% at age 16-17. The estimate for first pressured or forced sex in childhood at age 13 or younger was unreliable for females. The estimates for age of first experience of pressured or forced sex in childhood for males were unreliable.

Table 4.1.3. Age of first experience of pressured or physically forced sex, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced pressured or physically forced sex before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of pressured or physically forced sex	Females (n ⁺ =80)	Males (n ⁺ =14)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
13 or younger	15.2 (3.6 - 26.8)*	**
14-15	45.4 (28.3 - 62.6)	**
16-17	39.4 (23.1 - 55.6)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Result is suppressed because the estimate is unreliable (RSE is > 50%) or the denominator is unreliable.
 n⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Among youth who experienced any childhood sexual violence, seven out of ten females (71.3%) and three out of four males (77.6%) experienced multiple incidents before age 18. Among females who had sex before age 18, 7.4% of females were pressured or physically forced at first sexual experience. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 4.1.4. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n ⁺ =244)	Males (n ⁺ =46)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence in childhood	71.3 (63.9 - 78.7)	77.6 (67.3 - 87.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 n⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 4.1.5. Prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex^[1] at first sexual experience, among 18-24-year-olds whose first sexual intercourse was before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n ⁺ =916)	Males (n ⁺ =266)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience	7.4 (4.6 - 10.2)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Pressured or physically forced sex includes: pressured/threatened, too drunk to say no, and physically forced sex.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among females, common perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence were a current or previous intimate partner (28.9%), a family member (26.2%), a friend (23.9%), and a classmate or schoolmate (13.2%). For males, common perpetrators were a current or previous intimate partner (33.4%), a neighbour (29.7%), a family member (17.3%), and a friend (8.9%). Females were significantly more likely than males to have friends perpetrate their first incident of sexual violence (females, 23.9%; males, 8.9%).

Table 4.1.6. Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =252)	Males (n [†] =47)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner[2]	28.9 (18.4 - 39.5)	33.4 (16.1 - 50.7)
Family member	26.2 (19.4 - 32.9)	17.3 (7.4 - 27.2)
Authority figure[3]	**	**
Neighbour	5.6 (2.1 - 9.1)*	29.7 (15.4 - 44.1)
Classmate/Schoolmate	13.2 (8.3 - 18.1)	<0.1 [‡]
Friend	23.9 (17.5 - 30.4)	8.9 (4.6 - 13.1)
Stranger	12.6 (4.8 - 20.3)*	**
Other	1.8 (0.0 - 4.2)*	8.1 (2.6 - 13.6)*

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Among those who experienced sexual violence in childhood, 23.4% of females and 14.9% of males indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older. Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex before age 18, 23.3% indicated the perpetrator of the first incident was at least five years older. This estimate was unreliable for males. Among those who experienced childhood sexual violence, 18.2% of females and 23.6% of males indicated that more than one perpetrator was present during the first incident.

Table 4.1.7. Percentage of participants who reported the perpetrator of the first incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced first incidents of sexual violence[1] before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n [†] =253)	Males (n [†] =47)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	23.4 (15.8 - 31.0)	14.9 (6.2 - 23.7)
	Females (n[†]=80)	Males (n[†]=14)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	23.3 (10.4 - 36.2)	**
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Estimate suppressed because the denominator is unreliable. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 4.1.8. Prevalence of more than one perpetrator during the first incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =232)	Males (n [†] =46)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
More than one perpetrator during the first incident of childhood sexual violence	18.2 (10.0 - 26.4)	23.6 (14.9 - 32.4)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

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

Common locations of the first incident of childhood sexual violence for females were at a school, university, or college (30.1%), at the participant's home (28.2%), at the perpetrator's home (19.1%), on a road or street (17.2%), and at someone else's home (11.7%). Among males, common locations were at the participant's home (28.1%), at a school, university, or college (22.6%), at the perpetrator's home (17.6%), and on a road or street (14.3%).

Table 4.1.9. Location of first incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of first incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =253)	Males (n [†] =47)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Participant's home	28.2 (21.5 - 34.9)	28.1 (13.6 - 42.6)
Perpetrator's home	19.1 (12.2 - 26.0)	17.6 (11.6 - 23.6)
Someone else's home	11.7 (5.4 - 17.9)	**
On a road/street	17.2 (11.8 - 22.6)	14.3 (5.9 - 22.7)
School/University/College	30.1 (20.6 - 39.6)	22.6 (9.1 - 36.1)
Riverbed, water pan, other body of water/ Field or other natural area	**	**
Alcohol outlet (e.g., cuca shop, shebeen, club, etc.)	3.1 (1.9 - 4.4)	10.9 (2.1 - 19.6)*
Other ^[2]	4.5 (1.7 - 7.4)*	9.3 (0.0 - 18.6)*

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

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

[2] Other includes: market/shop, inside a car/bus/taxi, church, office, place of incarceration and others.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Among females who experienced childhood sexual violence, 48.1% of the first incidents occurred in the afternoon, 33.5% in the evening, 15.6% late at night, and 15.0% in the morning. For males, 30.4% of the first incidents occurred in the evening and 28.4% in the afternoon. The estimates of first incidents of sexual violence in the morning and late at night for males were unreliable.

Table 4.1.10. Time of day^[1] of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Time of day of first incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =251)	Males (n [†] =47)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Morning	15.0 (8.1 - 22.0)	20.1 (7.3 - 32.9)*
Afternoon	48.1 (39.0 - 57.1)	28.4 (15.1 - 41.8)
Evening	33.5 (24.5 - 42.5)	30.4 (16.5 - 44.2)
Late at night	15.6 (9.7 - 21.5)	23.5 (4.1 - 42.9)*

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among those who experienced sexual violence in childhood, significantly more females (50.0%) than males (31.2%) told anybody about their experience. Females and males commonly told a relative (59.6% and 40.0%, respectively) or a friend or neighbour (33.0% and 50.4%, respectively). Only 43.7% of females and 56.9% of males who experienced childhood sexual violence knew of a place to go for help. Among females, 10.5% sought help for any experience of sexual violence, and 9.7% received help. The estimates for service-seeking and service receipt for males were unreliable. Among females who experienced pressured or physically forced sex, 54.0% told someone about their experience, 48.7% knew of a place to go, 16.8% sought help, and 15.5% received help. These estimates were unreliable for males.

Table 4.1.11. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence^[1] and for pressured or physically forced sex, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence or pressured or physically forced sex – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =489)	Males (n [†] =92)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	50.0 (41.9 - 58.2)	31.2 (22.6 - 39.8)
	Females (n[†]=490)	Males (n[†]=90)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	43.7 (33.5 - 53.9)	56.9 (43.7 - 70.2)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	10.5 (7.2 - 13.9)	**
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	9.7 (6.5 - 12.9)	**
	Females (n[†]=178)	Males (n[†]=29)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about pressured or physically forced sex	54.0 (42.9 - 65.1)	**
Knew of a place to seek help about pressured or physically forced sex	48.7 (31.9 - 65.5)	**
Sought help for any experience of pressured or physically forced sex	16.8 (11.4 - 22.3)	**
Received help for pressured or physically forced sex	15.5 (9.9 - 21.0)	**
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Estimate is suppressed because RSE is >50% and/or because the denominator is unreliable. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 4.1.12. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n [†] =250)	Males (n [†] =29)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	59.6 (51.8 - 67.4)	40.0 (21.5 - 58.6)
Intimate partner[2]	0.9 (0.1 - 1.7)*	**
Friend or neighbour	33.0 (23.9 - 42.0)	50.4 (33.7 - 67.1)
Service provider or authority figure[3]	6.8 (5.1 - 8.6)	**
Other	2.3 (0.5 - 4.1)*	<0.1 [‡]

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

[3] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Among females who received help for any experience of sexual violence, 57.3% sought help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker, 46.5% from the police, and 35.4% from a social worker or counsellor. The estimate of females who received help from a helpline, lawyer, judge, magistrate, or other legal professional was unreliable. Estimates of service receipt source for males were unreliable.

Table 4.1.13. Source of service receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and received help – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Source of service receipt for any incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =53)	Males (n [†] =3)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	57.3 (38.5 - 76.2)	**
Police	46.5 (28.8 - 64.2)	**
Lawyer, judge/magistrate, or other legal professional	**	**
Social worker or counsellor	35.4 (16.7 - 54.2)	**
Helpline	7.2 (1.1 - 13.2)*	**

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate is suppressed because RSE is >50% and/or the denominator is unreliable.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Females and males who did not seek services for sexual violence indicated that common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (females, 54.4%; males, 53.5%) and were embarrassed or felt that it was their fault (females, 9.6%; males, 17.5%). Among males, 22.0% also indicated other reasons that were not specified.

Table 4.1.14. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n [†] =155)	Males (n [†] =45)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	10.4 (2.7 - 18.2)*	<0.1 [‡]
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	9.6 (5.8 - 13.4)	17.5 (7.8 - 27.3)
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	54.4 (43.2 - 65.7)	53.5 (39.0 - 67.9)
Services too far away/Lack of privacy/ Could not get transport/Transport cost too much	9.6 (2.3 - 16.8)*	**
Other	16.0 (5.4 - 26.5)*	22.0 (9.1 - 34.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.
 ‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

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

Findings of sexual violence in childhood among 13-17-year-olds are presented in Tables 4.2.1 through 4.2.9. In the past year, 9.8% of females and 5.1% of males ages 13-17 experienced sexual violence. This difference was statistically significant. Among females, 7.5% experienced unwanted sexual touching and 2.8% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. The estimates for pressured sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months were unreliable for females. Among males, 4.9% experienced unwanted sexual touching. The estimates for unwanted attempted sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months were unreliable for males. The estimates of females and males who experienced pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months were unreliable.

Table 4.2.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Females (n=1770)	Males (n=411)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	9.8 (7.0 - 12.5)	5.1 (3.5 - 6.8)
	Females (n=1766)	Males (n=409)
Unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months	7.5 (5.5 - 9.5)	4.9 (3.3 - 6.4)
	Females (n=1764)	Males (n=408)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	2.8 (1.7 - 3.9)	**
	Females (n=1765)	Males (n=411)
Pressured sex ^[2] in the past 12 months	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)*	<0.1 [‡]
	Females (n=1768)	Males (n=410)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	**	**
	Females (n=1768)	Males (n=411)
Pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.5 (0.1 - 3.0)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience more than one type of sexual violence.

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

[2] Pressured sex includes: threats or harassment.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Among those who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, two out of three females (67.6%) and more than half of males (55.7%) experienced more than one incident.

Table 4.2.2. Prevalence of experiencing more than one incident of sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced at least one incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019.

	Females (n [†] =162)	Males (n [†] =20)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced multiple incidents of sexual violence	67.6 (54.8 - 80.3)	55.7 (40.5 - 70.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among females ages 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, common perpetrators of the most recent incident were a classmate or schoolmate (26.6%), a current or previous intimate partner (23.2%), a friend (19.6%), and a family member (19.1%). For males, common perpetrators were a friend (23.7%), a classmate or schoolmate (15.4%), a neighbour (13.8%), and an authority figure (5.2%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, one in five (22.7%) indicated the perpetrator of the most recent incident was at least five years older. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 4.2.3. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =161)	Males (n [†] =20)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2]	23.2 (13.5 - 32.9)	**
Family member	19.1 (11.4 - 26.9)	23.0 (5.6 - 40.5)*
Authority figure ^[3]	<0.1 [‡]	5.2 (3.8 - 6.6)
Neighbour	10.1 (2.9 - 17.2)*	13.8 (10.0 - 17.6)
Classmate/Schoolmate	26.6 (14.3 - 39.0)	15.4 (7.1 - 23.6)
Friend	19.6 (8.8 - 30.4)	23.7 (11.6 - 35.8)
Stranger	14.9 (5.3 - 24.5)*	**
Other	2.2 (0.4 - 4.1)*	**

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 4.2.4. Percentage of participants who reported the perpetrator of the most recent incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n [†] =161)	Males (n [†] =20)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	22.7 (12.6 - 32.7)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among females who experienced sexual violence, common locations of the most recent incident for females were at a school, university, or college (36.6%), the participant's home (24.4%), the perpetrator's home (19.2%), and on a road or street (18.2%). A common location for males was at a school, university, or college (66.7%).

Table 4.2.5. Location of most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of most recent incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =168)	Males (n [†] =20)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Participant's home	24.4 (15.5 - 33.3)	**
Perpetrator's home	19.2 (9.7 - 28.7)	<0.1 [‡]
Someone else's home	3.5 (1.5 - 5.6)	**
On a road/street	18.2 (9.8 - 26.5)	**
School/University/College	36.6 (21.7 - 51.6)	66.7 (49.1 - 84.4)
Other[2]	9.7 (1.7 - 17.8)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Other: market/shop; inside a car/bus/taxi; river bed, water pan, other body of water; field or other natural area; alcohol outlet (e.g., cuca shop, shebeen, club, etc.); church; office; place of incarcerations and others.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Common times of day of the most recent incidents for females were in the afternoon (47.2%) and in the evening (34.8%). The estimates for most recent experiences in the morning and late at night for females were unreliable. For males, the most recent incident occurred in the afternoon (39.8%), morning (31.1%), and evening (19.5%). The estimate for the most recent incident late at night for males was unreliable.

Table 4.2.6. Time of day^[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Time of day of the most recent incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =160)	Males (n [†] =20)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Morning	20.6 (8.2 - 33.0)*	31.1 (15.8 - 46.3)
Afternoon	47.2 (37.2 - 57.2)	39.8 (28.1 - 51.6)
Evening	34.8 (20.3 - 49.2)	19.5 (11.1 - 27.8)
Late at night	10.3 (1.5 - 19.1)*	**

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Significantly more females (66.0%) than males (27.2%) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone about their experience. Females told a relative (52.5%) or a friend or neighbour (35.6%). The estimates of the relationship with the person males told about an incident of sexual violence were unreliable. Only about one in three females (32.0%) and males (35.2%) knew of a place to go for help. Estimates for service-seeking and receipt of services for males and females were unreliable. Those who did not seek services indicated that common reasons were that they did not think it was a problem and/or did not want or need services (females, 43.3%; males, 42.8%) and other reasons (females, 25.7%; males, 33.2%).

Table 4.2.7. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence[1] and for pressured or physically forced sex, among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence or pressured or physically forced sex – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019.

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence		
	Females (n[†]=236)	Males (n[†]=37)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about an experience of sexual violence	66.0 (53.4 - 78.6)	27.2 (14.0 - 40.4)
	Females (n[†]=234)	Males (n[†]=37)
Knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence	32.0 (22.6 - 41.3)	35.2 (22.9 - 47.4)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	6.4 (2.5 - 10.3)*	**
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	5.2 (1.3 - 9.1)*	**
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 4.2.8. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and who told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019.

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n[†]=152)	Males (n[†]=10)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	52.5 (40.3 - 64.7)	50.5 (16.4 - 84.6)*
Friend or neighbour	35.6 (23.7 - 47.5)	28.5 (6.3 - 50.8)*
Service provider or authority figure[2]	15.9 (6.3 - 25.5)*	**
Other	**	<0.1 [‡]
Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have told multiple people about the same incident of sexual violence or may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence which they may have told different people about each incident. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup. [‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.		

Table 4.2.9. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n [†] =60)	Males (n [†] =10)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	**	**
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	**	<0.1 [‡]
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	43.3 (23.8 - 62.9)	42.8 (19.5 - 66.1)
Services too far away/Lack of privacy/Could not get transport/transport costs too much	**	<0.1 [‡]
Other	25.7 (10.8 - 40.6)	33.2 (14.6 - 51.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

4.3. UNWANTED ONLINE SEXUAL EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 13-17-YEAR-OLDS

Estimates of prevalence of different types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds are in Table 4.3.1. Among females, 5.9% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences, 2.6% experienced one type of unwanted online sexual experience, and 3.3% experienced two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months. For males, 7.3% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences, 3.5% experienced one type of unwanted online sexual experience, and 3.8% experienced two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months. Detailed prevalence estimates of each type of unwanted online sexual experience for females and males are included in Table 4.3.1. Similar results for youth age 18-24 are reported in section 7.1.3, table 7.1.8.

Table 4.3.1. Prevalence of different types of unwanted online sexual experiences^[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of unwanted online sexual experiences	Females (n=1772)	Males (n=387)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months	5.9 (4.0 - 7.9)	7.3 (4.9 - 9.6)
One type of unwanted online sexual experience in the past 12 months	2.6 (1.6 - 3.6)	3.5 (2.8 - 4.2)
Two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months	3.3 (2.2 - 4.4)	3.8 (1.6 - 5.9)
	Females (n=1763)	Males (n=387)
Received an unwanted message with advertisements for or links to X-rated websites in the past 12 months	2.1 (1.3 - 2.9)	3.4 (1.3 - 5.5)
	Females (n=1745)	Males (n=386)
Opened an unwanted message or link containing naked people or people having sex in the past 12 months	3.9 (2.3 - 5.4)	5.4 (3.2 - 7.7)
	Females (n=1765)	Males (n=386)
Saw or received an unwanted sexual message, image, or video about someone else in the past 12 months	3.2 (1.6 - 4.7)	4.1 (2.1 - 6.0)
	Females (n=1768)	Males (n=387)
Was asked for sexual information on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to answer	1.6 (1.2 - 2.0)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.5)*
	Females (n=1769)	Males (n=386)
Was asked to talk about sexual acts with someone on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	1.0 (0.2 - 1.7)*
	Females (n=1768)	Males (n=387)
Was asked to do something sexual on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to	0.7 (0.5 - 1.0)	**
	Females (n=1769)	Males (n=387)
Was asked for a photo or video showing own private parts on the internet in the past 12 months that they did not want to share	1.0 (0.7 - 1.3)	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Unwanted online sexual experiences includes: received an unwanted message with advertisements or links to X-rated websites; opened an unwanted message containing naked people or people having sex; saw or received an unwanted message, image, or video about someone else; asked for sexual information when they didn't want to share; asked to talk about sexual acts with someone when they did not want to; asked to do something sexual when they did not want to; asked for a photo or video showing own private parts when they did not want to share.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

SECTION 5

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

SECTION SUMMARY

5.1. Physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds

- Nearly one in three females (32.9%) and two in five males (41.2%) experienced physical violence before age 18.
- Nearly one in four females (23.8%) and males (22.6%) experienced physical violence in childhood by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative.
- Significantly more males (25.7%) than females (13.0%) experienced physical violence by a peer in childhood.
- Among victims of childhood physical violence, one in three females (33.1%) and males (34.9%) experienced the first incident from ages 6-11. Over half experienced their first incident between ages 12 and 17 (63.6% of females and 62.2% of males).
- Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced childhood physical violence, 61.3% of females and 53.0% of males ever told anybody about their experience, but only 15.7% of females and 16.3% of males sought services.

5.2. Physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- More than one out of four females (28.5%) and three out of ten males (31.3%) experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- Over one in ten females and males (13.5% and 12.7%, respectively) experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative in the past 12 months.
- Among victims of physical violence in the past 12 months, over one in four females (26.8%) and over one in three males (37.4%) experienced the first incident from ages 6-11. Over half experienced their first incident between ages 12 and 17 (69.6% of females and 60.7% of males).
- Among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 39.5% of females and 38.2% of males experienced an injury from violence.

- Over half of females (55.3%) and males (52.0%) who experienced physical violence, told someone about their experiences.

5.3 Witnessing physical violence

- Among youth ages 18-24, over one in three females (35.9%) and males (38.4%) witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18. Nearly half of females (48.8%) and over half of males (59.5%) witnessed violence in their community/ neighbourhood before age 18.
- Among youth ages 13-17, 17.8% of females and 15.1% of males witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months and 28.0% of females and 31.8% of males witnessed violence their community/ neighbourhood in the past 12 months.

This section describes the prevalence and contexts of physical violence against children in Namibia. The prevalence by perpetrator, injuries received, and disclosure of violence, and knowledge and utilization of services are also described. Findings include the overall prevalence of physical violence in childhood (before age 18) for 18-24-year-olds and in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds.

Prevalence of injuries from physical violence among 13-17-year-olds are also described. Such injuries include scratches or bruises; black eyes or eye injuries; gashes or deep wounds; broken bones or broken teeth; and burns.

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

Tables 5.1.1 through 5.1.7 include findings related to physical violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds. About one out of three females (32.9%) and two out of five males (41.2%) experienced physical violence before age 18.

Table 5.1.1. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=2400)	Males (n=548)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Childhood physical violence	32.9 (30.1 - 35.8)	41.2 (34.8 - 47.7)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Nearly one in four females (23.8%) and males (22.6%) experienced physical violence in childhood by a parent, caregiver, or other adult relative. Significantly more males (25.7%) than females (13.0%) experienced physical violence from a peer in childhood. The prevalence

of childhood physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood was 9.0% among females and 14.3% among males. Among 18-24-year-old females who had an intimate partner before age 18, 2.5% experienced physical violence by an intimate partner. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 5.1.2. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of physical violence	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	48	2.5 (1.8 - 3.3)	14	3.7 (1.1 - 6.4)*
Parent, caregiver, or adult relative physical violence	419	23.8 (20.7 - 26.9)	143	22.6 (18.4 - 26.7)
Adult in the community/neighbourhood physical violence	181	9.0 (6.7 - 11.3)	77	14.3 (10.1 - 18.4)
Peer physical violence	245	13.0 (9.8 - 16.2)	141	25.7 (20.5 - 30.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience violence from more than one person.

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

[2] Among those who had an intimate partner.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

One in three females (33.1%) who experienced physical violence in childhood had the first incident at ages 6-11, and 63.6% had the first incident at ages 12-17. For males who experienced physical violence in childhood, one in three (34.9%) had the first experience at ages 6-11, and 62.2% had their first incident at ages 12-17. The estimates for first experience of physical violence at age of 5 or younger was unreliable for females and males.

Table 5.1.3. Age of first experience of physical violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of physical violence	Females (n [†] =604)	Males (n [†] =224)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
5 or younger	**	2.9 (0.5 - 5.3)*
6-11	33.1 (29.1 - 37.2)	34.9 (28.4 - 41.4)
12-17	63.6 (59.6 - 67.5)	62.2 (54.8 - 69.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Tables 5.1.4 through 5.1.7 include findings on disclosure, knowledge of services for victims of violence and service seeking for this age group. Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence, 61.3% of females and 53.0% of males told anybody about their experience. Among those who told someone, 73.0% of females and 67.4% of males told a relative, and 24.1% of females and 34.5% of males told a friend or neighbour. About half of females (52.2%) and males (55.0%) knew of a place to go for help for physical violence. Only 15.7% of females and 16.3% of males sought help, and 12.8% of females and 12.3% of males received help.

Among those who received help, 55.8% of females and 78.3% of males received help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker; 56.5% of females and 32.7% of males received help from the police; and 29.7% of females received help from a social worker or counsellor. Females who did not seek services for physical violence indicated their reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem and/or did not want or need services (47.9%), they were embarrassed or felt that it was their fault (24.7%), that they were afraid of getting in trouble or had been threatened (9.0%), and other reasons (15.0%). For males, common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think it was a problem and/or did not want or need services (50.0%) and that they were embarrassed or felt that it was their fault (33.2%).

Table 5.1.4. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of physical violence	Females (n [†] =949)	Males (n [†] =320)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of physical violence	61.3 (55.8 - 66.8)	53.0 (48.1 - 57.9)
	Females (n[†]=948)	Males (n[†]=318)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of physical violence	52.2 (45.6 - 58.8)	55.0 (47.7 - 62.4)
	Females (n[†]=947)	Males (n[†]=318)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	15.7 (11.3 - 20.0)	16.3 (9.6 - 23.0)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	12.8 (8.6 - 17.0)	12.3 (5.5 - 19.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 5.1.5. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and who told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n [†] =549)	Males (n [†] =164)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	73.0 (69.4 - 76.5)	67.4 (58.8 - 76.0)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	1.7 (1.2 - 2.2)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.1)*
Friend/neighbour	24.1 (19.5 - 28.7)	34.5 (27.2 - 41.8)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	5.2 (1.3 - 9.1)*	8.3 (4.0 - 12.6)
Other	5.3 (3.4 - 7.1)	**

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

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

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 5.1.6. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence[1] among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence and received help – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Source of service receipt	Females (n [†] =99)	Males (n [†] =33)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	55.8 (44.5 - 67.2)	78.3 (64.6 - 92.0)
Police	56.5 (47.5 - 65.5)	32.7 (15.4 - 50.0)
Lawyer, judge/magistrate, or other legal professional	**	**
Social worker or counsellor	29.7 (20.3 - 39.1)	23.8 (4.8 - 42.8)*
Helpline	**	13.2 (1.3 - 25.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as categories are not mutually exclusive.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 5.1.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n [†] =313)	Males (n [†] =127)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	9.0 (4.2 - 13.7)	**
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	24.7 (18.6 - 30.8)	33.2 (24.2 - 42.2)
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	47.9 (41.1 - 54.7)	50.0 (40.4 - 59.6)
Other	15.0 (10.8 - 19.3)	9.1 (2.3 - 15.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 50%), result is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Tables 5.2.1 through 5.2.8 include findings for physical violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds. More than one out of four females (28.5%) and three out of ten males (31.3%) experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. Among females, 16.2% experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months; 13.5% experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months; and 9.8% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood. Among males, 20.5% experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months, 14.8% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, and 12.7% experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative. The estimates for physical violence by an intimate partner among females and males who had an intimate partner were unreliable.

