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appendices

appendix A key articles relating to child abuse and neglect from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

appendix B descriptive data on sample counties

table B-1 key research design features

table B-2 major responsibilities among males, females and older children

table B-3 level of activities in past year: with and without children

table B-4 frequency of selected parent-child interactions

table B-5 attitudes toward child development and child autonomy

table B-6 use of selected discipline practices in the past year

appendix C descriptive data on sample countries

table C-1 population descriptors

table C-2 mortality descriptors

table C-3 child health indicators

table C-4 education and literacy variables

table C-5 economic and health spending variables

table C-6 UNICEF measure of overall risk and level of effort

table C-7 child abuse policies and enforcement mechanisms

appendix A

key articles relating to child abuse and neglect from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

- article 6**
- 1) States Parties recognise that every child has the inherent right to life.
 - 2) States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.
- article 11**
- 1) States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.
 - 2) To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.
- article 18**
- 1) States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents, or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.
 - 2) For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.
 - 3) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child care and facilities for which they are eligible.
- article 19**
- 1) States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
 - 2) Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and as appropriate, for judicial involvement.
- article 27**
- 1) States Parties recognise the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
 - 2) The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.
 - 3) States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take all appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement these rights and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.
 - 4) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

- article 32** 1) States Parties recognise the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.
- 2) States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:
- a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
 - b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
 - c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.
- article 33** States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.
- article 34** States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:
- a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
 - b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
 - c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.
- article 35** States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.
- article 36** States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.
- article 37** States Parties shall ensure that:
- a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age.
 - b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.
 - c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of a person of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances.
 - d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

- article 38**
- 1) States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.
 - 2) States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.
 - 3) States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.
 - 4) In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.
- article 39**
- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social integration of a child victim of any form of neglect, exploitation or abuse, torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

appendix B

focus groups

appendix B survey tools

table B-1 key research design features

study component	target respondents	sample size	data collection strategies	key content areas
Community Leaders Survey	Formal and informal decision makers and tribal leaders	30 to 40 leaders within each sample community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In person interviews Focus groups Observations of service utilisation patterns and social interactions between adults and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure Social infrastructure Perceptions of family structure Perceptions of childhood Perceptions of discipline and child abuse
Parent/Household Survey	Those currently raising children	100-150 randomly selected households within each sample community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-home interviews with all adult caregivers in sample households Focus groups Observations of parent-child interactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family structure and practices Perceptions of discipline and child abuse Perceptions of community values and normative standards
Child Survey	School age children (ages 8-12) Young adolescents (ages 13-16)	50 to 60 children in each age cohort within each target community, drawn from various groups of children (eg primary schools, apprenticeship programmes, youth programmes, street children, children in institutional care)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus groups Various Participatory Learning in Action (PLA) exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family structure and practices Perceptions of discipline and child abuse Perceptions of community values and normative standards Use of time Perceptions of family life Attitudes with respect to discipline and child abuse Perceptions of community Long term aspirations

**table B-2
major responsibilities among males, females and older children**

activity	general trends
Constructing a shelter or finding a place to live	80% men in Ghana and two Romanian sites. 50/50 in other sites.
Preparing family meals	90% or more women in all responding sites. No response in Kenya.
Caring for the children	60% or more women in all sites. Most listed men as having some responsibility with the exception of Brazil, where 57% said men had no responsibility for child care.
Disciplining the children	60% or more women in all sites. Most sites gave some responsibility to males; 14% of respondents in the Kenya sites and 29% of the respondents in Brazil said men had no responsibility for this function.
Decision as to whether or not children will go and stay in school	Responsibility generally evenly divided between men and women. Major responsibility generally favoured women. Romanians were more likely than the other countries to place some responsibility for this decision in the hands of older children.
Cleaning the house	Over 80% women in all sites. With the exception of Thailand and Romania, the majority of respondents felt men had no responsibility for this function. In Brazil, over 80% of the respondents said men had no responsibility for house cleaning.
Planting or tending the crops	Responsibility generally divided among men, women and older children. The exception to this pattern was in Thailand and Brazil where over 80% indicated older children have no responsibility for this function.
Paying the bills (eg water, electricity etc)	Responsibility generally divided among men and women, with women having a slight edge in Romania, the urban areas of Kenya, and Thailand; men more often cited in Ghana.
Managing the money	Women were generally more often reported as the money managers in the family. Older children were listed as having some responsibility for this function in only two Romanian communities.

