

Australia Fearing WRONG

WHY WHAT DOESN'T SCARE US SHOULD



Ipsos Reid

Ipsos Views on Violence Against Children: Australia

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 Public Opinion Survey on violence. Details of the methodology, sample size and the dates in which this research was carried out are included below:

Methodology:	Online		
Fieldwork Dates:	July 17 th to July 23 rd , 2014		
Sample size:	501		

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
Developed	World Bank Classification: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of \$12,746 or more	3507
Total	All 28 Countries included in the survey	,33

The countries included in this study are:

	Countries		
Developed	Canada, USA, Australia, UK, Germany, Ireland, Japan		
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, DRC, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan		

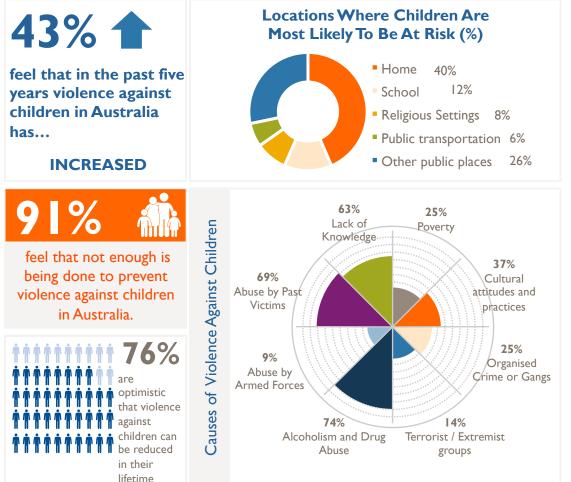
Demographic breakdown of respondents

GENDER	Men 49%
	Women 51%
AGE OF RESPONDENT	16-24 14%
	25-34 19%
	35-44 18%
	45-54 18%
	55+ 32%
AREA OF RESIDENCE	City 21%
	Suburb 56%
	Small town or village
	Farm or Rural Area 6%
LEVEL OF	Very religious 7%
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION	
	Somewhat religious 27%
	Not very religious 22%
	Not at all religious 43%
	32%
CHILDREN IN THE	Yes 32%
HOUSEHOLD	No 68%

Experience and perceptions

AUSTRALIA

	Most Common Forms of Violence					
62% Know a child victim of	% Happens Very Often	Australia	Developed	Total		
	Behaviours among children	22%	23%	31%		
violence	Physical and Psychological Abuse	17%	I 6 %	28%		
	Online Threats	17%	18%	25%		



Addressing violence against children

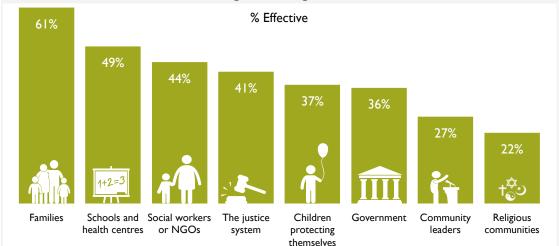
AUSTRALIA



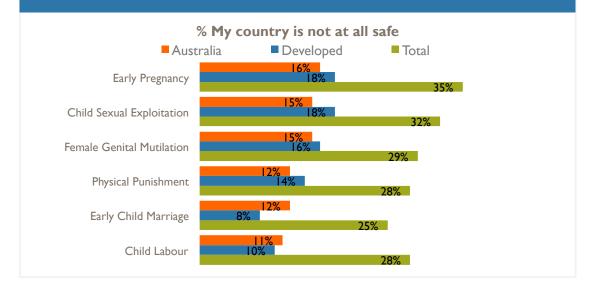
say that more needs to be done to protect children from violence in their community. say that governments don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what the laws are 50%

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

Most Effective Institutions in Combatting Violence Against Children

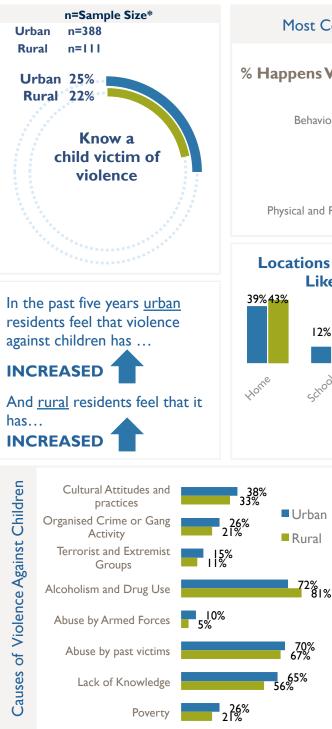


How Safe is Australia For Children?