Table 5.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1756)	Males (n=409)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	28.5 (24.7 - 32.2)	31.3 (25.5 - 37.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 5.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Physical violence by perpetrator in the past 12 months	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	18	3.0 (0.6 - 5.5)*	12	6.4 (2.3 - 10.6)*
Parent, caregiver, or adult relative physical violence	198	13.5 (11.1 - 15.8)	44	12.7 (8.5 - 17.0)
Adult in the community/neighbourhood physical violence	184	9.8 (7.7 - 11.8)	59	14.8 (10.7 - 18.8)
Peer physical violence	207	16.2 (12.7 - 19.7)	78	20.5 (15.3 - 25.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience violence from more than one person.

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

Among females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 69.6% experienced the first incident at ages 12-17 and 26.8% at ages 6-11. For males, 60.7% experienced the first incident at ages 12-17 and 37.4% at ages 6-11. The estimates for first incidents ages 5 or younger were unreliable for females and males.

Table 5.2.3. Age of first experience of physical violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of physical violence	Females (n [†] =423)	Males (n [†] =121)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
5 or younger	**	**
6-11	26.8 (21.4 - 32.2)	37.4 (27.2 - 47.5)
12-17	69.6 (62.1 - 77.0)	60.7 (49.2 - 72.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among females and males who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 39.5% of females and 38.2% of males experienced an injury from violence. Among those who experienced violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months, 47.4% of females and 34.5% of males were injured. Among those who experienced peer physical violence in the past 12 months, 34.1% of females and 37.0% of males received an injury. Among those who experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood in the past 12 months, 22.5% of males received an injury. The estimate for injury from an adult in the community or neighbourhood for females was unreliable. Estimates of injuries from intimate partner physical violence in the past 12 months were unreliable for females and males.

Table 5.2.4. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, by perpetrator – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Experiences of injury by perpetrator	Females (n [†] =438)	Males (n [†] =124)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months	39.5 (33.6 - 45.4)	38.2 (27.9 - 48.4)
	Females (n[†]=18)	Males (n[†]=12)
Injured from intimate partner ^[2]	**	**
	Females (n[†]=198)	Males (n[†]=44)
Injured from parent or caregiver or adult relative	47.4 (38.3 - 56.4)	34.5 (22.0 - 47.1)
	Females (n[†]=184)	Males (n[†]=59)
Injured from adult in the community/neighbourhood	17.4 (6.8 - 27.9)*	22.5 (9.0 - 36.0)
	Females (n[†]=207)	Males (n[†]=78)
Injured from peer	34.1 (26.8 - 41.4)	37.0 (19.8 - 54.3)

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

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

[2] Among those who had an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among 13-17-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 55.3% of females and 52.0% of males told someone about their experiences. Among those who told someone, 63.8% of females and 69.4% of males told a relative. Significantly more males than females told a friend or neighbour (males 39.3%; females 17.9%). While 13.5% of females told a service provider or authority figure, this estimate was unreliable for males.

Less than half of females (44.6%) and males (46.0%) knew of a place to go for help. For females, 15.1% sought services for physical violence and 11.0% received services. For males, 17.2% sought services and 14.7% received services. Among those who received help, 69.2% of females and 80.4% of males sought help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker, and 19.0% of males sought help from police; the estimate for females seeking help from police was unreliable. Females who did not seek services indicated that common reasons were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services or (43.6%), they were embarrassed or felt that it was their fault (26.7%), and they were afraid of getting in trouble or were threatened by the perpetrator (12.4%). Males indicated that common reasons for not seeking services were that they did not think the violence was a problem or did not need or want services (56.9%) and they were embarrassed or felt that it was their fault (27.2%).

Table 5.2.5. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =655)	Males (n [†] =201)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of physical violence	55.3 (48.8 - 61.8)	52.0 (45.8 - 58.2)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of physical violence	44.6 (37.8 - 51.4)	46.0 (36.6 - 55.5)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	15.1 (10.8 - 19.3)	17.2 (10.6 - 23.9)
Received help for any experience of physical violence	11.0 (7.7 - 14.3)	14.7 (8.9 - 20.6)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.		
n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 5.2.6. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of physical violence[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence who and told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n [†] =335)	Males (n [†] =104)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	63.8 (54.8 - 72.7)	69.4 (61.5 - 77.4)
Friend/neighbour	17.9 (11.4 - 24.4)	39.3 (29.5 - 49.0)
Service provider or authority figure[2]	13.5 (7.7 - 19.3)	6.5 (0.7 - 12.4)*
Other[3]	**	**

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

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

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker.

[3] Other includes: Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner and other.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 5.2.7. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence[1] among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and received help – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Source of service receipt	Females (n [†] =52)	Males (n [†] =27)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	69.2 (50.8 - 87.6)	80.4 (69.7 - 91.0)
Police	25.5 (5.2 - 45.8)*	19.0 (11.0 - 26.9)
Lawyer, judge/magistrate, or other legal professional	**	**
Social worker or counsellor	30.2 (10.3 - 50.1)*	19.4 (1.8 - 37.1)*
Helpline	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as categories are not mutually exclusive.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 5.2.8. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence^[1], among 13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n [†] =188)	Males (n [†] =61)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	12.4 (6.8 - 18.0)	4.6 (1.3 - 8.0)*
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	26.7 (11.8 - 41.6)	27.2 (13.5 - 40.9)
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	43.6 (32.9 - 54.2)	56.9 (42.2 - 71.6)
Afraid of community violence	<0.1 [‡]	0.3 (0.2 - 0.4)
Other	9.7 (2.9 - 16.5)*	6.6 (1.8 - 11.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

5.3. WITNESSING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

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

Over one in three females (35.9%) and males (38.4%) ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home before age 18. Nearly half of females (48.8%) and three in five males (59.5%) witnessed violence in the community or neighbourhood before age 18. Among youth ages 13-17, 17.8% of females and 15.1% of males witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months, and 28.0% of females and 31.8% of males witnessed physical violence in the community or neighbourhood in the past 12 months.

Table 5.3.1. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home^[1] and in the community/ neighbourhood^[2], among 18-24-year-olds before age 18 and among 13-17-year-olds in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)		
	Females (n=2375)	Males (n=543)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
In the home	35.9 (33.3 - 38.4)	38.4 (32.2 - 44.6)
	Females (n=2380)	Males (n=546)
In the community/neighbourhood	48.8 (46.0 - 51.6)	59.5 (51.3 - 67.7)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)		
	Females (n=1746)	Males (n=406)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
In the home	17.8 (15.1 - 20.5)	15.1 (10.6 - 19.7)
	Females (n=1740)	Males (n=404)
In the community/neighbourhood	28.0 (23.3 - 32.7)	31.8 (26.0 - 37.6)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent punch, kick or beat your other parent, stepparent, or your brothers or sisters.		
[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community/neighbourhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.		
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

SECTION 6

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

SECTION SUMMARY

6.1. Emotional violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds

- One in ten females (11.4%) and one in thirteen males (7.8%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in childhood.
- Among those who ever had an intimate partner, one in four females (24.2%) and one in three males (32.1%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner.

6.2. Emotional violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- One in eight females (12.6%) and one in ten males (9.0%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past year.
- Significantly more females (39.3%) than males (30.0%) experienced emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months.
- Among those who ever had an intimate partner, over one in ten females (12.6%) and males (12.7%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

This section describes childhood experiences among 18-24-year-olds of emotional violence perpetrated by parents, caregivers, or other adult relatives and by intimate partners. For 13-17-year-olds, peer emotional violence is also reported. Tables 6.1.1 through 6.2.2 include findings of emotional violence.

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

Among 18-24-year-olds, 11.4% of females and 7.8% of males experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative before age 18. Four in five females (81.6%) and

males (81.4%) had their first experience of emotional violence at ages 12-17. Among females, 18.4% had their first experience of emotional violence at age 11 or younger. The estimate for first experience at age 11 or younger was unreliable for males. Among those who ever had an intimate partner, one in four females (24.2%) and one in three males (32.1%) experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner.

Table 6.1.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=2361)	Males (n=552)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	11.4 (9.2 - 13.6)	7.8 (5.6 - 9.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 6.1.2. Age of first experience of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced emotional violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of emotional violence	Female (n[†]=239)	Male (n[†]=44)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
11 or younger	18.4 (10.5 - 26.3)	18.6 (5.9 - 31.2)*
12-17	81.6 (73.7 - 89.5)	81.4 (68.8 - 94.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 6.1.3. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had an intimate partner – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n[†]=2097)	Males (n[†]=432)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner ^[2] ever, among those who ever had an intimate partner	24.2 (22.0 - 26.3)	32.1 (24.6 - 39.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among 13-17-year-olds, 42.2% of females and 34.2% of males experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months. One in eight females (12.6%) and one in ten males (9.0%) experienced emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past year. Significantly more females (39.3%) than males (30.0%) experienced emotional violence by a peer in the past 12 months. Among those who ever had an intimate partner, 12.6% of females and 12.7% of males experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Table 6.2.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1776)	Males (n=414)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months	42.2 (37.7 - 46.6)	34.2 (29.7 - 38.6)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Emotional violence includes: any emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, by an intimate partner, and/or by a peer. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 6.2.2. Prevalence of emotional violence in the past 12 months by perpetrator among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of emotional violence	Female (n=1771)	Male (n=414)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Parent, caregiver, or adult relative emotional violence in the past 12 months ^[1]	12.6 (9.8 - 15.4)	9.0 (6.1 - 11.9)
	Female (n=1775)	Male (n=413)
Peer emotional violence in the past 12 months ^[2]	39.3 (35.0 - 43.7)	30.0 (25.7 - 34.2)
	Female (n[†]=510)	Male (n[†]=122)
Intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months ^[3] among those who ever had an intimate partner	12.6 (7.5 - 17.8)	12.7 (6.0 - 19.4)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Emotional violence by parent, caregiver, or adult relative includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.		
[2] Emotional violence by peer includes: being made you feel scared or feel really bad by calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around, being told lies or spread rumours about you, or tried to make others dislike you, being kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends, or completely ignored you.		
[3] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.		
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		
n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

SECTION 7

SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

SECTION SUMMARY

7.1. Sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds

- In the past 12 months, 10.8% of females and 7.6% of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence
- For over one third of females (36.7%) and males (34.9%), perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence were classmates, schoolmates, or friends.
- Among those who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, nearly half of females (49.4%) and more than a third of males (36.9%) told someone about an experience.
- In the past 12 months, 17.5% of females and 15.4% of males reported any unwanted online sexual experiences.

7.2. Physical violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds

- Significantly more males than females experienced physical violence in the past year (25.2% versus 17.7%).
- Among those who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 71.3% of females and 61.7% of males told someone about an experience.

7.3. Emotional violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-years-old

- About one out of five females (18.1%) and males (19.5%) who had a partner experienced intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months.

This section describes the sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months among young adults. This gives a picture of violence progression (how young adults experience violence), as opposed to how childhood and adolescents experience violence, as reported in sections 4-6. Prevalence, perpetrators, and service-seeking for sexual and physical violence are included for 18-24-year-olds who experienced violence in the past

year. The overall prevalence of sexual violence in the past 12 months among young adults is presented, along with the prevalence of each of the four forms of sexual violence.

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

Results related to sexual violence in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds are provided in Tables 7.1.1 through 7.1.8. In the past 12 months, 10.8% of females and 7.6% of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence. Among females, 7.4% experienced unwanted sexual touching, 3.8% experienced unwanted attempted sex, and 1.5% experienced physically forced sex. The estimate for pressured sex in the past 12 months was unreliable for females. For males, 5.1% experienced unwanted sexual touching, and 2.8% of males experienced unwanted attempted sex. The estimates for pressured sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months were unreliable for males. Among females, 1.8% experienced pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months. The estimate for pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months for males was unreliable. Among 18-24-year-olds, 3.6% of females and 3.2% of males engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months.

Table 7.1.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Females (n=2421)	Males (n=564)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	10.8 (8.3 - 13.4)	7.6 (5.3 - 9.9)
	Females (n=2415)	Males (n=561)
Unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months	7.4 (5.7 - 9.2)	5.1 (3.1 - 7.2)
	Females (n=2420)	Males (n=560)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	3.8 (2.3 - 5.3)	2.8 (1.3 - 4.3)
	Females (n=2418)	Males (n=564)
Pressured sex ^[2] in the past 12 months	**	**
	Females (n=2418)	Males (n=562)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.5 (0.7 - 2.3)	1.9 (0.5 - 3.3)*
	Females (n=2420)	Males (n=564)
Pressured or physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.8 (0.8 - 2.8)	1.9 (0.5 - 3.3)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Pressured sex includes: threats or harassment.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 7.1.2. Prevalence of transactional sex^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds who had sex – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =1718)	Males (n [†] =339)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Transactional sex	3.6 (2.0 - 5.3)	3.2 (1.4 - 4.9)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, or other things that are important to you in exchange for sex. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence experienced by females in the past 12 months included a classmate, schoolmate or friend (36.7%), a current or former intimate partner (21.7%), a stranger (20.4%), and a family member (16.6%). For males, common perpetrators included a classmate, schoolmate, or friend (34.9%), a current or former intimate partner (30.0%), or a stranger (28.0%). For the most recent incident of sexual violence, significantly more females than males reported the perpetrator was a family member (females, 16.6%; males, 1.4%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 34.4% perceived the perpetrator of the most recent incidents to be at least five years older. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 7.1.3. Perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =199)	Males (n [†] =44)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2]	21.7 (11.0 - 32.4)	30.0 (13.4 - 46.6)
Family member	16.6 (7.9 - 25.2)	1.4 (1.0 - 1.8)
Neighbour	8.2 (1.4 - 15.1)*	**
Classmate/Schoolmate/Friend	36.7 (28.3 - 45.0)	34.9 (21.0 - 48.9)
Stranger	20.4 (13.2 - 27.6)	28.0 (16.2 - 39.8)
Other ^[3]	7.4 (1.6 - 13.2)*	7.3 (0.0 - 14.6)*
Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence with each being a different perpetrator or may have experienced an incident of sexual violence that involved multiple perpetrators. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner [3] Other: includes teacher, police/security person, employer, community/religious leader, and other. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 7.1.4. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older, among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence^[1] in the past 12 months
– Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Females (n [†] =199)	Males (n [†] =44)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months	34.4 (24.4 - 44.4)	10.9 (1.9 - 19.9)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among youth ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, nearly half of females (49.4%) and more than a third of males (36.9%) told someone about an experience. Among females who disclosed, 70.2% told a relative and 4.1% told a service provider or authority figure. Among males who disclosed, 55.8% told a friend or neighbour and 33.3% told a relative. Females were significantly more likely than males to tell a relative about any incident of sexual violence (females, 70.2%; males, 33.3%). About two out of five females (43.8%) and three out of five males (60.0%) knew of a place to go for help for sexual violence. Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, 9.7% sought help. This estimate was unreliable for males. The estimates for receiving services for sexual violence were unreliable for males and females. Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services, common reasons were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (37.1%) and were embarrassed or thought it was their fault (16.4%). Among males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services, common reasons were that they did not think it was a problem or did not need or want services (49.9%) or other reasons (36.4%).

Table 7.1.5. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence	Females (n [†] =209)	Males (n [†] =48)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of sexual violence	49.4 (41.5 - 57.3)	36.9 (27.7 - 46.1)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of sexual violence	43.8 (31.7 - 55.9)	60.0 (41.1 - 78.8)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	9.7 (4.2 - 15.3)	**
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	8.2 (3.1 - 13.2)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 7.1.6. Relationship with the person who was told about any incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and who told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about sexual violence	Females (n [†] =105)	Males (n [†] =17)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	70.2 (54.8 - 85.6)	33.3 (19.9 - 46.7)
Intimate partner ^[2]	**	2.7 (0.0 - 8.6)
Friend or neighbour	26.9 (8.6 - 45.2)*	55.8 (33.7 - 77.9)
Service provider or authority figure ^[3]	4.1 (1.9 - 6.2)	<0.1 [‡]
Other	3.6 (0.4 - 6.7)*	<0.1 [‡]

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner.

[3] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 7.1.7. Reasons for not seeking services for sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services	Females (n [†] =76)	Males (n [†] =26)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	20.5 (5.4 - 35.6)*	<0.1 [‡]
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	16.4 (9.6 - 23.1)	13.7 (1.8 - 25.5)*
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	37.1 (21.7 - 52.4)	49.9 (39.5 - 60.3)
Services too far away/ Lack of privacy/Could not get transport/transport costs too much	**	<0.1 [‡]
Other	20.3 (3.9 - 36.7)*	36.4 (21.5 - 51.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

7.1.3. UNWANTED ONLINE SEXUAL EXPERIENCES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Estimates of prevalence of different types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds are in Table 7.1.8. Among females, 17.5% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences, 4.1% experienced one type of unwanted online

sexual experience, and 13.4% experienced two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months. Among males, 15.4% experienced any unwanted online sexual experiences, 5.2% experienced one type of unwanted online sexual experience, and 10.2% experienced two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months. Detailed prevalence estimates of each type of unwanted online sexual experiences for females and males are included in Table 7.1.8.

Table 7.1.8. Prevalence of different types of unwanted online sexual experiences^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of unwanted online sexual experiences	Females (n=2422)	Males (n=557)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months	17.5 (15.0 - 19.9)	15.4 (12.1 - 18.7)
One type of unwanted online sexual experience in the past 12 months	4.1 (3.0 - 5.2)	5.2 (3.6 - 6.8)
Two or more types of unwanted online sexual experiences in the past 12 months	13.4 (11.1 - 15.6)	10.2 (7.5 - 12.9)
	Females (n=2406)	Males (n=557)
Received an unwanted message with advertisements for or links to X-rated websites in the past 12 months	7.2 (5.4 - 9.0)	5.5 (3.6 - 7.5)
	Females (n=2379)	Males (n=553)
Opened an unwanted message or link containing naked people or people having sex in the past 12 months	14.2 (11.7 - 16.7)	11.3 (8.1 - 14.5)
	Females (n=2406)	Males (n=554)
Saw or received an unwanted sexual message, image, or video about someone else in the past 12 months	11.8 (9.4 - 14.3)	10.1 (7.4 - 12.9)
	Females (n=2413)	Males (n=552)
Was asked for sexual information on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to answer	5.9 (4.4 - 7.4)	4.3 (2.1 - 6.5)
	Females (n=2414)	Males (n=555)
Was asked to talk about sexual acts with someone on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to	5.2 (3.5 - 7.0)	3.5 (1.6 - 5.4)
	Females (n=2415)	Males (n=555)
Was asked to do something sexual on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to	3.6 (2.4 - 4.8)	1.9 (0.3 - 3.5)*
	Females (n=2414)	Males (n=553)
Was asked for a photo or video showing own private parts on the internet in the past 12 months when they did not want to share	5.9 (4.7 - 7.1)	2.6 (0.8 - 4.4)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Unwanted online sexual experiences includes: received an unwanted message with advertisements or links to X-rated websites; opened an unwanted message containing naked people or people having sex; saw or received an unwanted message, image, or video about someone else; asked for sexual information when they didn't want to share; asked to talk about sexual acts with someone when they did not want to; asked to do something sexual when they did not want to; asked for a photo or video showing own private parts when they did not want to share.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

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

Tables 7.2.1 through 7.2.7 include results of physical violence in the past 12 months among young adults.

Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly more males than females experienced physical violence in the past year (males 25.2%; females 17.7%). Among females, 2.5% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, and 6.0% experienced physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months. Among males, 8.1% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood and 18.2% by a peer in the past 12 months. Significantly more males than females experienced physical violence from an adult in the community or neighbourhood (8.1% versus 2.5%) and from a peer (18.2% versus 6.0%). Among those who had an intimate partner, 7.7% of females and 6.1% of males experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Among those who experienced physical violence in that past 12 months, 41.6% of females and 46.6% of males experienced an injury as a result of physical violence.

Table 7.2.1. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=2400)	Males (n=548)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	17.7 (15.4 - 20.0)	25.2 (20.7 - 29.6)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.		
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 7.2.2. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of physical violence	Females (n=2074)	Males (n=544)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	7.7 (6.0 - 9.4)	6.1 (3.7 - 8.6)
Adult in the community/neighbourhood physical violence	Females (n=2396)	Males (n=544)
	2.5 (1.7 - 3.4)	8.1 (5.2 - 11.1)
Peer physical violence	Females (n=2399)	Males (n=547)
	6.0 (4.3 - 7.6)	18.2 (14.2 - 22.2)
Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person.		
[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.		
[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.		
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 7.2.3. Prevalence of experiencing physical harm or injury as a result of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =333)	Males (n [†] =127)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced injury as a result of physical violence in the past 12 months	41.6 (35.6 - 47.6)	46.6 (33.4 - 59.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

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

Among females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months, 71.3% of females told someone about an experience. Females who disclosed told a relative (73.6%) or a friend or neighbour (21.6%). Among females who experienced physical violence, 57.4% knew of a place to seek help for physical violence, 22.7% sought help, and 18.7% received help. Among females who received help, 63.2% received help from a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider, and 58.5% received help from police. Among males who experience physical violence in the past 12 months, 61.7% told someone about an experience, and 59.4% knew of a place to go for help. Among males who disclosed, 69.3% told a relative, 29.3% told a friend or neighbour, and 11.9% told a service provider or authority figure. The estimates for service-seeking and service receipt for males were unreliable. Among females who did not seek help, some reasons for not seeking help included not thinking the violence was a problem or not needing or wanting services (40.0%), being embarrassed or feeling it was their fault (19.2%), or other reasons (23.9%). Among males who did not seek help, some reasons for not seeking help included not thinking the violence was a problem or not needing or wanting services (46.2%) and being embarrassed or feeling it was their fault (31.1%).

Table 7.2.4. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of physical violence [1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of physical violence	Females (n [†] =357)	Males (n [†] =138)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of physical violence	71.3 (62.5 - 80.2)	61.7 (53.7 - 69.8)
	Females (n[†]=356)	Males (n[†]=138)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of physical violence	57.4 (49.8 - 65.1)	59.4 (47.7 - 71.0)
Sought help for any experience of physical violence	22.7 (15.3 - 30.1)	20.6 (7.4 - 33.7)*
Received help for any experience of physical violence	18.7 (12.0 - 25.4)	15.5 (1.8 - 29.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 7.2.5. Relationship with person who was told about any incident of physical violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months who told someone – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Person who was told about physical violence	Females (n [†] =234)	Males (n [†] =85)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Relative	73.6 (65.0 - 82.2)	69.3 (53.9 - 84.6)
Spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or partner	3.6 (2.5 - 4.8)	**
Friend/neighbour	21.6 (16.4 - 26.8)	29.3 (21.0 - 37.6)
Service provider or authority figure ^[2]	7.3 (2.4 - 12.3)*	11.9 (5.8 - 17.9)
Other	6.0 (2.2 - 9.9)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

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

[2] Service provider or authority figure includes: traditional healer, community worker/civil society representative, teacher, employer, community/traditional leader, religious leader, doctor/nurse/healthcare worker.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 7.2.6. Source of service receipt for any incident of physical violence^[1] among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months and received help – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Source of service receipt	Females (n [†] =55)	Males (n [†] =15)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker	63.2 (55.5 - 71.0)	**
Police	58.5 (44.0 - 73.1)	**
Lawyer, judge/magistrate, or other legal professional	**	**
Social worker or counsellor	20.6 (7.8 - 33.5)*	**
Helpline	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as categories not mutually exclusive.

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

* Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Estimate suppressed because RSE is >50% and/or the denominator is unreliable.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 7.2.7. Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence^[1], among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence in the past 12 months and did not seek services – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not seeking services for physical violence	Females (n [†] =113)	Males (n [†] =57)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Afraid of getting in trouble/Perpetrator threatened me	10.9 (3.3 - 18.5)*	**
Embarrassed for self or family/Felt it was my fault	19.2 (9.1 - 29.3)	31.1 (20.6 - 41.6)
Did not think it was a problem/Did not need/want services	40.0 (30.2 - 49.9)	46.2 (28.3 - 64.0)
Other	23.9 (16.0 - 31.7)	15.7 (2.8 - 28.6)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

7.3. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG 18-24-YEAR-OLDS

Table 7.3.1 includes results of emotional violence in the past 12 months by an intimate partner among 18-24-year-olds who had a partner. About one out of five females (18.1%) and males (19.5%) who had a partner experienced intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months.

Table 7.3.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =2095)	Males (n [†] =431)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner ^[2] in the past 12 months, among those who ever had an intimate partner	18.1 (15.8 - 20.3)	19.5 (14.7 - 24.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

SECTION 8

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

SECTION SUMMARY

8.1. Overlap of types of violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds

- Nearly two out of five females (39.6%) and 45.0% of males experienced any violence in childhood.
- Among females, 3.3% experienced sexual violence only, 19.9% experienced physical violence only, and 2.7% experienced emotional violence only in childhood. Among males, 31.7% experienced physical violence only and 2.4% experienced emotional violence only in childhood. The estimate for sexual violence only for males in childhood was unreliable

8.2. Overlap of types of violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- More than one out of three females (34.2%) and males (35.5%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months.
- Among females, 2.4% experienced sexual violence only, 15.9% experienced physical violence only, and 3.2% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months. Among males, 1.9% experienced sexual violence only, 23.1% experienced physical violence only, and 2.7% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months.

