Beyond the Battlefield: Armed Conflict and Domestic Violence in Ethiopia*

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Abstract

Background: Armed conflict has far-reaching effects on household wellbeing, including increased risk of violence. While the relationship between conflict and intimate partner violence (IPV) is somewhat documented, even less is known about its impact on violence against children (VAC) and the mechanisms driving these outcomes. This study examines how conflict exposure affects both IPV and VAC in Ethiopia, a country marked by recent large-scale conflict.

Methods: We combine geolocated conflict data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) with six waves of household panel data collected across five Ethiopian regions (2016–2021). Conflict exposure is measured as the number of conflicts within 50 km over the prior six months. Using individual fixed effects models, we estimate the impact of conflict exposure on physical, sexual, and psychological IPV, as well as physical punishment of children.

Findings: A one standard deviation increase in conflict events is associated with a 1·1 percentage point increase in physical IPV (95% CI: 0·2 to 2·1; 11% increase) and sexual IPV (1·1 pp; 95% CI: 0·4 to 1·9; 33% increase). No effect is found for psychological IPV. Child physical punishment rises by 3·0 pp (95% CI: 1·8 to 4·2; 6% increase). Mechanism analysis shows conflict exposure increases stress among husbands (3·2 pp; 95% CI: 1·8 to 4·5), financial stress (3·1 pp; 95% CI: 1·8 to 4·5), and reduces income by 1,315 birr (7·7% decline). Working hours fall by 3·3 hours/week (7·4%). Women exposed to conflict are also more likely to justify IPV (1·7 pp; 95% CI: 0·4 to 2·9).

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Interpretation: Conflict exposure increases IPV and VAC through heightened economic stress, psychological strain, and shifting social norms. These findings highlight the need for interventions that address both the economic and psychosocial dimensions of conflict-related household violence.

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1 Introduction

Conflicts worldwide have significantly increased since the mid-2000s, particularly in Africa, where devastating events such as the Congo Wars, the Rwandan genocide, and the Eritrean-Ethiopian War have occurred (1; 2). Beyond immediate loss of life, these conflicts have long-term consequences on communities and economies, entrenching poverty (3; 4) and hindering development by destroying infrastructure, exacerbating health crises, disrupting education, and destabilizing labor markets (5; 6). Displacement, sometimes of millions of people, makes the situation even more dire. While these consequences are well-documented, less attention has been paid to the impact of conflict on household dynamics, specifically how conflict exposure affects intimate partner violence (IPV) and violence against children (VAC).

Approximately 30% of women globally experience IPV (7). While IPV is a widespread issue in both conflict and non-conflict settings, exposure to armed conflict can further exacerbate IPV through several mechanisms. Conflict-induced trauma, economic stress, and shifts in traditional gender roles all contribute to heightened risks of violence within households during times of unrest (8; 9). Social and security structures further deteriorate during conflict, leaving women and children more vulnerable to violence (10).

In Ethiopia, political instability has escalated over recent years, particularly due to ethnic conflicts and the war in Tigray. These tensions have led to widespread displacement, disrupted family structures, and increased economic hardship (11). Despite the cessation of hostilities between the Ethiopian government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in 2022, the conflict has had profound and lasting impacts on millions of people. Importantly, the broader effects of political instability on IPV and VAC remain understudied in Ethiopia, particularly how conflict-induced stressors at the household level manifest as violence.

Ringdal (12) provides a comprehensive summary of the literature on the relationship

between conflict exposure and IPV. Several studies have established strong links between armed conflict and increased IPV rates. For instance, Østby (13) and Le & Nguyen (14) use data from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) to find that women in conflict-affected regions of Africa are more likely to experience psychological, physical, and sexual IPV.

Causal evidence further supports this relationship across various settings. La Mattina (15) finds that the 1994 Rwandan genocide led to higher levels of domestic violence for women who married after the conflict. Similarly, Ekhator-Mobayode et al. (16) demonstrate that the Malian conflict increased physical, sexual, and psychological IPV. In Nigeria, Ekhator-Mobayode et al. (17) show that the Boko Haram insurgency exacerbated IPV due to economic hardships and changes in social norms.