Experience and perception

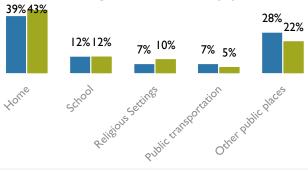
AUSTRALIA



Most Common Forms of Violence

Happens Very Often	Urban	Rural
Behaviours among children	22%	21%
Online Threats	18%	 4%
Physical and Psychological Abuse	17%	15%

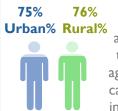




7% urban residents and

13% rural residents

feel that a lot is being done to prevent violence against children in Australia.



are optimistic that violence against children can be reduced in their lifetime

<u>*Please Note:</u> Urban/Rural base sizes may be small due to underrepresentation in rural areas online in some markets. Please consider these results directional in nature, differences are not necessarily statistically significant.

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 its harmfulness, lasting impact in 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. The categories of violence represent an aggregate of multiple forms of violence centred as described in the table below.

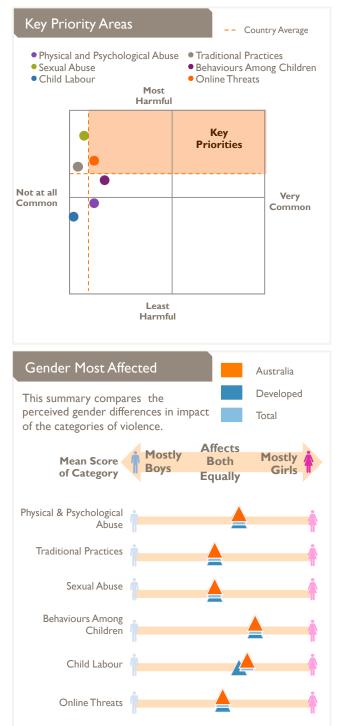
First we will look overall at a comparison between the categories to identify key priority areas, followed by a look within each category specifically against key comparators.

Categories of Violence	Forms of Violence Against Children
	Physical abuse Physical punishment
Physical and	Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing
Psychological Abuse	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
	Genital cutting
Traditional	Binding, scarring, burning or branding children
	Arranged marriage
practices	Physical punishment for retribution or honour
	Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism
Sexual Behaviors	Forced intercourse
	Forced prostitution/pornography
Behaviors among	Gang violence
children	Cyberbullying
Child Labor	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
	Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online
Online Threats	Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex

Forms of violence

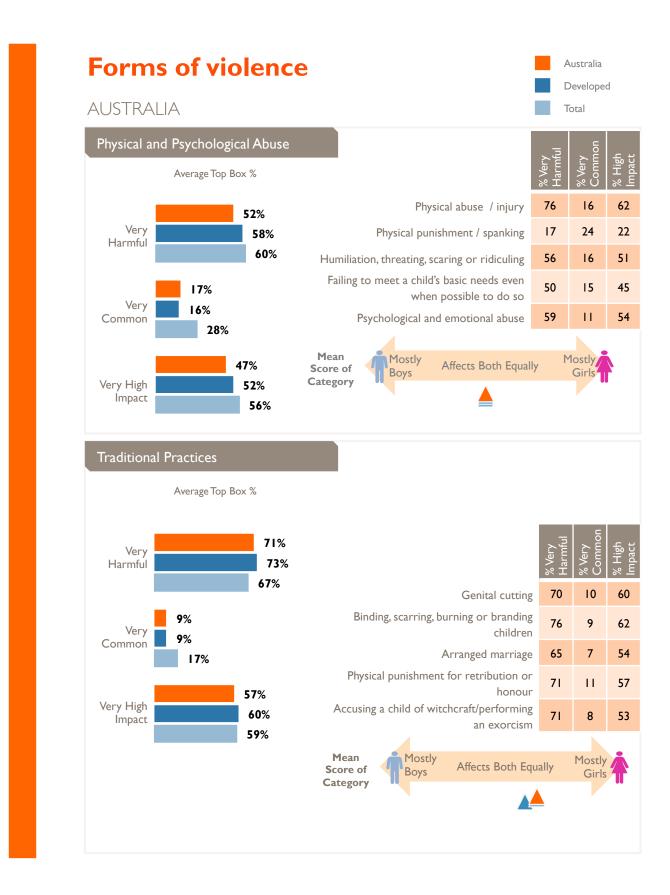
Australia Developed Total

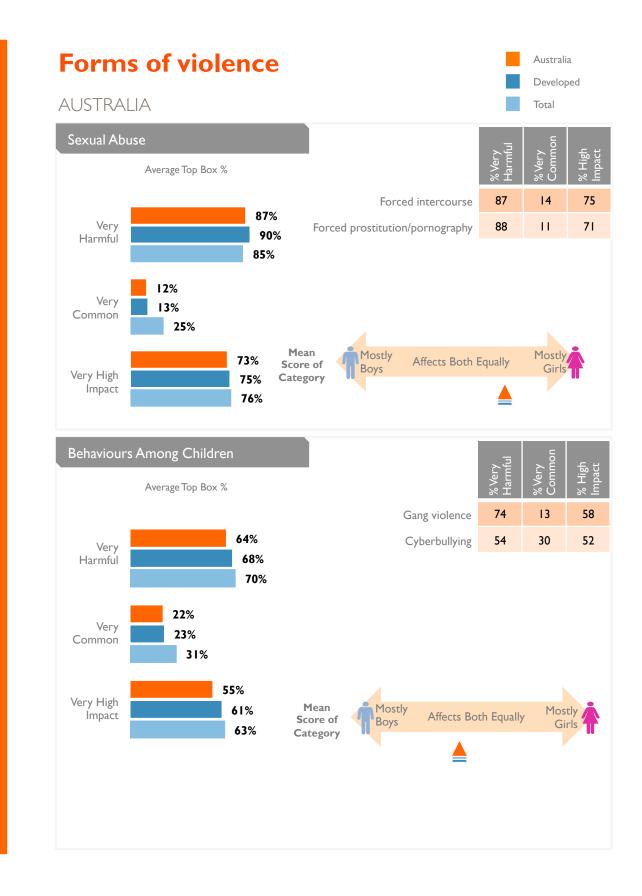
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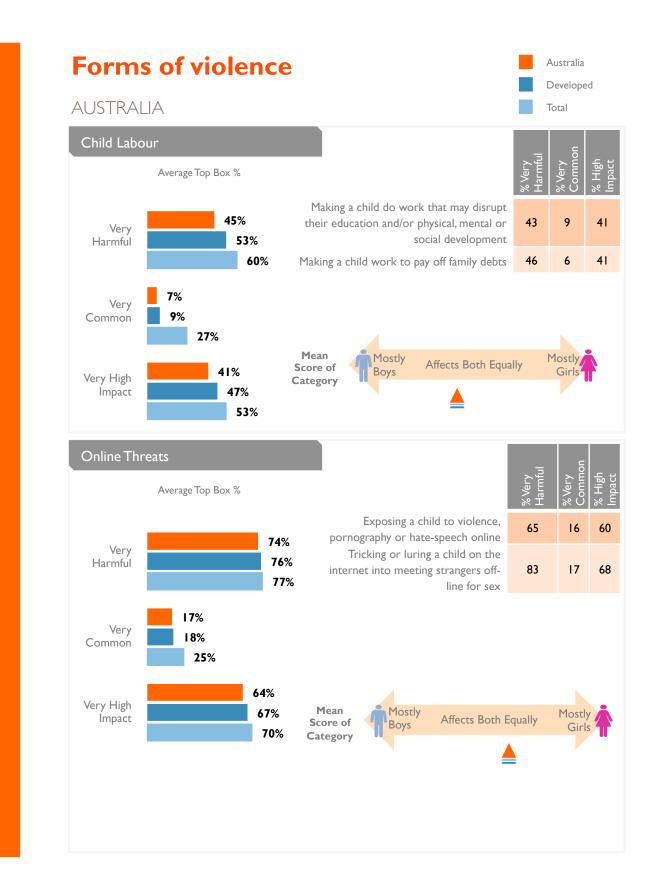


