

COUNTRY RESULTS FOR Kenya Fearing WRONG

WHY WHAT DOESN'T SCARE US SHOULD



Ipsos Reid

Ipsos Views on Violence Against Children: Kenya

December 2014





World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Its 46,000 staff members in nearly 100 countries are committed to working with the world's most vulnerable people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation.

Ipsos is the second largest survey-based research company in the world and the largest such organisation owned and run by researchers. Our global operations extend over 6 continents with offices in 64 countries around the world. Ipsos is pleased to work on projects that bring important social and policy issues to light around the world.

About this document

This document has been designed to help you easily understand and interpret the results of the 2014 World Vision global views on violence against children survey. Details of the methodology, sample size and the dates in which this research was carried out are included below:

Methodology:	Face-to-face			
Fieldwork Dates:	August 9 th to 15 th , 2014			
Sample size:	200			

Within this report you will see results for this country compared to countries of similar economic standing and the combined total results for all countries surveyed. Comparators included within this report are:

	Description	Sample size
Fragile States	World Bank Classification: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of \$1,045 or less	609
Total	All 28 Countries included in the survey	,33

The countries included in this study are:

	Countries
Developed	Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, United Kingdom, United States
Upper-Middle-Income	Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Thailand
Lower-Middle-Income	Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines
Fragile States	Bangladesh, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan

Demographic breakdown of respondents

GENDER	Men	50%
	Women	50%
AGE OF RESPONDENT	16 – 24	28%
	25 – 34	20%
	35 – 44	20%
	45 – 54	20%
	55+	12%
AREA OF RESIDENCE	City	87%
	Suburb	3%
	Small town or village	10%
	Farm or rural area	1%
LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS	Very religious	70%
AFFILIATION	Somewhat religious	21%
	Not very religious	7%
	Not at all religious	2%
CHILDREN IN THE	Yes	59%
HOUSEHOLD	No	41%

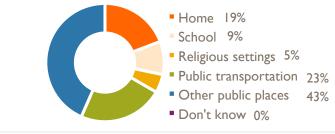
Experience and perceptions

KENYA

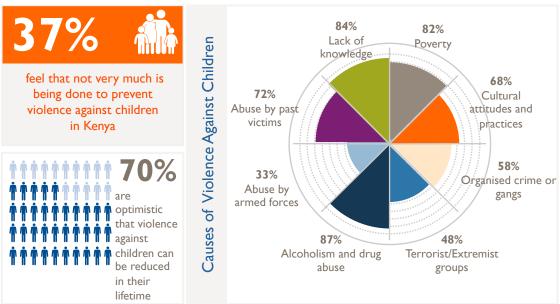
			loience	
94%	% Happens very often	Kenya	Fragile states	Total
know a child victim of violence	Physical and psychological abuse	21%	27%	28%
	Sexual behaviours	21%	24%	25%
	Traditional practices	16 %	18%	17%
58% 🕇	Locations Whe Most Likely To			

feel that in the past five years violence against children in the Kenya has...

INCREASED



Most Common Forms of Violence



Addressing violence against children

KENYA



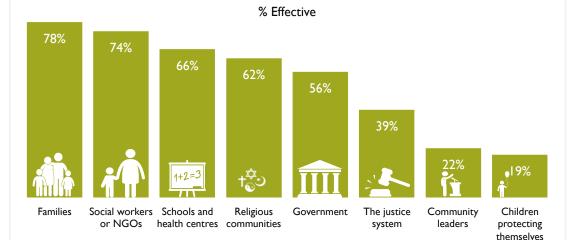
say that more needs to be done to protect children from violence in their community say that governments don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what

the laws are

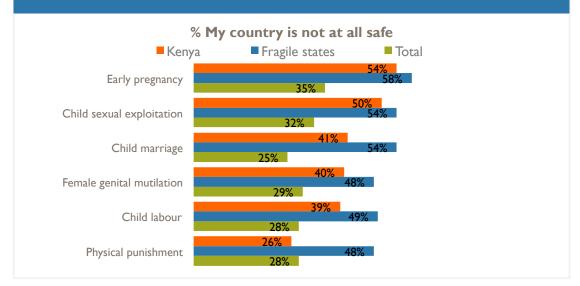
50%

say that governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children

Most Effective Institutions in Combatting Violence Against Children



How Safe is Kenya For Children?