Several mechanisms explain how conflict exacerbates IPV, as detailed by Svallfors (18). Conflict-induced trauma, economic stress, and shifting gender roles all contribute to heightened risks of violence within households. At the macro level, societal disruptions during conflict lead to a higher tolerance for violence, while at the micro level, psychological impacts, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression, can fuel violent behavior. Additionally, the erosion of social support structures and economic stress can challenge traditional male roles, further increasing tensions within households.

The evidence on the effects of conflict exposure on child punishment is more scarce. However, some studies suggest a similar pattern of increased violence. For example, Jewkes et al. (19) found that women exposed to trauma in Afghanistan were more likely to physically punish their children, highlighting the intergenerational impacts of conflict-related trauma.

This study makes two key contributions to the literature. First, it combines data from ACLED with six waves of panel data collected across five regions in Ethiopia, providing robust longitudinal evidence on the relationship between conflict exposure and IPV/VAC. Second, it expands on the existing literature by examining both IPV and physical punishment

of children, offering a comprehensive analysis of how conflict affects family dynamics. This dual focus on both intimate partner and child-directed violence in the context of conflict provides valuable insights for both academic and policy debates.

We hypothesize that exposure to armed conflict in Ethiopia is positively associated with increased rates of IPV and physical punishment of children. Additionally, we expect economic stress and disrupted gender roles to mediate the relationship between conflict exposure and violence within households, with regions more intensely affected by conflict displaying higher rates of both IPV and VAC compared to less-affected regions.

2 Methods

2.1 Data sources

The data is drawn from three main sources; the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) and the Uppsala Conflict Data Program Georeferenced Events Dataset (UCDP GED) to measure conflict exposure, and a self-collected panel dataset from five regions across Ethiopia to measure family violence.

Our main conflict data is the ACLED) dataset, covering the period from 2016 to 2021. The ACLED dataset offers precise details on the location (latitude and longitude), date, and specific characteristics of various conflict-related events across all African nations. The dataset is compiled from a wide array of sources, with a primary focus on reports from conflict zones, humanitarian organizations, and academic research. Additionally, information is continuously gathered from local, regional, national, and continental media outlets (20; 21). We complement this with data from the UCDP GED dataset as a robustness check (detailed descriptions of these data can be found elsewhere (22; 23)).

This paper uses data from six rounds of panel data from Ethiopia (24; 25). The panel consists of 1262 households across five regions in Ethiopia (Amhara, Dire Dawa, Oromia,

SNNP, and Tigray). The data covers a 5-year period, with the first round collected in 2016 and the sixth round collected in 2021. Each round collected data on experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) in the past 3 months and physical punishment of children by both mothers and fathers. The final panel used in this analysis includes around 6650 observations across 1262 households.

2.2 Variables and measurement

We build our conflict measure in the following way. First, we draw a 50 km buffer zone around the factories. Second, we count all conflict episodes (defined as battles, explosions/remote violence, and violence against civilians) and the number of fatalities in the past 6 months within the buffer zone.[1]

A total of 3992 conflict events and 10481 fatalities are counted between 2015 and 2021 across the five regions. Figure1 and Figure 2 map the total number of reported conflict events and fatalities, respectively, for the period 2015 - 2021 for each Zone within the five regions from which our data is drawn.

[1]ACLED distinguishes between battles, explosions/remote violence, protests, riots, strategic developments, and violence against civilians.

