

4th STUDY ON CHILD ABUSE

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This type of questionnaire is good, maltreatment and abuse needs to be stopped!



It let me say things I've not said to anybody



Santiago, Chile
October 2012

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Design
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Objectives of the study

To determine the prevalence, frequency and characteristics of physical and psychological abuse of children.

To determine the prevalence of sexual abuse of children.

To compare the results of this study with those of studies done in 1994, 2000 and 2006.

Methodology



Type of study

Quantitative study based on self-administered questionnaires (containing open and closed questions) in schools.



Population

Eighth grade boys and girls in municipal schools, private subsidized schools and fee-paying private schools. Regions IV, V, VIII, IX, X, XIV and RM.



Sample design

- 1,555 questionnaires.
- Proportional, random representative probabilistic sample, stratified by conglomerates.
- Sampling error of + 5% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork undertaken between May and June 2012.

DEFINITION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE



Psychological:

- Shouting at you
- Telling you they don't like you
- Insulting you or swearing at you
- Making fun of you in front of others
- Not talking to you for a long period of time
- Threatening to hit you or throw some object at you
- Ignoring you



Mild physical:

- Throwing things at you
- Pulling your hair or ears
- Pushing or shaking you
- Slapping or smacking you



Serious physical:

- Kicking, biting, or punching you
- Burning you with something (cigarette, object, hot water)
- Hitting you or trying to hit you with objects
- Beating you up
- Threatening you with a knife or a gun
- Using knives to threaten you

This was good too, but I remembered things I didn't want to remember, and it made me sad



KEY RESULTS

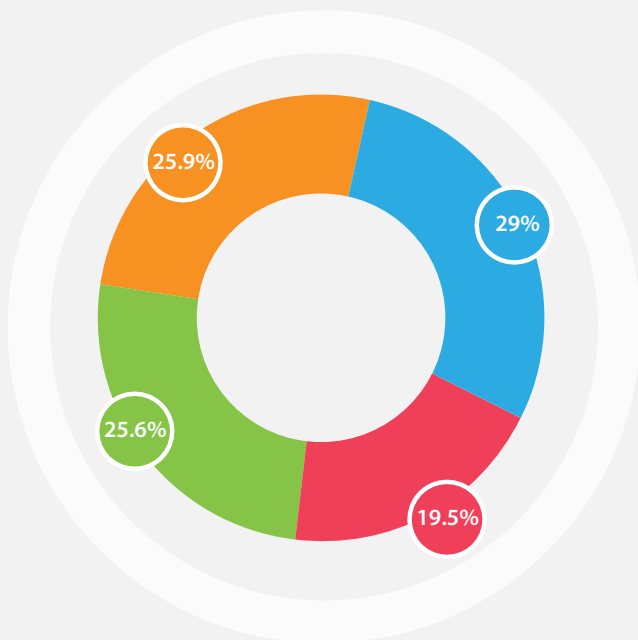


I found the questionnaire very good; it's a way to unburden yourself and tell things without anxiety, shame or fear. Thank you.



FREQUENCY OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS CHILDREN

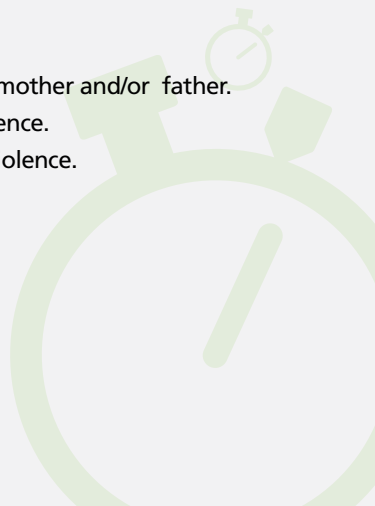
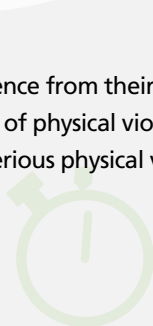
-  No violence
-  Psychological violence only
-  Mild physical violence
-  Serious physical violence



71% of children suffer some type of violence from their mother and/or father.

51.5% suffer some type of physical violence.

