



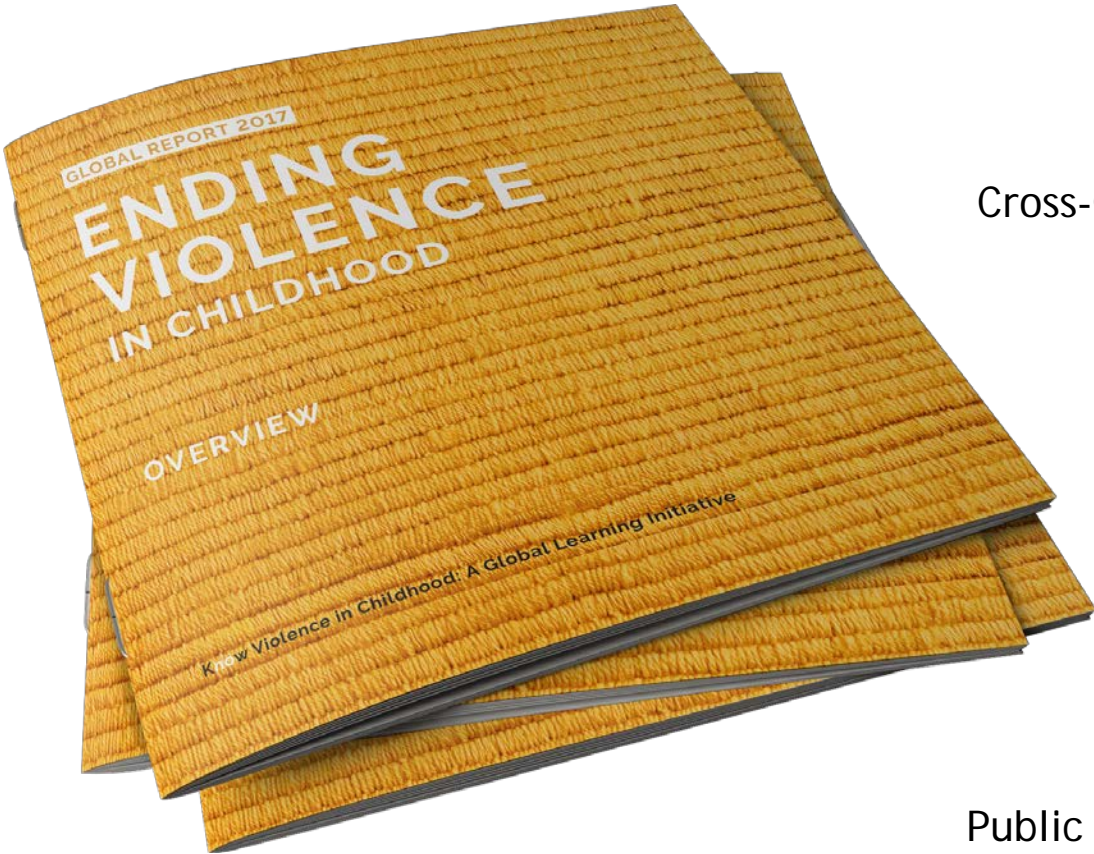
Ending Violence in Childhood

Global Report 2017

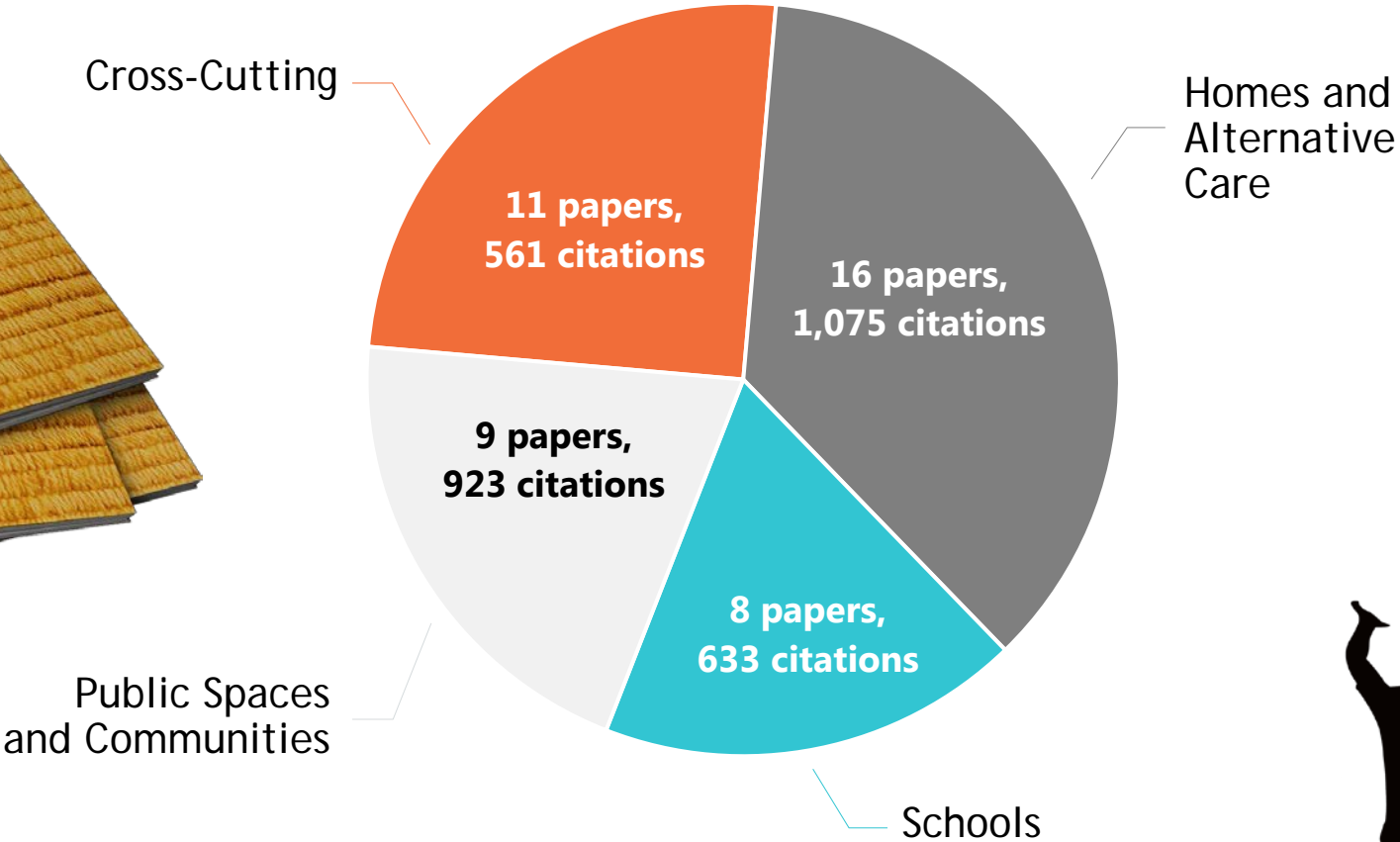
AK Shiva Kumar
and
Ramya Subrahmanian



THE EVIDENCE BASE



DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS AND CITATIONS
