Violence Against Children and Associated Factors Among High School Students in Jimma Town

Fanta Asefa Disasa
  Jimma University College of Public Health and Medical Sciences

Yibeltal Siraneh Belete
  Jimma University College of Public Health and Medical Sciences

Yesuf Ahmed Aragaw
  Jimma University College of Public Health and Medical Sciences

Abraraw Tesfaye Wold
  Jimma University College of Education: Jimma University College of Natural Sciences

Abonesh Taye Kumsa (✉ aboneshtaye96@gmail.com)
  Jimma University College of Public Health and Medical Sciences   https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3588-3387

Abstract

Experiencing violence in childhood impacts lifelong health and well-being. Yet being subject to violence at a young age causes enduring psychological, social and neurological vandalism which stops people reaching their full potential in life. Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old ; therefore the purpose of this study is to determine the magnitude of violence against children and associated factors among sampled high school students in Jimma town.

Method: Institution based crossectional study was employed among sampled 423 private and public high school students of Jimma town from february15-30, 2018. Self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. A multi stage with proportional to sample size was employed.

Result: A total of 419 respondents participated in the study, making the response rate 99%. A large proportion of the study subjects, 57.5 %, were females, and 56.3% were Oromo's. The study indicates that the prevalence of violence among high school children's' in Jimma town is 62.5%. Children who had faced severe physical violence accounted for 14.1%. Pertaining to parental relationships and interactions, the majority of the school children (66.3%) did not have free discussion on reproductive health issues with their parents or guardians.

Conclusion: The prevalence of any form of violence in life time (Physical, sexual and psychological) found to be high. Of all children who experienced violence near to half of them encountered mild physical violence. Less number of school children had experience of Kchat chewing and/or alcohol use.

Background

Violence against children is extensively accepted and considered a natural part of life. Yet being subject to violence at a young age causes enduring psychological, social and neurological vandalism which stops people reaching their full potential in life. The effects reach further, with lifelong social and economic costs to the country[1].

Violence against children cuts across border of geography, race, class, religion and culture. It happens in homes, schools and streets in places of work and entertainment, and in care and detention centers. The executioners include parents, family members, teachers, caretakers, law enforcement authorities and other children. Some children are particularly vulnerable because of gender, race, ethnic origin, disability or social status. And no country is immune, whether rich or poor[2].

Violence against children is massively underestimated and the government isn't doing nearly enough. In large Violence against children point to uneven power relationship in different forms and manifestations involving economic status, social status, physical and mental status, gender roles, cultural and religious mores. Where there is inequality and discrimination, there is violence against children (VAC) which can be an extreme form of discrimination. Violence against children can have three forms such as physical, psychological or sexual [3].

World health organization identified violence against children as a growing public-health issue with a global magnitude and quantifies the epidemiological global health burden of violence as mortality is only a tip of the ice berg thus, 1.66 million violence related deaths (28.8/100,000) universally was reported 520,000 Homicides, 815,000 Suicides, 310,000 War-related. Of these 1.66 million deaths: 1.51 is from low and middle income

countries (32.1/100,000) and the rest 0.15 is from High-income countries (14.4/100,000 and for the morbidity or nonfatal violence related epidemiologic figure Stress and psychological impacts, Loss of work, potential and quality of life Physical injury not requiring medical care and Culturally "acceptable" violent acts are reported [4].

Reports from national and international organization working on child protection elaborate that Violence against children in Ethiopia is widespread. A 2005 study by Save the Children and the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) on corporal punishment found that among 1873 children aged 4 to 1 8 years old, nearly three-quarters report being hit with a stick or an open hand, two-thirds reported being whipped, and nearly a third reported being punched. Children universally report experiencing some kind of emotional violence, typically in the form of insults, shouting and threats [5].

The finding of the study conducted in Jimma zone Limmu Genet High school on sexual abuse among adolescents indicated that sexual assault is prevalent which means 1/3rd of the adolescents 31.9% were sexually assaulted in the schools and the common sexual harassment in the school was verbal sexual harassment, but these study fails to identify the perpetuators of the action [6].

Young Lives qualitative data in Ethiopia show that 90% of children and young people interviewed (n = 60, age range 7–20 years) have experienced some kind of violence, while survey data show that by age 8, over one-third (38%) of children have experienced corporal punishment in school [6].