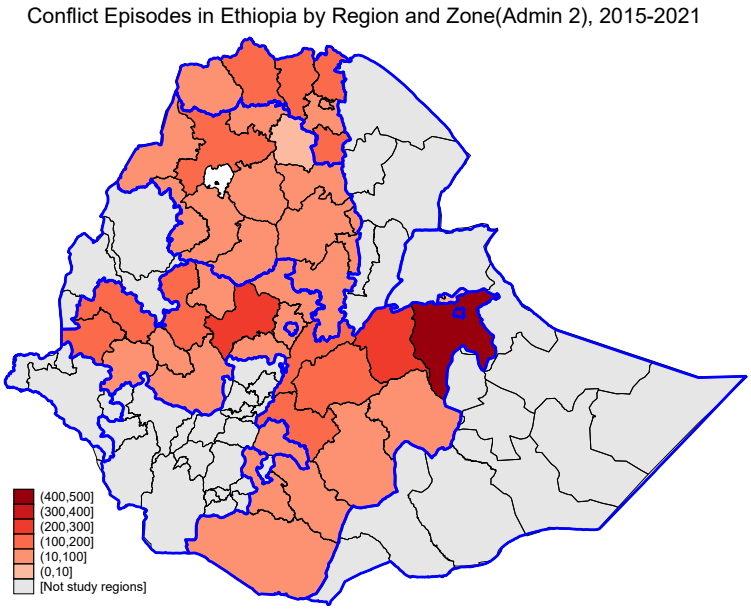

Figure 1: Regions

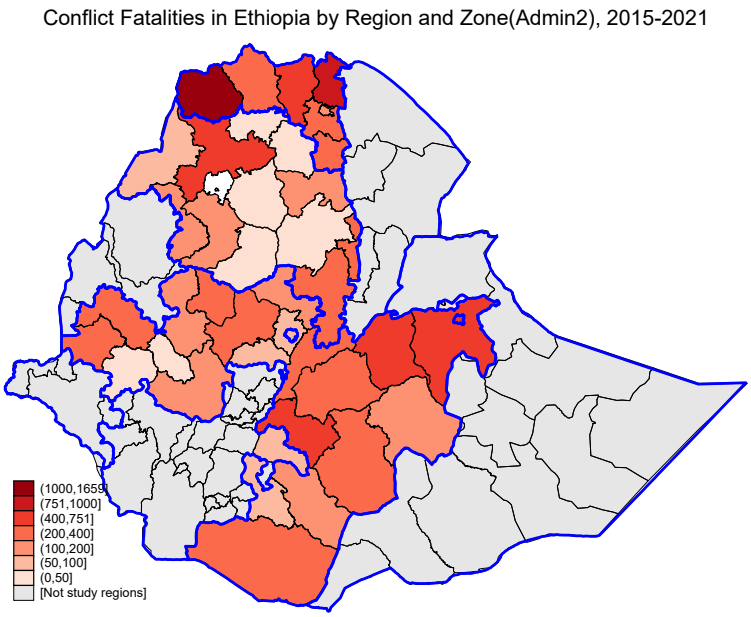

Figure 2: Regions

The outcome variables are based on the WHO's measures of intimate partner violence. Table 1 provides a description of all outcomes, mechanisms, and exposure variables.

Table 1: Variables, measurement, and data sources

	Measurement	Data source
Outcomes		
Intimate partner violence		
Physical violence (experienced any kind of physical violence (push, shake slap, punch, kick, choke, threatened) in the past 3 months	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Sexual violence (experienced any kind of sexual violence (rape, force sexual acts) in the past 3 months	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Psychological violence (experienced any kind of psychological violence (humiliate, threaten to hurt or harm, insult) in the past 3 months	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Corporal punishment		
By mother (punish her children physically sometimes)	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
By father (punish his children physically sometimes)	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Mechanisms		
Husband stressed (often angry, frustrated or stressed)	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Husband stressed about money (often frustrated because of low income)	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Acceptance of violence (wife thinks husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the following scenarios: going out without telling him, neglecting children, arguing with him refusing sex, burning food)	0 = no and 1 = yes	Panel
Exposure variables		
Conflict intensity		
Number of conflict events within 50 km of the factory in the past 6 months	Continuous	ACLED
Number of conflict fatalities within 50 km of the factory in the past 6 months	Continuous	ACLED

2.3 Statistical analysis

We estimate a panel fixed-effects regression to investigate the effect of conflict exposure on the probability of having experienced IPV in the past 3 months using the following regression model:

$$IPV_{ijft} = \alpha + \beta_1 ConflictIntensity_{f,t} + W'_{jft}\delta + \mu_i + \gamma_t + \varepsilon_{ijft} \quad (1)$$

where IPV_{ivrt} is a dummy taking the value 1 if a woman i living in household j close to factory f has experienced IPV in the past three months and zero otherwise. $ConflictIntensity_{f,t}$ is the factory-specific measures of conflict intensity. In our main specification, we define it as the total number of conflict events that occurred in the 50 km radius of the factory in the previous 6 months.[2] As an alternative definition for conflict intensity, we use the number of conflict fatalities overall, and the number of violence against civilians events. μ_i indicates the individual fixed effects, and γ_t are wave fixed effects. The individual fixed effects account for all time-invariant observed and unobserved individual characteristics that could influence the probability of intimate partner violence. ε_{ijft} is the error term. All regressions are estimated using robust standard errors clustered at the individual level.