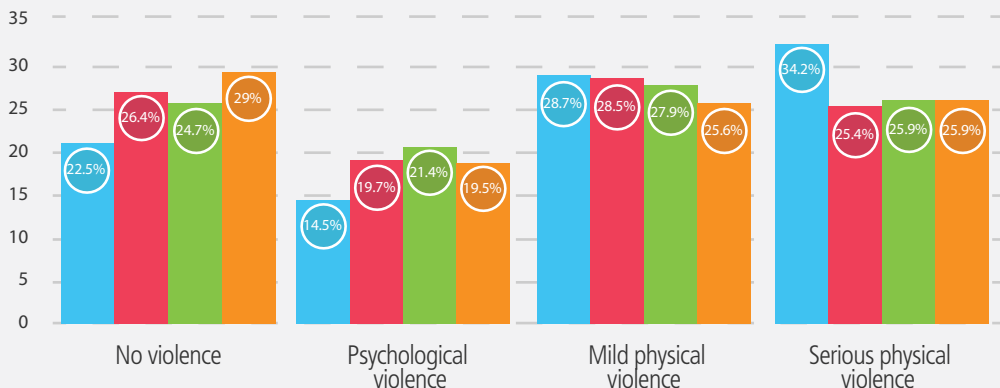
25.9% of children suffer serious physical violence.



TREND OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (%)



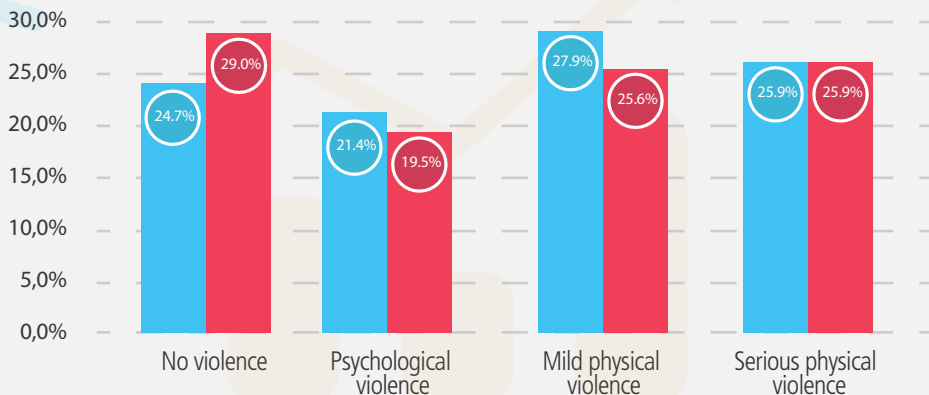
● 1994 ● 2000 ● 2006 ● 2012



The prevalence of violence has decreased since 1994, but the three most recent measurements showed that serious physical violence has not changed.

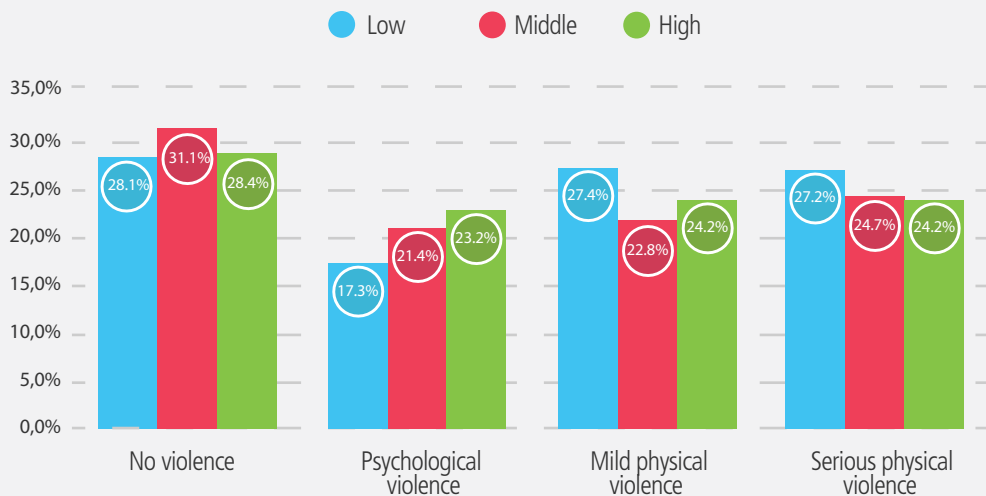
TREND OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN 2006-2012 (%)

● 2006 ● 2012



The 2012 survey revealed a reduction in the proportion of children suffering some type of violence, and in those suffering mild physical violence, compared to the 2006 results.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL



Maltreatment of children and adolescents cuts across all social strata.