Factors influencing violence against children can be social (Rapid social change, Gender, social and economic inequalities, Weak economic safety nets, Poor rule of low, Cultural norms that support violence), community (Poverty, High unemployment, High crime level, Local illicit drug trade, High residential mobility, situational factors), relationship (Poor parenting practices, Marital discord, Violent parental conflict, Low socio economic house hold status, Friends that engage in violence) and individual related (Victim of child maltreatment, Psychological or personality disorder, Alcohols or substance abuse, history of violent behavior) factors [7]. Children can also be affected by two other types of violence that are: self-directed violence, including suicidal behavior and self-abuse, and collective violence such as war and terrorism, committed by larger groups of people, human/child trafficking. In addition, a risk factor that in some settings may increase the likelihood of violence against children [7] .

According to report from UNICEF on Global Statistics on children's Protection from Violence, exploitation and abuse, the violent groups are individuals, children's, community and minority groups. The report underlines that precipitating factors such as war, robbery, mental illness and contributing factors like drug and alcohol, poverty culture, emotions and psychosis are the magnificent factors. The impact of the violence against children on different social and economic wings are also not undermined and resulted on death/ disability, economic mental illness. Millions of children worldwide experience the worst kinds of rights violations. Millions more children, not yet victims, are inadequately protected against them [8].

However, the prevalence, forms or types, sources, preventive mechanisms and factors associated with violence against children in Jimma Town is not studied and clear yet. Hence, the objective of this study was to assess the prevalence, and associated factors of violence against children among high school students in Jimma Town.

Methods And Participants

Study area and Design

The study has been conducted in Jimma Town public and private secondary (high) schools from february15-30, 2018. Jimma is located 356 km south-west of Addis Ababa. The town has estimated population of 192,000, and there are four public secondary schools (Abba Buna, Jiren, Saxoo, and Jimma University Community), and six private secondary schools (Eldan, Catholic, Beteseb, Tesfa Tewahido, Ebifam, and Mowada). Jimma is the largest town in south-western Ethiopia, situated in Oromia Region in Jimma Zone. The study has been conducted in selected public and private secondary schools. The study has employed school based cross sectional study design. All public and private secondary schools found in Jimma Town comprise the source population. The study population consists of three public and two private schools from Jimma Town. Secondary school students whose age is under 18 years were included since they are considered as children in Ethiopia, considering proportional number of girls and boys from each school and grade.

Sample size determination and sampling procedure

Using single population proportion formula, assuming 50% prevalence of violence against children, 95% confidence level, and 5% marginal error and by adding 10% of non-response rate, the sample size was 423. The survey has been conducted on randomly selected two private and three public secondary schools. A multi stage with proportional to sample size was employed considering type of school, students school grade and class section. From each selected section, students were randomly (lottery method) taken using students registration book by considering sex proportion.

Data collection tools

Self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect the data which had five parts such as socio-demographic characteristics of the child and parents, prevalence with forms of violence, child's history of substance uses and the attributes of family behaviors, perpetrators of violence against children and related variables, and existing prevention mechanisms.The questionnaire was initially prepared in English and then translated into two local languages such as Amharic and Afaan Oromo. The questionnaire passed through a three-phase review process. In the first phase, teachers and school staff reviewed the items; in phase 2, the research team tested the items on 5% a sample in primary schools in Seka Town to check the understanding of the students and finally, the modified version of the questionnaire were duplicated and administered to 423 secondary school students in each selected sections within the class room.

Method of Data Analysis

Data were checked for completeness, consistency and entered into Epi Data version 3.1. SPSS version 21.0 was used for statistical analysis after cleaning. A logistic regression model was used to identify explanatory variables. Candidate variables at p- value<0.25, in bivariate analysis, were entered into multiple logistic regressions. Binary logistic regression analysis used to see the values of COR which was declared as significant at p-value < 0.05. Backward model selection method was used. The degree of association between dependent and independent variables were assessed using an adjusted OR with 95% CI. The Hosmer and Lemeshow test were used to check model fitness at P-value of 0.05.