Although specific forms of violence have a distinctive nature and can occur in isolation, attempts to categorize violence can be somewhat artificial given that the boundaries between acts of violence often become blurred. Overlap among different forms of violence happens in two primary ways: (1) violence could occur simultaneously, such as when a youth is being emotionally and physically subjected to violence at the same time; and/or (2) violence could occur to the same youth but at different points in time. The overlap of

sexual, physical, and emotional violence experienced before age 18 are described here. In this section, sexual violence includes the four subtypes of sexual violence.

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

Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 include data on overlap of types of violence in childhood and in the past 12 months among 18-24-year-olds. In this age group, 39.6% of females and 45.0% of males experienced any violence before age 18. Among females, 3.3% experienced sexual violence only, 19.9% experienced physical violence only, and 2.7% experienced emotional violence only in childhood. Among males, 31.7% experienced physical violence only and 2.4% experienced emotional violence only in childhood. The estimate for sexual violence only for males in childhood was unreliable. Males were significantly more likely than females to experience physical violence only. About one in ten females (11.7%) and 8.1% of males experienced two types of violence in childhood, and 2.0% of females experienced all three types of violence in childhood. The estimate for three types of violence in childhood for males was unreliable.

Table 8.1.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
No childhood violence	60.4 (56.7 - 64.0)	55.0 (48.6 - 61.4)
Any childhood violence	39.6 (36.0 - 43.3)	45.0 (38.6 - 51.4)
One type of violence only	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
Childhood sexual violence[1] only	3.3 (2.3 - 4.3)	1.6 (0.6 - 2.5)*
Childhood physical violence[2] only	19.9 (16.0 - 23.7)	31.7 (26.5 - 37.0)
Childhood emotional violence[3] only	2.7 (1.8 - 3.7)	2.4 (1.2 - 3.7)
Multiple types of violence	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
Two types of violence	11.7 (9.0 - 14.5)	8.1 (5.6 - 10.7)
Childhood sexual, physical, and emotional violence	2.0 (1.2 - 2.8)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Among 18-24-year olds, more than one in four females (28.7%) and three in ten males (30.4%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. Among females, 5.8% experienced sexual violence only, 9.5% experienced physical violence only, and 4.8% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months. Among males, 2.6% experienced sexual violence only, 17.8% experienced physical violence only, and 3.1% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months. Females were significantly more likely than males to experience sexual violence only, and males were significantly more likely than females to experience physical violence only. In the past 12 months, 7.1% of females and 5.0% of males experienced two types of violence, and 1.4% of females and 1.9% of males experienced all three types of violence.

Table 8.1.2. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
No Violence	71.3 (68.4 - 74.3)	69.6 (64.4 - 74.7)
Any Violence	28.7 (25.7 - 31.6)	30.4 (25.3 - 35.6)
One type of violence only	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
Sexual violence[1] only in the past 12 months	5.8 (4.3 - 7.4)	2.6 (1.3 - 4.0)
Physical violence[2] only in the past 12 months	9.5 (8.0 - 11.1)	17.8 (13.7 - 21.9)
Emotional violence[3] only in the past 12 months	4.8 (2.7 - 6.8)	3.1 (1.7 - 4.6)
Multiple types of violence	Female (n=2424)	Male (n=564)
Two types of violence	7.1 (5.0 - 9.2)	5.0 (3.4 - 6.7)
Sexual violence and physical and emotional violence	1.4 (0.9 - 2.0)	1.9 (0.7 - 3.0)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

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

Table 8.2.1 includes data on overlap among types of violence in the past 12 months for 13-17-year-olds. More than one out of three females (34.2%) and males (35.5%) experienced any violence in the past 12 months. Among females, 2.4% experienced sexual violence only,

15.9% experienced physical violence only, and 3.2% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months. Among males, 1.9% experienced sexual violence only, 23.1% experienced physical violence only, and 2.7% experienced emotional violence only in the past 12 months. Among females, 9.1% experienced two types of violence and 3.6% experienced three types of violence in the past 12 months. Among males, 6.3% experienced two types of violence and 1.5% experienced three types of violence in the past 12 months.

Table 8.2.1. Prevalence of different types of violence and multiple forms of violence experienced in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Any violence	Female (n=1776)	Male (n=414)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
No violence	65.8 (62.1 - 69.5)	64.5 (59.6 - 69.4)
Any violence	34.2 (30.5 - 37.9)	35.5 (30.6 - 40.4)
One type of violence only	Female (n=1776)	Male (n=414)
Sexual violence[1] only	2.4 (1.3 - 3.6)	1.9 (1.0 - 2.7)
Physical violence[2] only	15.9 (12.1 - 19.7)	23.1 (17.2 - 29.0)
Emotional violence[3] only	3.2 (2.0 - 4.4)	2.7 (1.2 - 4.3)
Multiple types of violence	Female (n=1776)	Male (n=414)
Two types of violence	9.1 (7.1 - 11.0)	6.3 (3.6 - 9.0)
Sexual violence and physical and emotional violence	3.6 (2.0 - 5.2)	1.5 (0.6 - 2.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

SECTION 9

HEALTH CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

SECTION SUMMARY

9.1. Sexual, physical, and emotional violence in childhood and mental and physical health among 18-24-year-olds

- Females who experienced sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in childhood were more likely to have mental distress in the last 30 days, to have ever intentionally harmed themselves, and to have ever thought of suicide compared to non-victims of the same type of violence.
- Males who experienced sexual violence in childhood were more likely to have mental distress in the last 30 days (46.0%), than males who did not experience childhood sexual violence (22.1%).

9.2. Sexual, physical, and emotional violence in the past 12 months and mental and physical health among 13-17-year-olds

- Females who experienced sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in the past 12 months were more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days and to have ever thought of suicide compared to non-victims of the same type of violence in the past 12 months.
- Males who experienced sexual violence and emotional violence in the past 12 months were more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days compared to non-victims of the same type of violence.

9.3. Pregnancy as a result of sexual violence and missing school due to violence

- Among females ages 13-24 who experienced pressured or physically forced sex or sex when they were too drunk to say no, approximately one in fifteen (7.4%) became pregnant as a result of an incident. Among 18-24-year-olds, approximately one in twenty (5.7%) of females missed school as a result of sexual violence in childhood.
- Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced childhood physical violence, approximately one in ten (9.7% of females and 10.8% of males) missed school due to an incident of physical violence.

This section describes the relationship between health outcomes in young adulthood among 18-24-year-olds and experiences of sexual, physical, and/or emotional violence in childhood. The health outcomes assessed include mental distress in the past 30 days; binge drinking in the past 30 days; current cigarette smoking; drug use in the past 30 days; self-harm behaviours, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts; and symptoms or diagnosis of sexually transmitted illnesses (STI). Health outcomes that do not specify “in the past 30 days” may have occurred at any time in the person’s life (ever). This section also describes pregnancy among females ages 13-24 as a result of pressured or physically forced sex or sex when a person was too drunk to say no, and prevalence of missing school after sexual violence.

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

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

9.1.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in childhood to have mental distress in the past 30 days (60.1% versus 44.6%), to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (22.7% versus 7.6%), to have ever thought of suicide (32.6% versus 11.8%), and to have ever had symptoms or a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted illness (STI) (15.0% versus 5.9%) than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence. Males who experienced sexual violence in childhood were significantly more likely to have mental distress in the past 30 days than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence (46.0% versus 22.1%). There were no other statistically significant differences in health conditions for males by experience of childhood sexual violence. Estimates on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of sexual violence before age 18 and unreliable estimates are provided in Tables 9.1.1 (for females) and 9.1.2 (for males).

9.1.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in childhood to have mental distress in the past 30 days (55.3% versus 42.9%), to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (15.9% versus 6.4%), to have ever thought of suicide (20.6% versus 11.1%), and to have had a symptom or diagnosis of an STI (9.8% versus 5.5%). The differences for binge drinking, cigarette smoking, and suicide attempts by experience of childhood physical violence for females were not statistically significant. There were no statistically significant differences for males in health conditions by experience of childhood physical violence. Estimates on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of physical violence before age 18 and unreliable estimates are provided in Tables 9.1.1 (for females) and 9.1.2 (for males).

9.1.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 18-24 who experienced childhood emotional violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence in childhood to experience mental distress (71.0% versus 42.4%), have ever intentionally hurt themselves (18.7% versus 8.1%), and to have ever thought of suicide (36.3% versus 10.9%). For females, the differences for binge drinking, ever attempted suicide, and ever had symptoms or a diagnosis of an STI by experience of childhood emotional violence were not statistically significant. There were no statistically significant differences in health conditions among males who did versus did not experience emotional violence in childhood. Estimates on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of emotional violence before age 18 and unreliable estimates are provided in Tables 9.1.1 (for females) and 9.1.2 (for males).

Table 9.1.1. Health conditions and health behaviours by experience of sexual [1], physical [2], or emotional [3] violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-old females – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days [4]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide [5]	Ever had symptoms/ diagnosis of STI [6]
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood								
Experienced sexual violence, n [†]	60.1 (50.3 - 70.0) 254	15.5 (10.4 - 20.5) 245	3.6 (0.7 - 6.5)* 255	** 249	22.7 (18.1 - 27.3) 255	32.6 (24.7 - 40.6) 255	47.2 (29.0 - 65.4) 94	15.0 (9.9 - 20.2) 255
No sexual violence, n [†]	44.6 (41.0 - 48.2) 2162	15.9 (13.5 - 18.3) 2106	1.7 (1.2 - 2.3) 2159	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)* 2133	7.6 (5.4 - 9.9) 2162	11.8 (9.3 - 14.3) 2164	37.1 (27.2 - 46.9) 296	5.9 (4.6 - 7.1) 2162
Physical violence in childhood								
Experienced physical violence, n [†]	55.3 (49.9 - 60.6) 640	17.3 (12.4 - 22.2) 623	2.5 (1.4 - 3.7) 638	** 628	15.9 (10.0 - 21.7) 639	20.6 (15.2 - 26.1) 640	45.1 (34.7 - 55.5) 147	9.8 (7.1 - 12.5) 640
No physical violence, n [†]	42.9 (38.6 - 47.2) 1756	14.8 (12.2 - 17.4) 1708	1.6 (0.9 - 2.3) 1756	(0.0 - 0.2)* 1735	6.4 (4.8 - 8.0) 1758	11.1 (8.4 - 13.7) 1759	35.9 (26.1 - 45.6) 236	5.5 (4.1 - 7.0) 1757
Emotional violence in childhood								
Experienced emotional violence, n [†]	71.0 (62.7 - 79.2) 245	15.8 (10.1 - 21.5) 236	** 244	** 243	18.7 (12.8 - 24.6) 245	36.3 (27.3 - 45.3) 245	46.1 (35.2 - 57.1) 94	12.3 (5.6 - 18.9) 245
No emotional violence, n [†]	42.4 (39.4 - 45.4) 2113	15.8 (13.4 - 18.3) 2059	1.8 (1.3 - 2.4) 2111	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)* 2083	8.1 (6.2 - 9.9) 2114	10.9 (8.9 - 12.9) 2115	36.7 (25.6 - 47.8) 276	6.4 (5.2 - 7.6) 2113

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who experienced thoughts of suicide.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 9.1.2. Health conditions and health behaviours by experience of sexual^[1], physical^[2], or emotional^[3] violence before age 18, among 18-24-year-old males – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days ^[4]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide ^[5]	Ever had symptoms/ diagnosis of STI ^[6]
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in childhood								
Experienced sexual violence, n [†]	46.0 (28.2 - 63.8) 47	38.2 (22.8 - 53.5) 47	15.7 (7.2 - 24.3) 47	** 40	** 47	** 47	<0.1 [‡]	** 47
No sexual violence, n [†]	22.1 (17.7 - 26.5) 517	29.7 (23.5 - 36.0) 514	12.3 (9.0 - 15.6) 515	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)* 442	7.9 (4.0 - 11.8) 517	4.2 (2.8 - 5.6) 517	25.1 (11.6 - 38.6) 22	7.5 (5.6 - 9.3) 517
Physical violence in childhood								
Experienced physical violence, n [†]	28.2 (22.2 - 34.2) 240	33.8 (26.9 - 40.7) 238	12.7 (8.9 - 16.4) 240	1.1 (0.3 - 1.9)* 210	9.1 (3.2 - 15.0)* 240	6.2 (3.2 - 9.1) 240	29.3 (8.4 - 50.1)* 15	7.2 (4.4 - 10.0) 240
No physical violence, n [†]	20.2 (14.8 - 25.7) 308	27.3 (19.6 - 35.0) 307	13.0 (8.4 - 17.5) 306	** 256	7.1 (3.4 - 10.8) 308	2.8 (1.6 - 3.9) 308	16.0 (2.4 - 29.6)* 8	7.0 (4.5 - 9.4) 308
Emotional violence in childhood								
Experienced emotional violence, n [†]	37.2 (23.3 - 51.0) 47	28.9 (14.9 - 43.0) 46	14.5 (6.9 - 22.2) 47	<0.1 [‡]	15.7 (7.4 - 24.1) 47	11.9 (2.8 - 20.9)* 47	34.6 (10.8 - 58.4)* 5	6.9 (0.5 - 13.3)* 47
No emotional violence, n [†]	22.2 (17.6 - 26.7) 505	30.2 (23.9 - 36.5) 503	11.8 (8.9 - 14.7) 503	0.6 (0.2 - 1.1)* 434	7.1 (3.1 - 11.0) 505	3.1 (2.1 - 4.1) 505	** 15	7.0 (4.9 - 9.0) 505

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who experienced thought of suicide.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

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

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

9.2.1. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 13-17 who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months to have mental distress in the past 30 days (51.0% versus 28.5%) and to have ever thought of suicide (20.2% versus 7.2%). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months to have mental distress in the past 30 days (53.3% versus 17.4%) and to have binge drank in the past 30 days (31.1% versus 4.5%). Information on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months and unreliable estimates is provided in Tables 9.2.1 (for females) and 9.2.2 (for males).

9.2.2. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 13-17 who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months to have mental distress in the past 30 days (40.2% versus 27.1%), have ever intentionally hurt themselves (23.6% versus 6.8%), and have ever thought of suicide (17.2% versus 4.9%). Males who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months to have used drugs in the past 30 days (0.7% versus 0.2%). Estimates on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months and unreliable estimates are provided in Tables 9.2.1 (for females) and 9.2.2 (for males).

9.2.3. HEALTH CONDITIONS AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Females ages 13-17 who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months to have mental distress in the past 30 days (52.6% versus 27.4%), have ever intentionally hurt themselves (25.3% versus 9.6%), and have ever thought of suicide (31.4% versus 4.8%). Males who experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience emotional violence in the past 12 months to have mental distress in the past 30 days (43.8% versus 16.7%) and to have ever intentionally hurt themselves (36.7% versus 7.3%). Estimates on non-significant differences in health conditions by experience of emotional violence in the past 12 months and unreliable estimates are provided in Tables 9.2.1 (for females) and 9.2.2 (for males).

Table 9.2.1. Health conditions and health behaviours by experience of sexual^[1], physical^[2], or emotional^[3] violence, among 13-17-year-old females – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days ^[4]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide ^[5]	Ever had symptoms/ diagnosis of STI ^[6]
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence, n [†]	51.0 (38.6 - 63.4) 167	12.3 (3.9 - 20.6)* 167	** 168	** 166	19.4 (9.8 - 29.1) 168	20.2 (11.0 - 29.3) 168	20.2 (7.7 - 32.6)* 48	13.0 (4.4 - 21.5)* 167
No sexual violence, n [†]	28.5 (24.9 - 32.1) 1598	6.4 (4.0 - 8.9) 1574	0.7 (0.1 - 1.4)* 1596	** 1593	10.7 (7.5 - 13.9) 1600	7.2 (4.6 - 9.8) 1597	27.2 (13.4 - 41.0) 114	1.8 (0.6 - 3.1)* 1600
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence, n [†]	40.2 (31.3 - 49.1) 437	11.9 (6.6 - 17.1) 433	** 438	** 437	23.6 (17.7 - 29.6) 438	17.2 (12.0 - 22.4) 437	26.0 (9.5 - 42.6)* 78	8.7 (2.9 - 14.4)* 437
No physical violence, n [†]	27.1 (23.8 - 30.4) 1312	5.1 (2.4 - 7.8) 1294	0.6 (0.4 - 0.8) 1312	** 1307	6.8 (4.5 - 9.2) 1316	4.9 (3.2 - 6.6) 1314	24.0 (10.5 - 37.4) 80	0.6 (0.0 - 1.2)* 1316
Emotional violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced emotional violence, n [†]	52.6 (38.8 - 66.5) 201	9.9 (3.2 - 16.5)* 198	** 201	<0.1 [‡]	25.3 (17.2 - 33.4) 200	31.4 (20.7 - 42.2) 201	29.1 (10.3 - 47.9)* 60	12.9 (3.9 - 22.0)* 200
No emotional violence, n [†]	27.4 (24.4 - 30.4) 1563	6.3 (3.8 - 8.8) 1544	0.5 (0.4 - 0.6) 1564	** 1560	9.6 (6.7 - 12.5) 1569	4.8 (3.5 - 6.2) 1565	24.1 (12.6 - 35.6) 100	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)* 1569

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who experienced thoughts of thinking of suicide.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 9.2.2. Health conditions and health behaviours by experience of sexual violence^[1] or physical^[2] or emotional^[3] violence, among 13-17-year-old males – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Mental distress in the past 30 days	Binge drinking in the past 30 days ^[4]	Current smoker	Drug use in the past 30 days	Ever intentionally hurt themselves	Ever thought of suicide	Ever attempted suicide ^[5]	Ever had symptoms/ diagnosis of STI ^[6]
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Sexual violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced sexual violence, n [†]	53.3 (37.6 - 68.9) 20	31.1 (13.7 - 48.5) 20	** 20	<0.1 [‡]	** 20	** 20	** 3	2.7 (1.9 - 3.4) 20
No sexual violence, n [†]	17.4 (13.6 - 21.2) 391	4.5 (2.3 - 6.7) 386	0.9 (0.2 - 1.6)* 388	0.4 (0.3 - 0.4) 383	10.4 (6.3 - 14.5) 390	** 390	** 6	1.2 (0.3 - 2.2)* 391
Physical violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced physical violence, n [†]	21.9 (14.6 - 29.1) 124	5.8 (1.8 - 9.8)* 123	** 123	0.7 (0.5 - 0.8) 119	12.5 (5.7 - 19.3) 124	** 124	** 5	** 124
No physical violence, n [†]	18.4 (13.9 - 22.8) 285	6.0 (3.3 - 8.6) 281	0.8 (0.0 - 1.5)* 283	0.2 (0.2 - 0.2) 281	8.8 (4.8 - 12.7) 284	** 284	<0.1 [‡]	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)* 285
Emotional violence in the past 12 months								
Experienced emotional violence, n [†]	43.8 (25.4 - 62.3) 41	7.0 (0.9 - 13.0)* 40	** 41	<0.1 [‡]	36.7 (17.2 - 56.1) 41	** 41	** 4	1.5 (1.0 - 2.1) 41
No emotional violence, n [†]	16.7 (13.0 - 20.4) 373	5.7 (3.3 - 8.1) 369	0.8 (0.2 - 1.4)* 370	0.4 (0.3 - 0.4) 366	7.3 (3.9 - 10.6) 372	** 372	<0.1 [‡]	1.3 (0.3 - 2.3)* 373

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

[4] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion.

[5] Among those who experienced thoughts of thinking of suicide.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

‡ Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

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

Tables 9.3.1 through 9.3.3 include data on pregnancy as a result of sexual violence and missing school due to violence. Among females ages 13-24 who experienced any pressured or physically forced sex or sex when they were too drunk to say no, approximately one in fifteen (7.4%) became pregnant as a result of an incident. Among 18-24-year-olds, approximately one in twenty (5.7%) of females missed school as a result of any sexual violence. This estimate was unreliable for males. Among 18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence, approximately one in ten (9.7% of females and 10.8% of males) missed school due to an incident of physical violence. Among 13-17-year-old females who experienced any physical violence, 8.4% missed school due to an experience of physical violence. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 9.3.1. Pregnancy as a result of any pressured or physically forced sex or sex when victim was too drunk to say no, among 13-24-year-old females who had these experiences – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =260)
	weighted % (95% CI)
Pregnancy as a result of pressured sex or physically forced sex, or sex when victim was too drunk to say no	7.4 (4.8 - 10.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.	

Table 9.3.2. Missing school as a result of any sexual violence^[1] among 18-24-year-olds who experienced sexual violence – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =482)	Males (n [†] =90)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
18-24-year-olds who experienced any sexual violence	5.7 (3.6 - 7.7)	**
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 9.3.3. Missing school as a result of any physical violence^[1] among 18-24-year-olds who experienced physical violence – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =928)	Males (n [†] =307)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
18-24-year-olds who experienced any physical violence	9.7 (6.5 - 12.9)	10.8 (6.7 - 14.8)
	Females (n [†] =651)	Males (n [†] =201)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
13-17-year-olds who experienced any physical violence	8.4 (4.6 - 12.2)	6.9 (2.4 - 11.4)*
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

SECTION 10

SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AND HIV

SECTION SUMMARY

10.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviours in the past 12 months among 19-24-year-olds and transactional sex among 13-24-year-olds

- Among 19-24-year-olds who had sex in the past year, significantly more males than females had two or more sex partners in the past year (females, 9.6%; males, 36.5%).
- Significantly more females than males had infrequent or no condom use in the past 12 months (females, 51.8%; males, 31.6%).
- In the past 12 months, 3.9% of females and 3.7% of males engaged in transactional sex.
- Among 13-24-year-olds, 3.5% of females and 2.8% of males had ever had transactional sex.

10.2. HIV testing knowledge and behaviours among 14-24-year-olds

- Among those who ever had sex, 95.0% of females and 93.6% of males knew where to go for an HIV test.
- Significantly more males (30.6%) than females (14.9%) who ever had sex had never been tested for HIV.
- Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly less likely than males who had not experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to have never been tested for HIV (16.4% versus 32.1%).
- The estimate of HIV positive prevalence was 4.7% for females, as determined through HIV testing in VACS or by participant self-report of a prior HIV positive test. The estimate of HIV positive status was unreliable for males.

This section examines the association between exposure to violence in childhood and sexual risk-taking behaviours, such as having multiple sexual partners, infrequent condom use, and transactional sex. Multiple sexual partners are defined as two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. Infrequent condom use is defined as never or sometimes using

condoms, regardless of marital state. All of these risk behaviours are reported among those who had sex in the past 12 months.

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

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

Findings related to sexual risk-taking behaviours, overall and by experience of different types of violence, are included in Tables 10.1.1 to 10.1.5. Among 19-24-year-olds who had sex in the past year (females, 84.6%; males, 81.8%), significantly more males than females had two or more sex partners in the past year (females, 9.6%; males, 36.5%). Significantly more females than males had infrequent or no condom use in the past 12 months (females, 51.8%; males, 31.6%). In the past 12 months, 3.9% of females and 3.7% of males engaged in transactional sex.

Table 10.1.1. Prevalence of having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=2268)	Males (n=524)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	84.6 (81.6 - 87.7)	81.8 (78.5 - 85.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 10.1.2. Sexual risk-taking behaviours in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Sexual risk-taking behaviours	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % 95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	111	9.6 (7.7 - 11.6)	108	36.5 (31.1 - 41.9)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	760	51.8 (47.6 - 56.1)	98	31.6 (26.4 - 36.7)
Transactional sex in the past 12 months[2]	57	3.9 (2.1 - 5.6)	13	3.7 (1.6 - 5.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n^{††} denotes numerator.

Transactional sex is a behaviour that is associated with very high risk for HIV. In addition, adolescent girls and young women and adolescent boys and young men are populations who experience unique vulnerability to emerging HIV infections. For this reason, we also assessed the prevalence of lifetime transactional sex among adolescents and young adults ages 13-24. Among 13-24-year-olds, 3.5% of females and 2.8% of males had ever had transactional sex.

Table 10.1.2a Prevalence of any transactional sex^[1], among 13-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n ⁺ =2294)	Males (n ⁺ =543)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Transactional sex	3.5 (2.5 - 4.5)	2.8 (1.5 - 4.2)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, or other things that are important to you in exchange for sex. n ⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Among males who experienced childhood sexual violence, 48.2% had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Among males who did not experience childhood sexual violence, 35.5% had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. The estimate for having multiple sex partners in the past 12 months among females who experienced sexual violence in childhood was unreliable. Among females, 42.2% of those who experienced childhood sexual violence and 53.0% of those who did not had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. Among males, 31.6% who never experienced childhood sexual violence had infrequent condom use. The estimate for infrequent condom use among males who experienced childhood sexual violence was unreliable.

Table 10.1.3. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners^[1] and infrequent condom use^[2] in the past 12 months by experience of sexual violence^[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ⁺⁺	weighted % 95% CI)	n ⁺⁺	weighted % (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	13	6.5 (2.3 - 10.6)*	10	48.2 (27.4 - 69.0)
Never experienced childhood sexual violence	97	10.0 (7.6 - 12.4)	98	35.5 (30.5 - 40.5)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	70	42.2 (32.8 - 51.7)	8	30.7 (7.9 - 53.5)*
Never experienced childhood sexual violence	689	53.0 (48.2 - 57.8)	90	31.6 (25.9 - 37.3)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. [2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months. [3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n ⁺⁺ denotes numerator.				