MAIN VIOLENCE RISK FACTORS

Existence of physical aggression between the parents



- Children suffering some type of violence are more likely to have parents who argue to the point of hitting each other.
- 29.8% of children suffering serious physical violence have parents who are violent with each other, i.e. six times higher than the 5% of children who do not suffer violence.

Type of school



- Children who attend fee-paying private schools are more likely to suffer psychological violence.
- Children who attend subsidized private schools are more likely to suffer serious physical violence.
- Rates of physical violence, particularly mild violence, are lower among children attending fee-paying private schools.



Alcohol abuse in the home

- Children suffering violence are more likely to live with somebody who becomes inebriated at least twice a month.
- 36.8% of children suffering serious physical violence state that they live with somebody who becomes inebriated at least twice a month.

*I think this questionnaire should be given to parents,
so that they can be re-educated*

IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

*I felt very ashamed answering this, because there are things
that I've never told anyone.*

VIOLENCE AND RELATIONS WITH MOTHER AND FATHER

Relationship with Mother

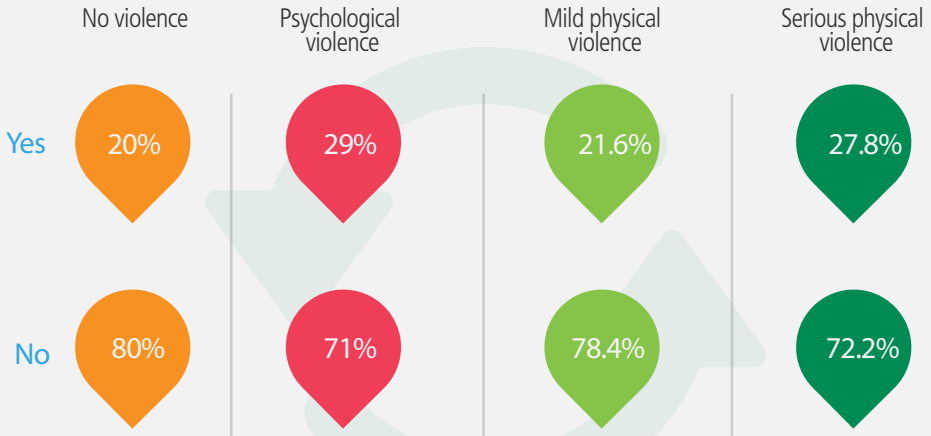


Relationship with Father



SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

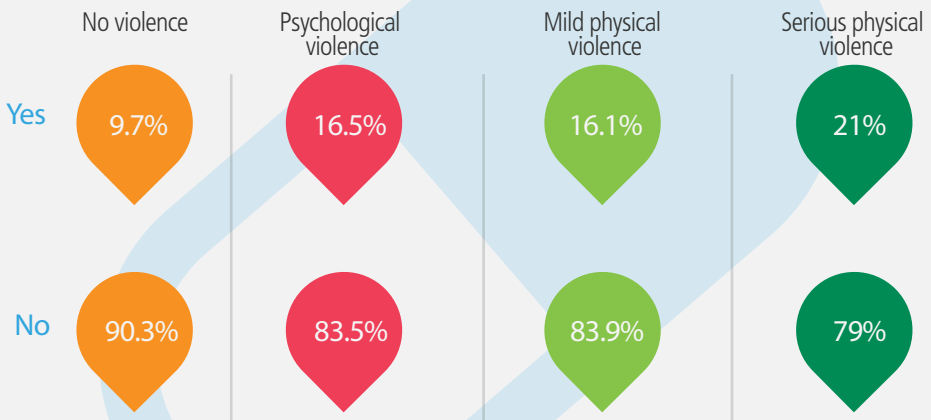
Have you ever repeated a grade?



It was also found that children suffering serious physical violence gained lower marks on average than those who do not suffer violence.

CONSUMPTION OF MEDICATIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE OR BEHAVIOUR