Result And Discussion

Socio-demographic characteristics

A total of 419 respondents participated in the study, making the response rate 99%. A large proportion of the study subjects, 57.5 %, were females, and 56.3% were Oromo's. Nearly half, 50.4% of the study participants were followers of Orthodox Christianity. In terms of residence, almost of the respondents, 93.6%, were from Jimma Town. Similarly, most of the study subjects (92.6%) fell in the age range of 15-19 years while the rest (7.4%) fell in the younger age category of 10-14 years. In terms of educational status, 53.9 % of the respondents were attending grade 9 while 46.1 % were from grade 10. Most of the respondents (93.6%) were residents of Jimma Town, whereas only 6.4 came from outside the town. Findings related to educational performance indicate that 31.5 % had very good result followed by who had good result, accounting for 21.7 %. Respondents with satisfactory and poor educational performance accounted for 17.7 and 3.6 % respectively. Regarding marital status or sexual relationships, the study has shown that a large majority (72.1%) were single, followed by those students who had boyfriend or girlfriend, accounting for (22.4 %). Married students and co-ha biting ones accounted for 4.1 and 1.4 % respectively. The other important socio-demographic characteristics investigated were parental relationships and status. Accordingly, large majorities (77.8%) were from married and living together family, while respondents from broken families due to divorce and deceased partner accounted for 11.2% and 8.15% respectively. Respondents with orphan status accounted for 2.9 %. In terms of parental educational status, the findings show that a large majority (82.6%) had literate father, while only 6.2 % had illiterate father. Among the literate fathers, 38.25 had attained above grade 12. Those who attained grades 11 to 12, 9 to 10 and 1 to 8 accounted for 22.8, 22.5, and 16. 5 % respectively. Similarly, a large majority (82.6%) had literate mothers whereas only 8.1 % had illiterate mothers. Among the literate mothers, a large proportion (46.5%) attained grades 9 to 10, followed by those who attained grades 1 to 8, accounting for 21.4 %. Those mothers who attained above grade 12 and 11 to 12 grades accounted for 20.5 and 11.6 % respectively. Regarding provision of money for basic needs, a large majority (73.7%) reported that they got it, while 26.3 % reported lack of such support. (See Table 1)

The prevalence of violence against children

The study indicates that 262 or 62.5% of the school children living in Jimma Town had experienced some form of violence in their life; 12.9%, 7.9%, 46.5% encountered mild sexual violence, severe sexual violence and mild physical violence respectively. Children who had faced severe physical violence accounted for 14.1%. Respondents' who had encountered emotional or psychological violence accounted for 37%. (See Table 2)

Children history of substance use and the attributes of family behaviors

Pertaining to parental relationships and interactions, the majority of the school children (66.3%) did not have free discussion on reproductive health issues with their parents or guardians. As to the level of family control, a little bit more than half of the respondents (51.6%), 42% and 6.4% experienced tight, moderate and loose family control. The majority (72.6%) did not witness parental conflict at home. With regard to substance use, the study has shown that most of the school children (88.8%) did not chew Chat. Similarly, most of the respondents (94%) did not smoke cigarettes at all. A large majority 82.3%) had never consumed alcohol while 17.7% of the

respondents had already used alcohol. The use of illegal drugs such as hashish and marijuana was even more restricted among school children as 95.2% did not use it at all.(Table 3)

Perpetrators of Violence against Children and Related Variables

Alarmingly enough, the three highest perpetrators of physical violence against children were found to be boyfriend/girlfriend, teachers, and family members, accounting for 28.3, 23.3 and 22.2 respectively. With regard to emotional or psychological violence, the leading perpetrators were teachers, boyfriend/girlfriend and family members, accounting for 38%, 21.4, and 16.7 respectively. Similarly, the highest perpetrators of sexual violence were boyfriend/girlfriend, teachers, and family members, accounting for 35.3%, 25.9% and 14.4% respectively. A large proportion of the violence against children (41%) occurred during the daytime, while 28 % was perpetrated at night. Regarding spots of violence, school, streets and home account for 34.5%, 32.5% and 24%, respectively. The majority of school children (66.5%) put the blame on the perpetrators of violence, while 15% and 14.5% took the blame themselves and attributed it to the community, respectively. Gender difference was not considered important in exposing children to violence by 58% of the respondents. Regarding the interpersonal relationships between the school children and their parents/guardians, 58.9% had positive interactions most of the time; 64.7% always accepted and followed their advice and guidance, while 16.9% sometimes rejected them. The majority (65.2%) always had positive and smooth interactions with their school teachers; only 9.8% had negative and rocky relationships. (See Table 4)