ACROSS SETTINGS OF VIOLENCE (N=3,192)



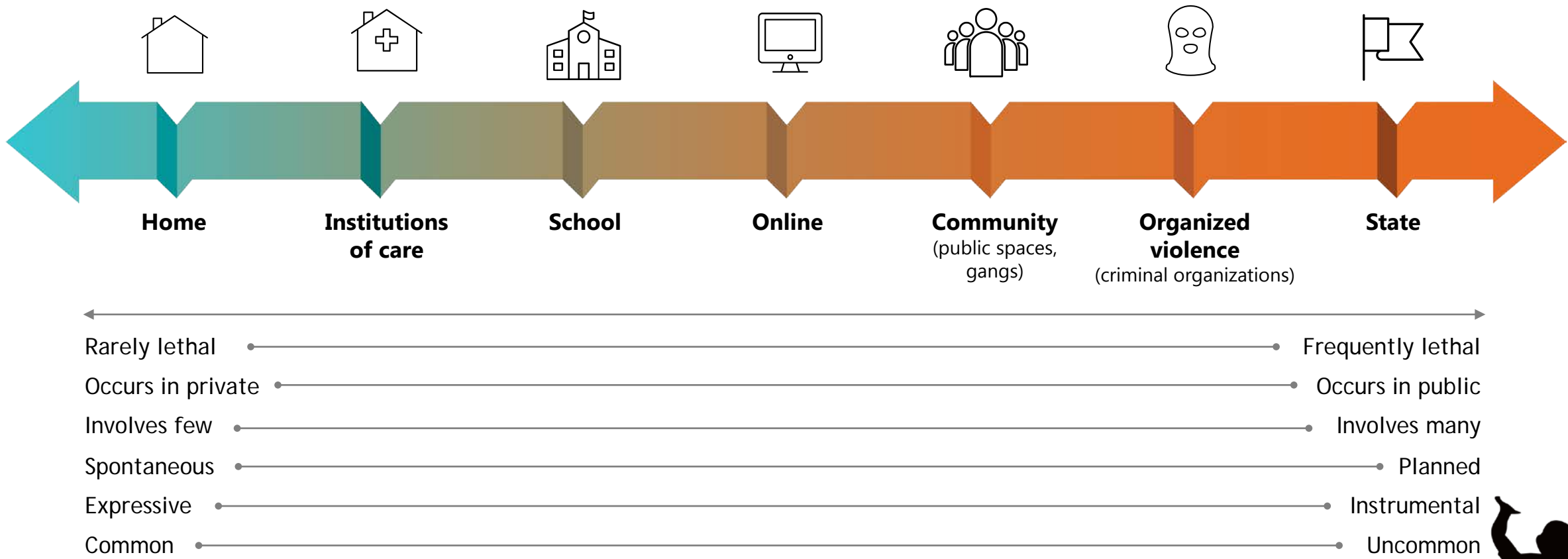
ESTABLISHING A BASIS FOR ACTION

How is interpersonal violence in childhood defined?

“Physical, sexual and emotional violence that can result in serious physical or psychological harm for children”