Defining violence against children

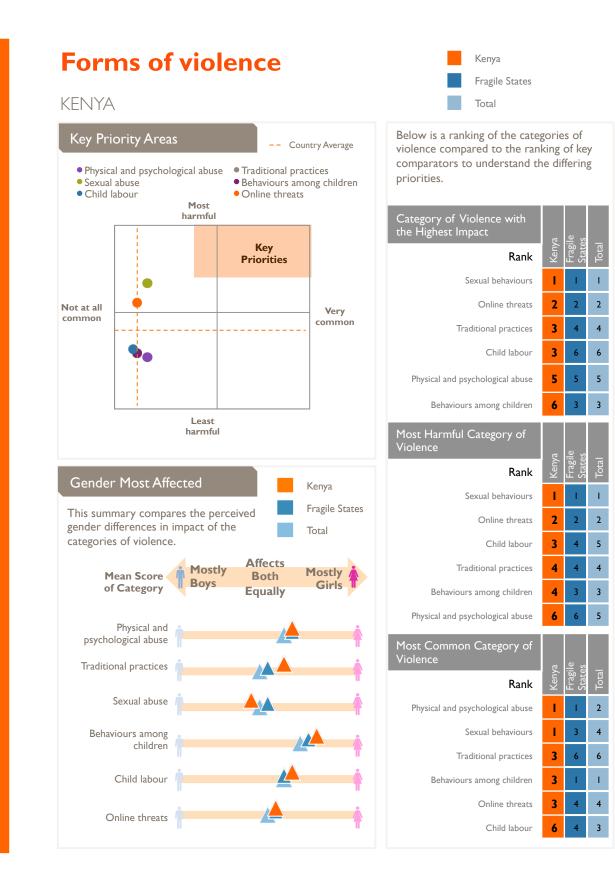
In order to better understand how violence against children is perceived around the world, respondents in each country surveyed were asked to rate a list of various forms of violence against children. They were presented with a list generated by Ipsos Reid and World Vision to mirror the forms of violence defined by the United Nations.

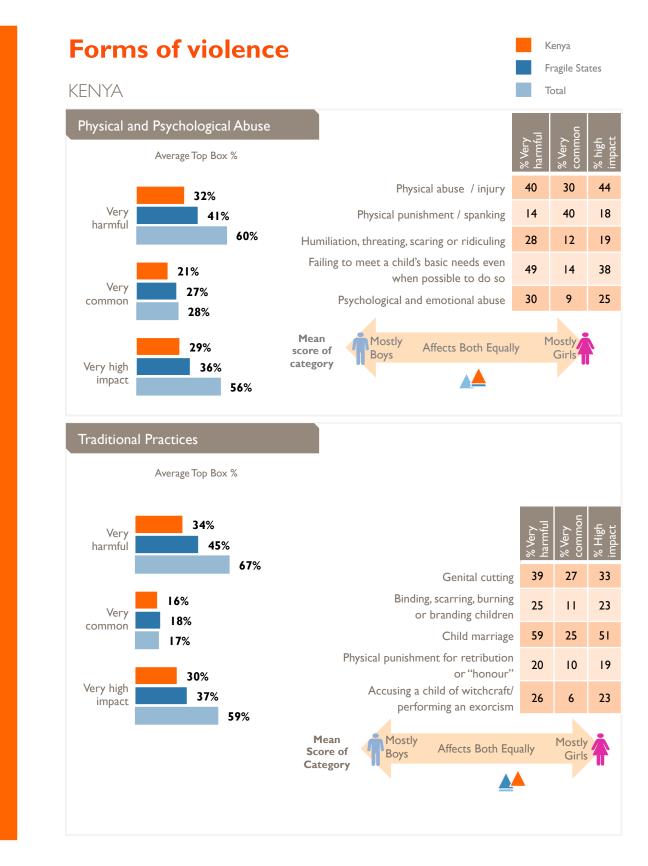
Each form of violence was rated by the respondent for its harmfulness, lasting impact on the victim's life, which gender they feel is most affected by that form of violence and how common they perceive the form of violence to be in their country.