Existing prevention mechanisms of violence

In terms of awareness, the majority (69.2%) claimed to have known some mechanisms that would protect them from violence. The three most important mechanisms included being disciplined and respectful to others; knowing where, with whom and when to move; and knowing the behavior of other person before establishing close relationships,accounting for 39.3%, 25.9%, and 23.8%, respectively. As first res ponders,48.4% mentioned family members, while any person in the nearby and friends were mentioned by 18.1% and 15.5%, respectively. A large proportion (57.3%) depended on strict rules and regulations to be protected from violence at school, followed by parents and teacher's committee, mentioned by 20% of the respondents. In residential areas, 49.9%, 25.1% and 21.7% sought guarantee from patrolling police, community leaders and Kebele militia force, respectively. A large majority (81.6%) indicated that they had obtained advice from their parents or guardians as to how they could protect themselves from violence. (See table 5)

Factors Associated with Violence

First, bi variate logistic regressions were done to identify candidate variables. From this step, 14 variables were subjected to be candidate using P-value of <0.25. Those were parental relationship (P-0.005), gender (P-0.076), child's achievement (P-0.116), mother's educational status (P-0.171), father's educational status (P-0.001), witnessing parental conflict (P-0.001), family control (P-0.050), Ever Kchat chewing (P-0.001), ever drunk alcohol (P-0.000), interaction with parents/guardian (P-0.001), reaction to parents advice (P-0.003), interaction with teachers (P-0.131), money gift from family (P-0.001), and educational status of the child (grade) (P-0.176). Out of these candidates, only five variables were become independent and significantly associated factors that affect occurrence of violence among school children. Those were fathers' educational status (P-0.021), money

gift from family (P-0.005), witnessing parental conflict (P-0.007), ever drunk any alcohol (P-0.034), and interaction with parents (P-0.006).

In the multi-variable logistic regression analysis; father's educational status, money gift from the family, witnessing family conflict, ever drunk alcohol and interaction with parents were independent predictors of violence against children. The odds of being experiencing violence among children borne from illiterate fathers was three times more likely than children born from literate fathers [AOR=2.827, 95% CI: (1.173, 6.814)]. Children who did not have access to money as a gift from family were two times more likely to be exposed for violence than their counterparts [AOR=2.345,95% CI:(1.297,4.239)]. Children who witnessed family conflict in the home had 54% of probability to face violence than their counterparts [AOR=0.465, 95% CI: (0.266, 0.813)]. In the other hand, children who ever drunk alcohol had 53% of probability to experience violence than their counterparts [AOR=0.476, CI: (0.234, 0.945)]. More over, children who occasional disagreed and quarreled with their family or guardian had 61% of probability to be violated than those most of the time had positive interactions [AOR=0.393, 95% CI: (0.201, 0.768)].(See Table 6)

Discussion

Violence against children remains a pervasive, but largely ignored issue in many parts of the world, particularly in Africa. This is certainly the case in Ethiopia, where children regularly face humiliating physical punishment, sexual violence and psychological abuse at home, in school and in the community-at-large. This study assessed the prevalence and associated factors of violence among 419 high school students in Jimma Town, Ethiopia. The prevalence of any form of violence (Physical, sexual and psychological) found to be 62.5%. This finding is consistent with studies conducted in Ambo and Jimma, and Northern Nigeria [9–11].

This high level of prevalence might be due to the sensitivity of our measuring item which was "did you face any form of violence in your life?" This includes any type/forms of violence encountered in life and very wide to accommodate from mild to severe violence in each forms.

Among the students who experienced violence, 12.9%, 7.9%, 46.5% encountered mild sexual violence (rape), severe sexual violence (rape) and mild physical violence respectively. This finding is lower than studies conducted in other African countries; the life time prevalence of sexual violence (rape) in South West Nigeria and Urban Zimbabwe was 42.1% and 33% respectively [12, 13].

This discrepancy might be due to social and cultural variation between the study subjects in reporting sexual violence or rape. In Ethiopian context, sexual related offence particularly rape is a strong cultural norm including abduction. Moreover; the chance of engaging in marriage is considered as minimal for the female rape survivor afterwards. Surprisingly, there were also male children faced sexual violence that indicates there is a practice of homosexuality. However, they might keep secret for fear of the stigma and other negative responses from the community. From those points of view, under reporting might be in our context in both sex.