Among females, 13.2% of those who experienced childhood physical violence and 8.0% of those who did not had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Among males, 42.7% of those who experienced childhood physical violence and 31.2% of those who did not had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Among females, 47.0% of those who experienced childhood physical violence and 53.0% of those who did not had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. Among males, 36.8% of those who experienced childhood physical violence and 27.8% of those who did not had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. None of the estimate differences, for females or males, between those who experienced physical violence and those who did not are significant.

Table 10.1.4. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners^[1] and infrequent condom use^[2] in the past 12 months by experience of physical violence^[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood physical violence	32	13.2 (9.9 - 16.5)	55	42.7 (33.0 - 52.4)
Never experienced childhood physical violence	77	8.0 (5.3 - 10.8)	49	31.2 (24.7 - 37.7)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood physical violence	186	47.0 (38.5 - 55.5)	52	36.8 (28.9 - 44.6)
Never experienced childhood physical violence	559	53.0 (48.0 - 58.0)	45	27.8 (19.0 - 36.5)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. [2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months. [3] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n^{††} denotes numerator.				

Among females, 15.2% of those who experienced childhood emotional violence and 8.8% of those who did not had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Among males, 55.8% of those who experienced childhood emotional violence and 34.3% of those who did not had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months. Among females, 56.3% of those who experienced childhood emotional violence and 51.7% of those who did not had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. Among males, the estimate of infrequent condom use in the past 12 months among those who experienced childhood emotional violence was unreliable. None of the estimate differences, for females or males, between those who experienced sexual violence and those who did not are significant.

Table 10.1.5. Prevalence of having multiple sexual partners^[1], and infrequent condom use^[2] in the past 12 months by experience of emotional violence^[3] before age 18, among 19-24-year-olds who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood emotional violence	14	15.2 (7.2 - 23.1)	9	55.8 (36.5 - 75.2)
Never experienced childhood emotional violence	91	8.8 (6.7 - 10.9)	93	34.3 (28.5 - 40.0)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months				
Experienced childhood emotional violence	76	56.3 (45.4 - 67.2)	7	29.4 (9.4 - 49.4)*
Never experienced childhood emotional violence	661	51.7 (47.2 - 56.3)	86	31.1 (25.7 - 36.5)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Multiple sexual partners: 2 or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. [2] Infrequent condom use: never or sometimes use condoms in the past 12 months. [3] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n^{††} denotes numerator.				

10.2. HIV TESTING KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOURS

This section describes knowledge of HIV testing services and HIV testing behaviour among females and males overall and among those who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 compared to those who did not. Results of HIV testing are also included in this section. These findings are provided in Tables 10.2.1 through 10.3.1. Although unwanted sexual touching and unwanted attempted sexual intercourse are considered low risk for direct HIV transmission, those results are still presented, as all forms of sexual violence may increase the risk of HIV indirectly. Data are presented for the age range of 14-24 years, as the age of consent for HIV testing is 14 years old in Namibia. This was the age range used for determining eligibility for HIV testing in the 2019 Namibia VACS.

Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was high among 14-24-year-olds. Of those who had ever had sex (females, 59.5%; males, 60.1%), 95.0% of females and 93.6% of males knew where to go for an HIV test. Among those who ever had sex, 14.9% of females and 30.6% of males had never been tested for HIV. This difference between females and males was statistically significant.

Table 10.2.1. Prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse^[1], among 14-24-year-olds^[2] – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=3736)	Males (n=894)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Ever had sexual intercourse	59.5 (57.1 - 62.0)	60.1 (55.2 - 65.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sex includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else. [2] Age of consent for HIV testing in Namibia is 14. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 10.2.2. HIV testing knowledge and behaviour among 14-24-year-olds^[1] who ever had sexual intercourse – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

HIV testing knowledge and behaviour	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	2166	95.0 (93.4 - 96.6)	504	93.6 (91.2 - 96.1)
HIV testing behaviour				
Never tested for HIV	320	14.9 (11.5 - 18.3)	184	30.6 (26.2 - 35.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Namibia is 14. n^{††} denotes numerator.				

There were no statistically significant differences between females who experienced sexual violence in childhood and those who did not on HIV testing knowledge (92.8% and 95.3%, respectively) and never being tested for HIV (23.7% and 13.5%, respectively). The same was true for males. Among males who had experienced sexual violence, 98.1% knew where to go for an HIV test and 23.2% had never been tested for HIV. Among males who had not experienced sexual violence 93.1% knew where to get tested and 31.4% had never been tested. There was also no statistically significant difference between females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months and those who did not on HIV testing knowledge (96.3% and 94.8%, respectively). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months did not differ significantly from those who did not on knowing where to go for an HIV test (97.1% and 93.3% respectively). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly less likely than those who did not to have never been tested for HIV (16.4% versus 32.1%).

Table 10.2.3. HIV testing knowledge and behaviour among 14-24-year-olds^[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of childhood sexual violence^[2] before age 18 – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

HIV testing knowledge and behaviour	Know where to go for HIV test	Never tested for HIV
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced childhood sexual violence, n ⁺⁺	92.8 (87.8 - 97.7) 278	23.7 (11.2 - 36.1) 62
Did not experience childhood sexual violence, n ⁺⁺	95.3 (93.6 - 97.0) 1887	13.5 (10.6 - 16.4) 258
Males		
Experienced childhood sexual violence, n ⁺⁺	98.1 (94.1 - 100.0) 56	23.2 (11.2 - 35.2) 17
Did not experience childhood sexual violence, n ⁺⁺	93.1 (90.4 - 95.9) 448	31.4 (26.2 - 36.7) 167
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Ages 14-24 include all participants who were above the age of consent in Namibia for HIV testing. [2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). n ⁺⁺ denotes numerator.		

Table 10.2.4. HIV testing knowledge and behaviour among 14-24-year-olds^[1] who have ever had sexual intercourse, by experience of sexual violence^[2] in the past 12 months – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

HIV testing knowledge and behaviour	Know where to go for HIV test	Never tested for HIV
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Females		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, n ⁺⁺	96.3 (92.0 - 100.0) 224	18.6 (3.9 - 33.4)* 42
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months, n ⁺⁺	94.8 (93.1 - 96.5) 1942	14.4 (11.8 - 17.0) 278
Males		
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, n ⁺⁺	97.1 (92.5 - 100.0) 51	16.4 (8.1 - 24.8) 12
Did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months, n ⁺⁺	93.3 (90.7 - 95.9) 453	32.1 (27.1 - 37.1) 172
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Ages 14-24 include all participants who were above the age of consent in Namibia for HIV testing. [2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n ⁺⁺ denotes numerator.		

Among those who ever had sex but had never been tested for HIV, common reasons for both females (48.3%) and males (33.9%) were unspecified (other) reasons, did not need the test or they perceived themselves to be at low risk for HIV (females, 12.4%; males, 28.6%), and the test site was too far away (females, 6.4%; males, 4.6%). For females, a common reason was also that they did not want to know if they have HIV or were afraid to know the results (13.9%). For males, a common reason was also that they did not know about the HIV test (14.5%).

Table 10.2.5. Reason for not getting tested for HIV, among 14-24-year-olds who ever had sex but were never tested for HIV – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Reasons for not testing for HIV	Females (n [†] =265)	Males (n [†] =154)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
No knowledge about HIV test	7.5 (2.8 - 12.2)*	14.5 (10.6 - 18.3)
Don't know where to get HIV test	5.6 (1.8 - 9.3)*	4.1 (1.3 - 6.9)*
Test site too far away	6.4 (3.9 - 9.0)	4.6 (2.6 - 6.6)
Afraid others will know about test/test results	2.8 (1.1 - 4.5)*	**
Don't need test/low risk	12.4 (5.9 - 18.9)	28.6 (21.6 - 35.6)
Don't want to know if I have HIV/afraid to know the results	13.9 (5.7 - 22.1)	10.5 (3.5 - 17.6)*
Other	48.3 (35.6 - 61.0)	33.9 (24.5 - 43.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

10.3. HIV TESTING RESULTS AND HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

Among 14-24-year-olds, 4.7% of females were HIV positive, as determined through HIV testing in VACS or by participant self-report of a prior HIV positive test. The estimate of HIV positive status was unreliable for males. There were no statistically significant differences between those who did versus did not experience violence on HIV status. Estimates by experience of violence and information on unreliable estimates are provided in Table 10.3.1.

Table 10.3.1. Prevalence of HIV rapid test results, self-report of prior positive status, and tested positive for HIV[2], among 14-24-year-olds, overall and tested positive for HIV by experience of lifetime[3] sexual[4], physical[5], and emotional[6] violence – Namibia Violence Against Children Survey (VACS), 2019

HIV rapid test results, self-report of prior positive status, and tested positive for HIV	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Positive result from the VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm[1], among those who received a rapid test	39	0.9 (0.4 - 1.4)	2	**
Self-reported prior positive HIV test, among those who were ever tested prior to the VACS and received their results	130	5.6 (3.1 - 8.2)	10	1.7 (0.4 - 3.1)*
Tested positive for HIV	169	4.7 (2.9 - 6.5)	12	1.4 (0.2 - 2.5)*
HIV status and lifetime violence				
HIV positive and experienced any violence	85	5.2 (2.7 - 7.7)	6	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)*
HIV positive and experienced no violence	84	4.1 (2.3 - 5.8)	6	**
HIV status and lifetime sexual violence				
HIV positive and experienced sexual violence	24	4.8 (2.2 - 7.4)	1	**
HIV positive and experienced no sexual violence	145	4.7 (2.4 - 7.0)	11	1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)*
HIV status and lifetime physical violence				
HIV positive and experienced physical violence	69	5.3 (2.7 - 7.8)	6	1.4 (0.1 - 2.6)*
HIV positive and experienced no physical violence	97	4.0 (2.1 - 6.0)	6	**
HIV status and lifetime emotional violence				
HIV positive and experienced emotional violence	31	4.5 (0.5 - 8.6)*	2	**
HIV positive and experienced no emotional violence	137	4.8 (2.8 - 6.7)	10	1.4 (0.0 - 2.7)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Namibia VACS HIV rapid testing algorithm follows the Namibian national HIV rapid testing algorithm and includes up to three rapid tests: HIV ½ Colloidal Gold, Colloidal gold and Unigold concurrently, and Sure Check.

[2] Determined through HIV rapid test results or self-report of a prior HIV test.

[3] Includes any experiences of violence throughout the lifetime.

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

[5] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.

[6] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 50%), result is suppressed.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

SECTION 11

BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT GENDER AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

SECTION SUMMARY

11.1. Attitudes about domestic violence and endorsement of traditional gender norms

- Among 18-24-year-olds, 23.1% of females and 22.5% of males indicated a husband was justified in beating his wife under one or more circumstances (attitudes supportive of domestic violence).
- Among 18-24-year-olds, more males (56.4%) than females (42.9%) endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms.

11.2. Prevalence of violence perpetration

- Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly more males than females perpetrated physical violence (18.8% versus 12.9%). The difference was not significant for females and males ages 13-17.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, both females and males who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who had not experienced childhood sexual violence to perpetrate physical violence (females: 24.6% versus 11.3% and males: 43.3% versus 16.8%, respectively). Similarly, among 13-17-year-olds, both females and males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who had not experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months to perpetrate physical violence (females: 35.9% versus 8.0% and males: 35.2% versus 13.2%, respectively).

11.3. Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration

- Among youth ages 18-24 who ever had a partner, significantly more males (14.3%) than females (7.4%) perpetrated intimate partner violence.

- Females and males who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who had not experienced sexual violence to have perpetrated intimate partner violence (females: 13.8% versus 6.5% and males: 33.5% versus 12.5%, respectively). Estimates were unreliable among 13-17-year-olds.

11.1. ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ENDORSEMENT OF TRADITIONAL GENDER NORMS

This section examines attitudes related to domestic violence. Questions assessed attitudes justifying the use of physical violence by husbands against their wives. All participants were asked if a husband is justified in beating his wife under five different circumstances: if she goes out without telling him, if she does not take care of the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she is suspected of having an affair. Endorsement of domestic violence was defined as answering “yes” to one or more reasons justifying a husband beating his wife.

The survey also examined the extent to which youth endorsed traditional norms about gender and sexual behaviour and intimate partner violence. These included: men, not women, should decide when to have sex; men need more sex than women; men need to have sex with other women even if they have a good relationship with their wife; women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; and a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together. Findings related to attitudes about domestic violence and traditional gender norms are included in Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2.

Among 13-17-year-olds, 36.6% of females and 26.0% of males endorsed one or more attitudes supportive of domestic violence. Among 13-17-year-olds, 45.8% of females and 52.8% of males endorsed one or more traditional gender, sexual behaviour, and violence norms. Among 18-24-year-olds, 23.1% of females and 22.5% of males endorsed one or more attitudes supportive of domestic violence. Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly more males than females (56.4% versus 42.9%) endorsed traditional gender, sexual behaviour, and violence norms.

Table 11.1.1. Attitudes about domestic violence^[1] among 13-17 and 18-24-year-olds – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more reasons for domestic violence, by age group		
	Females (n=1744)	Males (n=409)
13-17-year-olds	36.6 (32.0 - 41.2)	26.0 (19.6 - 32.4)
	Females (n=2402)	Males (n=554)
18-24-year-olds	23.1 (21.1 - 25.2)	22.5 (19.1 - 26.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval.		
[1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food.		
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 11.1.2. Endorsement of traditional norms about gender, sexual behaviour, and violence^[1], among 13-17 and 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more traditional norms about gender, sexual behaviour, and violence, by age group		
	Females (n=1732)	Males (n=409)
13-17-year-olds	45.8 (41.5 - 50.1)	52.8 (45.9 - 59.7)
	Females (n=2402)	Males (n=555)
18-24-year-olds	42.9 (37.1 - 48.7)	56.4 (51.5 - 61.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: Only men, not women, should decide when to have sex; If someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; There are times when a woman should be beaten; Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

11.2. PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

This section presents the prevalence of physical and sexual violence perpetration among 13-17 and 18-24-year-old females and males. Physical violence perpetration against any victim includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, pulling hair, twisting arm, pinching, intentionally throwing something at to hurt, choking, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, using or threatening the participant with a stick, knife, gun or other weapon. Sexual violence was asked about in terms of forcing a current or former intimate partner or someone else to have sex when they did not want to. This section also presents data on perpetration of violence by experiences of physical violence in childhood. Participants were asked if they had ever perpetrated these measures of violence, so it is not possible to determine when the perpetration happened in relation to timing of experiences of violence. Tables 11.2.1 through 11.2.3 include results of violence perpetration.

Among 13-17-year-olds, 10.8% of females and 14.8% of males perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months to have perpetrated physical violence (35.9% versus 8.0%). Females who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months to have perpetrated physical violence (22.9% versus 5.5%). Males who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months to have perpetrated physical violence (35.2% versus 13.2%). Males who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months were significantly more likely than those who did not experience physical violence in the past 12 months to have perpetrated physical violence (25.5% versus 10.1%).

Table 11.2.1. Physical violence perpetration^[1], among 13-17 and 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females	Males
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Physical violence perpetration (ever)		
	Females (n=1759)	Males (n=410)
13-17-year-olds	10.8 (8.2 - 13.3)	14.8 (10.0 - 19.5)
	Females (n=2421)	Males (n=564)
18-24-year-olds	12.9 (11.4 - 14.3)	18.8 (14.8 - 22.7)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence perpetration includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 11.2.2. Physical violence perpetration^[1] by experience of sexual violence^[2] and physical violence^[3] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months		
	Females (n=1754)	Males (n=407)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	35.9 (23.3 - 48.5)	35.2 (21.4 - 49.0)
No sexual violence in the past 12 months	8.0 (5.8 - 10.2)	13.2 (8.8 - 17.6)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months		
	Females (n=1739)	Males (n=405)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	22.9 (16.5 - 29.3)	25.5 (15.4 - 35.7)
No physical violence in the past 12 months	5.5 (3.8 - 7.1)	10.1 (6.4 - 13.7)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence perpetration includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. [2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [3] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly more males (18.8%) than females (12.9%) perpetrated physical violence. Females who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence to have perpetrated

physical violence (24.6% versus 11.3%). Females who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not experience childhood physical violence to have perpetrated physical violence (25.8% versus 6.8%). Significantly more males who experienced childhood sexual violence (43.3%) than those who did not experience childhood sexual violence (16.8%) perpetrated physical violence. Males who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not to perpetrate physical violence (30.9% versus 9.8%). These data show that victims of sexual and physical violence in childhood are significantly more likely to be perpetrators of physical violence.

Table 11.2.3. Physical violence perpetration^[1] by experience of sexual violence^[2] and physical violence^[3] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood sexual violence		
	Females (n=2417)	Males (n=564)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced childhood sexual violence	24.6 (18.0 - 31.2)	43.3 (24.9 - 61.6)
No childhood sexual violence	11.3 (10.0 - 12.6)	16.8 (12.9 - 20.7)
Physical violence perpetration (ever) by experience of childhood physical violence		
	Females (n=2397)	Males (n=548)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced childhood physical violence	25.8 (21.6 - 29.9)	30.9 (23.9 - 37.9)
No childhood physical violence	6.8 (5.4 - 8.2)	9.8 (6.6 - 13.1)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence perpetration includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. [2] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [3] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

11.3. PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

Violence perpetration against intimate partners, or intimate partner violence, included forcing a partner to have sex and/or physical violence. As in previous sections, an intimate partner refers to a current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife, while ever-partnered refers to someone who has ever had an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence perpetration results are provided in Tables 11.3.1 through 11.3.4.

Among youth ages 18-24 who ever had a partner, 7.4% of females and 14.3% of males perpetrated intimate partner violence, a statistically significant difference. Females who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not to have perpetrated intimate partner violence (13.8% versus 6.5%). Females who experienced childhood physical violence were significantly more likely than those who did not to have perpetrated intimate partner violence (11.1% versus 5.6%). Males who experienced childhood sexual violence were significantly more likely than those who did not to have perpetrated intimate partner violence (33.5% versus 12.5%). There was no statistically significant difference between males who did versus did not experience childhood physical violence on intimate partner violence perpetration.

Table 11.3.1. Intimate partner^[1] violence perpetration^[2], among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n ⁺ =2082)	Males (n ⁺ =423)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrated intimate partner violence	7.4 (6.2 - 8.5)	14.3 (8.8 - 19.9)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife. [2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon against a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse, or forcing a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse to have sex with you when they did not want to. n ⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

Table 11.3.2. Intimate partner^[1] violence perpetration^[2] by experience of sexual violence^[3] or physical violence^[4] before age 18, among 18-24-year-olds who ever had a partner – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ⁺⁺	weighted % (95% CI)	n ⁺⁺	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood sexual violence				
Experienced childhood sexual violence	39	13.8 (9.4 - 18.2)	16	33.5 (25.6 - 41.3)
No childhood sexual violence	119	6.5 (5.3 - 7.6)	55	12.5 (7.0 - 18.0)
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of childhood physical violence				
Experienced childhood physical violence	69	11.1 (8.7 - 13.5)	44	20.0 (11.4 - 28.6)
No childhood physical violence	89	5.6 (4.6 - 6.7)	25	9.2 (5.1 - 13.3)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Intimate partner includes: current or previous boyfriend, girlfriend, romantic partner, husband or wife. [2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon against a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse, or forcing a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse to have sex with you when they did not want to. [3] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n ⁺⁺ denotes numerator.				

Among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner, 7.7% of females perpetrated intimate partner violence. This estimate was unreliable for males. Differences in intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months could not be assessed for males and females due to unreliable estimates. Information is provided in Table 11.3.4.

Table 11.3.3. Intimate partner^[1] violence perpetration^[2], among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n[†]=494)	Males (n[†]=118)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Perpetrated intimate partner violence	7.7 (4.9 - 10.6)	9.4 (2.8 - 16.0)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon against a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse, or forcing a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse to have sex with you when they did not want to.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 11.3.4. Intimate partner^[1] violence perpetration^[2] by experience of sexual violence^[3] or physical violence^[4] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-olds who ever had a partner – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of sexual violence in the past 12 months		
	Females (n[†]=95)	Males (n[†]=9)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months	11.7 (2.5 - 20.8)*	**
	Females (n[†]=399)	Males (n[†]=109)
No sexual violence in the past 12 months	6.4 (4.3 - 8.5)	10.0 (2.7 - 17.3)*
Intimate partner violence perpetration by experience of physical violence in the past 12 months		
	Females (n[†]=156)	Males (n[†]=49)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced physical violence in the past 12 months	7.9 (2.2 - 13.5)*	**
	Females (n[†]=338)	Males (n[†]=69)
No physical violence in the past 12 months	7.7 (5.3 - 10.1)	9.3 (0.8 - 17.8)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon against a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse, or forcing a current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse to have sex with you when they did not want to.

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

SECTION 12

CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

SECTION SUMMARY

12.1. Characteristics associated with violence in childhood among 18-24-year-olds

- Females who witnessed violence in the home before age 18 were significantly more likely to experience childhood violence (39.9%) compared to those who did not witness violence at home (15.4%).
- Females who experienced food insecurity were significantly more likely to experience childhood violence (27.8%) than those who did not experience food insecurity (18.3%).
- There were no statistically significant differences for males.

12.2. Characteristics associated with violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds

- Females who were not attending school were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (51.4%) than those who were attending school (30.3%).
- Females who worked for money or other payment were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (66.5%) than those who did not work (29.9%).
- Females and males who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months than those who did not witness violence at home (females: 54.5 versus 26.4% and males: 57.1% versus 28.9%, respectively).

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

Table 12.1 includes results of characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months. Characteristics that have significant associations with violence in the past 12 months are presented here in the text; the table includes results for all characteristics assessed, including unreliable estimates. Females who witnessed violence in the home before age 18 were significantly more likely to experience violence in the past 12 months (39.9%) compared to those who did not witness violence at home (15.4%). Females who experienced food insecurity were significantly more likely to experience violence in the past 12 months (27.8%) than those who did not experience food insecurity (18.3%). There were no statistically significant differences for males.

Table 12.1. Characteristics of 18-24-year-olds by experience of sexual^[1] or physical violence^[2] in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	129	22.5 (18.1 - 26.9)	44	28.9 (17.4 - 40.4)
Any violence among non-orphans	326	24.8 (21.7 - 27.9)	108	26.5 (21.8 - 31.2)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth who completed primary school or less	8	12.0 (2.9 - 21.1)*	3	**
Any violence among youth who completed secondary school or more	475	24.2 (21.4 - 27.0)	156	27.8 (23.1 - 32.5)
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past 12 months				
Any violence among youth who worked	127	22.2 (17.0 - 27.4)	56	20.7 (15.7 - 25.8)
Any violence among youth who did not work	356	24.5 (21.2 - 27.7)	103	31.8 (24.8 - 38.9)
Violence and witnessed violence at home				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	246	39.9 (34.7 - 45.0)	85	35.6 (27.4 - 43.7)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	229	15.4 (12.6 - 18.2)	72	23.4 (18.1 - 28.7)
Violence and marriage or cohabitation				
Any violence among youth who are married or cohabiting	66	32.3 (24.4 - 40.2)	10	27.6 (13.6 - 41.5)
Any violence among youth who are unmarried and not cohabiting	414	23.0 (20.0 - 25.9)	148	27.5 (22.6 - 32.3)
Violence and food insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food insecurity	273	27.8 (23.3 - 32.4)	99	29.9 (23.0 - 36.8)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food insecurity	194	18.3 (15.1 - 21.5)	55	23.4 (15.7 - 31.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

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

Table 12.2 includes results of characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual or physical violence in the past 12 months. Characteristics with significant associations with childhood violence are presented here; the table includes results for all characteristics assessed, including unreliable estimates. Females who were not attending school were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (51.4%) than those who were attending school (30.3%). Males attending school experienced similar levels of violence (34.8%) compared to females; estimates for males who were not attending school were unreliable. Females who worked for money or other payment were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (66.5%) than those who did not work (29.9%). Females who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (54.5%) than those who did not witness violence at home (26.4%). Males who witnessed violence at home were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (57.1%) than those who did not witness violence at home (28.9%).

Table 12.2. Characteristics of 13-17-year-olds by experience of sexual^[1] or physical violence^[2] in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females		Males	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Violence and orphan status (lost one or both parents in childhood)				
Any violence among orphans	114	30.0 (24.4 - 35.7)	19	27.9 (16.5 - 39.2)
Any violence among non-orphans	391	31.7 (27.2 - 36.1)	106	33.0 (26.4 - 39.5)
Violence and school attendance				
Any violence among youth attending school	479	30.3 (26.1 - 34.5)	125	34.8 (29.2 - 40.3)
Any violence among youth not attending school	28	51.4 (38.2 - 64.6)	5	8.8 (1.0 - 16.5)*
Violence and working for money or other payment in the past 12 months				
Any violence among youth who worked	23	66.5 (53.0 - 79.9)	26	37.5 (21.5 - 53.5)
Any violence among youth who did not work	487	29.9 (25.8 - 34.0)	104	31.7 (26.1 - 37.3)
Violence and witnessed violence at home in the past 12 months				
Any violence among youth who witnessed violence at home	151	54.5 (46.1 - 62.8)	37	57.1 (45.3 - 69.0)
Any violence among youth who did not witness violence at home	358	26.4 (22.5 - 30.2)	91	28.9 (22.2 - 35.7)
Violence and food insecurity				
Any violence among youth who experienced food insecurity	256	33.9 (27.8 - 40.1)	63	30.7 (23.3 - 38.2)
Any violence among youth who did not experience food insecurity	221	28.2 (22.5 - 33.9)	64	34.9 (29.0 - 40.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

SECTION 13

INSPIRE INDICATORS

SECTION SUMMARY

13.1. Norms and values

- Among 18-24-year-olds, significantly more males (36.4%) than females (18.9%) agreed it was necessary for parents to use corporal punishment to raise children.