The following pages outline a summary of the harmfulness, impact and frequency by category of violence.

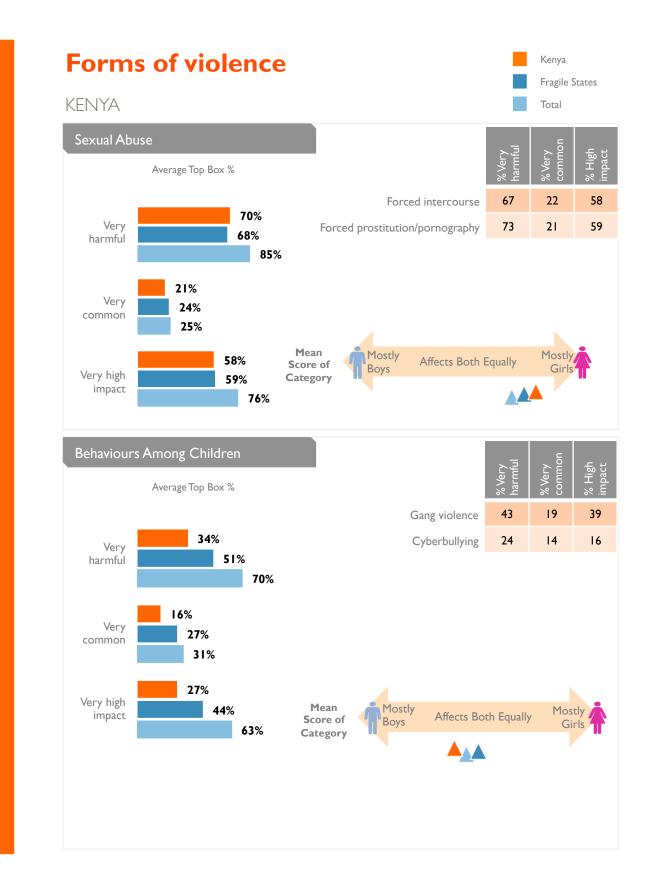
First we will look overall at a comparison between the categories to identify key priority areas, followed by a look within each category specifically against key comparators.

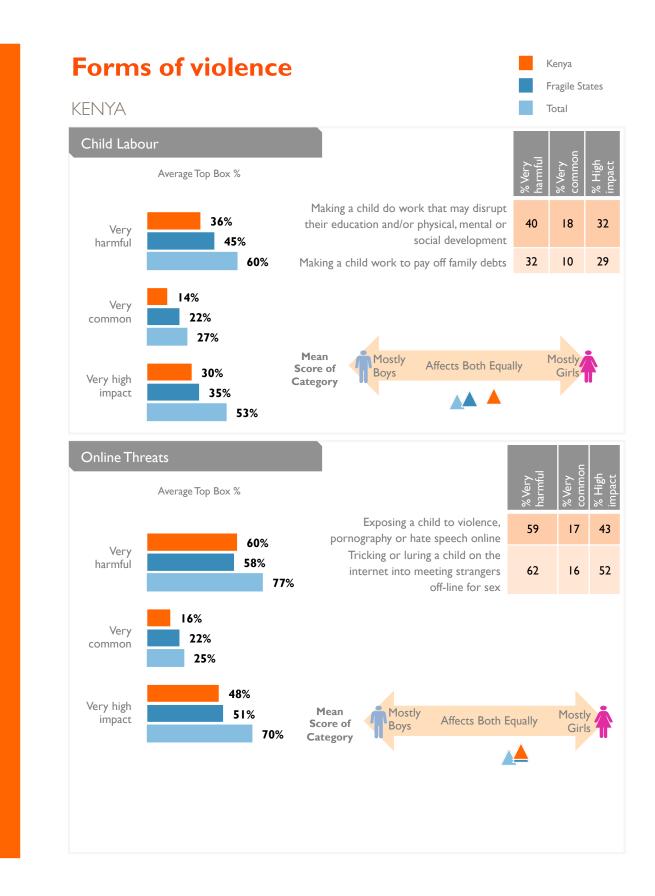
Categories of Violence	Forms of Violence Against Children
Physical and psychological abuse	Physical abuse Physical punishment Humiliation, threatening, scaring or ridiculing Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention
Traditional practices	Genital cutting Binding, scarring, burning or branding children Child marriage Physical punishment for retribution or ''honour'' Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism
Sexual behaviours	Forced intercourse Forced prostitution/pornography
Behaviours among children	Gang violence Cyberbullying
Child labour	Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development Making a child work to pay off family debts
Online threats	Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex





Views on Violence Against Children: Kenya



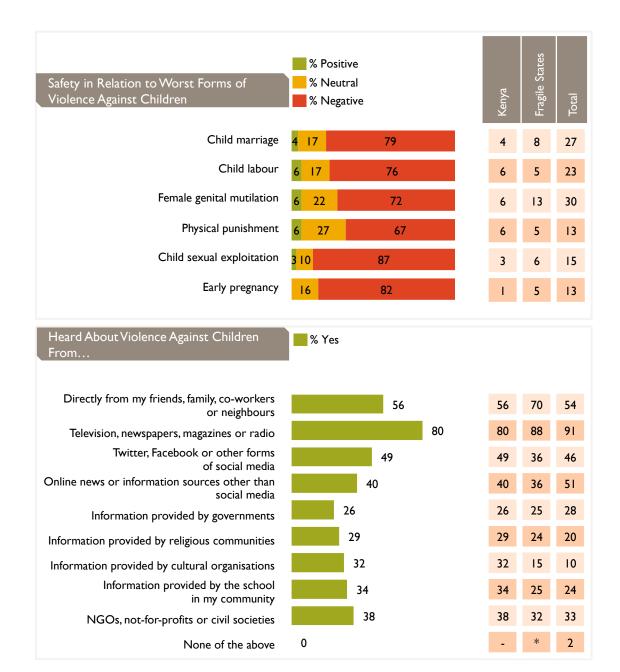


KENYA

Incidence, Action and Optimism	% Personally know victim(s)			
	% Heard of case(s) in communi	ty e	gile	a_
	% Not aware of cases	kenya K	Fragile States	Total
Personally knows victims of child violence	27 67 5	27	27	30
	📕 % Agree 📕 % Disagree 🔤 %	6 Don't kn	ow	
Violence against children more frequent	58 41	58	60	62
in past five years		50	00	01
A lot/something is being done to prevent violence against children	63 37	63	53	55
Optimistic that violence against children				
can be reduced	70 29	70	72	79
Locations Where Children Are Most	% Most Likely to be at risk			
at Risk	% Least Likely to be at risk			
Home	37 19	19	8	١e
		0	0	
School	30 9	9	8	14
Religious settings	19 5	5	4	5
Public transportation	7 23	23	22	12
Other public places	7	43 43	57	48
Importance in Protecting Children	% Most important			
from Violence	% Least important			
Government	% Least important			
Government	9 26	26	30	18
The justice system (police and courts)	9 7	7	11	13
Social workers or organisations for social		12	10	
welfare, NGOs, not-for-profits or civil societies	7	13	18	₄
Clan/tribal leaders and cultural organisations	28 3	3	1	I
or other community groups Religious communities		0	-	2
-	I 9	9	5	3
Schools and health centres or clinics	3 7	7	4	4
Families	5 32	32	27	41
	5 32	52	21	
Children protecting themselves				

*Percentage totals presented may vary slightly from 100%, due to the rounding of totals to the nearest whole number.