Below is a ranking of the categories of violence compared to the ranking of key comparators to understand the differing priorities between the key audience of this report and the broader survey audience.







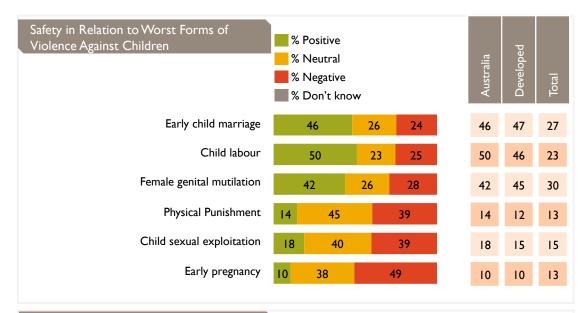


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/ (05110 (El/ (
Incidence, Action and Optimism	 % Personally Know Victim(s) % Heard of Case(s) in Community % Not Aware of Cases 	Australia	Developed	Total
Personally knows victims of child violence	24 38 37	24	22	30
	📕 % Agree 📕 % Disagree			
Violence against children more frequent in past five years	43 11 46	43	46	62
A lot/Something is being done to prevent violence against children	61 31 8	61	55	55
Optimistic that violence against children can be reduced	76 24	76	73	79
Locations Where Children Are Most at Risk	% Most Likely to be at risk Keast Likely to be at risk			
Home	31 40	40	36	16
School	19	12	17	14
Religious Settings	10 8	8	7	5
Public transportation	11 6	6	5	12
Other public places	11 26	26	25	48
Importance in Protecting Children from Violence	% Most Likely to be at risk % Least Likely to be at risk			
Government	8 9	9	8	18
The justice system (police and courts)	3 21	21	20	13
Social workers or organisations for social welfare, NGOs, not for profits or civil societies	4 7	7	9	14
Clan/tribal leaders and cultural organisations or other community groups	14	1	1	1
Religious communities	34	I	1	3
Schools and health centres or clinics	2 3	3	5	4
Families	I 52	52	47	41
Children protecting themselves	16 3	3	4	4

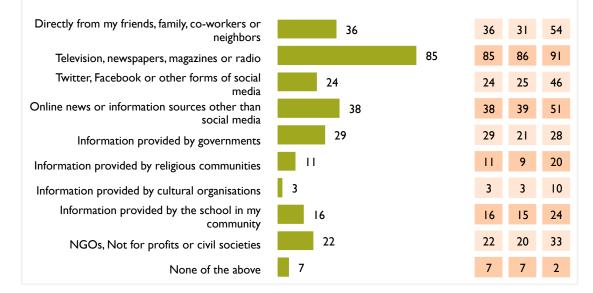
*Percentage totals presented in the Results in detail may vary slightly from 100%, due to the rounding of totals to the nearest whole number.

AUSTRALIA



Heard About Violence Against Children From...

