

COUNTRY RESULTS FOR United Kingdom

Fearingwrong

WHY WHAT DOESN'T SCARE US SHOULD



Views on Violence Against Children: United Kingdom

lpsos

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 August 17 th , 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

CENIDER	М	50%
GENDER	Men	50%
	Women	50%
AGE OF RESPONDENT	16-24	16%
	25-34	18%
	35-44	19%
	45-54	19%
	55+	28%
		l
AREA OF RESIDENCE	City	25%
	Suburb	32%
	Small town or village	38%
	Farm or Rural Area	5%
		-
LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS	Very religious	6%
AFFILIATION	Somewhat religious	19%
	Not very religious	27%
	Not at all religious	48%
CHILDREN IN THE	Yes	25%
HOUSEHOLD	No	75%

Experience and perceptions

UNITED KINGDOM

	Plost Common 1		loience	
41%	% Happens Very Often	United Kingdom	Developed	Total
Know a child victim of	Behaviours among children	26%	23%	31%
violence	Physical and Psychological Abuse	19%	I 6 %	28%
	Online Threats	19%	18%	25%

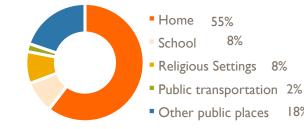


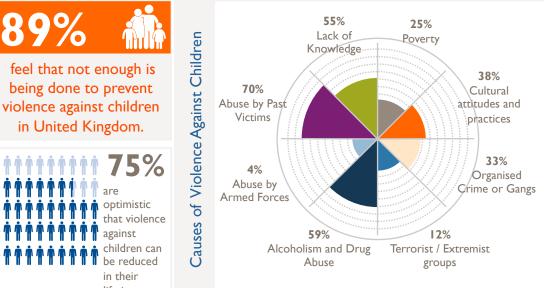
feel that in the past five years violence against children in United Kingdom has...

INCREASED

Locations Where Children Are Most Likely To Be At Risk (%)

Most Common Forms of Violence





lifetime

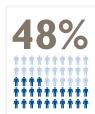
18%

Addressing violence against children

UNITED KINGDOM

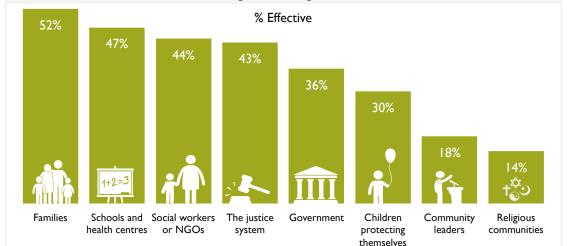


say that more needs to be done to protect children from violence in their community. say that governments don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what the laws are

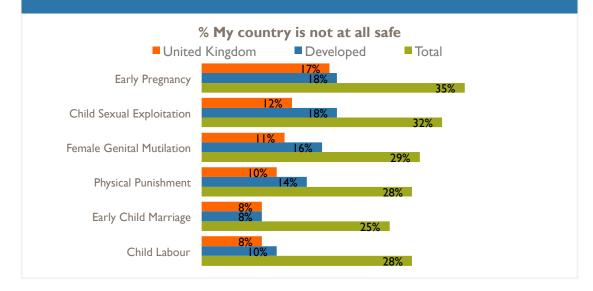


say that governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children.

Most Effective Institutions in Combatting Violence Against Children



How Safe is United Kingdom For Children?



Experience and perception

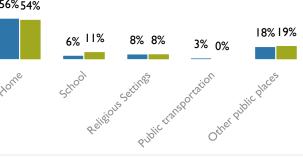
UNITED KINGDOM



Most Common Forms of Violence

6 Happens Very Often	Urban	Rural
Behaviours among children	24%	28%
Physical and Psychological Abuse	18%	21%
Online Threats	18%	21%

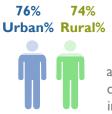
Locations Where Children Are Most Likely To Be At Risk (%)



9% urban residents and

13% rural residents

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



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.