KENYA



KENYA			% Agree	1
Causes and Effects	 % Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know 	Kenya	Fragile States	Total
Causes of Violence Against Children				
Cultural attitudes and practices	68 <mark>13</mark> 18	68	55	45
Organised crime or gang activity	58 19 22	58	65	57
Terrorist and extremist groups	48 19 33	48	55	31
Alcoholism and drug use	87 <mark>7</mark> 5	87	78	75
Abuse by armed forces	33 20 47	33	38	24
Abuse by past victims	72 9 18	72	65	75
Lack of knowledge	84 <mark>6</mark> 10	84	83	75
Poverty	82 7 11	82	77	61
Effects of Violence Against Children				
Negative effect on children's education	92 <mark>44</mark>	92	87	88
Negative effect on children's health	89 <mark>6</mark> 5	89	87	89
Large social and economic costs	79 11 10	79	78	76
Shows up in adult life in social relationships	84 <mark>9</mark> 6	84	79	87
Attitudes Towards Violence Against Children				
Most violence against children goes unreported so it is hard for anyone to know				
the extent of the problem Children hurting other children is a	82 <mark>10</mark> 8	82	77	79
big problem in my country	57 <mark>19 24</mark>	57	56	55
I think the children I personally know (including your own if you have children) are safe from violence	56 18 25	56	62	63
Violence against children is never justifiable	55 17 27	55	73	80

KENYA

				% Agre	e
Attitudes Towards Preventing Violence Against Children	 % Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know 		Kenya	Fragile States	Total
Current Level of Action			\mathbf{r}	Ē	μĔ
More needs to be done to protect children from violence in my community	91	<mark>6</mark> 3	91	83	79
My government is doing enough to punish those who commit violence against children	64 9	27	64	43	37
Perception of Government Attitude					
Governments often don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what the laws are	42 17	41	42	59	58
Governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children	50 16	34	50	58	60
Responsibility					
It is important that religious communities and their leaders do more to address violence against children where governments have failed	88	5 7	88	79	76
Governments, religious communities and local communities need to collaborate to address violence against children, rather than each acting independently	87	<mark>4</mark> 8	87	81	85
It is the responsibility of governments to protect all children and to take steps to prevent violence	76	6 17	76	81	79
Religious communities should be compelled by government or law to address violence against children	78	12 9	78	77	65
Dealing with violence against children is something that families should do on their own; others do not need to get involved	39 15	46	39	44	25
Promoting Awareness and Engagement					
Children and families should have more say in the policies and programs designed to prevent violence against children	91	44	91	82	83
The news media needs to do more to raise awareness of the issue and inform people about the actions they can take on their own to stop violence against children	91	44	91	84	83
Access to Resources					
Children in my country have access to services and organisations that will help them if they are in crisis	63 1	3 23	63	52	54
Parents in my country have access to services and organisations to turn for help if their family or children are in crisis	75	11 14	75	55	58

Perception of G

Responsibility

Promoting Awa

Access to Reso

Parents in my and orga family or children are in crisis % Agree

KENYA			tes	
Frequency of Violence	% Most common (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Least common (1/2/3) % Don't know	Kenya	Fragile States	Total
Physical and psychological abuse	36 36 28	36	47	45
Physical abuse	49 29 23	49	53	49
Physical punishment	54 24 22	54	59	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	24 48 28	24	44	45
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	32 40 28	32	42	43
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	21 41 38	21	35	34
Traditional practices	27 31 41	27	32	26
Genital cutting	38 34 28	38	26	24
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	20 35 45	20	27	25
Child marriage	41 33 26	41	38	25
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	24 33 43	24	32	31
Accusing a child of witchcraft/	15 23 62	15	37	24
performing an exorcism	38 35 27	38	43	38
Sexual behaviours	41 34 25	41	47	40
Forced intercourse	34 36 30	34	39	37
Forced prostitution/pornography	28 31 40	28	47	48
Behaviours among children	33 28 39	33	53	50
Gang violence Cyberbullying	24 34 42	24	40	46
Child labour	30 36 34	30	42	42
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	36 41 23	36	45	45
or social development	24 31 45	24	39	39
Making a child work to pay off family debts	32 31 37	32	41	41
Online threats Exposing a child to violence, pornography or				
hate speech online	33 33 34	33	42	42
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	3I <u>29</u> 40	31	40	39