Pertaining to parental relationships and interactions, the majority of the school children (66.3%) did not have free discussion on reproductive health issues with their parents or guardians. As to the level of family control, a little bit more than half of the respondents (51.6%), 42% and 6.4% experienced tight, moderate and loose family control. Tighter control over the children without free discussion will be one of the pushing factors that could

expose them for different forms of violence. Moreover, less disclosure of RH issues may be associated with lack of social support, and hence higher likelihood of violence will happen. In addition, witnessing family violence may increase the likelihood of later victimization to any forms of violence especially for sexual violence. This could be explained by learning and acceptance of the victim's role of the early abusive environment [14–15].

With regard to substance use, the study has shown less number of school children (11.2%) had experience of kchat chewing. Less than one fifth (17.7%) of the respondents had already used alcohol. This finding is lower than the magnitude reported from Jimma Zone Limu Genet district. This might be due to children under 18 years only included to our study. They may consider it as sensitive issue and may not provide their actual experience; student's willingness in giving genuine information might underestimate the magnitude of the problem and social desirability bias may also affect it [6, 16].

The common perpetrators of physical violence against children were found to be boyfriend/girlfriend, teachers, and family members, accounting for 28.3, 23.3 and 22.2 respectively. With regard to emotional or psychological violence, the leading perpetrators were teachers, boyfriend/girlfriend and family members, accounting for 38%, 21.4, and 16.7 respectively. Similarly, the highest perpetrators of sexual violence were boyfriend/girlfriend, teachers, and family members, accounting for 35.3%, 25.9% and 14.4% respectively. This finding is consistent with studies conducted among school students in Addis Ababa, Jimma, and Tanzania that reported greater number of respondents were perpetrated by someone they closely knew and the most common perpetrators were found to be friends, teachers, peers and close relatives[17–20].

Near to half of the respondents encountered violence (41%) that occurred during the daytime, from which 34.55 happened at school compound. The majority of school children (66.5%) put the blame on the perpetrators of violence, and some other attributed it to the community. Gender difference was not considered as an important issue in exposing children to violence by 58% of the respondents and gender difference is not significant predictor at the final regression model too. This finding is in line with what had been reported from else where [21].

Regarding the interpersonal relationships between the children and their parents/guardians, 58.9% had positive interactions most of the time; 64.7% always accepted and followed their parents' advice and guidance, the majority (65.2%) always had positive and smooth interactions with their school teachers. This finding may have its own impact or implication on reducing the life time prevalence of violence in our study, without this good interaction, it could have been more than that. Different proportions for each category of interaction type were not compared due to of scarcity of published article.

In terms of awareness to existing prevention mechanisms, majority (69.2%) claimed to have known some ways that would protect them from violence. The three most important mechanisms included; being disciplined and respectful to others; knowing where, with whom and when to move; and knowing the behavior of other person before establishing close relationships, accounting for 39.3%, 25.9%, and 23.8%, respectively. This is some what comparable with others finding. This may be due to the norm or cultural similarities on discipline and respectful behavior among study participants in different areas of Jimma especially during young age [6].

However, beside those mechanism that would protect them from violence, a large proportion (57.3%) depended on strict rules and regulations to be protected from violence at school. In residential areas, 49.9% sought guarantee from patrolling police. A large majority (81.6%) indicated that they had obtained advice from their parents or guardians as to how they could protect themselves from violence. Therefore, we can say that even if there were many protective factors, still children were under violence in different forms with high prevalence.

Predictors identified from final regression model such as educational status or child grade level, money gift from family, witnessing parental conflict, drinking any type of alcohol, and type of interaction with parents were consistently reported in other studies. However, lack of free discussion with parents and gender difference were strong predictors of violence elsewhere but not in our study. This might be due to paternalistic approach of child caring in Ethiopia considered as a norm for both sex [9, 11, 19].

Conclusion

The prevalence of any form of violence in life time (Physical, sexual and psychological) found to be high. Of all children who experienced violence near to half of them encountered mild physical violence. Pertaining to parental relationships and interactions, the majority of the school children did not have free discussion on reproductive health issues with their parents or guardians. With regard to substance use, the study has shown less number of school children had experience of Kchat chewing and/or alcohol use. The common perpetrators of physical violence against children were found to be boyfriend/girlfriend. A large proportion of the violence against children occurred during the daytime since high proportion of physical violence reported. Regarding place of violence, the school areas take the highest. Regarding the interpersonal relationships between the children and their parents/guardians and school teachers, majority had positive interactions in most of the time; always accepted and followed their parents' advice and guidance, always had positive and smooth interactions with their school teachers. In terms of awareness, more than three-fourth claimed to have known some mechanisms that would protect them from violence. Finally, we recommend that considering predictor identified from this study would be paramount to design intervention among school children to minimize violence.