% Yes



AUSTRALIA			% Agree	2
Causes and Effects	 % Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know 	Australia	Developed	Total
Causes of Violence Against Children	37 26 31 6	37	30	45
Cultural Attitudes and practices		25	29	57
Organised Crime or Gang Activity	25 27 42 6			
Terrorist and Extremist Groups	<mark>14 17 65 5</mark>	14	11	31
Alcoholism and Drug Use	74 <mark>16 6</mark> 4	74	59	75
Abuse by Armed Forces	9 <mark>15</mark> 71 5	9	8	24
Abuse by past victims	69 <mark>19 3</mark> 8	69	71	75
Lack of Knowledge	63 <mark>15 19</mark> 4	63	59	75
Poverty	25 22 49 3	25	30	61
Effects of Violence Against Children				
Negative effect on children's education	85 <mark>8</mark> 5	85	84	88
Negative effect on children's health	87 <mark>6</mark> 5	87	87	89
Large social and economic costs	76 <mark>14 4</mark> 5	76	72	76
Shows up in adult life in social relationships	90 <mark>6</mark>	90	88	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.	80 <mark>12 5</mark> 4	80	74	79
Children hurting other children is a big problem in my country.	43 30 22 5	43	45	55
I think the children I personally know (including your own if you have children) are safe from violence.	74 <mark>13 10</mark> 3	74	66	63
Violence against children is never justifiable.	78 <mark>14</mark> 6	78	78	80

AUSTRALIA

Attitudes Towards Preventing Violence Against Children

Current Level of Action

More needs to be done to protect children from violence in my community.

My government is doing enough to punish those who commit violence against children.

Perception of Government Attitude

Governments often don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what the laws are.

Governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children.

Responsibility

It is important that religious communities and their leaders do more to address violence against children where governments have failed.

Governments, religious communities and local communities need to collaborate to address violence against children, rather than each acting independently.

It is the responsibility of governments to protect all children and to take steps to prevent violence.

Religious communities should be compelled by government or law to address violence against children.

Dealing with violence against children is something that families should do on their own; others do not need to get involved.

Promoting Awareness and Engagement

Children and families should have more say in the policies and programs designed to prevent violence against children.

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.

Access to Resources

Children in my country have access to services and organisations that will help them if they are in crisis.

Parents in my country have access to services and organisations to turn for help if their family or children are in crisis.

				% Agree			
│ % Ne │ % Dis	ree (4/5) utral (3) sagree (1 m't knov	/2)		Australia	Developed	Total	
	65		24 8 3	65	55	79	
22	25	46	7	22	20	37	
	59	17	19 5	59	54	58	
50)	24	22 5	50	49	60	
	73		18 <mark>5</mark> 4	73	59	76	
	83		12 3	83	77	85	
	72		20 6	72	67	79	
	71		17 8 4	71	58	65	
14 12		70	3	14	П	25	
	78		16 3	78	73	83	
	72		18 73	72	69	83	
	74		18 <mark>6</mark> 3	74	64	54	
	77		15 6	77	69	58	

AUSTRALIA			τ	
Frequency of Violence	% Most common (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Least common (1/2/3) % Don't know	Australia	Developed	Total
Physical and Psychological Abuse	31 37 27 5	31	30	45
Physical abuse	32 4I 23 4	32	30	49
Physical punishment	45 <u>35</u> 16 4	45	41	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	30 38 27 5	30	31	45
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	28 40 27 6			
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	19 33 41 7	28 19	27 20	43 34
Traditional Practices	14 22 57 7	14	14	26
Genital cutting	15 25 53 7	15	14	24
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	14 22 56 7	14	14	25
Arranged marriage	ll 22 6l 6	11	12	25
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	18 26 50 7	18	17	31
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	13 17 64 6	13	12	24
Sexual Behaviors	20 32 42 7	20	21	38
Forced intercourse	24 35 35 7	24	24	40
Forced prostitution/pornography	l6 <u>29</u> <u>49</u> 7	16	19	37
Behaviors Among Children	39 35 22 5	39	39	48
Gang violence	24 38 32 6	24	29	50
Cyberbullying	54 <u>31 11</u> 4	54	50	46
Child Labor	14 30 50 6	14	15	42
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	16 33 45 6	16	17	45
Making a child work to pay off family debts	13 26 55 7	13	13	39
Online Threats	29 36 29 6	29	31	41
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	31 36 28 6	31	34	42
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	28 36 30 6	28	28	39