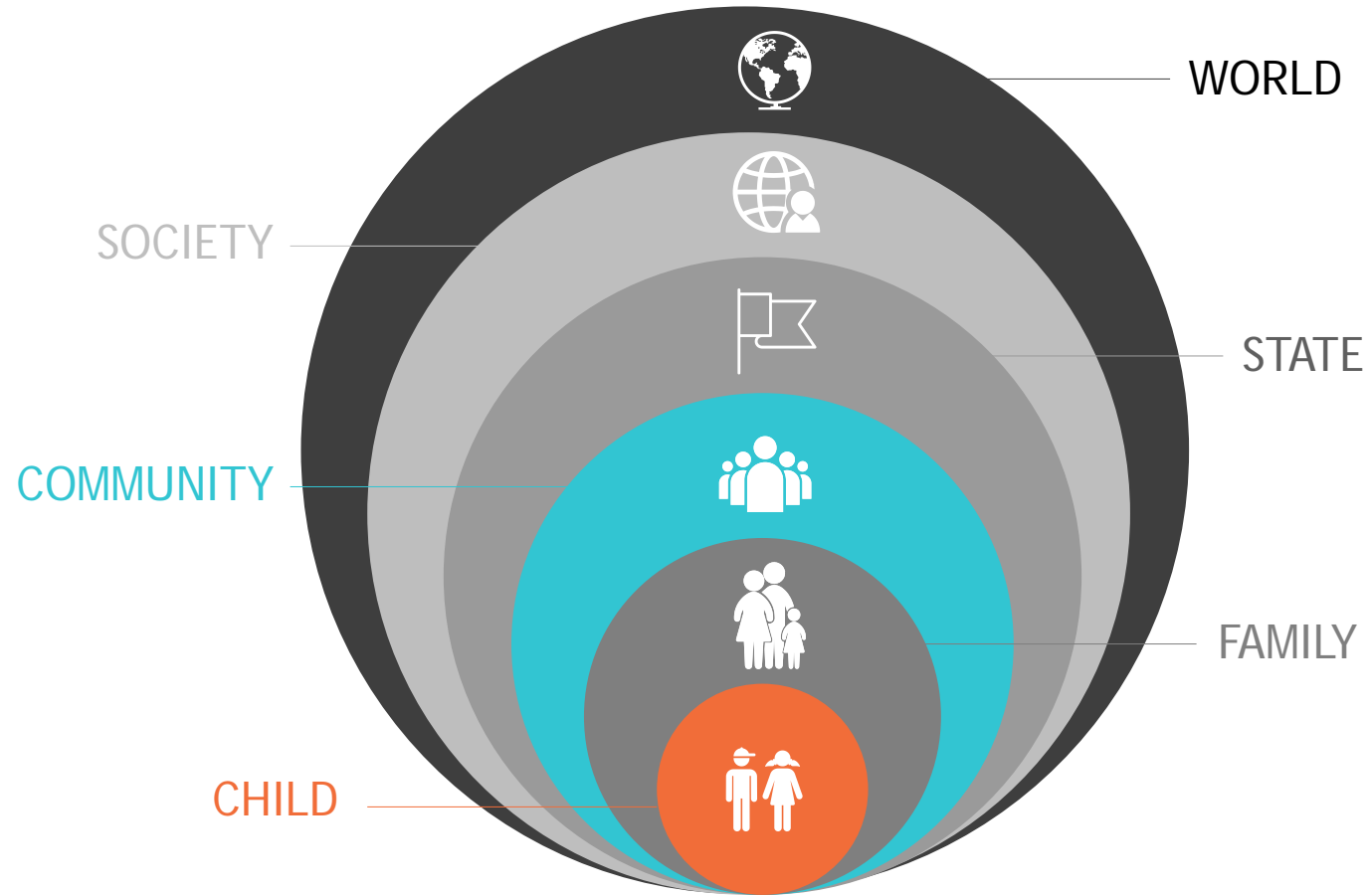
WHERE ARE CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE?

Violence across a spectrum of settings



Source: Adapted from Abt 2017.

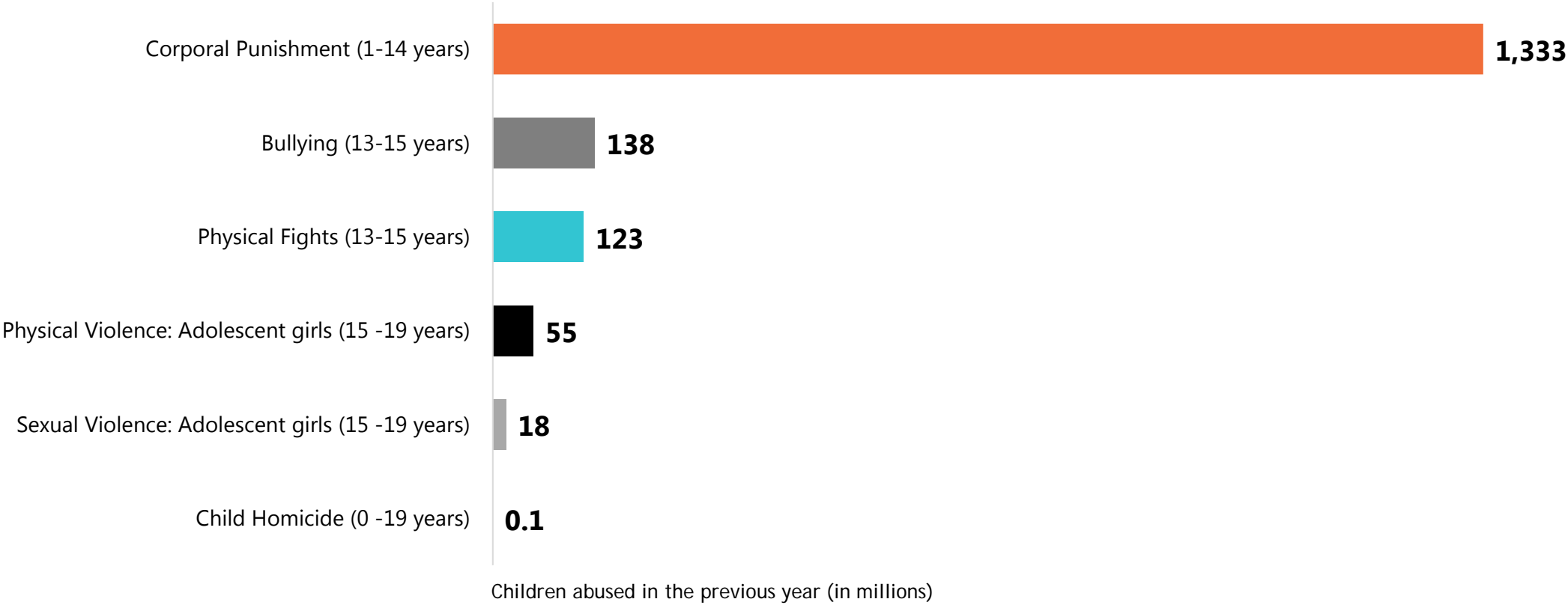
CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE: SCALE AND IMPACT