There is a recent methodological discussion about using fixed effects when treatment is staggered (26). The issue is that using already treated units as controls may bias the results if there are dynamic and heterogeneous treatment effects. As all our areas have already experienced conflict at baseline, it is not possible to exclude already treated units. We do, however, conduct separate analyses for the Tigray sample, where there was no conflict in the first waves of data collection and we find results there (see further discussion of this below).

[2]We do not have the geo-location of the households themselves, but we know that they live close to the factories. Hence, using a buffer zone around factories is a good approximation for buffer zones around the household.

Table 2 shows the descriptives for our main outcome variables (domestic violence measures), other outcome variables (mechanisms), main conflict variables, and household characteristics. The data reveals that 10% of women reported experiencing physical violence in the past 3 months, while 3% reported experiencing sexual violence, and 15% reported experiencing psychological violence. Additionally, 51% of children were physically punished in the households surveyed. Specifically, fathers were responsible for physical punishment in 32% of households, and mothers in 49% of households.[3]

For the other outcome variables, we see that 30% of the wives report that her husband was stressed, and 27% that he was stressed about money. For the main conflict variables, that is the 6-month lagged number of conflict events and fatalities, on average, within each buffer zone there was 4.88 conflict episodes and 20.86 fatalities in the last 6 months.

Not all respondents are followed for all six waves so we have some attrition in the data. While there were 1,262 individuals at baseline there are only 946 in wave 6. In Table A.1 we show that the attrited and non-attrided sample are similar on the outcome variables at baseline. We also see that the individuals in the main sample had experienced more conflict. The samples also differ on household characteristics, where the main sample individuals are older, have more children, and are more likely to be Muslim.

2.4 Role of funders

The funder of this study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the report. The corresponding author had full access to the data

[3]When compared to the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016 data, which reported that 16.9% of women experienced physical violence, 8.3% experienced sexual violence, and 20.2% experienced psychological violence in the past 12 months, our estimates are slightly lower. This discrepancy is likely due to our shorter recall period of 3 months compared to the 12-month period used in the DHS. We could not find any official number on corporal punishment, but our number is in line with the results from Desta et al. (27).

Table 2: Descriptive statistics

	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Domestic violence measures				
Physical violence last 3 months	0.10	0.30	0	1
Sexual violence last 3 months	0.03	0.18	0	1
Psychological violence last 3 months	0.15	0.36	0	1
Corporal punishment by mother	0.49	0.50	0	1
Corporal punishment by father	0.32	0.47	0	1
Other outcome variables				
Husband stressed	0.30	0.46	0	1
Husband stressed about money	0.27	0.45	0	1
Acceptance of violence	0.34	0.47	0	1
Conflict measurement				
Number of conflict events in 50 km radius last 6 months	4.88	19.37	0	144
Number of fatalities in 50 km radius last 6 months	20.86	88.77	0	619
Household characteristics				
Number of children	1.29	1.30	0	8
Years of education	9.23	3.11	0	15
Age	25.10	6.21	16	60
Muslim	0.15	0.35	0	1
Husband Age	31.93	8.02	18	80
Husband years of education	9.59	3.71	0	21
N	6707			

in the study and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication.

3 Results

Figure 3 below and Table A.2 in Appendix A.1 show our main results; there is a significant association between exposure to armed conflict and increased rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) and physical punishment of children. Specifically, a one standard deviation increase in the number of conflicts led to a 1·1 percentage point (pp) increase in the likelihood that wives experienced physical violence in the past 3 months (95% CI: 0·2 to 2·1 percentage points), representing an 11% increase compared to the mean (Table A.2). Similarly, there was a 1·1 pp increase in the likelihood of wives experiencing sexual violence (95% CI: 0·4 to 1·9 percentage points), a 33% increase relative to the mean. No significant effect was observed on psychological violence.

Regarding violence against children, the same increase in exposure to armed conflict was associated with a 3 percentage points rise in the likelihood that children were physically punished (95% CI: 1·8 to 4·2 percentage points), a 6% increase compared to the mean. Both fathers and mothers were more likely to physically punish their children, with increases of 2·1 pp (7% increase; 95% CI: 1·0 to 3·2 percentage points) and 3·2 pp (7% increase; 95% CI: 2·0 to 4·4 percentage points), respectively.