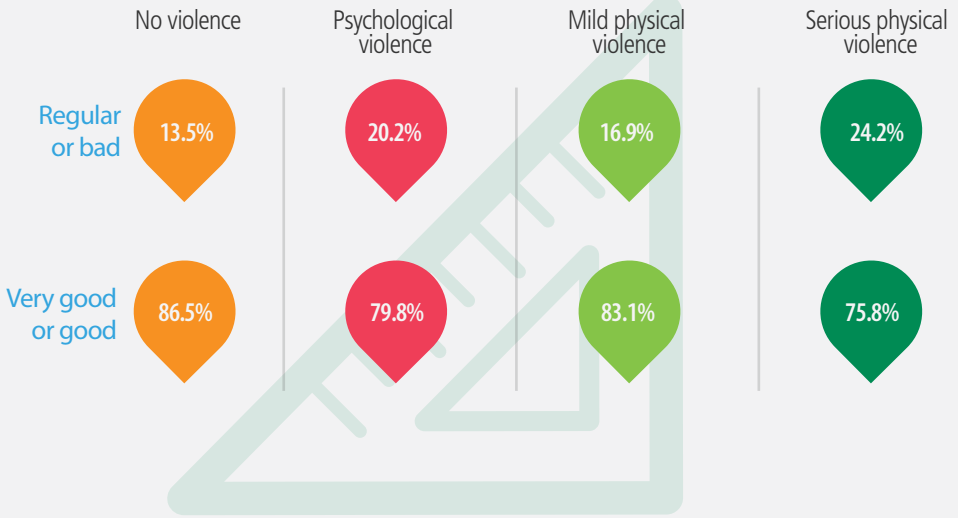
(Methylphenidate chlorohydrate and ansiolytics, among others)



14.7% of children have taken medications to improve their performance and behaviour (212 out of the whole sample).

RELATIONSHIP WITH SCHOOLMATES

How would you rate your relationship with your schoolmates?



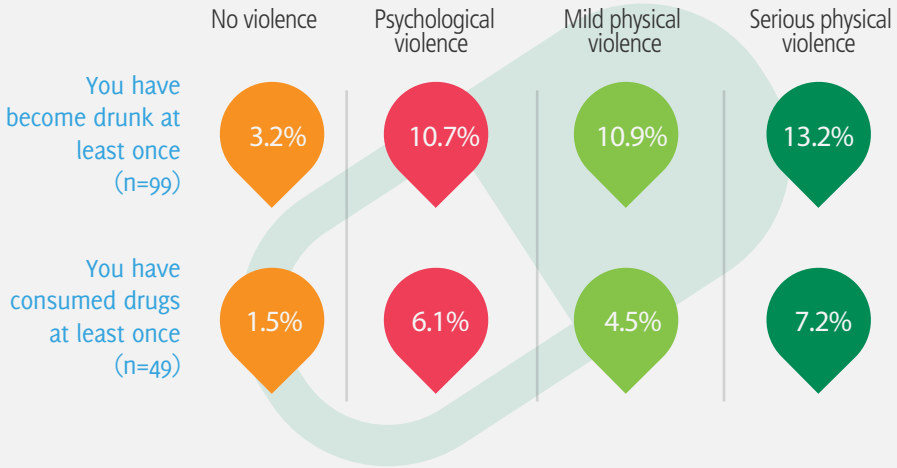
Have suffered aggression at school in the past year



(*) Scale constructed with questions about living with different types of aggression from classmates and the frequency of this type of behaviour.

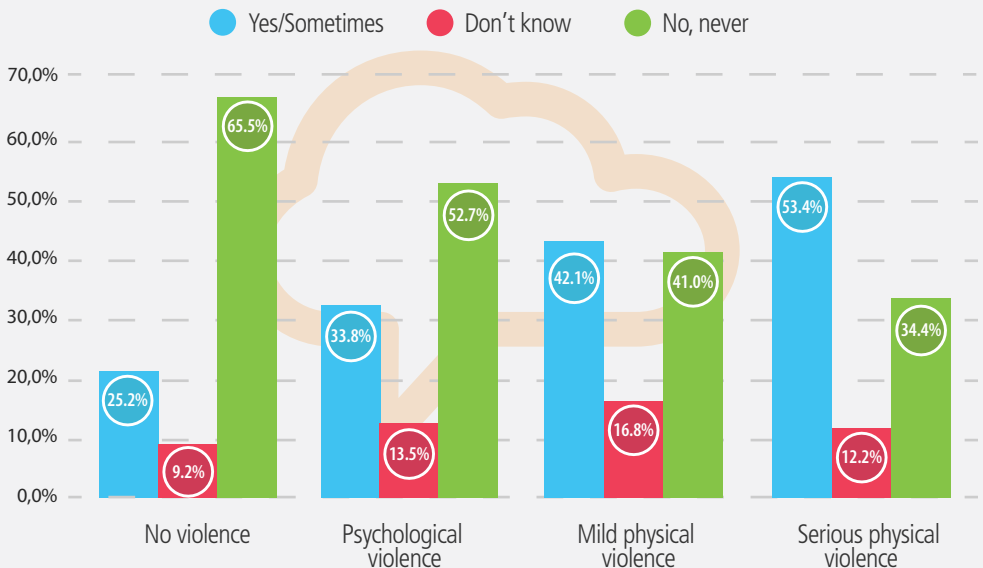
DRUG AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Last month, how frequent:



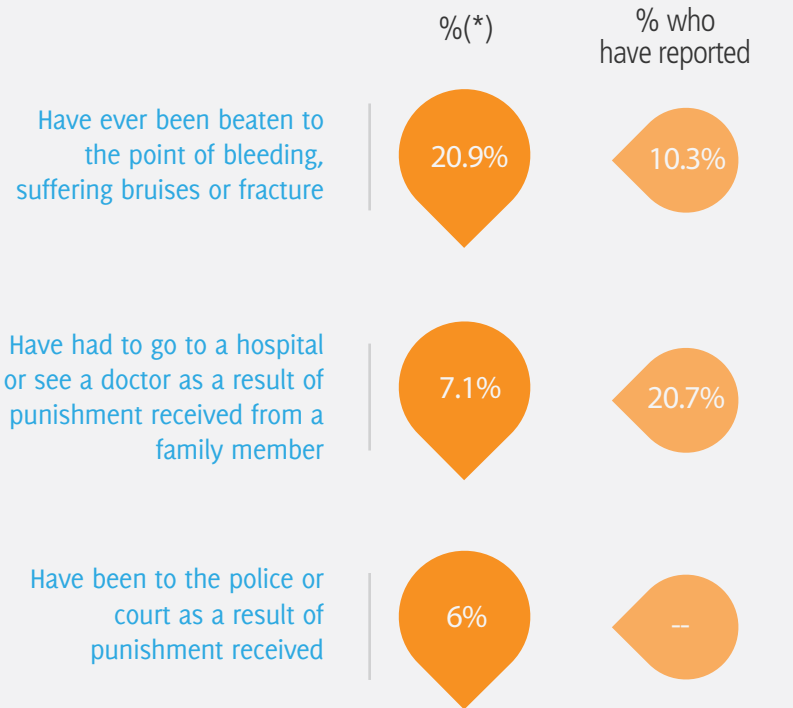
THOUGHTS ON VIOLENCE AND PUNISHMENT

Do you think physical punishment in some circumstances helps to bring up children?



PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE

Basis of calculation: All children that have suffered physical violence (n=643)*

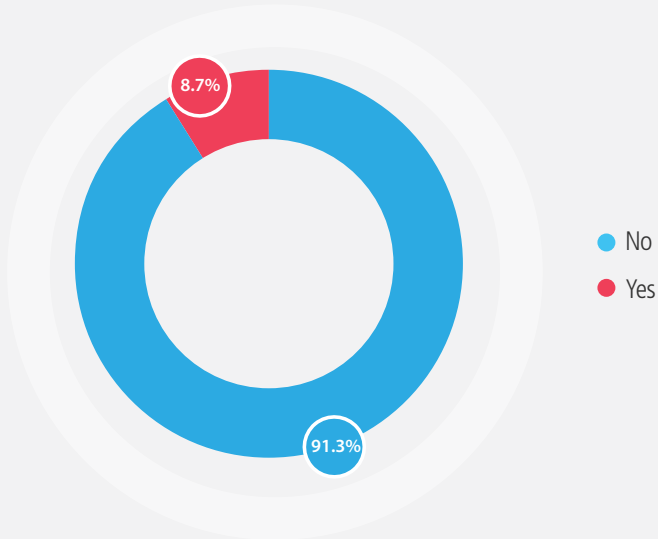


SEXUAL ABUSE

A child is considered to have suffered sexual abuse when he or she has been sexually touched or caressed on some part of the body, or has been forced to touch someone sexually. In addition, there was a five years age difference between the abuser and the victim, or the abuser was at least 12 years old.



PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE (LIFE)

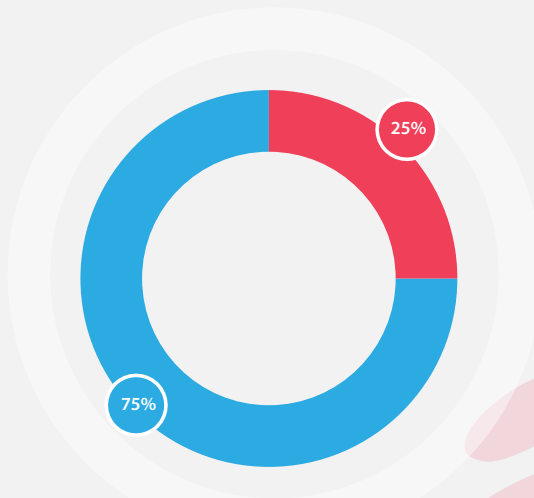


The average age of children when first suffering abuse is 8½ years.