**1.7 billion
children**
3 out of every 4 children



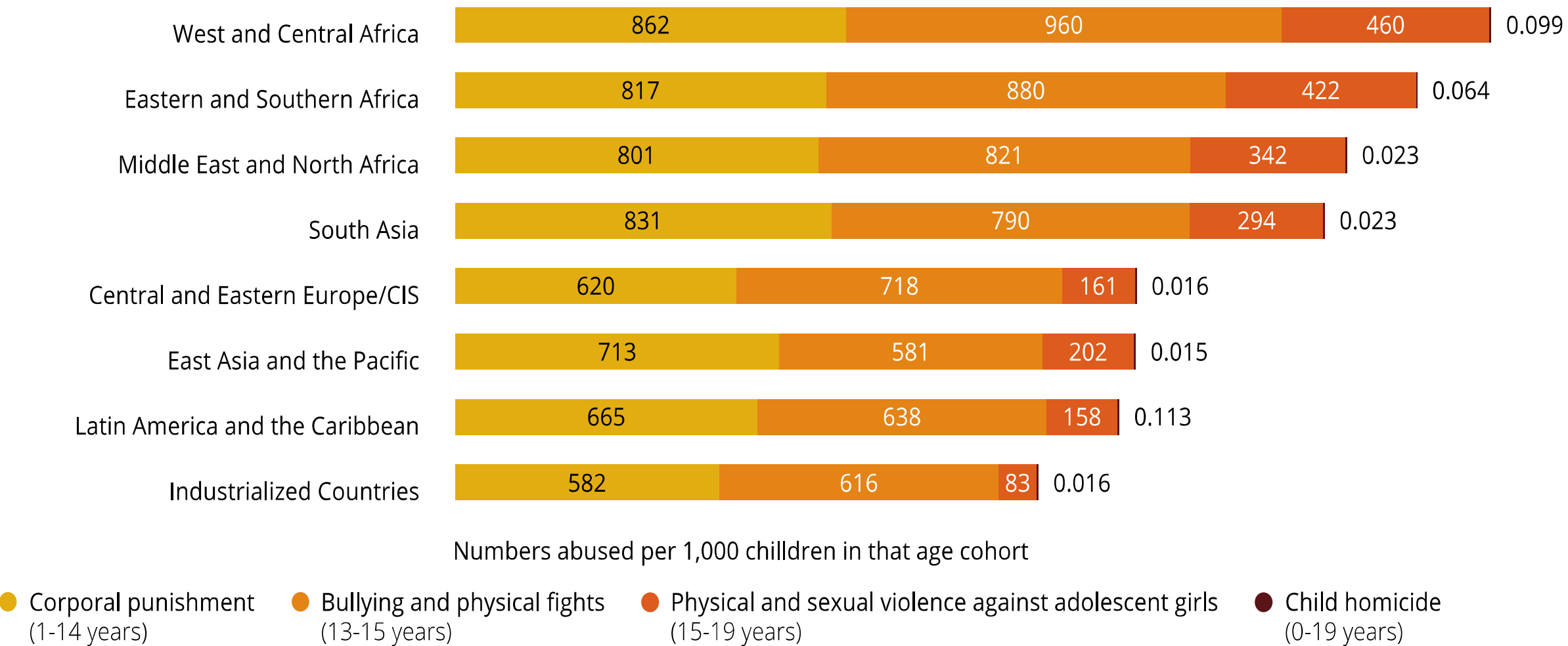
ESTIMATED GLOBAL BURDEN OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, 2015



Source: Shiva Kumar and others 2017 for Know Violence in Childhood 2017



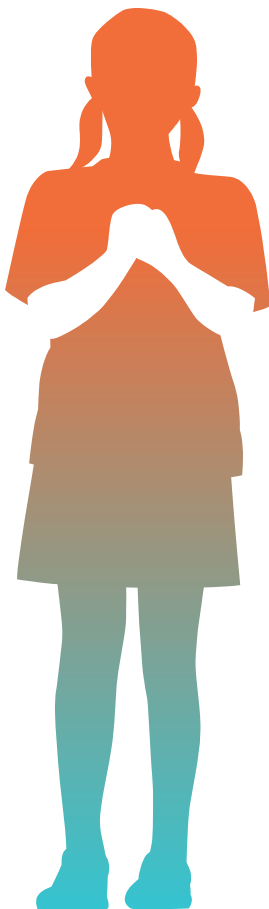
REGIONAL BURDEN OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, 2015



CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

3 Dimensions of the Impacts

physical,
sexual and
psychological
impacts



During Childhood

- trauma
- depression
- PTSD
- substance abuse
- poor reproductive health
- poor sexual health
- toxic stress
- cognitive impairment
- stress-related disease
- poor educational achievement
- anxiety
- aggression
- poor interpersonal relationships
- loneliness
- poor health

Lifelong Effects

- mental illness
- greater risk of suicide
- increased partner violence
- poor anger control
- substance abuse
- inability to form long-term attachments
- chronic physical illness
- teen pregnancy
- unemployment
- higher risk of HIV/AIDS and STDs
- criminal behavior

Intergenerational Transmission

- pre-term births
- miscarriage
- abortions
- maternal depression
- violence towards children
- aggression
- intimate partner violence
- sexual abuse of children



ECONOMIC COSTS

Estimates range from 2% to 5% per cent -
and in the highest scenario - up to 8% of
global GDP or about US\$ 7 trillion



A HUMAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Violence in childhood is not a matter of how rich or poor a country is. It is about freedom from fear