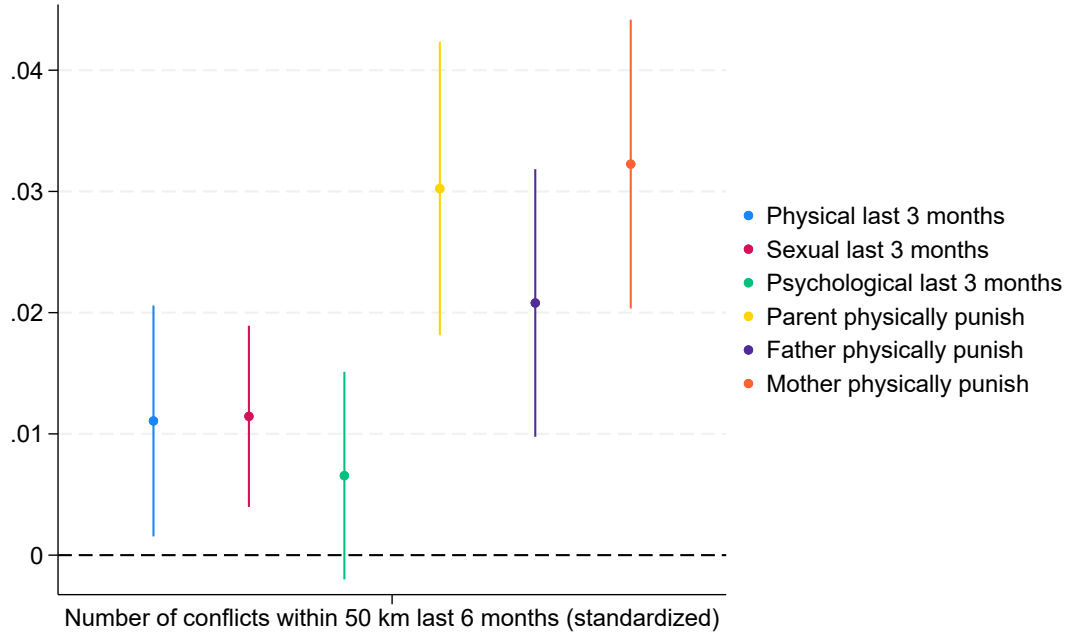

Figure 3: Main results in a coefplot

Notes: Data from Acled and our survey. Coefficient plot from Table A.2 in Appendix A.1.

Exploring potential mechanisms (Table 3), we found that increased conflict exposure was linked to higher stress levels among husbands. There was a 3·2 pp increase in the likelihood of husbands being stressed (11% increase compared to the mean; 95% CI: 1·8 to 4·5 percentage points) and a 3·1 pp increase in the likelihood of husbands being stressed about money (11.5% increase; 95% CI: 1·8 to 4·5 percentage points). Additionally, conflict exposure was associated with economic strains, evidenced by a reduction in husbands' income by 1,315

birr (7·7% decline; 95% CI: -1758 to -872 Birr) and a decrease in working hours by 3·3 hours per week (7·4% decline; 95% CI: -4 to -2·5 hours). We also find that women are more likely to justify violence after conflict exposure; specifically, a one standard deviation increase in the number of conflict events increases the likelihood that the wife reports at least one justification for violence by 1·7 pp (5% increase; 95% CI: 0·4 to 2·9 percentage points).

Table 3: Mechanisms

	(1) Husband stressed	(2) Stressed money	(3) Husband income	(4) Husband hours work	(5) Accept abuse
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.032***	0.031***	-1315.0***	-3.28***	0.017**
	(0.0069)	(0.0069)	(225.9)	(0.38)	(0.0066)
Mean in sample	0.30	0.27	17126.08	44.40	0.34
N	6462	6462	6255	5315	6652
R-squared	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.53	0.49
Mean X-var	4.62	4.62	4.69	4.55	4.78
SD X-var	18.50	18.50	18.79	17.73	19.08
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

These findings suggest that economic stress and increased stress levels among husbands may be key pathways through which conflict exposure elevates the risk of IPV and physical punishment of children. The increase in husbands' stress—both general and financial—correlates with higher instances of violence within the household.

In summary, our results demonstrate that exposure to armed conflict in Ethiopia is significantly associated with increased rates of IPV and violence against children. The economic and psychological impacts of conflict on husbands appear to play a substantial role in this relationship.