% Very Common

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA					
Most Harmful Forms of Violence	% Very harmful (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Not at all harmful	Australia	Developed	Total	
Physical and Psychological Abuse	71	18 11	71	75	76
Physical abuse	90	<mark>6</mark> 3	90	92	88
Physical punishment	28 31	40	28	40	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	80	15 4	80	81	80
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	77	20	77	77	76
Punishing a child in solitary confinement,			78	83	82
isolation or degrading conditions of detention	78 84	16 5		85	
Traditional Practices			84		81
Genital cutting	82	12 4	82	86	79
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	87	9	87	90	84
Arranged marriage	82	14 3	82	79	79
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	86	10	86	85	79
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	84	12 3	84	84	82
Sexual Behaviors	94	3	94	94	91
Forced intercourse	93	4	93	94	91
Forced prostitution/pornography	94	3	94	94	92
Behaviors Among Children	82	14 3	82	84	84
Gang violence	88	9	88	89	88
Cyberbullying	76	19 4	76	79	80
Child Labor	70	24 5	70	75	79
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	71	24 4	71	76	80
Making a child work to pay off family debts	70	23 6	70	73	78
Online Threats	88	9	88	88	88
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	82	14 3	82	82	85
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	93	5	93	93	90

% Very Harmful

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA				-	
Most Lasting Impact of Violence	% High Impact (6 % Neutral (4/5) % Low Impact (1/ % Don't know		Australia	Developed	Total
Physical and Psychological Abuse	64	21 13	64	69	73
Physical abuse	77	15 6	77	82	82
Physical punishment	34 29	36	34	45	58
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	71	20 8	71	74	75
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	68	23 7	68	71	73
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	71	18 10	71	73	75
Traditional Practices	70	15 13	70	72	73
Genital cutting	71	14 14	71	73	71
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	73	14 11	73	76	76
Arranged marriage	67	17 14	67	66	71
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	72	17 10	72	74	73
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	69	13 15	69	71	73
Sexual Behaviors	81	11 7	81	83	85
Forced intercourse	82	10 6	82	84	86
Forced prostitution/pornography	80	<mark> </mark> 8	80	82	85
Behaviors Among Children	75	18 6	75	78	78
Gang violence	74	17 7	74	79	81
Cyberbullying	75	19 5	75	77	76
Child Labor	60	25 14	60	65	72
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	60	26 12	60	67	74
Making a child work to pay off family debts	59	24 15	59	63	70
Online Threats	80	13 6	80	80	82
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	77	15 7	77	77	81
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	83	11 5	83	83	84

% High Impact

Results in detail AUSTRALIA		% Mostly Affects						
		Australia		Developed		Total		
Most Lasting Impact of Violence	Ŵ	٨	Ť	٨	ŕ	1		
	<u>п</u> 6	 	5	<u>т</u> 3	N 8	ור 8		
Physical and Psychological Abuse Physical abuse	10			4	10	8		
Physical punishment		3	7					
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	8	3	7	3	9	7		
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when	3	3	3	3	6	8		
possible to do so Punishing a child in solitary confinement,	2 5	5 4	2 5	4	4	8		
isolation or degrading conditions of detention Traditional Practices	5	32	4	30	9	2		
Genital cutting	13	42	12	45	20	2		
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	5	19	3	16	8	1		
Arranged marriage	I.	64	I	54	2	4		
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	5	23	5	21	9	Ŀ		
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an	I.	14	I	14	4	E		
exorcism	1	37	I.	39	3	3		
Sexual Behaviors	2	30	I	33	3	3.		
Forced intercourse	1	45	I	46	2	4		
Forced prostitution/pornography	20	12	18	9	20	I.		
Behaviors Among Children	39	6	35	4	35	7		
Gang violence	I	17	2	14	5	2		
Cyberbullying Child Labor	12	6	12	5	15	8		
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social	9	6	10	5	13	8		
development Making a child work to pay off family debts	15	5	15	4	18	9		
Online Threats	3	24	3	24	5	2		
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	5	6	6	7	7	I.		
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	*	41	I	41	3	3		