THREE FINDINGS

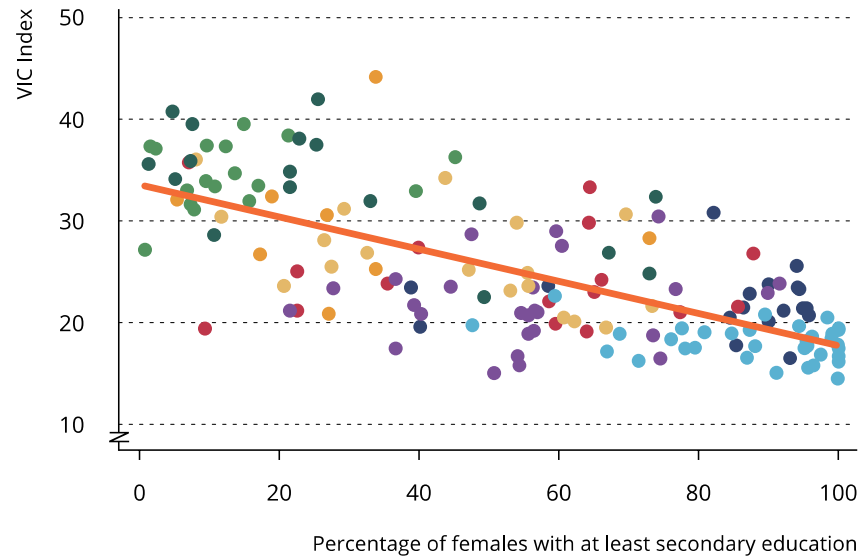
1. Violence in childhood occurs in every country, no matter how rich or poor.



FINDING 2: CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE TENDS TO BE LOWER IN COUNTRIES THAT PRIORITIZE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

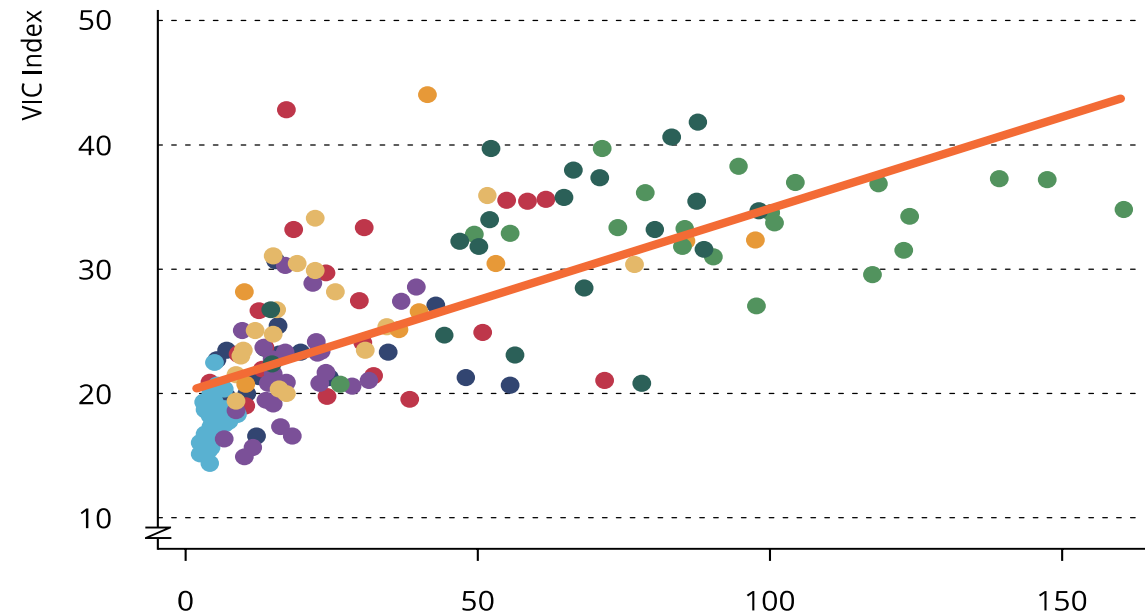
Childhood violence tends to be lower in countries where more girls complete secondary education.

Childhood violence tends to be lower in countries where more children under-5 survive.



- Central and Eastern Europe/CIS
- East Asia and the Pacific
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- Industrialized Countries
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia
- West and Central Africa

Note: Figures for under-5 mortality rate are from UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2015*. Figures for population with at least secondary education are from Barro, Robert and Jong-Wha Lee 2013. "A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950-2010" *Journal of Development Economics*, vol. 104, pp. 184-198.