List Of Abbreviations

ACPF- African Child Policy Forum

AOR- Adjusted odds ratio

CI-Confidence interval

OR-Odds Ratio

RH-Reproductive Health

SPSS- Statistical Package for social science

UNICEF- United Nation Children's Fund

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical clearance and an approval letter were obtained from Jimma University institute of health-institutional reviewing board. Study participants were informed about the objective and details of the study including publication. Informed written consent obtained from each subject, and assent was obtained from their parent or care giver or legal guardian to participate in the study. Confidentiality was maintained by using anonymous codes. Ethical letter and consent form can be provided up on your request.

Consent to publish

All parties involved (Jimma University- the funding organization study subjects and authors) agreed to publish on international peer reviewed journal. During data collection, all participants informed and agreed on the major objective of the study which is for academic purpose including publication. Permission obtained for publication available with the corresponding author.

Availability of data and materials

The data sets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request. The SPSS (software) which is completed with raw data set can be also shared. All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this manuscript.

Competing/Conflict of interest

All authors declare that they have no any financial and non-financial competing interests. None of the authors of this paper has a financial or personal relationship with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence or bias the content of the paper. It is to specifically state that "no competing interests are at stake and there is no conflict of interest" with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence or bias the content of the paper.

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Authors' contribution

All authors had made equal and substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, prepared the manuscript critically for important intellectual content, and worked together starting from proposal development to write up. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

- The study participants and all administrator of the selected high school (private and government)

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Tables

Table 1:
Socio-demographic characteristics of
respondents, Jimma Town secondary schools,
Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variable	Frequency(%)
Sex	
Female	241(57.5)
Male	178(42.5)
Age	
10−14 years	31(7.4%)
15−19 years	388(92.6)
Ethnicity	
Oromoo	236(56.3)
Amhara	94(22.4)
Kaffa	27(6.4)
Dawuro	26(6.2)
Tigre	21(5)
Other	15(3.6)
Religion	
Orthodox	211(50.4)
Muslim	122(29.1)
Protestant	72(12.9)
Others	12(9.2)
Child grade	
Grade 9	226(53.9)
Grade10	193(46.1)
Place of residence	
Urban	392(93.6)
Rural	27(6.4)
Average score	
Poor	15(3.6)
Fair/Satisfactory	74(17.7)

Variable	Frequency(%)
Good	91(21.7)
Very good	132(31.5)
Excellent	107(25.5)
Marital/r/n ship	
Boy/girl friend	17(4.1)
Cohabiting	94(22.4)
Single/no relation	302(72.1)
Education of boy/girl friend	
Illiterate	10(8.7)
Literate	105(91.3)
Grade level	
1−8	32(30.5)
9−10	31(29.5)
11−12	29(27.6)
12+	13(12.4)
Parental r/n Ship	
Living together	326(77.8)
Divorced	47(11.2)
Father not alive	23(5.5)
Mother not alive	11(2.6)
Both not alive	12(2.9)
Father education	
Literate	346(82.6)
Illiterate	26(6.2)
I don't know	47(11.2)
Literate father grade	
1−8	57(16.5)
9−10	78(22.5)
11−12	79(22.8)

Variable	Frequency(%)
12+	132(38.2)
Mother education	
Literate	346(82.6)
Illiterate	34(8.1)
I don't know	39(9.3)
Mothers grade	
1−8	74(21.4)
9−10	161(46.5)
11−12	40(11.6)
12+	71(20.5)
Enough money from family	
Yes	309(73.7)
No	110(26.3)

Table 2:
Experiences of children with regard to different forms of violence, Jimma Town Secondary schools, Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variables	Frequency (%)
Any form of violence	
Yes	262(62.5)
No	157(37.5)
Mild sexual violence	
Yes	54(12.9)
No	365(87.1)
Severe sexual violence	
Yes	33(7.9)
No	386(92.1)
Mild physical violence	
Yes	195(46.5)
No	224(53.5)
Severe physical violence	
Yes	59(14.1)
No	360(85.9)
Psychological or emotional violence	
Yes	155(37.0)
No	264(63.0)