13.2. Safe environments

- Among 13-17-year-olds, 8.5% females missed school or did not leave the home due to fear of violence in the past 12 months. This estimate was unreliable for males.

13.3. Parent and caregiver support

- Among 13-17-year-olds, less than one third females (27.7%) and only one fifth of males (21.4%) said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, nearly nine out of ten females (87.0%) and 93.6% of males said they were close or very close to their mothers, and 68.3% of females and 79.5% of males said they had a close or very close relationship with their fathers.

13.4. Income and economic strengthening

- Among 13-17-year-olds, 44.3% of females and 51.9% of males experienced food insecurity.

13.5. Education and life skills

- Among 13-17-year-olds, 95.2% of females and 93.4% of males were currently enrolled in school.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, significantly more males (25.1%) than females (11.6%) had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, males (20.6%) were more likely than females (8.9%) to have had sex before the age of 16.

*INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*³⁹ is a technical package that includes evidence-based strategies with demonstrated success in preventing and responding to violence in childhood. INSPIRE reflects a collaboration of the World Health Organization,

39 World Health Organization. *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire-package/en/.

CDC, UNICEF, PEPFAR, USAID, and other partners as part of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (<https://www.end-violence.org/inspire>). There are seven strategies included in INSPIRE. The 2019 Namibia VACS covers indicators for six of the strategies: **N**orms and values; **S**afe environments; **P**arent and caregiver support; **I**ncome and economic strengthening, and **E**ducation and life skills are included in this section. Indicators for **R**esponse and support strategies for victims of violence are included in the previous sections on disclosure, knowledge of services, and service access among victims of sexual violence (section 4) and physical violence (section 5). The first of the INSPIRE strategies – on the Implementation and enforcement of laws is better assessed by a desk review. Data on INSPIRE indicators capture key opportunities to inform evidence-based interventions and approaches.

13.1. NORMS AND VALUES

Data on Norms and Values are included in Table 13.1. The data shows that males are more likely to support the use of corporal punishment than girls. Among 18-24-year-olds, 18.9% of females and 36.4% of males agreed it was necessary for parents to use corporal punishment to raise children. This difference was statistically significant. Significantly fewer females (21.4%) than males (33.5%) agreed it was necessary for teachers to use corporal punishment. About one out of four females (23.1%) and 22.5% of males endorsed attitudes supportive of domestic violence (for definition, see section 11.1). Significantly more males (56.4%) than females (42.9%) endorsed traditional norms about gender, sexual behaviour, and violence (see section 11.1 for definition).

Table 13.1. Norms and values related to violence among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Norms and values related to violence	Females (n=2393)	Males (n=551)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by parents	18.9 (15.8 - 22.1)	36.4 (30.9 - 41.8)
	Females (n=2386)	Males (n=551)
Agreement with the necessity of corporal punishment by teachers	21.4 (18.1 - 24.7)	33.5 (29.1 - 37.9)
	Females (n=2402)	Males (n=554)
Endorsement of domestic violence[1]	23.1 (21.1 - 25.2)	22.5 (19.1 - 26.0)
	Females (n=2402)	Males (n=555)
Endorsement of traditional norms about gender, sexual behaviour, and violence[2]	42.9 (37.1 - 48.7)	56.4 (51.5 - 61.3)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: a husband is justified in beating his wife if she: goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food.

[2] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: Only men, not women, should decide when to have sex; If someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; There are times when a woman should be beaten; Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

13.2. SAFE ENVIRONMENTS

Results of Safe Environments indicators are provided in Table 13.2. Data indicate that 8.5% of females ages 13-17 missed school or did not leave the home due to fear of violence in the past 12 months. This estimate was unreliable for males.

Table 13.2. Safe environments: percent of 13-17-year-olds who feared for their safety – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1748)	Males (n=407)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Missing school or not leaving home due to concerns about safety in the past 12 months	8.5 (6.1 - 10.8)	5.5 (2.0 - 9.1)*
Note: CI = confidence interval. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

13.3. PARENT AND CAREGIVER SUPPORT

Table 13.3 includes data on Parent and Caregiver Support. Among 13-17-year-olds, less than one third (27.7%) of females and only one fifth (21.4%) of males said their parents used positive discipline strategies in the past 12 months.

Nine out of ten females (87.0%) and 93.6% of males said they were close to their mothers, and 68.3% of females and 79.5% of males said they had a close or very close relationship with their fathers. The differences between females and males for close relationships with mothers and fathers were both statistically significant, indicating stronger parent-child relationships for males than females. More than seven out of ten females (72.1%) and 80.2% of males said it was easy to talk to their mothers. This difference was statistically significant. Half of females (50.6%) and 65.1% of males said it was easy to talk to their fathers about things that really bother them. This difference was also statistically significant.

While about three out of four females (74.4%) and males (77.3%) indicated their parents had high parental monitoring and supervision of their activities, this means that for over one quarter of children (25.6% of females and 22.7% of males), the parent or caregiver does/did not have a lot of knowledge about where their children are or what they are doing. About one out of three females (32.7%) and males (30.9%) experienced physical discipline or verbal aggression as a form of discipline by parents or caregivers in the past 12 months.

Table 13.3. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships	Females (n=1746)	Males (n=408)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Parents' use of positive parental discipline in the past 12 months [1]	27.7 (23.2 - 32.1)	21.4 (15.1 - 27.7)
	Females (n=1643)	Males (n=386)
Close relationship with mother	87.0 (85.2 - 88.7)	93.6 (91.1 - 96.1)
	Females (n=1718)	Males (n=408)
Easy to talk to mother	72.1 (68.5 - 75.7)	80.2 (76.0 - 84.3)
	Females (n=1414)	Males (n=350)
Close relationship with father	68.3 (65.6 - 71.1)	79.5 (75.9 - 83.2)
	Females (n=1671)	Males (n=398)
Easy to talk to father	50.6 (47.9 - 53.3)	65.1 (59.4 - 70.8)
	Females (n=1758)	Males (n=407)
High parental monitoring and supervision	74.4 (71.4 - 77.5)	77.3 (72.3 - 82.3)
	Females (n=1754)	Males (n=409)
Parents' use of physical discipline or verbal aggression in the past 12 months	32.7 (28.0 - 37.4)	30.9 (26.0 - 35.8)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Positive parental discipline includes: taking away privileges, forbidding something they liked or wanted to do; explaining why the behaviour is wrong; or giving a reminder or warning not to do it again. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

13.4. INCOME AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING

Tables 13.4.1 and 13.4.2 include results of indicators for Income and Economic Strengthening. Among 13-17-year-olds, 44.3% of females and 51.9% of males experienced food insecurity. Among 18-24-year-old females who were married or cohabited, 88.5% indicated they had some responsibility for deciding how money is spent in the household.

Table 13.4.1. Income and economic strengthening among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n=1691)	Males (n=407)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Experienced food insecurity	44.3 (40.1 - 48.4)	51.9 (45.3 - 58.5)
Note: CI = confidence interval. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 13.4.2. Women's economic empowerment among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Females (n [†] =112)	Males (n [†] =N/A)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Married or cohabiting females who had some responsibility for how money was spent	88.5 (81.9 - 95.2)	N/A
Note: CI = confidence interval. n [†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

13.5. EDUCATION AND LIFE SKILLS

Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2 include results of Education and Life Skills indicators. These indicators assess both engagement and participation in education and risk behaviours. Among 13-17-year-olds, 95.2% of females and 93.4% of males were currently enrolled in school, and 7.0% of females and 5.8% of males had at least one episode of binge drinking in the past 30 days. About one in ten females (11.6%) had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, compared with 25.1% of males. This difference was statistically significant. Among 18-24-year-olds, 8.9% of females and 20.6% of males had early sexual debut, defined as first sex at or before age 16. This difference was statistically significant. Among females ages 18-24, 13.1% of those who had ever had sex had been pregnant before age 18 and 2.2% were married before age 18. Among 18-24-year-olds, 15.6% of females and 29.9% of males had at least one episode of binge drinking in the last 30 days, and this difference was statistically significant.

Table 13.5.1. Education and life skills among 13-17-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Education and life skills	Females (n=1757)	Males (n=410)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Currently enrolled in school	95.2 (93.9 - 96.5)	93.4 (89.7 - 97.0)
	Females (n=1747)	Males (n=409)
Binge drinking[1] in the past 30 days	7.0 (4.6 - 9.4)	5.8 (3.5 - 8.1)
	Females (n=1773)	Males (n=414)
In a physical fight in the past 12 months	11.6 (9.5 - 13.6)	25.1 (20.2 - 30.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.		

Table 13.5.2. Education and life skills among 18-24-year-olds – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Education and life skills	Females (n=2282)	Males (n=530)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Early sexual debut: first sex before age 16	8.9 (7.6 - 10.2)	20.6 (17.4 - 23.9)
	Females (n[†]=1948)	Males
Early pregnancy: pregnant before age 18, among those who ever had sex	13.1 (11.2 - 14.9)	N/A
	Females (n=2395)	Males (n=555)
Child marriage: married or cohabiting before age 18	2.2 (1.6 - 2.9)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.3)*
	Females (n=2257)	Males (n=533)
Binge drinking[1] in the past 30 days	15.6 (13.4 - 17.7)	29.9 (23.5 - 36.4)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Binge drinking defined as consuming 4 or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.		

SECTION 14

DREAMS REGIONS

SECTION SUMMARY

14.1. DREAMS regions background characteristics

- More than four in five females ages 18-24 (Khomas, 88.4%; Oshikoto, 86.4%; Zambezi, 80.4%) had completed secondary school in the DREAMS regions.
- More than one in four females ages 18-24 in Khomas (26.7%), 32.0% of females in Oshikoto, and 34.2% of females in Zambezi were single or double orphans before the age of 18.
- More than half of females ages 18-24 in Khomas (52.6%), Oshikoto (50.0%), and Zambezi (58.6%) had experienced food insecurity.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, nearly nine in ten females in Zambezi (88.5%) had sex compared to three in four females in Khomas (77.5%) and Oshikoto (74.8%).
- The prevalence of early sexual debut (before age 16) among 18-24-year-old females was significantly higher in Zambezi (19.5%) compared to Khomas (4.8%) and Oshikoto (9.0%).

14.2. Sexual violence in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-olds, one in seven females in Khomas (14.6%), one in nine females in Oshikoto (11.7%), and 5.3% of females in Zambezi experienced childhood sexual violence. The prevalence of childhood sexual violence was significantly lower in Zambezi compared to Khomas.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, 12.7% of females in Khomas, 10.2% in Oshikoto, and 6.5% in Zambezi experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.

14.3. Physical violence in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-olds, 28.4% of females in Khomas, 37.1% in Oshikoto, and 16.6% in Zambezi experienced childhood physical violence.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, 27.5% of females in Khomas, 32.3% in Oshikoto, and 16.2% in Zambezi experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, there were statistically significant differences between all regions for females who witnessed physical violence in childhood in the community/neighbourhood. In Khomas, 60.8% of females witnessed physical violence in childhood in the community/neighbourhood, compared to 40.8% of females in Oshikoto and 26.7% in Zambezi.

14.4. Emotional violence in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-olds, 25.5% of females in Khomas, 23.2% in Oshikoto, and 16.0% in Zambezi experienced emotional violence by an intimate partner.
- Among 13-17-year-olds, 44.1% of females in Khomas, 36.8% in Oshikoto, and 22.3% in Zambezi experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months.

14.5. Sexual, physical, and emotional violence among young adults in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-olds, 13.1% of females in Khomas, 5.8% of females in Oshikoto, and 5.1% of females in Zambezi experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months.
- Among 18-24-year-olds, 15.4% of females in Khomas, 13.4% of females in Oshikoto, and 14.2% of females in Zambezi experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

14.6. Sexual risk-taking behaviour and HIV among young adults in DREAMS regions

- Among females ages 14-24 who ever had sex, 17.6% of females in Khomas, 10.3% of females in Oshikoto, and 14.2% of females in Zambezi had never been tested for HIV.

14.7. Attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence, and violence perpetration in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-old females, 16.8% of females in Khomas, 20.7% of females in Oshikoto, and 41.4% of females in Zambezi indicated a husband was justified in beating his wife under one or more circumstances.

14.8. INSPIRE indicators in DREAMS regions

- Among 18-24-year-olds who ever had sex, 9.1% of females in Khomas, 16.9% of females in Oshikoto, and 20.1% of females in Zambezi became pregnant before age 18.

The 2019 VACS survey provides national-level data on the prevalence of violence among children and young adults. Funding allowed for additional sampling to be conducted in three regions to give a more detailed understanding of the prevalence of violence in these three selected regions. The regions chosen were those in which the PEPFAR DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) program was being implemented. The regions that were sampled were Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi.

DREAMS is a partnership that focuses on reducing HIV among adolescent girls and young women. PEPFAR partners with government and civil society organizations to implement DREAMS by employing a layered approach of synergistic interventions that target the

multiple spheres of risk that adolescent girls and young women face. The DREAMS core interventions include empowering adolescent girls and young women and reducing their HIV risk, strengthening the family and contributing to positive parenting, characterizing and addressing risks of sexual partners, and mobilizing the surrounding community to change norms and improve educational attainment for girls.

The DREAMS programme started in Namibia in the Khomas and Zambezi region in October 2017 and in Oshikoto in October 2018. The regions selected for DREAMS programming were chosen based on data on HIV burden and feasibility of implementation of the DREAMS core package. Due to DREAMS' focus on adolescent girls and young women, oversampling in these regions was conducted only among females. The intention of this strategy was to collect regional-level female-specific data in order to better guide programming for DREAMS as well as other similar interventions. The data in this section provides results of key indicators among adolescent girls and young women oversampled in the three DREAMS regions of Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi.

14.1. DREAMS REGIONS BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables 14.1.1 and 14.1.2 include background characteristics of 18-24-year-old females. In Khomas, 5.8% of females had never attended school or completed primary school or less compared to nearly one in eight females in Oshikoto

(12.2%), and one in six females in Zambezi (17.5%). The differences between Khomas and Oshikoto and Khomas and Zambezi were statistically significant, indicating that fewer girls in Khomas had low or no school attainment compared to Oshikoto and Zambezi. More than four in five females (Khomas, 88.4%; Oshikoto, 86.4%; Zambezi, 80.4%) had completed secondary school in the DREAMS regions. In Khomas, 5.8% of females attended higher than secondary school. These

estimates were unreliable for Oshikoto and Zambezi. More than one in four females in Khomas (26.7%), 32.0% of females in Oshikoto, and 34.2% of females in Zambezi were single or double orphans before the age of 18. Among the regions, 28.0% of females in Khomas, 23.0% of females in Oshikoto, and 20.7% of females in Zambezi worked for money or other payment in the past year. More than half of females in Khomas (52.6%), Oshikoto (50.0%), and Zambezi (58.6%) experienced food insecurity. See section 3 for background characteristics of all participants.

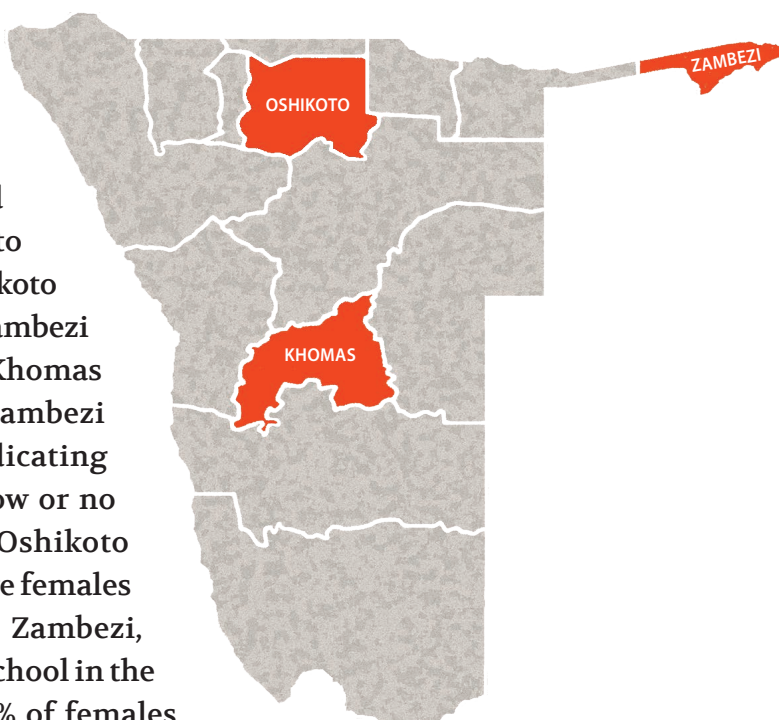


Table 14.1.1. Background characteristics of 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females	Oshikoto Females	Zambezi Females
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Education Status	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=655)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	5.8 (3.7 - 7.9)	12.2 (8.7 - 15.7)	17.5 (13.5 - 21.5)
Completed secondary school	88.4 (85.0 - 91.7)	86.4 (82.4 - 90.4)	80.4 (76.5 - 84.2)
Higher than secondary school	5.8 (2.8 - 8.8)	1.4 (0.3 - 2.6)*	2.2 (0.4 - 4.0)*
Orphan Status before age 18	Khomas Females (n=855)	Oshikoto Females (n=505)	Zambezi Females (n=600)
Not an orphan before age 18	73.3 (70.0 - 76.6)	68.0 (63.5 - 72.6)	65.8 (60.1 - 71.4)
Lost one or both parents before 18 years	26.7 (23.4 - 30.0)	32.0 (27.4 - 36.5)	34.2 (28.6 - 39.9)
Socioeconomic conditions	Khomas Females (n=899)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	28.0 (23.9 - 32.1)	23.0 (18.7 - 27.3)	20.7 (16.8 - 24.6)
	Khomas Females (n=872)	Oshikoto Females (n=509)	Zambezi Females (n=645)
Experienced food insecurity	52.6 (45.3 - 59.8)	50.0 (44.9 - 55.2)	58.6 (50.7 - 66.5)
Note: CI = confidence interval. * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

Among 18-24-year-old females, 6.7% in Khomas and 7.9% Oshikoto were married or lived with someone as if married, compared to one in five females in Zambezi (21.9%). The differences between Zambezi and Khomas and Zambezi and Oshikoto on marriage or cohabitation were statistically significant, indicating higher marriage/cohabitation prevalence in Zambezi. In Zambezi, 5.0% of females were married or lived with someone as if married before the age of 18. Estimates for child marriage among females in Oshikoto and Khomas were unreliable. Three in four females in Khomas (77.5%) and Oshikoto (74.8%) had ever had sex, compared to nearly nine in ten females in Zambezi (88.5%). Significantly more females in Zambezi compared to Khomas and Oshikoto had ever had sex. In addition, the prevalence of early sexual debut (before age 16) among females was significantly lower in Khomas (4.8%) and Oshikoto (9.0%) compared to Zambezi (19.5%).

Table 14.1.2. Relationship and sexual history of 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas –
Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Relationship and sexual history	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=647)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	6.7 (4.6 - 8.8)	7.9 (4.6 - 11.3)	21.9 (18.4 - 25.3)
	Khomas Females (n=894)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=642)
Married or lived with someone as if married before age 18	0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)*	2.9 (1.0 - 4.8)*	5.0 (3.4 - 6.6)
	Khomas Females (n=862)	Oshikoto Females (n=530)	Zambezi Females (n=655)
Ever had sex[1]	77.5 (74.0 - 81.1)	74.8 (70.2 - 79.5)	88.5 (85.3 - 91.7)
	Khomas Females (n=837)	Oshikoto Females (n=514)	Zambezi Females (n=602)
Had sex before age 16	4.8 (3.1 - 6.5)	9.0 (6.4 - 11.6)	19.5 (15.9 - 23.1)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sex includes vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse, or the insertion of an object into your vagina or anus by someone else * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

Tables 14.1.3 and 14.1.4 include background characteristics of 13-17-year-olds.

Three quarters of females in Khomas (75.9%) had attended at least some secondary school compared to about two-thirds of females in Oshikoto (59.5%) and Zambezi (63.8%). Significantly more females in Khomas attended some secondary school compared to girls in Oshikoto and Zambezi. One in six females in Khomas (17.2%), nearly one-quarter of females in Oshikoto (23.3%), and three out of ten females in Zambezi (30.5%) lost one or both parents. The prevalence of orphanhood among girls in Zambezi was significantly higher than Khomas. Among the DREAMS regions, 6.7% females in Zambezi worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months. These estimates were unreliable for Khomas and Oshikoto. Nearly half of females in Khomas (45.7%) and Oshikoto (47.3%) and three of five females in Zambezi (60.7%) experienced food insecurity.

Table 14.1.3. Background characteristics of 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Background characteristics	Khomas Females	Oshikoto Females	Zambezi Females
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Education Status	Khomas Females (n=445)	Oshikoto Females (n=532)	Zambezi Females (n=538)
Completed primary school or less (or never attended school)	24.1 (19.1 - 29.2)	40.5 (34.6 - 46.4)	36.2 (30.9 - 41.6)
Some secondary school or more	75.9 (70.8 - 80.9)	59.5 (53.6 - 65.4)	63.8 (58.4 - 69.1)
Current Orphan Status	Khomas Females (n=436)	Oshikoto Females (n=524)	Zambezi Females (n=532)
Not an orphan	82.8 (79.3 - 86.4)	76.7 (71.9 - 81.5)	69.5 (64.3 - 74.7)
Lost one or both parents	17.2 (13.6 - 20.7)	23.3 (18.5 - 28.1)	30.5 (25.3 - 35.7)
Socioeconomic Conditions	Khomas Females (n=445)	Oshikoto Females (n=532)	Zambezi Females (n=536)
Worked for money or other payment in the past 12 months	2.9 (1.0 - 4.9)*	2.7 (0.8 - 4.5)*	6.7 (3.3 - 10.1)
Currently enrolled in school	Khomas Females (n=443)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=526)
	93.8 (91.0 - 96.7)	94.3 (91.5 - 97.1)	92.7 (89.9 - 95.5)
Experienced food insecurity	Khomas Females (n=428)	Oshikoto Females (n=486)	Zambezi Females (n=520)
	45.7 (38.8 - 52.5)	47.3 (40.9 - 53.7)	60.7 (51.8 - 69.5)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Estimates of marriage among 13-17-year-old females were unreliable for Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. Among females ages 13-17, 14.8% in Khomas, 11.5% in Oshikoto, and 30.9% in Zambezi had ever had sex. The prevalence of ever having sex was significantly higher in Zambezi than in Khomas and Oshikoto.

Table 14.1.4. Relationship and sexual history of 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas –
Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Relationship and sexual history	Khomas Females (n=439)	Oshikoto Females (n=530)	Zambezi Females (n=521)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Ever been married or lived with someone as if married	**	**	1.0 (0.2 - 1.9)*
	Khomas Females (n=439)	Oshikoto Females (n=532)	Zambezi Females (n=538)
Ever had sex[1]	14.8 (9.6 - 20.0)	11.5 (8.6 - 14.3)	30.9 (25.9 - 35.9)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Sex includes vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of hands, fingers or other objects into your vagina or anus by someone else.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

14.2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS REGIONS

Results of sexual violence in childhood in DREAMS regions are presented in Tables 14.2.1 through 14.2.12. Tables 14.2.1 through 14.2.5 include results from 18-24-year-old females in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi.

Among 18-24-year-old females, one in seven in Khomas (14.6%), one in nine in Oshikoto (11.7%), and 5.3% of in Zambezi experience sexual violence before age 18. The prevalence of childhood sexual violence was significantly lower in Zambezi compared to Khomas. Among females in Khomas, 10.9% experienced unwanted sexual touching in childhood, 4.7% experienced unwanted attempted sex, 2.2% experienced pressured sex, and 2.4% experienced physically forced sex in childhood. About 8.4% of females in Oshikoto and 2.4% of females in Zambezi experienced unwanted sexual touching in childhood. The estimates for unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, or physically forced sex in childhood among females in Oshikoto and Zambezi were unreliable. The prevalence of pressured or physically forced sex in childhood among 18-24-year-old females was 3.8% in Khomas, 4.0% in Oshikoto, and 3.2% in Zambezi. The estimates for females who had pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience before age 18 were unreliable for all three regions.