major responsibilities among males, females and older children

activity	general trends
Earning the money	In two of the three countries responding to this question, over 80% of the respondents placed major responsibility for this function with men (Ghana and Romania). Respondents in Thailand divided responsibility for this function equally between men and women. A majority of respondents in one community in Romania also indicated older children have some responsibility in this area.
Decision of family or individual members to attend a specific church or establish a specific religious affiliation	Over 75% of respondents in Romania and Thailand indicated that women have major responsibility for this function; in Ghana almost 80% of the respondents indicated that men had major responsibility in this area. Responsibility was more evenly divided among Kenyan respondents.
Buying or collecting food	While 80% or more of the respondents in Ghana, Romania and Thailand considered women to have major responsibility for this function, most respondents also viewed men as having some role also. Kenyan respondents were more likely than respondents in other sites to consider this task to be the mutual responsibility of both men and women.
Determining who has the responsibility for health needs	Over three-quarters of the respondents in all but one country placed major responsibility for this function with women. In contrast, over 70% of the respondents in Ghana said the responsibility for this function rested with men.
Ensuring children receive health care	Over 70% of the respondents in all but one community indicated that women had major responsibility for this function. In the one of the Kenyan communities, respondents were more likely to indicate mutual responsibility for the function between men and women.

table B-3
level of activities in past year: with and without children

Proportion of Respondents reporting activities done in past year (%)	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	lasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Gone to church/worship									
Done alone/with other adults	94	78	88	91	97	95	78	90	72
Done with children	90	86	71	80	39	81	75	82	63
Gone on a trip outside the community									
Done alone/with other adults	57	36	22	60	47	81	53	58	45
Done with children	61	38	22	43	94	49	64	52	40
Gone to the doctor or health clinic									
Done alone/with other adults	81	89	95	60	73	79	58	89	85
Done with children	81	88	90	47	41	80	74	73	77
Attended a community festival									
Done alone/with other adults	59	61	15	83	78	77	84	87	53
Done with children	55	57	19	33	57	46	86	83	50
Visited relatives									
Done alone/with other adults	87	95	66	80	84	95	63	74	75
Done with children	86	88	71	47	58	75	65	71	74
Attended a family celebration									
Done alone/with other adults	85	76	46	na	na	86	84	87	na
Done with children	82	74	49	na	na	56	86	83	na
Attended a sports event									
Done alone/with other adults	31	19	5	31	21	46	53	62	27
Done with children	44	19	12	25	17	27	60	62	26
Gone to a community meeting to talk about a problem in the area									
Done alone/with other adults	44	23	44	67	68	79	75	87	52
Done with children	24	16	19	15	18	27	77	51	13

level of activities in past year: with and without children

Proportion of Respondents reporting activities done in past year (%)	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	Iasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Shared a meal with friends or relatives									
Done alone/with other adults	41	55	39	76	84	91	86	84	66
Done with children	81	56	46	75	77	79	71	70	0
Went to a community organisation to get help with a problem									
Done alone/with other adults	80	81	88	50	49	11	71	46	23
Done with children	41	79	93	21	24	16	74	36	3
Used community child care programme									
Done alone/with other adults	44	69	85	38	27	74	26	25	47
Done with children	40	74	85	28	28	74	25	25	71
Helped with a community work project									
Done alone/with other adults	21	14	10	55	47	80	92	92	23
Done with children	17	9	12	16	19	34	87	68	7
Helped a neighbour									
Done alone/with other adults	99	90	90	91	89	92	92	92	71
Done with children	92	86	71	47	65	76	85	69	42
Had a neighbour help you									
Done alone/with other adults	87	91	78	84	81	80	86	88	51
Done with children	87	86	76	59	71	72	81	70	37
(Number of households in sample)									
	(80)	(104)	(41)	(122)	(124)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(200)

table B-4
frequency of selected parent-child interactions

activity	Romania lasi	Romania CJ	Romania CT	Kenya M	Kenya S	Ghana	Thailand BS	Thailand P	Brazil
Taught them a skill									
never	6	4	2	7	7	41	20	20	na
occasionally	33	57	34	24	19	44	28	24	na
frequently	61	39	64	69	74	15	52	56	na
Played a game with them									
never	14	25	24	66	57	40	32	51	na
occasionally	63	61	32	19	27	43	23	25	na
frequently	23	14	44	15	16	17	45	24	na
Took them to work									
never	25	20	34	20	57	38	58	31	na
occasionally	44	65	39	48	33	42	29	36	na
frequently	31	15	27	32	10	20	13	33	na
Involved in decisions about the family									
never	35	64	44	48	52	50	48	33	na
occasionally	44	34	24	34	30	15	39	40	na
frequently	21	2	32	18	18	35	13	27	na
Explained to them why something was harmful									
never	8	12	7	3	3	10	25	2	na
occasionally	21	47	29	30	29	55	22	24	na
frequently	71	41	64	67	68	35	53	74	na
Visited their teacher or school									
never	14	16	34	25	14	39	30	18	na
occasionally	48	55	32	48	45	39	42	28	na
frequently	38	29	34	27	41	22	28	54	na
Took them for a walk									
never	18	45	34	58	54	47	23	33	na
occasionally	49	46	44	30	38	43	43	44	na
frequently	33	9	22	12	8	10	34	23	na