Table 3:
The child's history of substance use and the attributes of family behaviors, Jimma Town Secondary schools, Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variables	Frequency (%)
Free discussion on RH issues with parents	
Yes	141(33.7)
No	278(66.3)
Level of family control	
Tight	216(51.6)
Medium	176(42.0)
Loose	27(6.4)
Witness parental conflict at home	
Yes	115(27.4)
No	304(72.6)
Ever chewed chat	
Yes	47(11.2)
No	372(88.8)
Ever smoke cigarettes	
Yes	25(6.0)
No	394(94.0)
Frequency of smoke	
Daily	14(56.0)
Every other day	2(8.0)
Once per week	4(16.0)
Once per month	5(20.0)
Ever drunk alcohol	
Yes	74(17.7)
No	345(82.3)
Frequency of drunk	
Daily	26(35.1)

Variables	Frequency (%)
Not daily	48(64.9)
Ever got drunk	
Yes	30(53.6)
No	26(46.4)
Used drug(shisha, Marijuana and other)	
Yes	20(4.8)
No	399(95.2)
Frequency of using drugs	
Daily	11(55.0)
Not daily	9(45.0)

Table 4:
Perpetrators of Violence against Children and Related Variables, Jimma Town Secondary schools, Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variables	Frequency(%)
Faced any physical violence who did that?	
Family member	40(22.2)
Student	24(13.3)
Boy/ girl friend	51(28.3)
Stranger	17(9.4)
Teacher	42(23.3)
other	6(3.3)
Faced any psychological/emotional violence,who did that?	
Family member	32(16.7)
Student	20(10.4)
Boy/girl friend	41(21.4)
Stranger	19(9.9)
Teacher	73(38.0)
Other	7(3.6)
Ever faced any sexual violence who did that?	
Family member	20(14.4)
Student	13(9.4)
Boy/girl friend	49(35.3)
Stranger	16(11.5)
Teacher	36(25.9)
Other	5(3.6)
Time of day you encounter any violence?	
Day	82(41.0)
Night	56(28.0)
Both times	62(31.0)
Place mostly faced violence	
School	69(34.5)

Variables	Frequency(%)
Home	48(24.0)
On road	65(32.5)
Recreational areas	14(7.0)
Other	4(2.0)
Who do you think is responsible for the violence	
Yourself	30(15.0)
perpetrators	133(66.5)
Community	29(14.5)
Other	8(4.0)
Gender difference be a basic reason for the violence	
Yes	84(42.0)
No	116(58.0)
Type of interaction do you have with your parents/guardians	
Frequent disagreement and quarrel	52(12.4)
Occasional disagreement and quarrel	72(17.2)
Disagreement and quarrel happen seldom	48(11.5)
Most of the time they have positive interactions	247(58.9)
Reaction to the advice of your parents	
Always accept and follow	271(64.7)
Sometimes reject them	71(16.9)
Always reject them	12(2.9)
I reject them seldom	65(15.5)
Type of interaction you have with your school teachers	
Always positive and smooth	273(65.2)
Always negative and rocky	41(9.8)
Sometimes negative and rocky	10(2.4)
Neither positive nor negative interactions	95(22.7)

Table 5:
Existing prevention mechanism of violence against children, Jimma Town
Secondary schools, Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variable	Frequency (%)
Any mechanisms help to prevent violence against children	
Yes	290(69.2)
No	129(30.8)
What are the mechanisms you know:	
Be disciplined and respectful	114(39.3)
Knowing behavior of persons before establishing relationship	69(23.8)
Knowing where, with whom and when to go	75(25.9)
Resistance to peer pressure	23(7.9)
Other	9(3.1)
Who will come immediately if any violence happens to you	
Police	46(11.0)
Family members	203(48.4)
Friends	65(15.5)
Teachers	10(2.4)
Any person in the near by	76(18.1)
Other	19(4.5)
Which prevention ways exist in your school	
Strict rules and regulations	240(57.3)
Patrolling police	55(13.1)
Parents and Teachers Committee or Team	84(20.0)
Gender office	27(6.4)
Other	13(3.1)
Which prevention ways exist in your residential area	
Patrolling Police	209(49.9)
Kebele Militia Force	91(21.7)
Community Leaders	105(25.1)
Others	14(3.3)