Table 14.2.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n=894)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in childhood	14.6 (11.4 - 17.8)	11.7 (7.1 - 16.4)	5.3 (3.4 - 7.3)
	Khomas Females (n=880)	Oshikoto Females (n=522)	Zambezi Females (n=649)
Unwanted sexual touching in childhood	10.9 (8.2 - 13.7)	8.4 (4.7 - 12.2)	2.4 (1.5 - 3.4)
	Khomas Females (n=891)	Oshikoto Females (n=533)	Zambezi Females (n=651)
Unwanted attempted sex in childhood	4.7 (3.1 - 6.2)	1.8 (0.7 - 2.9)*	1.2 (0.4 - 1.9)*
	Khomas Females (n=890)	Oshikoto Females (n=531)	Zambezi Females (n=654)
Pressured sex ^[2] in childhood	2.2 (0.9 - 3.5)	1.6 (0.4 - 2.9)*	1.5 (0.3 - 2.8)*
	Khomas Females (n=892)	Oshikoto Females (n=533)	Zambezi Females (n=651)
Physically forced sex in childhood	2.4 (1.0 - 3.7)	3.0 (0.9 - 5.1)*	1.8 (0.3 - 3.4)*
	Khomas Females (n=894)	Oshikoto Females (n=533)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
Pressured or physically forced sex in childhood	3.8 (2.2 - 5.4)	4.0 (1.8 - 6.3)	3.2 (1.4 - 4.9)
	Khomas Females (n[†]=242)	Oshikoto Females (n[†]=186)	Zambezi Females (n[†]=360)
Pressured or physically forced sex at first sexual experience ^[3]	6.0 (1.4 - 10.7)*	4.5 (0.7 - 8.3)*	3.5 (0.9 - 6.1)*

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience more than one type of sexual violence.

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

[2] Pressured or physically forced sex includes: pressured/threatened, too drunk to say no, and physically forced sex.

[3] Among females who had sex before age 18.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

In Khomas, 33.2% of females who experienced childhood sexual violence had the first experience at age 13 or younger, 22.6% at ages 14-15, and 44.3% at ages 16-17. In Oshikoto, 47.9% had a first experience at ages 14-15 and 42.6% at ages 16-17. In Zambezi, 33.2% had a first experience at ages 14-15 and 44.3% at ages 16-17. The estimates of first experience of childhood sexual violence at ages 13 or younger in Oshikoto and Zambezi were unreliable.

Table 14.2.2. Age of first experience of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced any sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Age of first experience of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n ⁺ =117)	Oshikoto Females (n ⁺ =58)	Zambezi Females (n ⁺ =33)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
13 or younger	33.2 (23.8 - 42.5)	9.5 (0.3 - 18.6)*	22.5 (2.3 - 42.8)*
14-15	22.6 (12.1 - 33.0)	47.9 (30.3 - 65.5)	33.2 (14.1 - 52.2)
16-17	44.3 (32.5 - 56.0)	42.6 (24.3 - 60.9)	44.3 (25.7 - 62.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 n⁺ denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

In Khomas, common perpetrators of first incidents of childhood sexual violence among females included friends (32.1%), family members (26.8%), current or previous intimate partners (21.4%), and classmates or schoolmates (14.8%). In Oshikoto, common perpetrators included current or previous intimate partners (30.5%), classmates or schoolmates (26.6%), and family members (20.8%). In Zambezi, common perpetrators included current or former intimate partners (29.2%) and classmates or schoolmates (25.7%).

Common locations of the first incident of childhood sexual violence in Khomas were the participant's home (26.3%), a school/university/college (20.1%), on a road or street (19.9%), and someone else's home (19.3%). In Oshikoto, common locations were a school/university/college (28.8%) and on a road or street (19.5%). In Zambezi, the estimates for locations for females who experienced their first incident of sexual violence were unreliable.

In Khomas, 51.1% of victims of childhood sexual violence had a first experience in the afternoon, 29.5% in the evening, 22.0% in the morning, and 10.6% late at night. In Oshikoto, 57.6% of victims had a first experience in the afternoon and 33.1% in the evening. In Zambezi, 37.5% of victims had a first experience in the evening. Estimates of first experiences in the morning and late at night in Oshikoto and in the morning, afternoon, and late at night in Zambezi were unreliable.

Table 14.2.3. Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrators of first incidents of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =118)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =59)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =33)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2]	21.4 (12.9 - 29.8)	30.5 (15.9 - 45.2)	29.2 (12.6 - 45.9)
Family Member	26.8 (16.6 - 37.0)	20.8 (10.4 - 31.2)	20.2 (5.2 - 35.1)*
Authority Figure ^[3]	**	<0.1 [‡]	<0.1 [‡]
Neighbour	7.8 (1.9 - 13.6)*	19.3 (6.5 - 32.0)*	<0.1 [‡]
Classmate/Schoolmate	14.8 (7.3 - 22.2)	26.6 (13.3 - 39.9)	25.7 (10.9 - 40.4)
Friend	32.1 (22.2 - 42.1)	8.7 (1.6 - 15.8)*	12.8 (0.7 - 24.8)*
Stranger	4.3 (0.8 - 7.8)*	**	21.5 (1.5 - 41.6)*
Other	**	**	**

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 14.2.4. Location of first incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of first incident of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =119)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =59)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =33)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Participant's home	26.3 (17.2 - 35.3)	10.4 (1.9 - 19.0)*	28.4 (9.5 - 47.3)*
Perpetrator's home	14.4 (7.7 - 21.1)	18.6 (7.6 - 29.5)*	24.3 (8.6 - 40.0)*
Someone else's home	19.3 (11.0 - 27.7)	14.1 (4.6 - 23.6)*	**
On a road/street	19.9 (12.2 - 27.7)	19.5 (10.2 - 28.9)	13.6 (2.5 - 24.6)*
School/University/College	20.1 (8.7 - 31.5)	28.8 (15.7 - 41.8)	17.4 (3.4 - 31.5)*
River bed, water pan, or other body of water/ Field or other natural area	<0.1 [‡]	10.0 (2.6 - 17.4)*	**
Alcohol outlet (e.g. cuca shop, shebeen, club, etc.)	4.1 (0.1 - 8.1)*	**	**
Other ^[2]	7.5 (2.9 - 12.1)*	**	**

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

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

[2] Other includes: Market/shop, inside a car/bus/taxi, church, office, place of incarceration, and other.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 14.2.5. Time of day^[1] of first incident of sexual violence, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence before age 18 – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Time of day of first incident of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =117)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =59)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =33)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Morning	22.0 (13.1 - 30.9)	**	16.9 (2.7 - 31.1)*
Afternoon	51.1 (40.2 - 61.9)	57.6 (42.1 - 73.2)	32.1 (11.5 - 52.7)*
Evening	29.5 (20.7 - 38.3)	33.1 (18.5 - 47.8)	37.5 (20.3 - 54.7)
Late at night	10.6 (4.6 - 16.5)	6.6 (0.4 - 12.7)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different times of the day.
^[1] Morning refers to sunrise-mid-day, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Results of sexual violence in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-olds in DREAMS areas are presented in Tables 14.2.6 to 14.2.12. In the past year, 12.7% of females ages 13-17 in Khomas, 10.2% in Oshikoto, and 6.5% in Zambezi experienced sexual violence. Among females in the DREAMS regions, 10.8% of Khomas, 8.6% of Oshikoto, and 4.6% of Zambezi females experienced unwanted sexual touching. The estimates for unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, and physically forced sex in the past year in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi were unreliable.

Table 14.2.6. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n=443)	Oshikoto Females (n=530)	Zambezi Females (n=535)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	12.7 (8.8 - 16.7)	10.2 (6.1 - 14.4)	6.5 (3.9 - 9.1)
	Khomas Females (n=442)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=534)
Unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months	10.8 (7.1 - 14.6)	8.6 (4.6 - 12.6)	4.6 (2.6 - 6.7)
	Khomas Females (n=443)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=534)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	2.8 (1.1 - 4.5)*	3.3 (0.9 - 5.6)*	2.6 (0.7 - 4.5)*
	Khomas Females (n=442)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=534)
Pressured sex ^[2] in the past 12 months	**	**	**
	Khomas Females (n=443)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=535)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	**	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some youth may experience more than one type of sexual violence.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
^[2] Pressured sex includes: threats or harassment.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Common perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months in Khomas were friends (31.3%) and family members (27.3%). Common perpetrators of the most recent incidents of sexual violence in Oshikoto were classmates or schoolmates (37.6%). The estimates of perpetrators of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months were unreliable in Zambezi. In Khomas, 30.4% of 13-17-year-old females who experienced violence in the past 12 months reported the perpetrator was five or more years older. These estimates were unreliable in Oshikoto and Zambezi. Common locations of the most recent incident of sexual violence in the past 12 months in Khomas were a school/university/college (35.2%) and the participant's home (27.4%). Common locations in Oshikoto were a school/university/college (44.1%) and on a road or street (30.3%). Common locations in Zambezi were a school/university/college (42.6%). Among females who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months in Khomas, 51.7% experienced a first incident in the afternoon, 34.2% in the morning, and 21.5% in the evening. In Oshikoto, 69.3% experienced the most recent incident in the afternoon and 32.0% in the evening. In Zambezi, 60.1% experienced the most recent incident in the afternoon. Information about unreliable estimates on time of day of the most recent incident are provided in Table 14.2.10.

Table 14.2.7. Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrators of most recent incidents of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =53)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =52)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =35)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2]	12.8 (1.8 - 23.8)*	**	25.3 (8.9 - 41.8)*
Family member	27.3 (13.1 - 41.4)	19.1 (2.4 - 35.9)*	**
Authority figure ^[3]	<0.1 [‡]	<0.1 [‡]	<0.1 [‡]
Neighbour	11.1 (1.7 - 20.5)*	17.7 (3.0 - 32.3)*	**
Classmate/Schoolmate	14.6 (2.4 - 26.8)*	37.6 (19.0 - 56.2)	31.6 (9.9 - 53.4)*
Friend	31.3 (15.5 - 47.1)	12.5 (4.6 - 20.4)*	18.6 (2.2 - 35.0)*
Stranger	8.2 (1.2 - 15.2)*	18.1 (5.8 - 30.4)*	**
Other	**	**	**

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

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

[2] Current or previous spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or romantic partner

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 14.2.8. Percentage of victims of sexual violence who indicated the perpetrator of the most recent incident of sexual violence was 5 or more years older, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence[1] in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Perpetrator of sexual violence perceived to be 5 or more years older	Khomas Females (n [†] =53)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =52)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =35)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	30.4 (15.0 - 45.7)	21.6 (4.2 - 39.1)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 14.2.9. Location of most recent incident of sexual violence[1], among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Location of most recent incident of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =57)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =53)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =35)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Participant's Home	27.4 (13.3 - 41.4)	22.1 (6.4 - 37.8)*	20.8 (4.6 - 37.1)*
Perpetrator's Home	16.7 (5.9 - 27.6)*	10.1 (1.1 - 19.2)*	19.8 (4.2 - 35.4)*
Someone else's Home	9.7 (2.1 - 17.2)*	**	**
On a road/street	11.8 (4.5 - 19.1)*	30.3 (13.8 - 46.8)	**
School/University/College	35.2 (17.6 - 52.8)	44.1 (27.8 - 60.4)	42.6 (19.4 - 65.7)
Other[2]	**	<0.1 [‡]	**

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

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

[2] Other includes: Market/shop, Inside a car/bus/taxi, river bed, water pan, other body of water, field or other natural area, alcohol outlet (e.g. cuca shop, shebeen, club, etc.), church, office, place of incarceration, and other.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

[‡] Zero percent prevalence (0.0%) are denoted as <0.1 and should be interpreted with caution. It should not be assumed that the prevalence of the item in the entire population is an absolute zero.

Table 14.2.10. Time of day^[1] of the most recent incident of sexual violence, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Time of day of the most recent incident of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =53)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =51)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =35)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Morning	34.2 (15.0 - 53.4)	10.1 (2.2 - 18.1)*	12.8 (1.8 - 23.8)*
Afternoon	51.7 (34.3 - 69.1)	69.3 (54.9 - 83.7)	60.1 (41.4 - 78.9)
Evening	21.5 (9.8 - 33.2)	32.0 (20.6 - 43.5)	26.2 (10.3 - 42.0)*
Late at night	**	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as some victims may have experienced multiple forms of sexual violence, which may have occurred at different times of the day.
^[1] Morning refers to sunrise-mid-day, afternoon refers to noon-sunset, evening refers to sunset-midnight, and late at night refers to midnight-sunrise.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Nearly two thirds of 13-17-year-old females in Khomas (64.7%), Oshikoto (65.5%), and three quarters of 13-17-year-old females in Zambezi (76.0%) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone about any experience of sexual violence. Nearly half of the females in Khomas (45.2%) and Zambezi (51.7%), and more than one in five females in Oshikoto (22.2%) knew of a place to seek help about any experience of sexual violence. The difference between Oshikoto and Zambezi for knowing of a place to go for help was statistically significant. In Oshikoto, 12.4% of females who experienced sexual violence sought help for any experience of sexual violence. The estimates for seeking help for any experience of sexual violence in Khomas and Zambezi were unreliable. The estimates for receiving help for any experience of sexual violence were unreliable for all three DREAMS areas. The prevalence of transactional sex in the past 12 months among females ages 13-17 was unreliable in all three DREAMS areas.

Table 14.2.11. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence^[1], among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced any sexual violence – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt of services for any incident of sexual violence			
	Khomas Females (n [†] =78)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =76)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =50)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of sexual violence	64.7 (52.3 - 77.0)	65.5 (49.5 - 81.6)	76.0 (61.6 - 90.4)
	Khomas Females (n [†] =77)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =76)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =49)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of sexual violence	45.2 (29.2 - 61.2)	22.2 (12.5 - 31.9)	51.7 (32.6 - 70.7)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	10.9 (2.4 - 19.3)*	12.4 (5.9 - 18.9)	17.9 (6.6 - 29.1)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	9.0 (0.9 - 17.0)*	8.1 (1.4 - 14.9)*	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment).
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 14.2.12. Prevalence of transactional sex^[1] in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas who had sex – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n[†]=50)	Oshikoto Females (n[†]=46)	Zambezi Females (n[†]=139)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Transactional sex	**	**	9.6 (2.6 - 16.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Transactional sex includes receiving money, gifts, or other things that are important to you in exchange for sex.
 * Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and ≤50%), result should be interpreted with caution.
 ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.
 n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

14.3. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.3.1 to 14.3.5 describe physical violence among females in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. The prevalence childhood physical violence among females ages 18-24 was 28.4% in Khomas, 37.1% in Oshikoto, and 16.6% in Zambezi. The differences between Zambezi and Khomas and Zambezi and Oshikoto were statistically significant. In Khomas, 20.8% of females experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in childhood, 6.0% experienced physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood in childhood, and 8.9% experienced physical violence by a peer in childhood. Among females who had a partner in childhood in Khomas, 2.9% experienced intimate partner physical violence. In Oshikoto, the prevalence of childhood physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative was 24.6%, by an adult in the community or neighbourhood was 14.4%, and by a peer was 15.2%. The estimate for physical violence by an intimate partner in childhood was unreliable in Oshikoto. In Zambezi, the prevalence of childhood physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative was 9.0%, by an adult in the community or neighbourhood was 4.8%, and by a peer was 6.1%. Among females who had a partner in childhood in Zambezi, 2.1% experienced physical violence by a partner. The differences between childhood physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in Zambezi and Khomas and Zambezi and Oshikoto were statistically significant. Additionally, the prevalence of childhood physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood and by a peer were significantly lower in Zambezi compared to Oshikoto.

Table 14.3.1. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] before age 18, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=653)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Childhood physical violence	28.4 (22.5 - 34.4)	37.1 (29.9 - 44.3)	16.6 (11.9 - 21.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
^[1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon.
 n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.3.2. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] before age 18 by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of physical violence	Khomas Females		Oshikoto Females		Zambezi Females	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	19	2.9 (1.4 - 4.3)	7	**	13	2.1 (0.9 - 3.3)
Parent, caregiver, or adult relative physical violence	149	20.8 (15.2 - 26.4)	123	24.6 (18.9 - 30.4)	63	9.0 (5.4 - 12.5)
Adult in the community/ neighbourhood physical violence	45	6.0 (3.9 - 8.1)	77	14.4 (9.2 - 19.5)	30	4.8 (2.9 - 6.7)
Peer physical violence	77	8.9 (6.6 - 11.3)	81	15.2 (10.6 - 19.7)	39	6.1 (3.6 - 8.7)

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

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

Among 13-17-year-old females, one quarter (27.5%) in Khomas, nearly one third (32.3%) in Oshikoto, and nearly one in six (16.2%) in Zambezi experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. The prevalence of past-12-month physical violence in Zambezi was significantly lower than in Khomas and Oshikoto. The prevalence of physical violence in the past 12 months by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in Khomas was 12.9%, by an adult in the community or neighbourhood was 8.7%, and by a peer was 17.1%. In Oshikoto, 15.0% of females experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months, 16.8% by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, and 13.4% by a peer. In Zambezi, 8.1% of females experienced physical violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months, 4.7% by an adult in the community or neighbourhood, and 6.4% by a peer. The prevalence of peer physical violence in the past 12 months in Zambezi was significantly lower than Khomas and Oshikoto. The prevalence of physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood in Zambezi was significantly lower than Oshikoto and Khomas. The prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner among females who had an intimate partner in the past 12 months was unreliable in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi.

Table 14.3.3. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=438)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=530)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	27.5 (21.6 - 33.3)	32.3 (25.9 - 38.6)	16.2 (12.2 - 20.1)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.3.4. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of physical violence	Khomas Females		Oshikoto Females		Zambezi Females	
	n^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	6	5.0 (1.7 - 8.4)*	1	**	9	3.9 (0.6 - 7.2)*
Parent, caregiver, or adult relative physical violence	52	12.9 (8.8 - 17.1)	75	15.0 (10.7 - 19.2)	39	8.1 (5.1 - 11.1)
Adult in the community/ neighbourhood physical violence	39	8.7 (5.9 - 11.4)	88	16.8 (11.6 - 21.9)	34	4.7 (2.5 - 6.9)
Peer physical violence	58	17.1 (12.2 - 21.9)	70	13.4 (9.3 - 17.5)	36	6.4 (3.7 - 9.0)

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

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

[2] Among those who have an intimate partner.

* Moderately unreliable estimate (relative standard error [RSE] is > 30% and <=50%), result should be interpreted with caution.

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

Significantly more females ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in the home in childhood in Khomas (38.5%) compared to females in Zambezi (26.3%). In Oshikoto, 30.9% of females witnessed violence in the home in childhood. The prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the community or neighbourhood in childhood was significantly higher in Khomas (60.8%) compared to Oshikoto (40.8%) and Zambezi (26.7%). Among 13-17-year-old females, 19.7% in Khomas, 16.1% in Oshikoto, and 10.8% in Zambezi witnessed violence in the home in the past 12 months. The difference between Khomas and Zambezi was statistically

significant. In the past 12 months, 34.9% of Khomas females, 20.3% of Oshikoto females, and 15.7% of Zambezi females witnessed violence in the neighbourhood in the past 12 months. Witnessing violence in the community or neighbourhood in the past 12 months was significantly higher in Khomas compared to Oshikoto and Zambezi.

Table 14.3.5. Prevalence of witnessing physical violence in the home^[1] and in the community/neighbourhood^[2], among 18-24-year-old females before age 18 and among 13-17-year-old females in the past 12 months in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Witnessed physical violence in childhood (among 18-24-year-olds)			
	Khomas Females (n=873)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=651)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
In the home	38.5 (33.1 - 43.8)	30.9 (24.6 - 37.2)	26.3 (21.9 - 30.7)
	Khomas Females (n=879)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=650)
In the community/neighbourhood	60.8 (55.6 - 65.9)	40.8 (34.6 - 46.9)	26.7 (22.2 - 31.1)
Witnessed physical violence in the past 12 months (among 13-17-year-olds)			
	Khomas Females (n=429)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=530)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
In the home	19.7 (15.9 - 23.5)	16.1 (10.7 - 21.5)	10.8 (7.5 - 14.0)
	Khomas Females (n=429)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=527)
In the community/neighbourhood	34.9 (28.2 - 41.7)	20.3 (14.9 - 25.6)	15.7 (11.4 - 19.9)
Note: CI = confidence interval.			
[1] Witnessing physical violence in the home includes: hearing or seeing a parent hit, punch, kick or beat your other parent, step-parent, or your brothers or sisters.			
[2] Witnessing physical violence in the community/neighbourhood includes: seeing someone get attacked outside of your home and family environment.			
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

14.4. EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.4.1 to 14.4.6 include findings related to emotional violence in childhood. One in nine 18-24-year-old females in Khomas (11.7%), one in ten females in Oshikoto (10.7%), and one in twelve females in Zambezi (8.1%) experienced emotional violence in childhood by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative. About one quarter of 18-24-year-old females in Khomas (25.5%) and Oshikoto (23.2%), and nearly one in six females in Zambezi (16.0%) experienced any emotional violence by an intimate partner. The difference in prevalence of intimate partner emotional violence between Khomas and Zambezi was statistically significant.

Table 14.4.1. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative before age 18, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=861)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=642)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Childhood emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative	11.7 (8.9 - 14.6)	10.7 (7.3 - 14.0)	8.1 (5.5 - 10.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Emotional violence includes: being told that you were unloved or did not deserve to be loved, being told that they wished you were dead or had never been born, or being ridiculed or put down by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative.
 n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.4.2. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by an intimate partner, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=763)	Oshikoto Females (n=442)	Zambezi Females (n=594)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner ^[2] ever	25.5 (20.8 - 30.2)	23.2 (16.5 - 30.0)	16.0 (11.6 - 20.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Emotional violence by an intimate partner includes: being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others; keeping you from having your own money; tried to keep you from seeing or talking to family or friends; keeping track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing; made threats to physically harm you.
 [2] Intimate partner includes: current or past boyfriend/girlfriend, romantic partner, or spouse.
 n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Among 13-17-year-old females, 44.1% in Khomas, 36.8% in Oshikoto, and 22.3% in Zambezi experienced any emotional violence in the past 12 months. The difference between Khomas and Zambezi is statistically significant. The prevalence of emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months was 13.6% in Khomas, 14.4% in Oshikoto, and 7.8% in Zambezi. The prevalence of peer emotional violence in the past 12 months was significantly lower in Zambezi (17.7%) compared to Khomas (41.6%) and Oshikoto (31.1%). In Oshikoto, 19.6% of females who ever had an intimate partner experienced intimate partner emotional violence in the past 12 months. This estimate was unreliable in Khomas and Zambezi.

Table 14.4.3. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=445)	Oshikoto Females (n=531)	Zambezi Females (n=538)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence in the past 12 months	44.1 (36.9 - 51.3)	36.8 (30.2 - 43.4)	22.3 (17.4 - 27.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.
 [1] Emotional violence includes: any emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative, by an intimate partner, and/or by a peer.
 n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.4.4. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=442)	Oshikoto Females (n=531)	Zambezi Females (n=538)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative in the past 12 months	13.6 (9.4 - 17.8)	14.4 (10.8 - 18.0)	7.8 (4.8 - 10.8)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.4.5. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by a peer in the past 12 months, among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=445)	Oshikoto Females (n=531)	Zambezi Females (n=537)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Peer emotional violence in the past 12 months	41.6 (34.6 - 48.7)	31.1 (24.6 - 37.7)	17.7 (12.7 - 22.6)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Emotional violence by peer includes: being made you feel scared or feel really bad by calling you names, saying mean things to you, or saying they didn't want you around, being told lies or spread rumors about you, or tried to make others dislike you, being kept you out of things on purpose, excluded you from their group of friends, or completely ignored you.

n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.

Table 14.4.6. Prevalence of emotional violence^[1] by an intimate partner in the past 12 months among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n[†]=155)	Oshikoto Females (n[†]=92)	Zambezi Females (n[†]=202)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Emotional violence by an intimate partner ^[2] in the past 12 months, among those who ever had an intimate partner	17.1 (4.9 - 29.4)*	19.6 (8.4 - 30.7)	7.9 (2.3 - 13.5)*

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

14.5. SEXUAL, PHYSICAL, AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.5.1 to 14.5.5 include findings on sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 18-24-year-olds in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. In the past 12 months, 13.1% of females in Khomas, 5.8% of females in Oshikoto, and 5.1% of females in Zambezi experienced sexual violence. Among Khomas females, 10.9% experienced unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months and 3.2% experienced unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months. Estimates for pressured sex and physically forced sex in the past 12 months in Khomas were unreliable. Among females in Oshikoto and Zambezi, 4.2% and 4.4%, respectively, experienced unwanted sexual touching. Estimates of unwanted attempted sex, pressured sex, and physically forced sex in the past 12 months in Oshikoto and Zambezi were unreliable.

Table 14.5.1. Prevalence of different types of sexual violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Any sexual violence in the past 12 months	13.1 (9.9 - 16.4)	5.8 (2.8 - 8.7)	5.1 (3.0 - 7.2)
	Khomas Females (n=892)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=654)
Unwanted sexual touching in the past 12 months	10.9 (8.0 - 13.8)	4.2 (1.8 - 6.6)	4.4 (2.3 - 6.5)
	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=534)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
Unwanted attempted sex in the past 12 months	3.2 (1.8 - 4.6)	2.2 (0.7 - 3.6)*	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)*
	Khomas Females (n=893)	Oshikoto Females (n=533)	Zambezi Females (n=656)
Pressured sex ^[2] in the past 12 months	**	**	**
	Khomas Females (n=894)	Oshikoto Females (n=533)	Zambezi Females (n=655)
Physically forced sex in the past 12 months	1.5 (0.5 - 2.5)*	**	1.1 (0.3 - 1.9)*
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Sexual violence includes: unwanted sexual touching, attempted sex, physically forced sex, and pressured sex (through threats or harassment). [2] Pressured sex includes: threats or harassment. * Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution. ** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

More than half of females in Khomas (54.0%), Oshikoto (60.0%), and Zambezi (52.7%) who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months told someone about an experience of sexual violence. More than half of females in Khomas (52.7%) and Zambezi (55.8%) knew of a place to seek help about an experience of sexual violence. This estimate was unreliable in Oshikoto. One in eight females in Khomas (12.5%) sought help for any experience of sexual violence and one in nine (11.7%) received help for any experience of sexual violence. Estimates of service-seeking and service receipt for sexual violence in Oshikoto and Zambezi

were unreliable. Among females who had sex in the past 12 months, the prevalence of transactional sex in the past 12 months among females ages 18-24 was 3.1% in Khomas and 4.4% in Zambezi. This estimate was unreliable for Oshikoto.