frequency of selected parent-child interactions

activity	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	lasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Told them stories about your childhood or community history									
never	20	33	24	31	8	33	21	24	na
occasionally	54	60	39	43	47	41	44	41	na
frequently	26	7	37	36	45	26	35	35	na
Took them to a community story telling event									
never	54	64	78	72	82	92	38	31	na
occasionally	38	31	12	22	18	8	43	49	na
frequently	8	5	10	6	0	0	19	20	na
Helping them with their school work									
never	24	31	46	38	27	44	30	44	na
occasionally	31	48	32	39	44	39	25	28	na
frequently	45	21	22	23	29	17	45	28	na
Spent time talking with them alone, just the two of you									
never	16	42	17	17	15	19	9	24	na
occasionally	59	48	37	41	33	56	47	41	na
frequently	25	10	46	42	52	25	45	35	na
Taught them something about their culture									
never	23	45	42	na	na	55	21	8	na
occasionally	55	48	27	na	na	33	44	41	na
frequently	22	7	31	na	na	12	35	51	na
(Number of households in sample)	(80)	(104)	(41)	(122)	(124)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

table B-5
attitudes toward child development and child autonomy

position	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	lasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Education is very important for all my children	93	78	100	98	99	100	99	96	99
agree	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
disagree	3	17	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
My peers and neighbours have the right to discipline my child if he/she is misbehaving	48	37	54	70	75	99	92	92	61
agree	39	41	44	28	23	1	3	4	36
disagree	13	12	2	2	2	0	5	4	3
Every child needs to be able to play every day	92	79	95	92	93	64	94	84	78
agree	0	6	0	7	6	36	3	11	13
disagree	8	15	5	1	1	0	3	5	9
Children should be able to decide how they spend their time	87	68	68	41	35	12	92	79	67
agree	8	14	20	58	64	87	5	14	51
disagree	5	18	12	1	1	1	3	7	12
Girls have more responsibilities in the home than boys	92	86	76	79	81	84	82	89	78
agree	3	4	22	20	16	13	8	8	12
disagree	5	10	2	1	3	3	10	13	10
Girls must help their parents care for their younger brothers and sisters	67	64	81	94	82	95	82	82	82
agree	23	15	12	5	16	5	8	9	8
disagree	10	21	7	1	2	0	10	9	10

attitudes toward child development and child autonomy

position	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	Iasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
It is important for children to begin earning money for the family as soon as they are able									
agree	73	64	73	51	33	47	61	67	53
disagree	14	16	20	45	66	53	18	17	37
neither agree nor disagree	13	20	7	4	1	0	21	16	10
It is important for families to do things together on a regular basis									
agree	91	72	96	84	98	94	82	84	82
disagree	5	11	2	8	2	6	2	8	8
neither agree nor disagree	4	17	2	8	0	0	16	8	10
We celebrate many of the same traditions with our children that we celebrated when we were young									
agree	62	49	93	56	40	58	82	64	42
disagree	15	20	0	41	53	40	11	27	44
neither agree nor disagree	23	31	7	3	7	2	7	9	14
I am very comfortable correcting other children in the community if I see them misbehaving									
agree	62	50	83	72	66	93	90	86	
disagree	25	26	12	27	32	6	4	6	45
neither agree nor disagree	13	24	5	1	2	1	6	8	8
It is more important for boys than girls to go to school									
agree	15	26	35	18	17	18	46	60	12
disagree	74	63	58	82	82	82	31	23	80
neither agree nor disagree	11	11	7	0	1	0	23	17	8
Teachers have the right to physically punish my children									
agree	35	34	22	93	92	71	61	96	21
disagree	52	57	71	7	6	28	1	3	74
neither agree nor disagree	13	9	7	0	2	1	38	1	5