% Very common

KENYA

KEINTA % Very harmful (6/7)				States	
Most Harmful Forms of Violence	% Neutral (4/5) % Not at all harmful (1/2/3)		Kenya	Fragile States	Total
Physical and psychological abuse	50	28 22	50	62	76
Physical abuse	62	32 6	62	75	88
Physical punishment	25 16	58	25	43	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	45	34 21	45	60	80
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	66	25 9	66	64	76
Punishing a child in solitary confinement,	54	32 14	54	66	82
isolation or degrading conditions of detention Traditional practices	54	28 17	54	66	81
Genital cutting	57	25 18	57	65	79
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	45	35 20	45	64	84
Child marriage	77	18 4	77	73	79
Physical punishment for retribution	42	38 20	42	61	79
or "honour" Accusing a child of witchcraft/	49	26 25	49	69	82
performing an exorcism	86	12	86	83	91
Sexual behaviours	85	13 3	85	83	91
Forced intercourse	87	11	87	83	92
Forced prostitution/pornography	47	34 19	47	70	92 84
Behaviours among children	57	28 15	57	76	88
Gang violence	37	41 22	37	65	80
Cyberbullying					
Child labour	61	28 11	61	67	79
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	67	27 6	67	70	80
or social development Making a child work to pay off family debts	55	30 16	55	65	78
Online threats	75	19 6	75	76	88
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	72	19 9	72	74	85
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	78	18 4	78	77	90

% Very harmful

KENYA

				ate	
Most Lasting Impact of Violence	% High Impact (% Neutral (4/5) % Low Impact (% Don't know	Kenya	Fragile States	Total	
Physical and psychological abuse	49	29 23	49	58	73
Physical abuse	65	24 11	65	62	82
Physical punishment	31 19	49	31	38	58
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	41	38 21	41	44	75
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	62	28 10	62	51	73
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	46	33 21	46	54	75
Traditional practices	45	30 25	45	59	73
Genital cutting	50	30 20	50	51	71
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	36 36	28	36	49	76
Child marriage	69	21 10	69	58	71
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	36 36	28	36	50	73
Accusing a child of witchcraft/	34 27	39	34	53	73
performing an exorcism	74	16 9	74	77	85
Sexual behaviours	76	15 10	76	70	86
Forced intercourse	73	18 9	73	70	85
Forced prostitution/pornography	43 2		43	64	78
Behaviours among children	58	19 23	58	61	81
Gang violence	28 36	36	28	80	76
Cyberbullying	20 30	30			
Child labour	56	28 16	56	61	72
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	61	26 13	61	56	74
or social development	51	30 20	51	54	70
Making a child work to pay off family debts	63	23 14	(2)	-	00
Online threats Exposing a child to violence, pornography or			63	71	82
hate speech online	59	24 17	59	64	81
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	68	22 10	68	70	84

% High impact

Results in detail						
KENYA	Kenya		Fragile States		Total	
Affects of Violence on Girls and Boys						
	Ť	Ť	Ť	†	Ť	^
Physical and psychological abuse	- 11	20	10	17	8	8
Physical abuse	12	22	12	18	10	8
Physical punishment	5	21	9	15	9	7
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	9	22	7	18	6	8
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	7	21	6	18	4	8
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or	22	12	18	14	П	7
degrading conditions of detention Traditional practices	10	40	9	32	9	22
Genital cutting	14	62	16	45	20	26
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	13	22	12	18	8	П
Child marriage	I	81	3	61	2	47
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	12	16	8	19	9	14
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	П	19	7	18	4	12
Sexual behaviours	1	65	4	50	3	39
Forced intercourse	2	58	4	47	3	35
Forced prostitution/pornography	I	72	4	53	2	44
Behaviours among children	33	14	19	20	20	14
Gang violence	55	8	30	6	35	7
Cyberbullying	10	19	10	25	5	20
Child labour	13	28	18	17	15	8
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	П	26	15	16	13	8
Making a child work to pay off family debts	15	30	22	17	18	9
Online threats	4	37	4	32	5	25
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	7	22	6	26	7	15
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	2	53	4	37	3	35

% Mostly affects