In sensitivity analyses (Appendix A.1), we show that our results are robust to a series of robustness tests. First, since we use individual fixed effects in the main estimation the results are the same if we restrict the sample to those with no attrition (Table A.3). We also show that the results are very similar if we instead of ACLED use UCDP data on conflict

(Table A.4). We test alternative measures of conflict intensity, including a smaller buffer zone of 25 km (Table A.5), the number of conflict fatalities (Table A.6) and a specific type of conflict event, violence against civilians (Table A.7). The results remain consistent across these specifications.

Further, we conduct sensitivity tests to examine the robustness of our findings. Re-estimating our models with regional fixed effects instead of individual fixed effects (Table A.8), we find that the association between conflict exposure and family violence remains significant.

To examine the regional robustness of our findings, we conducted separate analyses focusing exclusively on Tigray. When analyzing the data from Tigray alone, the results remain robust and statistically significant.

4 Discussion

This study shows that armed conflict significantly increases both intimate partner violence (IPV) and violence against children (VAC) in Ethiopia. Using longitudinal panel data and geolocated conflict exposure, we find clear evidence that conflict is linked to more frequent physical and sexual IPV and greater use of physical punishment toward children.

Our findings align with earlier studies in Rwanda, Mali, and Nigeria, which report higher IPV in conflict-affected areas. However, our study extends this evidence by showing similar patterns for VAC, by using longitudinal data which allows for more robust methods, and by identifying potential mechanisms. We find that conflict increases stress and financial pressure in households. Men report higher overall and economic stress, work fewer hours, and earn less income. At the same time, women become more likely to justify violence. These factors help explain why conflict leads to more violence at home.

The results suggest that reducing IPV and VAC in conflict zones requires more than

peace agreements. Conflict has lasting effects that continue to harm families after fighting ends. Mental health support, economic assistance, and programs to shift social norms may be critical.

This study has strengths, including rich panel data, enabling individual fixed effects, and precise conflict exposure measures. Still, there are limitations. Self-reported data on IPV and VAC may understate true levels. While attrition was low, any systematic dropout could bias results. We also cannot fully control for all unobserved factors that vary over time.

However, there are limitations. Not all individuals are followed across all six waves. Of the 1,262 individuals surveyed at baseline, only 974 remain in wave 6. While the attrited and retained samples are broadly similar on most baseline outcomes, there are notable differences. Mothers who attrited were more likely to report using corporal punishment, and attrited individuals were more likely to justify violence. Attrited households also experienced less conflict and differ in household characteristics, suggesting that attrition was not random. While we control for individual fixed effects and show that results are similar if we use a balanced panel, we cannot fully eliminate bias from unobserved time-varying factors or selective attrition.

Our results suggest that household violence is not just a byproduct of war—it is a persistent outcome that demands targeted intervention. Programs supporting both women and children must be part of post-conflict recovery.

Future work should explore long-term effects of conflict on child development and test which interventions most effectively reduce household violence. These findings highlight an urgent need for action in conflict-affected communities.

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Appendix:

A.1 Additional tables and figures

Table A.1: Comparisons of samples

	Full sample		Main sample	
	(1)		(2)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Domestic violence measures				
Physical violence last 3 months	0.15	0.36	0.15	0.36
Sexual violence last 3 months	0.08	0.28	0.09	0.28
Psychological violence last 3 months	0.25	0.44	0.25	0.43
Corporal punishment by mother	0.40	0.49	0.43	0.50
Corporal punishment by father	0.27	0.44	0.28	0.45
Other outcome variables				
Husband stressed	0.39	0.49	0.39	0.49
Husband stressed about money	0.35	0.48	0.34	0.48
Acceptance of violence	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.50
Conflict measurement				
Number of conflict events in 50 km radius last 6 months	2.35	3.63	2.63	3.74
Number of fatalities in 50 km radius last 6 months	10.70	35.67	11.78	36.95
Household characteristics				
Number of children	1.25	1.29	1.36	1.34
Years of education	9.27	3.08	9.15	3.22
Age	24.91	6.14	25.44	6.34
Muslim	0.14	0.35	0.16	0.37
Husband Age	31.70	7.94	32.34	8.13
Husband years of education	9.60	3.69	9.54	3.77
N	1262		946	

Notes: Values are baseline values for the full sample and for individuals that are also included in wave 6.