table B-5 (continued)
attitudes toward child development and child autonomy

position	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	lasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Parents who harm their children should be punished									
agree	67	57	85	65	71	93	85	78	68
disagree	19	21	10	18	16	7	7	10	24
neither agree nor disagree	14	22	5	17	13	0	8	12	8
Abusive parents can learn to cope with their problems									
agree	45	36	75	76	83	91	76	75	68
disagree	45	35	10	14	6	9	8	7	14
neither agree nor disagree	20	29	15	10	11	0	16	18	18
Child abuse is a big problem in our community									
agree	42	33	44	66	74	51	69	81	73
disagree	35	27	27	28	19	47	25	14	10
neither agree nor disagree	23	40	29	6	7	2	6	5	17
There are lots of places an abusive parent can receive help in our community									
agree	37	34	19	47	52	64	68	86	37
disagree	39	39	44	49	44	32	13	5	47
neither agree nor disagree	24	27	37	4	4	1	19	19	16
The family is able and is committed to providing for the basic needs of the child									
agree	86	83	80	na	na	78	na	na	na
disagree	5	2	5	na	na	21	na	na	na
neither agree nor disagree	9	15	15	na	na	1	na	na	na
(Number of households in sample)	(80)	(104)	(41)	(122)	(124)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

table B-6
use of selected discipline practices in the PAST YEAR

activity	Romania			Kenya		Ghana	Thailand		Brazil
	Iasi	CJ	CT	M	S		BS	P	
Hit your child with your hand									
Yes	70	74	58	64	64	66	27	21	72
No	30	26	42	36	36	34	83	79	18
Hit your child with a stick or belt									
Yes	42	53	22	70	82	84	70	65	41
No	58	47	78	30	18	16	30	35	59
Yelled at your child									
Yes	54	98	80	83	82	93	83	84	93
No	6	2	20	17	18	7	17	16	7
Restrained your child									
Yes	59	81	41	88	84	44	3	2	62
No	41	19	59	12	16	56	97	98	38
Took something they wanted away from them									
Yes	50	72	61	63	65	57	4	2	51
No	50	28	39	37	35	43	96	98	49
Burned them									
Yes	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
No	100	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	98
Left them alone									
Yes	52	66	51	25	22	25	1	0	37
No	48	34	49	75	78	75	99	100	63
Counselled them									
Yes	91	90	90	na	na	89	70	65	na
No	9	10	10	na	na	11	30	35	na
Cut their fingers									
Yes	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
No	100	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	96
(Number of households in sample)	(80)	(104)	(41)	(122)	(124)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(ca 100)

appendix C

descriptive data on sample countries

table C-1
population descriptors

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Total Population (in millions, 1998)	19,162	29,008	165,851	22,474	60,856
Population Growth Rate (av. 1978-98)	3.1	3.2	1.8	0.1	1.6
Total Population < 18 (in millions, 1996)	9,110	14,739	60,228	5,646	19,040
Dependency Ratio (1978/98)	92/89	114/90	75/54	57/46	na
Fertility Rate (1978/98)	6.5/5.2	8.1/4.5	4.3/2.3	2.6/1.2	1.7

table C-2
mortality descriptors

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Infant Mortality Rate (1978/98)	99/66	88/66	79/42	31/23	26
Mortality Rate < 5 (1997)	107	87	44	26	30
Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 live births, 1990)	740	650	220	130	44
Life Expectancy – males (1978/88)	50/58	51/51	60/63	67/66	78/88
Life Expectancy – females (1978/88)	54/62	55/53	64/71	72/74	na

table C-3
child health indicators

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Low Birth Weight (% of live births, 1996)	7	16	11	11	6
Malnutrition-males < 5 (percent, 1995)	28	35	12	8	na
Malnutrition-females < 5 (percent, 1995)	24	32	9	8	na
Immunised for Measles (percent, 1987/97)	28/59	na/32	63/99	90/97	na
Safe Water Access– Urban (percent population, 1996)	88	67	88	na	na
Safe Water Access – Rural (percent population, 1996)	52	49	25	na	na
Sanitation Access – Urban (percent population, 1996)	62	69	80	na	na
Sanitation Access – Rural (percent population, 1996)	44	81	30	na	na

table C-4
education and literacy variables

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Average Education Grades Completed (males 25+, 1990)	4.1	3.8	3.6	9.9	na
Average Education Grades Completed (females 25+, 1990)	1.5	1.9	3.5	8.6	na
Children Completing Grade Five (enrolled, %, 1996)	80	68	70	99	na
Adult Literacy (males, %, 1996)	76	70	83	99	97
Adult Literacy (females, %, 1996)	54	86	83	97	91

table C-5
economic and health spending variables

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Real GDP, adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (1992)	956	914	3,882	na	na
Annual Growth Rate (Average, 1962-92)	0.1	1.5	2.4	na	na
Annual Growth Rate (Average, 1982-92)	1.9	0.6	-0.2	na	na
Health Expenditures (percent of GDP, 1996)	1.5	2.6	4.6	na	na
Public Sector Health Expenditures (percent of GDP, 1996)	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.6	na
Public Sector Expenditures as a percentage of all Health Expenditures (1996)	94	62	40	na	na