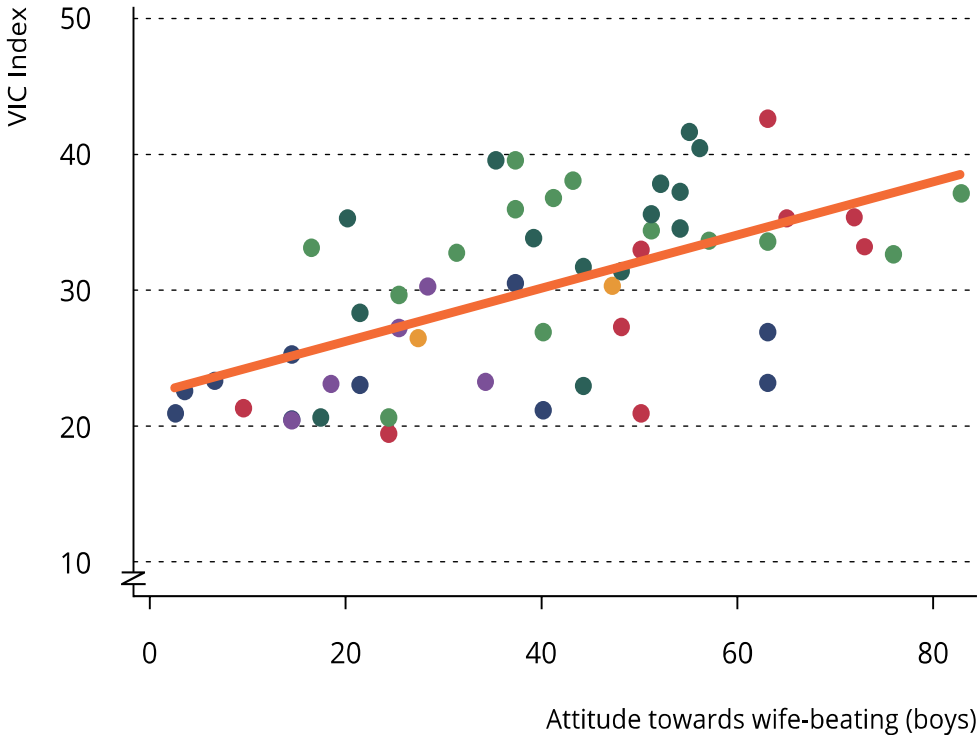
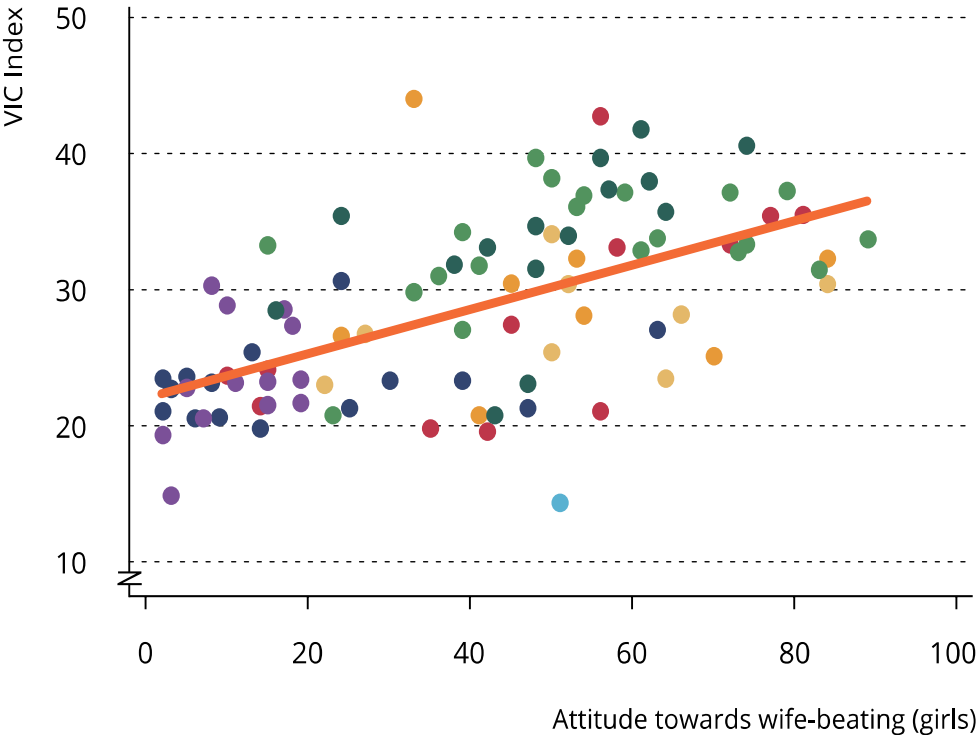


Under-5 mortality rate
(probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age
expressed per 1,000 live births.)



FINDING 3: THE POWERFUL INFLUENCE OF SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Countries where boys and girls (aged 15–19) justify men beating their wives or partners are less likely to end violence in childhood



- Central and Eastern Europe/CIS
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- South Asia
- East Asia and the Pacific
- Middle East and North Africa
- Industrialized Countries
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THE INTERSECTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Common Causes, Overlapping Impacts

Childhood violence can only be prevented if both violence against children and violence against women are addressed simultaneously.

Source: Know Violence in Childhood 2017.



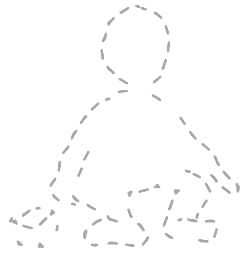
KEY FEATURES OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

POLY-VICTIMIZATION: CONSEQUENCES ARE CUMULATIVE

Different forms of violence are often interconnected, and one type of victimization can increase susceptibility to other forms.



WHEN ARE CHILDREN EXPOSED TO VIOLENCE?



Prenatal and birth

HOME

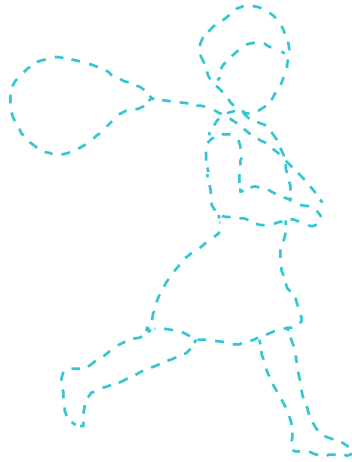
Sex selective abortion
Witnessing intimate partner violence



Early childhood (0-4)

HOME

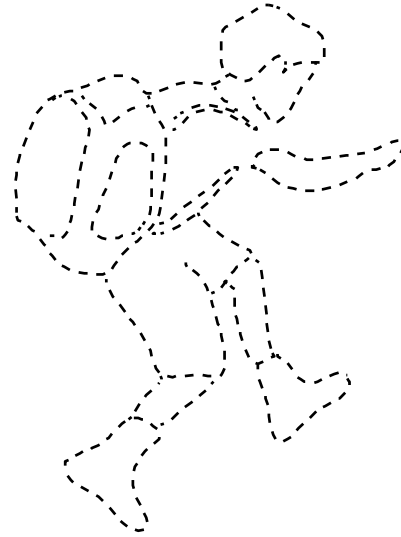
Witnessing domestic violence
Violent discipline at home
Neglect
Homicide