Table A.2: Main results

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.011**	0.011***	0.0066	0.030***	0.021***	0.032***
	(0.0049)	(0.0038)	(0.0044)	(0.0062)	(0.0056)	(0.0061)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6652	6650	6651	6673	6653	6667
R-squared	0.38	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.60
Mean X-var	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.77	4.78	4.77
SD X-var	19.08	19.08	19.08	19.05	19.07	19.06
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.3: Main results, balanced sample

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.011**	0.011***	0.0068	0.030***	0.021***	0.032***
	(0.0049)	(0.0038)	(0.0044)	(0.0062)	(0.0056)	(0.0061)
Mean in sample	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.52	0.33	0.50
N	5506	5504	5505	5525	5507	5520
R-squared	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.57	0.51	0.56
Mean X-var	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.48	5.50	5.49
SD X-var	20.86	20.86	20.86	20.82	20.86	20.83
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.4: Main results, UCDP data

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.012**	0.012***	0.0067	0.027***	0.018***	0.029***
	(0.0050)	(0.0040)	(0.0044)	(0.0064)	(0.0058)	(0.0063)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6652	6650	6651	6673	6653	6667
R-squared	0.38	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.60
Mean X-var	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62
SD X-var	10.51	10.51	10.51	10.49	10.51	10.50
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.5: Alternative buffer zone (25 km)

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (25km)	0.0100**	0.011***	0.0060	0.029***	0.020***	0.031***
	(0.0048)	(0.0037)	(0.0045)	(0.0061)	(0.0056)	(0.0060)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6652	6650	6651	6673	6653	6667
R-squared	0.38	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.60
Mean X-var	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
SD X-var	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.65	8.67	8.66
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.6: Alternative conflict exposure measure: Number of conflict fatalities

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Fatalities last 6 months (50km)	0.012**	0.0099**	0.0038	0.026***	0.019***	0.027***
	(0.0047)	(0.0038)	(0.0043)	(0.0061)	(0.0056)	(0.0060)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6652	6650	6651	6673	6653	6667
R-squared	0.38	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.60
Mean X-var	20.41	20.42	20.42	20.36	20.42	20.38
SD X-var	87.37	87.38	87.37	87.24	87.36	87.28
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.7: Alternative conflict exposure measure: Number of violence against civilians events

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.0091*	0.0079**	0.00084	0.030***	0.019***	0.031***
	(0.0051)	(0.0038)	(0.0048)	(0.0065)	(0.0060)	(0.0065)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6652	6650	6651	6673	6653	6667
R-squared	0.38	0.27	0.39	0.60	0.53	0.60
Mean X-var	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
SD X-var	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.8: Main results, region FE

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.011**	0.013***	0.0039	0.014**	0.011*	0.017**
	(0.0048)	(0.0037)	(0.0046)	(0.0065)	(0.0059)	(0.0065)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.51	0.32	0.49
N	6680	6678	6679	6701	6681	6695
R-squared	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
Mean X-var	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04
SD X-var	14.22	14.22	14.22	14.20	14.22	14.20
Wave f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
F.E.	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region	Region

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.9: Main results, in Tigray

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.011**	0.0075**	-0.0030	0.0093*	0.0090*	0.010*
	(0.0046)	(0.0037)	(0.0040)	(0.0056)	(0.0051)	(0.0055)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.04	0.18	0.49	0.26	0.48
N	3121	3121	3121	3121	3120	3121
R-squared	0.35	0.29	0.40	0.69	0.57	0.68
Mean X-var	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53
SD X-var	20.21	20.21	20.21	20.21	20.21	20.21
Wave f.e.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.

Table A.10: Main results, excluding Tigray

	(1) Physical last 3m	(2) Sexual last 3m	(3) Psychological last 3m	(4) Phys. punish children	(5) Father punish children	(6) Mother punish children
Conflicts last 6 months (50km)	0.047	-0.0052	0.016	0.098**	0.023	0.085*
	(0.033)	(0.018)	(0.035)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.049)
Mean in sample	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.52	0.37	0.51
N	3531	3529	3530	3552	3533	3546
R-squared	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.49	0.48	0.49
Mean X-var	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.58
SD X-var	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Wave f.e.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ind. f.e.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Standard errors, clustered at the individual level, are in parentheses. P-values are $\leq 0.01^{***}$, $\leq 0.05^{**}$, and $\leq 0.1^{*}$.