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ABUSE BY GENDER

(Basis of calculation: All children who have suffered sexual abuse n=132)

● Girls ● Boys



PROFILE OF THE ABUSER

- 75.1% of sexual abusers are men.
- 88.5% of abusers are known to the children.
- 50.4% are relatives of the children.
- The largest proportion of abusers among family members are aunts/uncles (19.4%), older cousins (9.7%), stepfathers (7%) and brothers/sisters (4.4%).
- 11.5% of abusers are “friends of the family”; 6.2% “not an acquaintance but someone who had been seen before”, and 5.2% are “a neighbour”.
- The average age of the sexual abuser is 30.5 years.

MAIN SEXUAL ABUSE RISK FACTORS



Female

75% of all children who have suffered sexual abuse are girls.



Existence of physical aggression between the parents

40% of children who have suffered sexual abuse have parents who argue to the point of hitting each other, compared to 12.6% in the case of children who have not suffered sexual abuse.

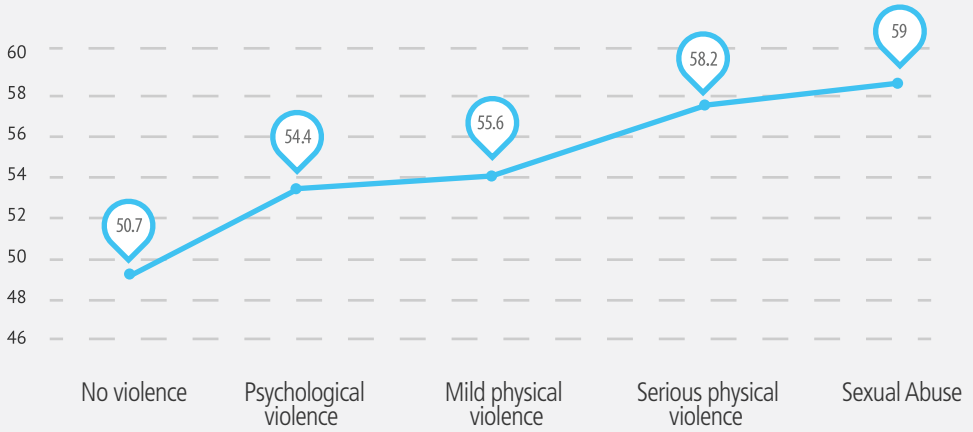


Socioeconomic level

In the low socioeconomic level, 10.8% of children report that they have suffered sexual abuse, compared to 6.7% of children in the middle levels and 5.9% in the high socioeconomic level.

Violence (during the past year), sexual abuse and mental health problems

Average psychosocial damage



There is a correlation between the existence of mental health problems and the level of violence that exists. For serious physical violence and sexual abuse, the rate is very close to the threshold that defines psychosocial risk.



CONCLUSIONS

1. Maltreatment is a serious rights violation, which affects children and adolescents across all social sectors, since 71% say they suffer violence in their homes.
2. Violence against children is a form of conduct that can be prevented and changed. Since 1994 there has been an increase in the number of children who do not suffer violence, and a reduction in serious physical violence, mild physical violence and psychological violence.
3. Abuse harms children. Violence causes severe and profound effects on the life of children and adolescents, seriously affecting their development and growth: it impairs their relationships with their parents, affects their school performance, generates mental health problems, and causes problems with their schoolmates, among other things
4. Sexual abuse is a crime. It is a traumatic experience that causes serious damage to the mental health of the children who are victims of it. A total of 8.7% report having experienced situations of sexual abuse.
5. One of key risk factors, for abuse and for maltreatment, is the presence of violence between the parents. When there is violence between the parents, children are more likely to suffer violence and abuse.
6. Chile needs to foster a NO VIOLENCE culture, aimed at protecting children and adolescents, including: support for families in raising their children; the Comprehensive Protection Law (Ley de Protección Integral) and a law that prohibits violence in all forms; backed by an institutional prevention and care response, and media support.

I think it's good that they do this, because of the way my dad treats me and my older sister, he often hits us.



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