Table 14.5.2. Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence^[1], among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Disclosure, service-seeking, and receipt for any incident of sexual violence	Khomas Females (n [†] =109)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =34)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =26)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Told someone about any experience of sexual violence	54.0 (43.9 - 64.0)	60.0 (41.8 - 78.3)	52.7 (34.1 - 71.4)
Knew of a place to seek help about any experience of sexual violence	52.7 (34.1 - 71.4)	33.8 (12.1 - 55.4)*	55.8 (39.7 - 71.9)
Sought help for any experience of sexual violence	12.5 (5.6 - 19.5)	**	25.9 (6.0 - 45.9)*
Received help for any experience of sexual violence	11.7 (4.9 - 18.5)	**	**

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Table 14.5.3. Prevalence of transactional sex^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who had sex in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n [†] =612)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =357)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =511)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Transactional sex	3.1 (1.5 - 4.7)	3.6 (0.3 - 6.8)*	4.4 (2.1 - 6.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup.

Among 18-24-year-olds, 15.4% of females in Khomas, 13.4% of females in Oshikoto, and 14.2% of females in Zambezi experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. The prevalence of physical violence by a peer in the past 12 months was 6.4% in Khomas, 4.0% in Oshikoto, and 2.7% in Zambezi. Among females who had an intimate partner, the prevalence of

intimate partner physical violence in the past 12 months was 6.6% in Khomas and 9.0% in Zambezi. This estimate was unreliable in Oshikoto. The estimate for physical violence by an adult in the community or neighbourhood in the past 12 months was unreliable for Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi.

Table 14.5.4. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=895)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=653)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Physical violence in the past 12 months	15.4 (10.9 - 20.0)	13.4 (9.9 - 16.9)	14.2 (10.9 - 17.5)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

Table 14.5.5. Prevalence of physical violence^[1] in the past 12 months by perpetrator, among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Types of physical violence	Khomas Females (n[†]=760)	Oshikoto Females (n[†]=437)	Zambezi Females (n[†]=591)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Intimate partner ^[2] physical violence	6.6 (4.2 - 9.1)	3.6 (1.4 - 5.7)*	9.0 (6.1 - 12.0)
Adult in the community/ neighbourhood physical violence	Khomas Females (n=893)	Oshikoto Females (n=527)	Zambezi Females (n=652)
	1.7 (0.7 - 2.7)*	3.9 (1.6 - 6.3)*	2.9 (1.2 - 4.6)*
Peer physical violence	Khomas Females (n=894)	Oshikoto Females (n=528)	Zambezi Females (n=653)
	6.4 (3.6 - 9.1)	4.0 (2.3 - 5.7)	2.7 (1.1 - 4.2)
Note: CI = confidence interval. Percents may sum to >100% as youth may experience violence from more than one person. [1] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun or other weapon. [2] Among those who have an intimate partner. * Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

14.6. SEXUAL RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOURS AND HIV AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.6.1 to 14.6.3 include findings on sexual risk-taking behaviours and HIV in the past 12 months among 19-24-year-olds in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. To explore the associations between exposure to violence during childhood and later risk-taking behaviours, knowledge and use of HIV testing services, analyses were restricted to participants ages 19-24. Therefore, the inclusion of only those ages 19 or older ensures that violence in childhood preceded involvement in current sexual risk-taking behaviours.

Among females ages 19-24 in Khomas, 7.9% had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months, 50.7% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months, and 3.0% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. In Oshikoto, 4.5% had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months and 53.8% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months. The estimate for transactional sex in the past 12 months in Oshikoto was unreliable. In Zambezi, 7.4% had two or more sex partners in the past 12 months, 49.5% had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months, and 4.6% engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months.

Table 14.6.1. Sexual risk-taking behaviours in the past 12 months, among 19-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Sexual risk-taking behaviours	Khomas Females		Oshikoto Females		Zambezi Females	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Two or more sex partners in the past 12 months	39	7.9 (5.0 - 10.8)	15	4.5 (2.2 - 6.9)	30	7.4 (4.6 - 10.2)
Infrequent condom use in the past 12 months[1]	282	50.7 (46.3 - 55.2)	164	53.8 (46.6 - 61.1)	201	49.5 (44.0 - 55.0)
Transactional sex in the past 12 months[2]	17	3.0 (1.3 - 4.7)	13	3.3 (0.7 - 5.9)*	18	4.6 (2.0 - 7.2)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

n^{††} denotes numerator.

Knowledge of where to go for HIV testing was high among 14-24-year-olds who ever had sex (Khomas, 95.2%; Oshikoto, 96.4%; Zambezi, 93.7%). Among females ages 14-24 who ever had sexual intercourse, 17.6% in Khomas, 10.3% in Oshikoto, and 14.2% in Zambezi had never been tested for HIV. The difference between Khomas and Oshikoto was statistically significant.

The prevalence of testing positive for HIV among 14-24-year-old females was 2.1% in Khomas, 3.1% in Oshikoto, and 8.1% in Zambezi. Survey participants who tested HIV-positive status in the survey were offered linkage to care and treatment and post-test counselling. Survey staff did not disclose HIV-positive test results to other family or members of household unless participant asked them to.

HIV prevalence, as determined through HIV testing during the survey or by participant self-report of a prior HIV positive test, was significantly higher in Zambezi compared to Khomas and Oshikoto. There were no statistically significant differences between those experienced any violence and those who did not for testing positive for HIV across any DREAMS regions. Detailed estimates by experience of violence and DREAMS region (including unreliable estimates) are provided in Table 14.6.3.

Table 14.6.2. HIV testing knowledge and behaviour among 14-24-year-old^[1] females in DREAMS areas who ever had sexual intercourse – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

HIV testing knowledge and behaviour	Khomas Females		Oshikoto Females		Zambezi Females	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Know where to go for HIV test	717	95.2 (93.4 - 97.0)	442	96.4 (94.5 - 98.3)	704	93.7 (91.4 - 95.9)
HIV testing behaviour						
Never tested for HIV	110	17.6 (14.1 - 21.2)	50	10.3 (7.0 - 13.5)	108	14.2 (10.9 - 17.6)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Age of consent for HIV testing in Namibia is 14. n ^{††} denotes numerator.						

Table 14.6.3. Prevalence of testing positive for HIV^[1], among 14-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas, overall and by experience of lifetime^[2] sexual^[3], physical^[4], and emotional^[5] violence – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females		Oshikoto Females		Zambezi Females	
	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)	n ^{††}	weighted % (95% CI)
Tested positive for HIV	27	2.1 (1.3 – 2.9)	35	3.1 (2.0 – 4.2)	84	8.1 (6.3 – 9.9)
HIV status and any violence						
HIV positive and experienced any violence	13	2.0 (0.8 – 3.1)*	18	3.1 (1.5 – 4.7)	38	7.8 (4.7 – 11.0)
HIV positive and experienced no violence	14	2.4 (1.0 – 3.7)	17	3.2 (1.7 – 4.6)	46	7.9 (5.5 – 10.3)
HIV status and sexual violence						
HIV positive and experienced sexual violence	3	**	6	**	8	6.1 (0.8 – 11.4)*
HIV positive and experienced no sexual violence	24	2.6 (1.5 – 3.8)	29	3.0 (1.8 – 4.3)	76	8.2 (6.2 – 10.1)
HIV status and physical violence						
HIV positive and experienced physical violence	12	2.3 (0.9 – 3.7)*	11	2.3 (0.9 – 3.8)*	32	7.6 (4.5 – 10.7)
HIV positive and experienced no physical violence	14	1.9 (0.8 – 2.9)	24	4.0 (2.5 – 5.5)	51	8.0 (5.8 – 10.2)
HIV status and emotional violence						
HIV positive and experienced emotional violence	4	1.2 (0.0 – 2.3)*	7	4.2 (1.2 – 7.2)*	16	9.7 (4.7 – 14.6)
HIV positive and experienced no emotional violence	23	2.5 (1.4 – 3.2)	28	2.9 (1.8 – 4.1)	67	7.6 (5.7 – 9.4)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

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

[2] Includes any experiences of violence throughout the lifetime.

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

[4] Physical violence includes: slapping, pushing, shoving, shaking, intentionally throwing something to hurt, punching, kicking, whipping, beating with an object, strangling, smothering, trying to drown, burning intentionally, or using or threatening with a knife, panga, gun 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 by a parent, caregiver, or adult relative

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

** Unreliable estimate (RSE is >50%), estimate is suppressed.

n^{††} denotes numerator.

14.7. ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO GENDER AND VIOLENCE, AND VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.7.1 and 14.7.2 include results regarding attitudes and beliefs related to gender and violence. One in six 18-24-year-old females in Khomas (16.8%), one in five females in Oshikoto (20.7%), and two in five females in Zambezi (41.4%) endorsed one or more reasons for wife beating. The differences between Zambezi and Khomas and Zambezi and Oshikoto were statistically significant. One third of females in Khomas (31.4%) and Oshikoto (33.4%) and nearly half of females in Zambezi (45.2%) endorsed one more belief about gender, sexual practice, and intimate partner violence. The differences between Zambezi and Khomas and Zambezi and Oshikoto were statistically significant.

Table 14.7.1. Attitudes about domestic violence^[1] among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=891)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=652)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more reasons for wife beating, by age group			
18-24-year-olds	16.8 (13.5 - 20.1)	20.7 (16.2 - 25.3)	41.4 (36.4 - 46.4)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: a husband is justified in beating his wife if she goes out without telling him; neglects the children; argues with him; refuses to have sex with him; burns the food. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

Table 14.7.2. Beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence^[1], among 18-24-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

	Khomas Females (n=891)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=651)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Endorsement of one or more beliefs about gender, sexual practices, and intimate partner violence, by age group			
18-24-year-olds	31.4 (26.8 - 35.9)	33.4 (27.3 - 39.5)	45.2 (40.4 - 50.0)
Note: CI = confidence interval. [1] Includes participants who endorsed one or more of the following: Only men, not women, should decide when to have sex; If someone insults a boy or man, he should defend his reputation with force if he needs to; There are times when a woman should be beaten; Women who carry condoms have sex with a lot of men; A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

14.8. INSPIRE INDICATORS IN DREAMS REGIONS

Tables 14.8.1 and 14.8.2 include results regarding INSPIRE indicators in Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi. Among 13-17-year-olds, 70.3% in Khomas, 76.1% in Oshikoto, and 82.5% in Zambezi found it easy to talk to their mothers. The difference between Zambezi and Khomas was statistically significant. Among 13-17-year-olds, 44.7% in Khomas, 52.2% in Oshikoto, and 55.6% in Zambezi found it easy to talk to their fathers. In addition, 73.0% of females in Khomas, 67.9% of females in Oshikoto, and 71.3% of females in Zambezi had parents who had high monitoring and supervision. Among females ages 13-17, 10.8% in Khomas and 4.4% in Oshikoto engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days. This estimate was unreliable for Zambezi. Among 18-24-year-old females, 24.0% in Khomas, 19.1% in Oshikoto, and 8.2% in Zambezi engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days. The prevalence of binge drinking among 18-24-year-olds was significantly lower in Zambezi compared to Khomas and Oshikoto. Nearly one in ten females in Khomas (9.1%), one in six females in Oshikoto (16.9%), and one in five females in Zambezi (20.1%) experienced early pregnancy (prior to age 18). The prevalence of early pregnancy was significantly higher in Zambezi compared to Khomas.

Table 14.8.1. Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships among 13-17-year-old females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Parent and caregiver support and parent-youth relationships	Khomas Females (n=434)	Oshikoto Females (n=521)	Zambezi Females (n=507)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Easy to talk their mothers	70.3 (64.4 - 76.2)	76.1 (71.7 - 80.5)	82.5 (78.3 - 86.8)
	Khomas Females (n=425)	Oshikoto Females (n=506)	Zambezi Females (n=495)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Easy to talk their fathers	44.7 (38.9 - 50.6)	52.2 (46.2 - 58.2)	55.6 (49.7 - 61.5)
	Khomas Females (n=437)	Oshikoto Females (n=529)	Zambezi Females (n=532)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
High parental monitoring and supervision	73.0 (66.6 - 79.3)	67.9 (62.9 - 73.0)	71.3 (64.9 - 77.7)
Note: CI = confidence interval.			
n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response.			

Table 14.8.2. Education and life skills among females in DREAMS areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019

Education and life skills	Khomas Females (n=437)	Oshikoto Females (n=513)	Zambezi Females (n=537)
	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)	weighted % (95% CI)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days[1], among 13-17-year-olds	10.8 (6.0 - 15.5)	4.4 (1.9 - 6.9)	1.5 (0.3 - 2.8)*
	Khomas Females (n=865)	Oshikoto Females (n=507)	Zambezi Females (n=650)
Binge drinking in the past 30 days, among 18-24-year-olds	24.0 (19.9 - 28.2)	19.1 (13.2 - 25.1)	8.2 (5.6 - 10.8)
	Khomas Females (n [†] =685)	Oshikoto Females (n [†] =406)	Zambezi Females (n [†] =572)
Early pregnancy (pregnant before age 18), among 18-24-year-olds who ever had sex	9.1 (6.8 - 11.4)	16.9 (11.7 - 22.2)	20.1 (15.9 - 24.3)
Note: CI = confidence interval. * Unreliable estimate (RSE is > 30%), result should be interpreted with caution. n denotes the overall denominator and includes all individuals of the age group and sex with a valid response. n[†] denotes the denominator of the analytic subgroup. [1] Binge drinking defined as 4 or more drinks on one occasion.			

SECTION 15

DISCUSSION

15.1. OVERVIEW

The 2019 Namibia VACS provides the first nationally representative data on the prevalence and epidemiology of sexual, physical, and emotional violence among 13-24-year-old female and male youth in Namibia. This report describes the burden and contexts of, and health conditions associated with, violence against children, adolescents, and young adults. It also explores the overlap between sexual, physical, and emotional violence and the services sought and utilized for incidents of sexual violence and physical violence. The wealth of information provided by the VACS can guide prevention and response efforts that are uniquely adapted to the context of Namibia.

VACS results show that nearly two out of five (39.6%) females and males (45.0%) ages 18-24 experienced any violence in childhood. Physical violence in childhood is prevalent: nearly one in three (32.9%) females and two in five (41.2%) males ages 18-24 experienced physical violence before age 18. The data also show that participants aged 18-24-years old reported the prevalence of childhood sexual violence by any perpetrator and childhood emotional violence by parents, caregivers, and other adult relatives are similar, being experienced by about 12% of females and 7% of males. Among 13-17-year-olds, in the 12 months before the survey, 9.8% of females and 5.1% of males experienced sexual violence; 28.5% of females and 31.3% of males experienced any physical violence; and 42.2% of females and 34.2% of males experienced any emotional violence. These findings confirm what is already acknowledged in Namibia, that violence is common among children and warrants attention in developing prevention and response strategies. The following sections provide highlights of findings across program areas. The sections also point to prevention and response opportunities.

Parent-Youth Relationships

About one in four females (23.8%) and males (22.6%) ages 18-24 experienced physical violence by a parent or adult caregiver in childhood. In addition, about one in four adolescents ages 13-17 have low or no parental monitoring and supervision. Positive parenting discipline strategies are also not commonly used in Namibia: just 27.7% of adolescent girls and 21.4% of adolescent boys ages 13-17 indicated their parents used positive parent discipline strategies in the past year. These results suggest that strengthening parent-youth relationships and

supporting parents in creating more protective home environments could be of benefit to Namibia's youth. Parenting programs, such as those implemented by MOHSS and PEPFAR as highlighted in the INSPIRE Parent and Caregiver Support strategy, target the measures highlighted here: they teach positive discipline and support parents in applying better monitoring and supervision, and they strengthen the closeness of relationships between youth and their parents. There are numerous other resources, both Namibian and international, on positive discipline that can also be used to support parents. The results suggest that there is a need for sustained support for strengthening parent-youth relationships in order to encourage positive behaviour change. The positive potential of these interventions is indicated by the findings that show many children have positive relationships with their parents, particularly boys: among 13-17-year-olds, males relative to females reported having significantly closer relationships to their mothers (93.6% and 87.0%, respectively) and fathers (79.5% and 68.3%, respectively). This provides an excellent foundation on which to build stronger safeguards in families in the form of increased use of positive discipline, increased oversight of children, and a reduction in the use of physical violence in the home.

Keeping Girls in School

Females ages 13-17 who were not attending school were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (51.4%) than those who were attending school (30.3%). In general, school attendance is high in Namibia, but the number of children, male and female, falling out of the school system rises with age.⁴⁰ Efforts that address the push factors (for example addressing food insecurity or peer violence) will help keep children in school, and have an accumulative positive effect on reducing violence against children and young adults. Females ages 13-17 who worked for money or other payment were significantly more likely to have experienced violence in the past 12 months (66.5%) than those who did not work (29.9%).

Food Insecurity

Females ages 18-24 who experienced food insecurity were significantly more likely to experience childhood violence (27.8%) than those who did not experience food insecurity (18.3%). In addition, over 44% of all participants had experienced food insecurity in their life. This is an important factor in Namibia for child wellbeing. The school feeding program offered through the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture is an important means of combatting food insecurity. However, for children out of school and young adults, there are limited sustained support options to combat food insecurity. Food security is also linked to lower adherence to ARV's in Namibia.⁴¹

40 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture Education. Statistics Website. <https://www.moe.gov.na/emis.php>. Accessed August, 2020.

41 Hong SY, Fanelli TJ, Jonas A, et al. Household Food Insecurity Associated with Antiretroviral Therapy Adherence Among HIV-infected Patients in Windhoek, Namibia. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2014;67(4):e115-e122. doi:10.1097/QAI.0000000000000308 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4215168/>.

Peer violence

Adolescent males ages 13-17 were more likely than adolescent females (25.1% and 11.6%, respectively) to have been in a physical fight in the past year. Both males (20.5%) and females (16.2%) also experienced physical violence by peers in the past year. On the other hand, females (39.3%) ages 13-17 were more likely to experience peer emotional violence (teasing, bullying, name-calling) than males (30.0%) in the past year. The moderately high prevalence of peer emotional violence, commonly described as bullying, among both males and females is concerning and indicates a need to consider prevention opportunities. Namibia has already recognised this problem and is in the process of implementing a National Safe School Framework through the leadership of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. The data from this report support the need for increased focus and resources for the implementation of the framework. Other options include addressing the problem through parenting programs to support parents in teaching youth effective conflict resolution skills.

Intimate Partner Violence

Emotional violence by intimate partners is common among youth: 24.2% of females and 32.1% of males ages 18-24 who ever had a partner experienced intimate partner emotional violence. This moderately high prevalence suggests that youth experience conflict in their relationships, and over time these conflicts could escalate to more serious problems. Teaching healthy relationship and conflict resolution skills early in adolescence could reduce emotional violence among youth in intimate relationships. The Life Skills curriculum is a compulsory subject in Namibian schools for Grades 4-9. The basic aims of the Life Skills curriculum are to focus on the optimal, holistic development of all learners. A wide range of topics are covered by the curriculum including age appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. While the Life Skills curriculum and the accompanying online and in-person comprehensive sexual education training that Life Skills teachers receive provide some information on healthy relationships, the data suggests that more interventions are needed to provide adolescents and youth with the skills they need to navigate challenges in relationships. Programs included in the Education and Life Skills strategy in INSPIRE, such as CDC's Dating Matters®, focus on healthy relationships and reduce early intimate partner violence.⁴² These strategies can support the national curriculum and help to establish a strong foundation for healthy, supportive relationships for life.

Witnessing violence and violence perpetration

Children are exposed to significant violence at home: 35.9% of females and 38.4% of males ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence at home in childhood. Witnessing violence at home was associated with having experienced violence among youth. Youth are also exposed to

42 Niolon PH, Vivolo-Kantor AM, Tracy AJ, et al. An RCT of Dating Matters: Effects on Teen Dating Violence and Relationship Behaviours. *Am J Prev Med*. 2019;57(1):13-23. [https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(19\)30147-3/fulltext](https://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(19)30147-3/fulltext).

violence in their communities: 48.8% of females and 59.5% of males ages 18-24 witnessed physical violence in their communities in childhood. About 12.9% of females and 18.8% of males ages 18-24 indicated they had ever perpetrated physical violence against someone. Youth ages 18-24 who had experienced physical or sexual violence in childhood were more likely to perpetrate violence against someone else than those who never experienced violence in childhood.

These results point to the cycles of violence that occur in Namibia. Violent homes and communities expose youth to violent experiences, and young people who perpetrate violence likely experienced violence as victims. In order to break these cycles, it is important that adult victims of violence know how and where to seek help, not only for themselves, but also for children in their household. Under the Combating of Domestic Violence Act, it is domestic violence for a child to witness physical, sexual or psychological violence, and it is important that adults are aware of this and the options they have to address the violence. In addition, strategies that teach healthy relationship skills and those that reduce intimate partner violence can interrupt these cycles. Programs included in the INSPIRE strategies of Income and Economic Strengthening and Norms and Attitudes can reduce partner violence. Effective response services including school-based counselling and interventions are also needed to address the traumatic effects of violence and teach healthy coping skills to young people exposed to violence. Evidence-based response services are also covered in the Response and Support Services strategy in INSPIRE.

The INSPIRE strategy also contains a section on Safe Environments, with recommendations for interventions that focus on the social and physical environment as a means to reducing violence against children, with the aim of fostering positive behaviours and deterring harmful ones. In Namibia, the government and civil society organizations regularly conduct community outreach activities aimed at reducing gender-based violence and violence against children. Strengthening these interventions to continue to address challenges in the physical and social environment will increase the effectiveness of these activities.

Sexual violence

In Namibia, both females and males experience unacceptably high rates of sexual violence: 11.8% of females and 7.3% of males ages 18-24 experienced sexual violence before age 18. Perpetrators of the first incident of sexual violence in childhood are often known to the victim: common perpetrators include intimate partners, as well as family members, neighbours, and friends. Sexual violence in childhood also occurred in familiar places: the victim's or perpetrator's home or at school were common locations of the first incident. This means that sexual violence is being perpetrated by someone a child should trust, in a place where the child should feel safe. There is a clear opportunity to strengthen protections within families through positive parenting approaches and in schools and communities by creating safe school environments for youth. As discussed under the section on *Parent-Youth Relationships*, there is a need to support families in developing parenting skills, particularly in the context of sexual abuse prevention and on ensuring safe supervision for children.

Strategies that increase supervision in school settings and support safe and welcoming schools can reduce violence as well as improve learning and academic success. The Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture has developed a manual for educators on responding to sexual violence. The continued rollout of these trainings and increased implementation of the material will strengthen the capacity of teachers to identify learners who may be experiencing abuse and to support these children to access medical, psychosocial, and legal support services. The Education and Life Skills programs in INSPIRE also have useful approaches to address these problems.

Consequences of violence

Youth who had experienced sexual, physical and/or emotional violence were more likely to experience mental distress in the past 30 days, have ever intentionally hurt themselves, have ever thought of suicide, and have had symptoms or diagnosis of an STI compared to non-victims of the same type of violence. This illustrates the importance of services to prevent all forms of violence against children and services for youth who have experienced violence to minimize the risk for related mental and physical health consequences.

Disclosure and access to services for violence

Only about 1 out of 2 females (50.0%) and 1 out of 3 males (31.2%) ages 18-24 who experienced sexual violence in childhood ever told anyone about their experience. When they did disclose, young people told someone they were close to, including a relative or a friend. Very few told a service provider or authority figure. This finding is important, as relatives and friends do not have a mandatory duty to report cases of child abuse. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that members of the public are encouraged to seek help when cases of child abuse are disclosed to them, to ensure that children receive the services they need, and the perpetrators are stopped from committing further abuse. Only about half of victims ages 18-24 who experienced childhood sexual violence knew of a place to go for help: 43.7% of females and 56.9% of males. Only 10.5% of females who experienced childhood sexual violence ever sought help. For physical violence in childhood, similar patterns were seen. In contrast, nearly all of the youth surveyed knew where to go for an HIV test (among those who ever had sex ages 14-24, 95.0% of females and 93.6% of males knew where to go for an HIV test). These findings speak to the need to provide safe and protective environments where young people can access help and support for violence.

Strategies to increase community awareness of the availability of services, such as those highlighted in the Response and Support Services strategy in INSPIRE, may improve access to services for victims. Training health care providers to provide the minimum package of post-violence care services at all health facilities is needed given that youth are aware of the health service for HIV testing but appear not to consider it an entry point for seeking services for experiences with violence. This training is also critical for expanding access to HIV and pregnancy prevention services and supporting victims. Quality improvement and quality assurance interventions are needed to ensure that the services provided to victims

are effective and delivered in supportive, welcoming environments. As discussed above, the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture is strengthening the capacity of teachers to address this problem, and the continued rollout of these trainings and increased implementation of the material will strengthen the capacity of teachers to identify learners who may be experiencing abuse and to support these children to access services.