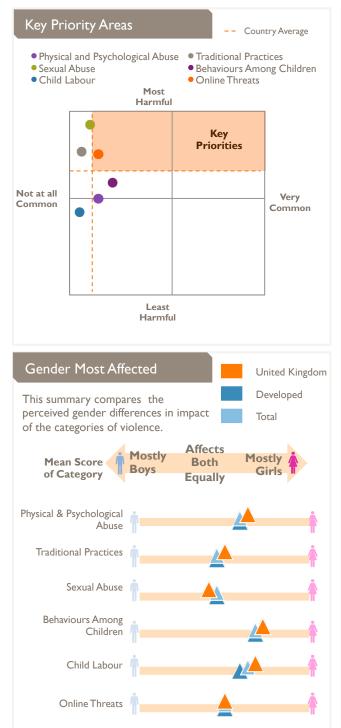
The following pages outline a summary of the harmfulness, impact and frequency by category of violence. The categories of violence represent an aggregate of multiple forms of violence centred as described in the table below.

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 Psychological Abuse	Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing 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
practices	Arranged marriage
	Physical punishment for retribution or honour Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism
C	Forced intercourse
Sexual Behaviors	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
Online Threats	Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online
Unline Inreats	Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex

Forms of violence

UNITED KINGDOM

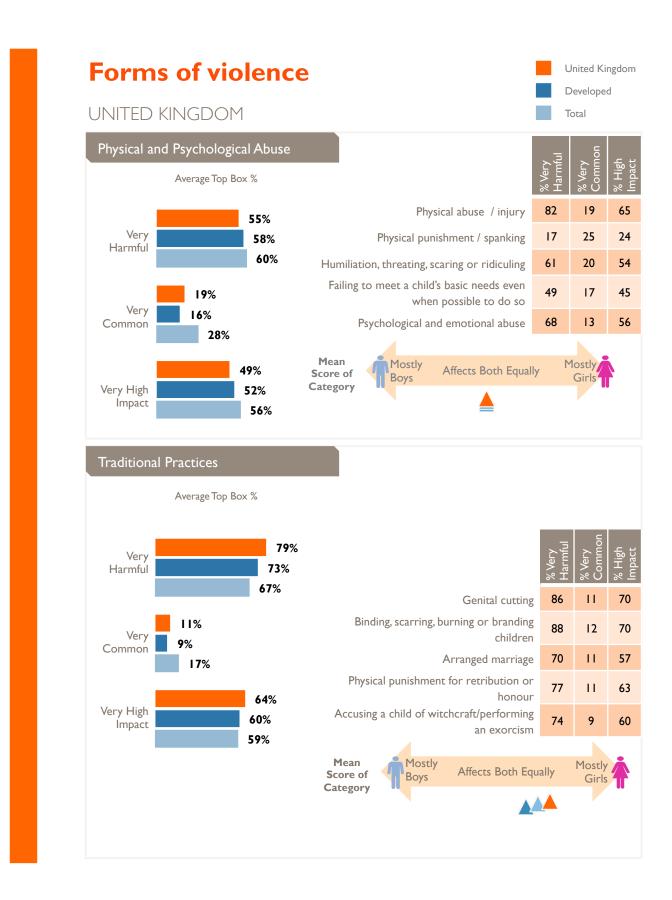


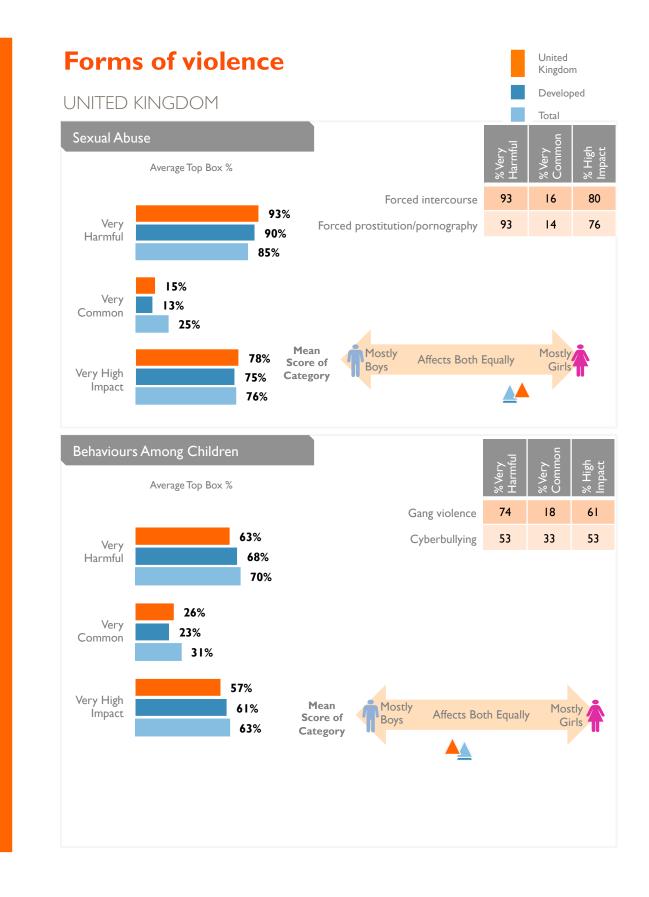
Below is a ranking of the categories of violence compared to the ranking of key comparators to understand the differing priorities between the key audience of this report and the broader survey audience.