Variable	Frequency (%)
Parents react aggressively if violence happens to you	
Yes	263(62.8)
No	156(37.2)
Parents give you advice on ways of preventing violence	
Yes	342(81.6)
No	77(18.4)

Table 6:

Factors associated with violence among children in secondary schools, Jimma Town, Southwest Ethiopia, February 15-30, 2018

Variable with category		Encountered any form of Violence		Crude OR(95% CI)	AOR(95%CI)
		Yes (%)	No (%)		
Gender	Male	120(45.5)	58(36.9)	1	1
	Female	142(54.2)	99(63.1)	1.442 (.962, 2.163)	
Educational achievement average Score	Poor	13(5)	2(1.3)	0.291 (.062, 1.359)	
	Fair/ satisfactory	46(17.6)	28(17.8)	1.152 (.622, 2.132)	
	Good	53(20.2)	38(24.2)	1.356 (.762, 2.414)	
	V.good	80(30.5)	52(33.1)	1.230 (.724, 2.089)	
	Excellent	70(26.7)	37(23.6)	1	1
Fathers' educational status (from child response)	Literate	206(78.6)	140(89.2)	1	1
	Illiterate	16(6.1)	10(6.4)	0.920 (.406, 2.085)	2.827 (1.173, 6.8140*
	I don't know	40(15.3)	7(4.5)	0.258 (.112,.591)	4.223 (1.242, 14.356)*
Mothers' educational status	Literate	209(79.8)	137(87.3)	1	1
	Illiterate	26(9.9)	8(5.1)	0.469 (.206, 1.067)	
	I don't know	27(10.3)	12(7.6)	0.678 (.332, 1.384)	
Money gift from Family	Yes	174(66.4)	135(86.0)	1	1
	No	88(33.6)	22(14.0)	3.103 (1.848, 5.212)*	2.345 (1.297, 4.239) **
Educational status (Child grade)	Grade 9	148(56.5)	78(49.7)	1	1
	Grade 10	114(43.5)	79(50.3)	0.761 (.511, 1.131)	
Level of family control	Tight	133(50.8)	83(52.9)	1	1
	Medium	107(40.8)	69(43.9)	1.033 (.687, 1.554)	

	Loose	22(8.4)	5(3.2)	0.364 (.133, .999)	
Witnessing family conflict	Yes	93(35.5)	22(14)	0.296 (.177, .497) *	0.465 (.266, .813)**
	No	169(64.5)	135(86)	1	1
Ever kchat chewing	Yes	41(15.6)	6(3.8)	0.214 (.089, .517)*	.466 (.180,1.208)
	No	221(84.4)	151(96.2)	1	1
Ever drunk any alcohol	Yes	61(23.3)	13(8.3)	0.297(.158, 0.562)	0.470 (.234, .945)*
	No	201(76.7)	144(91.7)	1	1
Parental advice	Yes	207(90)	135(86)	1	1
	No	55(21)	22(14)	0.613 (.357,1.052)	
Interaction with parents/guardian	Frequent disagreement and quarrel	41 (15.6)	11 (7)	.293 (.144, .597) *	0.575 (.263, 1.260)
	Occasional disagreement and quarrel	58 (22.1)	14 (8.9)	.264 (.140, .498) *	0.393 (.201, .768)*
	Disagreement and quarrel happen seldom	34 (13)	14 (8.9)	.450 (.230, .880) *	0.522 (.256, 1.065)
	Most of the time they have positive interactions	129 (49.2)	118 (75.2)	1	1
Interaction with school teachers	Always positive and smooth	166 (63.4)	107 (68.2)	1	1
	Always negative and rocky	30 (11.5)	11 (7)	.569 (.273, 1.183)	
	Sometimes negative and rocky	6 (2.3)	4 (2.5)	1.034 (.285, 3.751)	
	I have neither positive nor negative interactions	60 (22.9)	35 (22.3)	.905 (.559, 1.466)	
Parental relationship	Living together	192(73.3)	134 (85.4)	1	1
	Divorced	38 (14.5)	9 (5.7)	0.339 (.159, .725) *	
	Father not alive	15 (5.7)	8 (5.1)	.764 (.315, 1.853)	
	Mother not alive	8 (3.1)	3 (1.9)	.537 (.140,	

			2.063)
Both parents not alive	9 (3.4)	3 (1.9)	.478 (.127, 1.797)

*-P-value <0.05, **-P-value <0.01, Hosmer and Lemeshow test (P-value-0.756)