A multi-sectoral technical working group, under the leadership of the MOHSS and including representatives from international organizations and development partners, such as the WHO, the United Nations Population Fund, I-TECH/UW, and Project Hope was established in 2020 to oversee and coordinate the roll-out of quality post-GBV clinical care at the primary health care level in Namibia. Stakeholders are actively providing trainings for front-line health care workers to expand and improve the availability of post-violence care services in alignment with the MOHSS' Clinical Handbook on Post-GBV Care Services. These efforts seek to ensure increased access to quality first-line support (LIVES), and prompt referral for additional care to safeguard the physical and mental/psycho-social health of survivors. I-TECH/UW and the WHO are also working with the TWG and the MOHSS to implement GBV clinical care quality assurance tools and are supporting health care facilities to better document the utilisation of GBV services through the establishment of program monitoring and evaluation tools.

Sex risk behaviours

Early sexual debut – defined as first sex before age 16 – was high among males: 20.6% of males ages 18-24 had early sexual debut, compared to 8.9% of females. Males ages 19-24 were also more likely to have multiple sex partners in the past 12 months: 36.5% compared to 9.6% for females. The data suggest that boys are a population in need of interventions to help reduce the prevalence of risky sexual behaviours. The finding discussed under *Parent-Youth Relationships*, that males have strong relationships with their parents, could again be an entry point in addressing these high-risk behaviours, through parenting programs and other supportive interventions. Also in this age group, 51.8% of females and 31.6% of males had infrequent condom use in the past 12 months, and 3.9% of females and 3.7% of males engaged in transactional sex in the past 12 months. Although the national prevalence of transactional sex was low, prevalence in the Zambezi region was higher (4.6%), indicating the need for targeting support in this region. Economic strengthening interventions, particularly in the Zambezi region, can reduce sexual risk behaviour and protect young people from HIV risk.

Interventions led by the Ministry of Sport, Youth and National Service may be relevant as two functions of this Ministry are to provide youth development and empowerment programmes that will ensure that the youth participate and become active participants in the mainstream economy and to impart skills to school drop-outs and unemployed young people, thereby making them employable, self-reliant and productive citizens. The Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare also supports empowerment projects, particularly with the aim to strengthen the empowerment of women. The economic strengthening component of DREAMS as well as the Income and Economic Strengthening

strategy in INSPIRE can target prevention of sex risk behaviours, particularly through entrepreneurship training and support and wage employment pathways. The findings also suggest greater emphasis is needed on condom use. Messages about condom use were frequent in the early nineties, but this was before the current generation of adolescents and youth. There is a need to ensure that messaging about condom use is updated and circulated among the current generations. Age appropriate education is conducted at schools through the Life Skills curriculum and continues into other forums for youth, such as tertiary education, outreach activities run by government Ministries and programmes run by civil society organizations. Condom promotion and distribution can also be integrated with other services such as DREAMS and Pre-exposure Prophylaxis for HIV (PrEP). Of particular importance is the need to ensure that condoms are continuously available to and accessible by youth.

The 2015 Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) report for Namibia found that teachers have a higher knowledge about HIV/AIDS than learners and made a policy suggestion to develop “strategies that will enable the smooth transfer of higher teacher HIV/AIDS knowledge to learners”; based on the findings of this report, this recommendation continues to be valid.⁴³

Norms and attitudes

Among youth ages 18-24, 18.9% of females and 36.4% of males agreed that it is necessary to use physical punishment to raise a child. The difference between males and females suggests that at ages when young people are having children there may be differences of opinion between mothers and fathers on the proper way to raise children.

Endorsement of domestic violence was moderate among young people ages 18-24: 23.1% of females and 22.5% of males agreed that a man was justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances. More males than females ages 18-24 endorsed traditional gender and sexual norms: 56.4% of males and 42.9% of females agreed with one or more statements related to traditional and harmful norms. The high proportion of those in agreement shows that typical gender values are already entrenched at a young age, suggesting that more needs to be done at an earlier age to address this. Norms-change interventions and community engagement and mobilization strategies, such as those in the Norms and Attitudes section of INSPIRE, can shift attitudes and beliefs related to violence. These strategies can address VACS results that suggest strong attitudes related to gender norms are starting at an early stage.

HIV testing history and HIV status

HIV prevalence was 4.7% among females and 1.4% among males ages 14-24, although the male estimate was unreliable. This is in line with the data reported in the NAMPHIA study.²³

43 Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. The SACMEQ IV Project in Namibia: A study of the conditions of schooling and the quality of primary education in Namibia, 2015. http://www.sacmeq.org/sites/default/files/sacmeq/reports/sacmeq-iv/national-reports/final_sacmeq_iv_report_namibia-compressed-compressed.pdf.

Knowledge of where to get an HIV test was high: 95.0% of females and 93.6% of males ages 14-24 knew where to get an HIV test. VACS results also point to opportunities to strengthen the reach of HIV testing, particularly among males: 85.1% of females and 69.4% of males ages 14-24 who had ever had sex had been tested for HIV. Strategies to engage men and boys to increase reach of testing services are needed to fill gaps in testing. Strengthening community awareness that clinics can provide quality post-violence care as well as being available for HIV testing could increase awareness of and access to services for violence.

15.2. STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

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

There are also limitations that must be considered. Because the VACS is a household survey, some vulnerable populations have been excluded or missed, such as children residing in residential care as well as children with disabilities and those living on the street. The findings from VACS are generalizable to the population of youth residing in households in Namibia but not in other contexts. The implementation of the survey was timed during school holidays in order to reach children who were living in school hostels; however, some children may have been missed. Children were also excluded from the study if they had a severe disability or language barrier that prevented them from understanding or responding to the interview questions or from being interviewed in private. These children are known to be among the most vulnerable groups for violence. Future studies should address the burden of violence among these special populations.

In 2019, Namibia was also experiencing one of the worst droughts in 90 years, with the President of Namibia declaring a State of Emergency in May 2019.⁴⁴ Many different people and animals are reliant on seasonal rains for water and food crops. This abnormal drought may have caused people or families to travel outside of their homes to look for opportunities,

44 *Declaration of State of Emergency: National Disaster (Drought)*: Namibian Constitution, Government Gazette 6900, 6 May 2019.

water, or food. It is also believed that this contributed to the high food insecurity numbers that were estimated in this report.

An additional limitation is that the survey only collects contextual information on the first and most recent episodes of each type of violence, when individuals reported multiple instances of a form of violence. This potentially results in missing important contextual detail on certain violent events affecting participants. The VACS is also vulnerable to recall bias. The study does not include participants over the age of 24 years old to maximize the participants' ability to recall events from childhood. However, there is still a chance that participants do not accurately recall the details of their past victimization experiences. In addition, some open-worded questions that involved asking participants to explain why they were not tested for HIV or why they did not seek services for violence have high proportions of "other" responses. These pose challenges in interpretation and warrant further work in refining questionnaire answer options.

Another possible limitation is that some participants may not have been comfortable disclosing personal and sensitive life experiences with strangers, thus providing an underestimate of the prevalence of violence. The survey was only conducted if interviewers could ensure privacy and reduce the risk of retaliation for participation in the survey. Interviewers underwent extensive training on how to maximize rapport with participants. Finally, the survey moved through sensitive questions in a graduated manner to help comfort participants and facilitate trust-building with their interviewer. These strategies were in place to facilitate disclosure.

15.3. NAMIBIA DATA TO ACTION PLAN

The Government of the Republic of Namibia, civil society organizations, and international community partners planned a Data to Action workshop and plan for April 2020. Due to travel limitations, prohibitions on large gatherings, and other physical distancing measures put in place by the Government of Namibia as a result of the global Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the workshop was cancelled. In collaboration between the Government, CDC, and UNICEF, a series of multi-sectoral virtual sessions were held to review the data with key multisector partners and to discuss development of a Data to Action Plan. All participants agreed that these data continue to guide ongoing efforts to develop a Data to Action Plan for the country. The Data to Action Plan to prevent and respond to violence against children and youth in Namibia will be published separately to this report.

15.4. CONCLUSIONS

The 2019 Namibia VACS provides powerful information that can be used to inform violence prevention and response efforts. The dedication of the partners signifies a strong commitment to using the findings of the Namibia VACS to make significant gains in the prevention of and response to violence against children. The results of the survey offer

an opportunity for Namibia to lead the way in addressing the problem of violence against children, by focusing on immediate and future prevention and response programmes. Fostering partnerships among multi-sectoral government agencies, non-governmental organizations and international technical experts is critical in the development and implementation of the national response.



APPENDIX A

CONTRIBUTORS

MINISTRY OF GENDER EQUALITY, POVERTY ERADICATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Wilhencia Uiras
Helena Andjamba
Joyce Nakuta
Brigitte Nshimiyimana
Rahimisa Kamuingona
Heather Roos

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Eddington Dzinotyiweyi
Sylvia Ashikoto
Helen Mouton
Manny Kandji
Sophia Cotzee

NAMIBIA STATISTICS AGENCY

Alex Shimuafeni
Ottilie Mwazi
Isak Neema
Alina Namupala
Tersia Gowases
Hift Simataa
Maria Nanyemba
Frieda Mboshono Theofelus
Amandla Shitaleni

UNICEF

Frauke de Kort
Celeste Feris

I-TECH/UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Gabrielle O'Malley
Alison Ensminger
Norbert Forster
Luke Davies

U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC Headquarters

Laura Chiang
Evelyn Davila
Leah Gilbert
Jennifer Hegle
Greta Massetti
Howard Kress
Caroline Stamatakis
Liping Zhu

CDC Namibia

Adam Wolkon
Rachel Coomer
Leigh Ann Miller
Daniel Williams
Anna Jonas



APPENDIX B

SUPPLEMENTARY SAMPLING METHODS

B.1. STUDY DESIGN AND SAMPLING

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

The sampling frame was originally compiled by NSA for the 2016 Namibia Intercensal Demographic Survey. The master frame for the Namibia VACS included 3,472 PSUs from the census. In female PSUs, 4,211 interviews were completed among 4,839 surveyed households. In male PSUs, 980 interviews were completed among 1,203 surveyed households. In the three additional PEPFAR DREAMS districts, Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi, females were oversampled to produce indicators for those regions. In Khomas, 1,346 female interviews were completed, in Oshikoto 1,066 female interviews were completed, and 1,194 female interviews were completed in Zambezi to produce representative indicators for these areas. Table B1 reflects the sample size by age analytic subgroups.

Table B.1. Sample size by age analytic subgroups – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Age group	Females	Males
13-24 years old	4211	980
13-17 years old	1777	415
18-24 years old	2434	565
14-24 years old	3790	903
19-24 years old	2046	467

B.2. STAGES OF SELECTION

The VACS utilized a three-stage stratified sample design. In the first stage, a total of 274 PSUs were selected randomly from the master frame; 220 were assigned to be female PSUs and 54 were assigned to be male PSUs (Table B2).

Table B.2. Allocation of the 274 PSU by region – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Region	Female			Male		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
!Karas	1	1	2	2	1	3
Erongo	4	1	5	4	1	5
Hardap	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kavango East	2	1	3	2	1	3
Kavango West	0	1	1	0	2	2
Khomas	70	5	75	9	1	10
Kunene	1	1	2	1	1	2
Ohangwena	1	3	4	1	4	5
Omaheke	1	1	2	1	1	2
Omusati	1	4	5	1	4	5
Oshana	2	2	4	2	2	4
Oshikoto	13	43	56	1	3	4
Otjozondjupa	2	1	3	2	2	4
Zambezi	17	39	56	1	2	3
Total	116	104	220	28	26	54

In the second stage, a fixed number of 25 households were selected using equal probability systematic sampling. In the last stage, one eligible participant (female or male depending on the selected PSU) was randomly selected from the list of all eligible participants (females or males) 13-24 years of age in each household and administered the questionnaire.

B.3. WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling in order to represent the total population. The VACS used a three-step weighting procedure: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample participant; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for differential non-response in the sample; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population totals.

B.3.1. BASE WEIGHT

Base weights were calculated that are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample participant (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of PSUs, gender specification, selection of households, and selection of eligible individuals. PSU base weights incorporated probability of selection and adjusted for oversampling of the DREAMS PSUs.

B.3.2. NON-RESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response (Table B3 and B4 show household and individual response rates for the national sample and the DREAMS regions). In this step, non-response adjustments were made for households, and participants. The household-level and individual non-response adjustments were conducted using base-weighted data aggregated into weighting-classes by location strata (National and PEPFAR DREAMS districts – Khomas, Oshikoto, and Zambezi) and sex. In the VACS protocol, it is recommended that any non-response adjustment component that exceeds 3.00, should be set to 3.00. For the 2019 Namibia VACS, there were no values larger than 3.00 in the adjustment factors for non-response.

B.3.3. HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

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

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

Where:

- [1] = Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected
- [2] = Completed Household Survey, no eligible in household
- [3] = Unoccupied/ Abandoned
- [4] = No one home
- [5] = Demolished
- [6] = Household Refusal
- [7] = Other Household Non-Response

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each weighting-class.

B.3.4. PERSON-LEVEL RESPONSE RATE

Person-level non-response adjustment was performed by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting-class variables. As with the household

adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting-class. Appendix B Table B5 and B6 reflects the non-response adjustment factors for female and male EAs.

$$\text{Household-level Response Rate} = \frac{[1]}{[1] + [2] + [3] + [4]}$$

Where:

[1] = Completed Individual Survey

[2] = Selected Participant Refusal

[3] = Incomplete

[4] = Not available

[5] = Does not speak study language/disability

Table B.3. Household and individual response rates by sex – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Household	Females	Males
Completed Household Survey, 1 person selected	4571	1101
Completed Household Survey, no eligible in household	268	102
Unoccupied/ Abandoned	15	7
No one home	149	58
Demolished	0	0
Household Refusal	84	31
Other Household Non-Response	12	1
Total	5009	1300
Household Response Rate	95.4%	93.1%
Individual	Females	Males
Completed Individual Survey	4211	980
Incomplete	1	2
Not Available	227	6
Selected Respondent Refused	99	16
Does not speak study language/disability	32	11
Total	4570	2527
Individual Response Rate	92.8%	90.4%
*Overall Response Rate	88.5%	84.2%
* Overall Response Rate = Household Response Rate multiplied by Individual Response Rate		

Table B.4. Household and individual response rates by DREAMS geographic areas – Namibia
Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Khomas	Females
Household Response Rate	92.9%
Individual Response Rate	93.8%
*Overall Response Rate	87.2%
Oshikoto	Females
Household Response Rate	95.9%
Individual Response Rate	90.7%
*Overall Response Rate	87.0%
Zambezi	Females
Household Response Rate	98.1%
Individual Response Rate	96.4%
*Overall Response Rate	94.6%
* Overall Response Rate = Household Response Rate * Individual Response Rate	

Table B.5. Nonresponse Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

EA	Type	Region	Household Non-Response Adjustment	EA	Type	Region	Household Non-Response Adjustment
10101006	Urban	!Karas	1	120299007	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
10499019	Rural	!Karas	1	121099006	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
20301015	Urban	Erongo	1.40489243	121099008	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
20399025	Rural	Erongo	1.25874126	121099023	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
20601029	Urban	Erongo	1.40489243	121101010	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
20701004	Urban	Erongo	1.97330061	121101014	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
20701038	Urban	Erongo	1.40489243	121101019	Urban	Oshikoto	1.16235494
30698005	Urban	Hardap	1.14285714	121101021	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
30799010	Rural	Hardap	1.07142857	121101024	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
40599009	Rural	Kavango East	1.26666667	121101026	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
40601072	Urban	Kavango East	1.19023733	121101031	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
40698102	Urban	Kavango East	1.19023733	121101038	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
50599002	Rural	Kavango West	1.41369048	121101039	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
60101002	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	121199001	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60101004	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	121199041	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60101010	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	130399018	Rural	Omaheke Otjo	1.25

60101027	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	130501009	Urban	Otjozondjupa	1.09363296
60101029	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	130601052	Urban	Otjozondjupa	1.09363296
60201025	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140199004	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60201026	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140199007	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60301007	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140199008	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60301019	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140199009	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60301026	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140199010	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60401028	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140299001	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60401046	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140299004	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60401057	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140299007	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60401058	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140299010	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60401065	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140299011	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60501005	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140299015	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60501009	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140299018	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501013	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140399002	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501022	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140399007	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60501027	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140399010	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60501031	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499002	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501044	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499008	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501045	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499009	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501053	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499010	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501055	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140499011	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501058	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140499015	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501060	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499018	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501071	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140499027	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60501075	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501002	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60501079	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501003	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601049	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501006	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601052	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501010	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601053	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501011	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601055	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501013	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601056	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501014	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601071	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501018	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601072	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501020	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601081	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501023	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601086	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501028	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601094	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501030	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60601095	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501031	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601097	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501036	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601099	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501038	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601100	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140501042	Urban	Zambezi	1.09545097
60601108	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140501043	Urban	Zambezi	1.06666359
60698018	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140699001	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60698020	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699007	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60701013	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699009	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60701025	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699010	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60701045	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699011	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878

60701050	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699014	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60701052	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140699015	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60701063	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140799001	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60701064	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140799005	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60701077	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140799006	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60801006	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140799007	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60801013	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140799015	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60801014	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140899004	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60801020	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140899006	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60801024	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	140899007	Rural	Zambezi	1.0438704
60801031	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	140899017	Rural	Zambezi	1.03694878
60998012	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120299008	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60999004	Rural	Khomas	2.01786815	120299009	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60999008	Rural	Khomas	2.25448495	120399009	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60999021	Rural	Khomas	2.01786815	120399017	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
60999031	Rural	Khomas	2.01786815	120499002	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
60999039	Rural	Khomas	2.25448495	120499003	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
61001007	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120499006	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
61001019	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120499008	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
61001046	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120499009	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
61001054	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120501003	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
61001057	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	120599005	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
61001070	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120599008	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
61001076	Urban	Khomas	1.13352584	120699003	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
61001078	Urban	Khomas	1.13080982	120699019	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
70399026	Rural	Kunene	1.22222222	120699023	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
70601012	Urban	Kunene	1.30208333	120798026	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
80101007	Urban	Ohangwena	1.33333333	120798034	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
80499006	Rural	Ohangwena	1.26565925	120799002	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
80799012	Rural	Ohangwena	1.06570765	120799011	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
81199029	Rural	Ohangwena	1.26565925	120799015	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
90299007	Rural	Omaheke	1	120799018	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
90301042	Urban	Omaheke Otjo	1.8	120799021	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
100501001	Urban	Kunene Omusa	1.28	120899002	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
100899004	Rural	Omusati	1.04969014	120899014	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
101099028	Rural	Kunene Omusa	1.23713281	120899016	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
101099048	Rural	Omusati	1.04969014	120899017	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
101299014	Rural	Omusati	1.04969014	120901030	Urban	Oshikoto	1.19644943
110199012	Rural	Oshana	1.11142454	120999003	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
110299018	Rural	Oshana	1.11142454	120999004	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
110601029	Urban	Oshana	1.19047619	120999009	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
110701028	Urban	Oshana	1.19047619	120999013	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
120199001	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587	120999014	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916
120199005	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916	120999015	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
120199007	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916	120999017	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
120199008	Rural	Oshikoto	1.15248916	120999024	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587
120199015	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587	121099003	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11227587

Table B.6. Nonresponse Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

EA	Type	Region	Household Non-Response Adjustment	EA	Type	Region	Household Non-Response Adjustment
10599013	Rural	!Karas	1	80101006	Urban	Ohangwena	1.04166667
10601020	Urban	!Karas	1.03980892	101099018	Rural	Omusati	1.27838191
10601032	Urban	!Karas	1	101101016	Urban	Omusati	1
20299001	Rural	Erongo	1.225	101199025	Rural	Omusati	1.05515271
20401006	Urban	Erongo	1.4926253	110799009	Rural	Oshana	1.17883771
20501006	Urban	Erongo	1.37968129	110899047	Rural	Oshana	1.20181361
20501077	Urban	Erongo	1.37968129	110901010	Urban	Oshana	1.17849457
20501110	Urban	Erongo	1.37968129	110901015	Urban	Oshana	1.17849457
30499003	Rural	Hardap	1	120199006	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11939177
30501015	Urban	Hardap	1	120399015	Rural	Oshikoto	1.26011228
40399004	Rural	Kavango East	1.17647059	120799014	Rural	Oshikoto	1.11939177
40601070	Urban	Kavango East	1.13871397	121101032	Urban	Oshikoto	1.30434783
40698005	Urban	Kavango East	1.1136636	130199041	Rural	Otjozondjupa	1.15384615
50199010	Rural	Kavango West	1.25	130201032	Urban	Omaheke Otjo	1.96916922
50399003	Rural	Kavango West	1.25	130399009	Rural	Otjozondjupa	1.15384615
60101001	Urban	Khomas	1.36910425	130601013	Urban	Omaheke Otjo	1.96916922
60101023	Urban	Khomas	1.36910425	140499019	Rural	Zambezi	1
60201004	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	140501035	Urban	Zambezi	1
60201013	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	140699004	Rural	Zambezi	1
60201016	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	80499001	Rural	Ohangwena	1.03281027
60501015	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	80699021	Rural	Ohangwena	1.03281027
60701048	Urban	Khomas	1.36910425	80999011	Rural	Ohangwena	1.08776267
60701051	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	81099024	Rural	Ohangwena	1.08776267
60999028	Rural	Khomas	1.38461539	90699011	Rural	Omaheke	1.13871636
61001028	Urban	Khomas	1.30979738	90798012	Urban	Omaheke	1.08333333
70499002	Rural	Kunene	1.11111111	100299007	Rural	Omusati	1.27838191
70501022	Urban	Kunene	1.48809524	100599020	Rural	Omusati	1.05515271

B.3.5. POST-STRATIFICATION CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 2016 population census data distributed by location stratum and sex. (Table B7 and B8) These variables were used to form weighting-classes.

Table B.7. Calibration Adjustments for Female Enumeration Areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Region	Age Category	Census	Weighted sum of the sample	Calibration
!Karas	13-17	3592	4558.4	0.787995788
!Karas	18-24	5236	3080	1.7
Erongo	13-17	6513	5642.309649	1.154314528
Erongo	18-24	9757	9858.543246	0.989699975
Hardap	13-17	4022	2693.485714	1.493232349
Hardap	18-24	5380	3471.908571	1.549579976
Kavango East	13-17	8669	10326.31583	0.839505603
Kavango East	18-24	12769	17534.1725	0.728235108
Kavango West	13-17	5699	6808.333333	0.837062424
Kavango West	18-24	6984	7166.666667	0.974511628
Khomas	13-17	14836	11531.96054	1.286511513
Khomas	18-24	28131	22207.77808	1.26671835
Kunene	13-17	5430	1983.625	2.737412565
Kunene/ Omusati	18-24	27792	16258.5851	1.709373837
Ohangwena	13-17	16913	13965.99723	1.211012699
Ohangwena	18-24	22975	16853.93752	1.363182934
Omaheke	18-24	4049	1068	3.791198502
Omaheke/ Otjozondjupa	13-17	10426	11400.43296	0.914526671
Omusati	13-17	16023	12658.47622	1.265792164
Oshana	13-17	9386	6375.92	1.472101281
Oshana	18-24	15415	11214.36	1.374576882
Oshikoto	13-17	11358	6777.897892	1.675740795
Oshikoto	18-24	15247	7315.533773	2.084195149
Otjozondjupa	18-24	8689	12701.81273	0.684075587
Zambezi	13-17	5419	4174.750318	1.2980417
Zambezi	18-24	7691	4917.183144	1.564106883

Table B.8. Calibration Adjustments for Male Enumeration Areas – Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2019

Region	Age Category	Census	Weighted sum of the sample	Calibration
!Karas	13-17	3629	1804.46	2.011127983
!Karas	18-24	4968	2642.92	1.879739076
Erongo	13-17	6416	5624.002842	1.140824459
Erongo	18-24	9612	5144.36246	1.868453103
Hardap	13-17	4108	1685.76	2.436883068
Hardap	18-24	5567	3183.36	1.748781162
Kavango East	13-17	8827	8486.432322	1.040130842
Kavango East	18-24	11804	10240.73167	1.152652016
Kavango West	13-17	5877	3348.625	1.755048714
Kavango West	18-24	6945	2558.5	2.714481141
Khomas	13-17	13812	13157.60067	1.049735461
Khomas	18-24	23918	23443.81186	1.02022658
Kunene	13-17	5599	3374.285714	1.659314141
Kunene	18-24	6211	4224.428571	1.470258023
Ohangwena	13-17	16996	13168.7	1.29063613
Ohangwena	18-24	22507	15729.79167	1.430851754
Omaheke	18-24	4515	2501.73913	1.804744526
Omaheke/ Otjozondjupa	13-17	10800	4586.332785	2.35482258
Omusati	13-17	16169	15357.14	1.052865312
Omusati	18-24	21866	9473.73	2.308066622
Oshana	13-17	8828	5414.869806	1.63032544
Oshana	18-24	13743	10235.79995	1.342640543
Oshikoto	13-17	11966	9912.832731	1.207122154
Oshikoto	18-24	16613	12070.3075	1.376352674
Otjozondjupa	18-24	8970	5484.886694	1.635402972
Zambezi	13-17	5652	3748.36	1.507859437
Zambezi	18-24	7856	6043.24	1.299964919

B.3.6. FINAL WEIGHTS

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment factors, and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters in SAS (version 9.4).



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
**Ministry of Gender Equality,
Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare**

2020