table C-6
population descriptors

variable	Ghana	Kenya	Brazil	Romania	Thailand
Child Risk Measure ¹ (UNICEF)	36	46	8	6	na
National Performance Gap²					
GNP per capita (1997)	430	260	3,370	1,230	na
Effort on < 5 Mortality	-20	+57	-32	+10	na
Effort on Education	+18	+33	-17	+11	na
Effort on Weight/Nutrition	0	+9	+3	na	na

¹ UNICEF is developing this measure as one approach to determining a child's relative risk for negative outcomes. The Child Risk Measure (CRM) is a composite score of five variables:

- a the 1997 under five mortality rate (U5MR)
- b the percent of moderate or severe underweight children (1987-1988 average) (UNDWWT)
- c the percent of primary school-age children not attending school on a regular basis (1987-1997 average) (NAPSCH)
- d the likelihood of risk from armed conflict as determined by the country's UN security rating (CONFLICT)
- e the likelihood of risk from HIV/AIDS as measured by the AIDS prevalence rate among 15 to 49 year olds (HIV/AIDS)

Each indicator is given a value of 0 to 100 and then combined in the following formula:

$$\text{CRM} = (\text{U5MR} + \text{UNDWWT} + \text{NAPSCH})/3 + \text{CONFLICT}/4 + \text{HIV/AIDS}/4$$

Although still under development, the measure offers a starting point for examining risk levels across countries in a summary and standardised manner.

²To determine the extent to which countries are fulfilling their responsibilities in meeting a child's rights in the areas of health, nutrition and primary education, UNICEF has developed the National Performance Gap Measure. In each case, a country's actual performance is compared with the average that could be expected given a country's level of economic development. A positive score indicates the country is performing above expected levels, while a negative score indicates less progress is being made than would be anticipated given the country's economic resources. Although subject to data limitations, the National Performance Gap Measure is the only internationally comparable long-term measure of a country's compliance with the goals in these three areas set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

table C-7
child abuse policies and enforcement mechanisms

country	child abuse reporting system	child abuse/neglect definitions	protections, penalties against offenders	enforcement and advocacy organisations
Brazil	Mandatory reporting for professionals. No central registry for reports/maintains registry for fatalities	Statute of the Child and Adolescent		Children's Rights Councils operate, decentralised, at state and municipal levels. Councils include representatives from agencies who administer public funds for child and youth services. Locally elected Guardianship Councils address concerns relating to individual cases.
Ghana	Mandatory reporting for professionals. No central registry for either reports or fatalities.	Street Children (3 definitions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children on the street³ • Children of the street (live on the street but with family ties) • Abandoned children Informally Fostered/Placed Children Disabled Children (rejected by immediate families)	Constitution Children's Bill (1998) Knowledge of laws is limited.	Police, which recently (1999) established a women and juvenile unit in Accra, the capital. National Commission on Children, Department of Social Welfare, Commission on Human Rights and Administration of Justice. NGO coalition formed to enforce Convention.

³ i.e. Children who live primarily at home spending a substantial amount of time on the street, working or playing

table C-7 (continued)

child abuse policies and enforcement mechanisms

country	child abuse reporting system	child abuse/neglect definitions	protections, penalties against offenders	enforcement and advocacy organisations
Kenya	Mandatory reporting for professionals. Central registry maintained for both reports and fatalities.	Not fully defined in legislation or regulation.	There is no direct law against offenders. Penal Code 23 (under Children and Young Persons Act) provides fines for wilful acts of neglect or omission for those failing to provide food, clothing, shelter, medical aid but only apply where there is economic abundance. Constitutional right to security of person. The Young Persons Act (Cap 14) brings together all laws relating to children in Kenya. Child Rights Bill still pending.	Children's Department is the custodian of all laws relating to children in Kenya. The department is entrusted in guarding the rights of the child against mistreatment and abuse and to enforce protection in institutions. Institutions enforcing the Convention include state courts, child welfare agencies and NGOs. Strong local chapter of the African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse.
Romania	No mandatory reporting system or central registry.	Extreme physical abuse or beatings, prostitution, paedophilia, sexual abuse defined in penal code. No specific legal definitions of child abuse as a separate category.	Child Protection Programme began in 1994 with assistance from the European Union. Current legislation pending to decentralise governance of substitute care.	'Children on the Edge' seeks orphanage reform and more emphasis on family reunification.