Middle childhood (5-9)

HOME SCHOOL

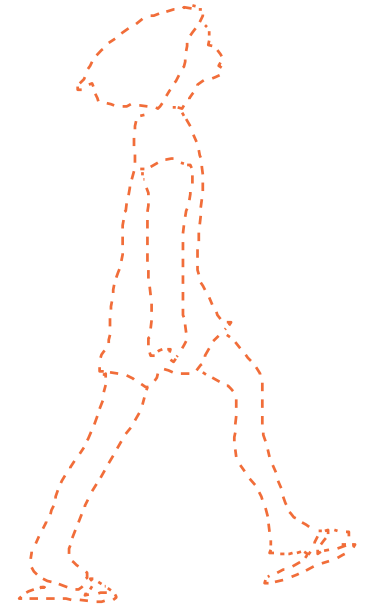
Violent discipline at home
Corporal punishment at school
Witnessing domestic violence
Bullying by peers at school
Physical fights at school
Sexual violence



Early adolescence (10-14)

HOME SCHOOL COMMUNITY

Sexual violence
Bullying by peers at school
Physical fights at school
Witnessing domestic violence



Late adolescence (15-19)

HOME SCHOOL COMMUNITY

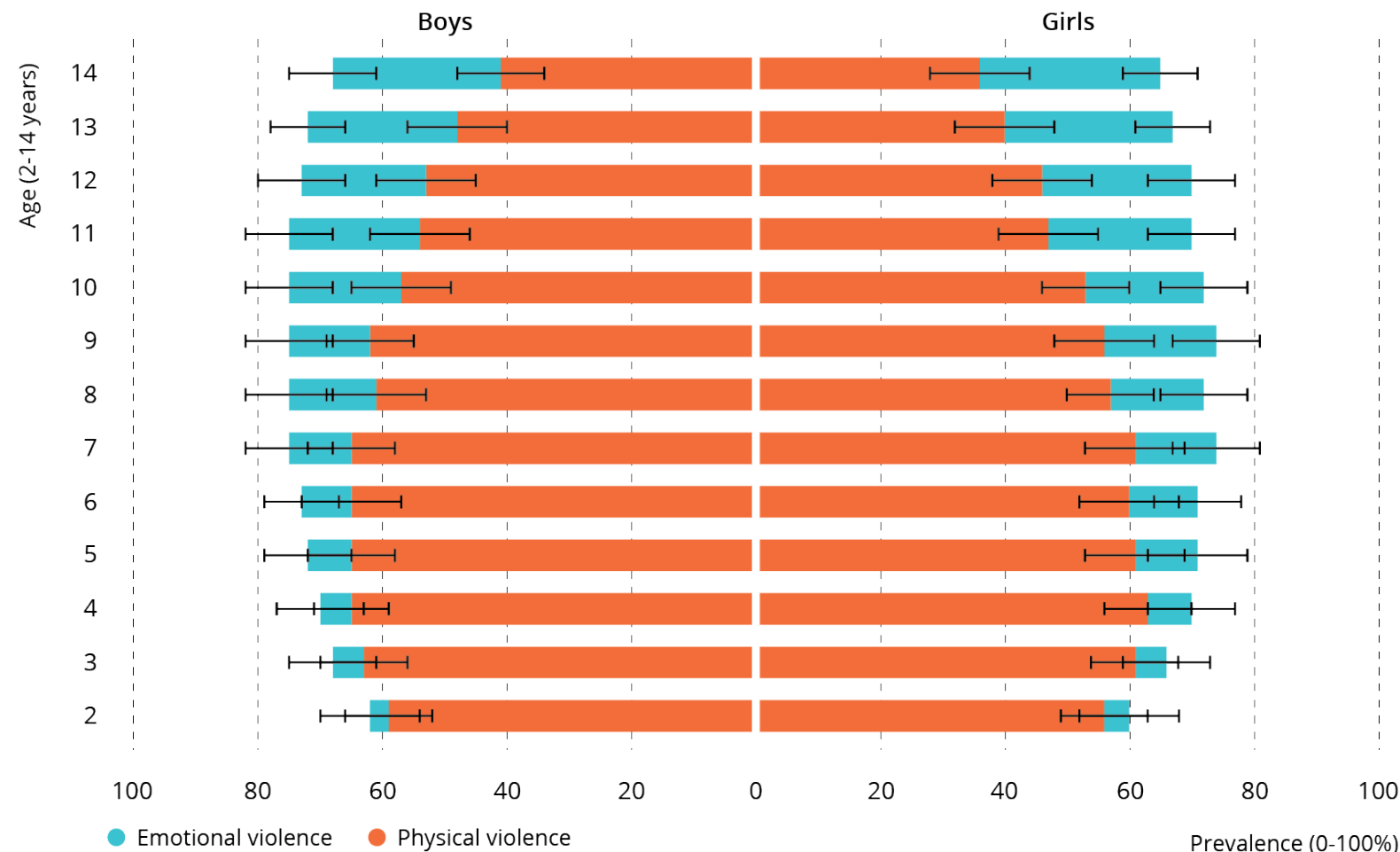
Intimate partner violence
Sexual violence
Physical violence
Homicide

Source: Know Violence in Childhood 2017.



EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AT THE HANDS OF CAREGIVERS

Children suffer high levels of emotional and physical violence at the hands of their caregivers, 2-14 years



Notes: Data sources: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Model shows caregivers reports of physical aggression by household members. To read bar graph: age of the child is on the y-axis; prevalence of each form of violence is on the x axis. Prevalence corresponds to the distance of the bar along the x-axis for boys (to the left), and girls (to the right). Forms of violence are overlaid; and the black bars are a 95% confidence interval. For example, for girls aged 2 years, the prevalence of physical violence is 56% (95%CI 49-63%), and the prevalence of emotional violence is 60% (95%CI 52-68%).

Source: Devries and others 2017 for Know Violence in Childhood, 2017.



VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Homes

- poverty
- parents suffer from depression
- alcohol abuse
- Parental absence

Institutional care

- neglect
- early placement
- long periods in residence
- the youngest
- with disabilities

Schools

- unjust practices
- under-resourced
- authoritarian school culture

Online and Cyberspace

- interconnections between offline and online violence
- parents digitally 'illiterate'
- teachers digitally 'illiterate'

Communities and public spaces

- lower social trust
- fewer informal systems of social regulation and control
- access to guns

ENDING CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

PREVENTION AND PUBLIC ACTION



VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD CAN BE PREVENTED WITH INTEGRATED APPROACHES



individual



institutional

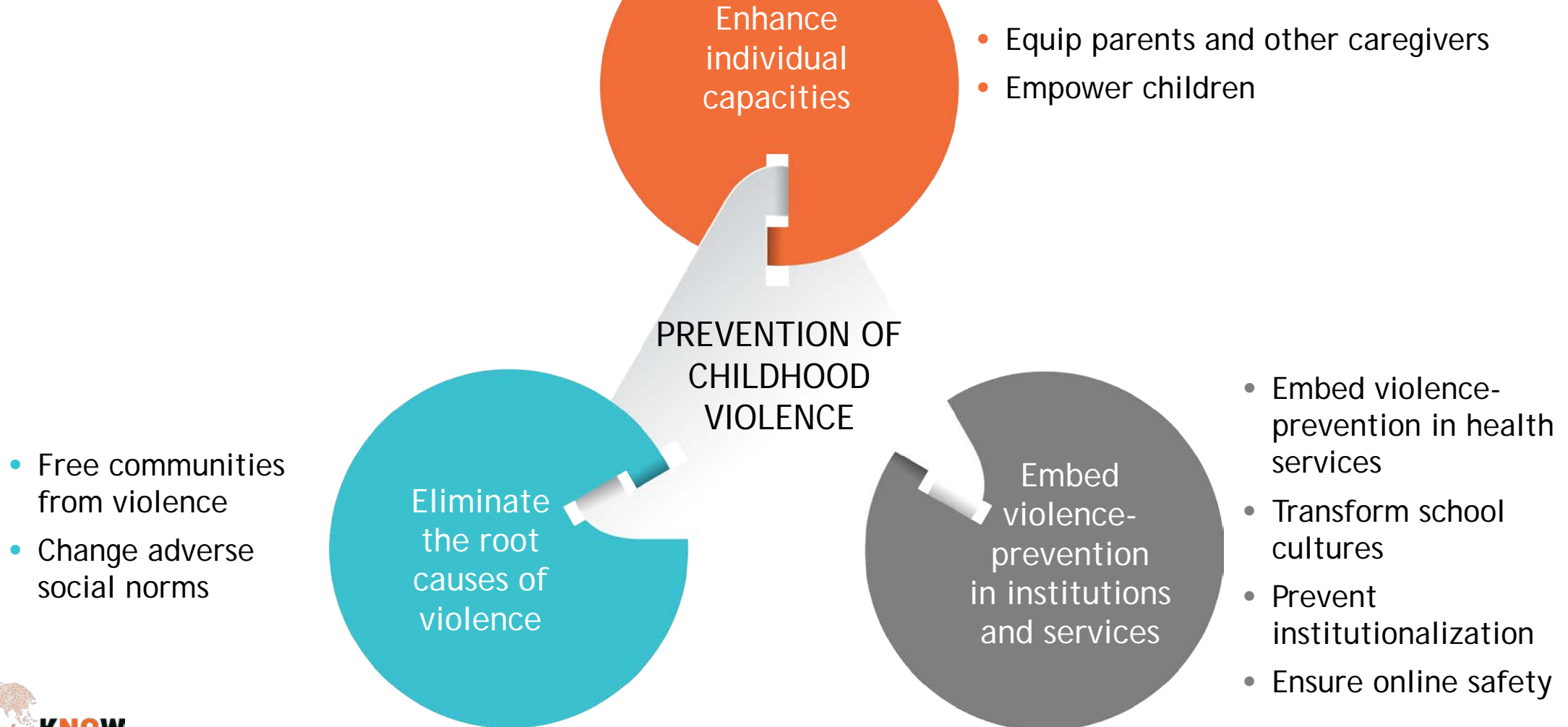


societal

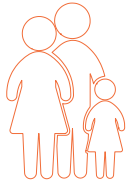


PREVENTION OF CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

A Strategic Framework



PATHWAYS OF CHANGE: PREVENTING FAMILY VIOLENCE



Improved communication between family members

- ✓ **Less conflict in the home**
- ✓ **Adults serve as positive role models for children**



Reduced alcohol consumption

- ✓ **Men enabled to spend more time with the family than with peers**
- ✓ **Caregivers better able to cope with stressful situations**



Involved fathers

- ✓ **Transformed traditional gender norms**
- ✓ **Empowered women, enjoying greater freedoms**

Source: Know Violence in Childhood 2017.

BENEFITS OF INVESTMENT IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION

A small amount spent on prevention can yield substantial cost savings.





Break the Silence



**Improve knowledge
and evidence**



**Strengthen violence
prevention systems**



We can create a world
worthy of its children.



Thank You

www.knowviolenceinchildhood.org



For further information: Visit
www.knowviolenceinchildhood.org

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