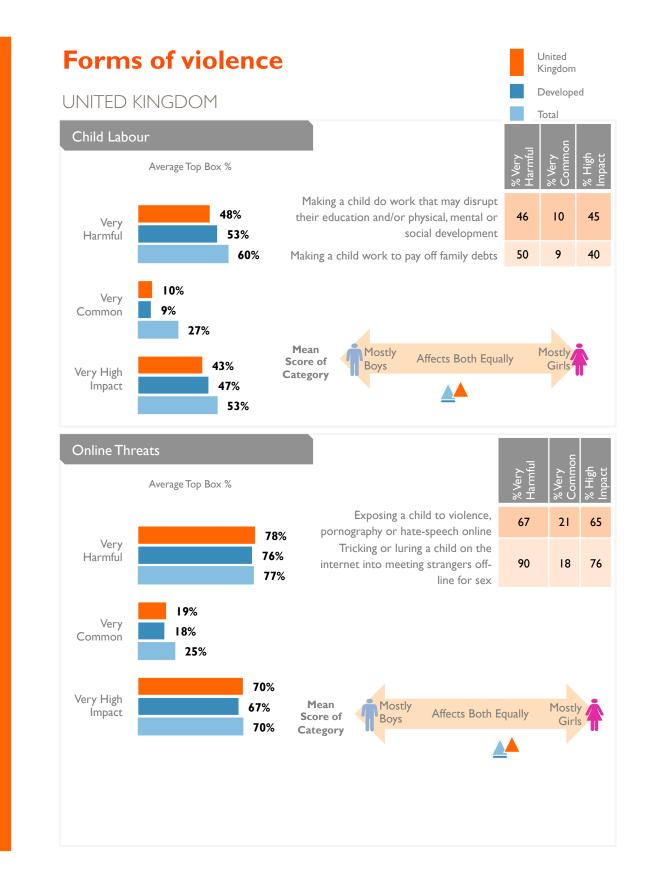
United Kingdom Developed

Total







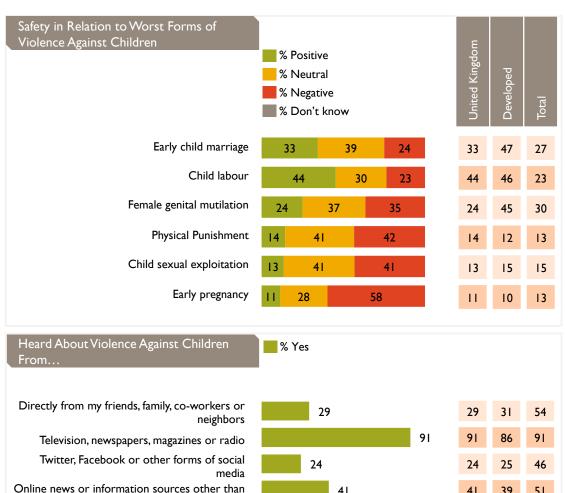


UNITED KINGDOM

Incidence, Action and Optimism	 % Personally Know Victim(s) % Heard of Case(s) in Community % Not Aware of Cases 	United Kingdom	Developed	Total
Personally knows victims of child violence	16 25 59	16	22	30
	🖉 % Agree 📕 % Disagree			
Violence against children more frequent in past five years	40 10 49	40	46	62
A lot/Something is being done to prevent violence against children	65 25 10	65	55	55
Optimistic that violence against children can be reduced	75 25	75	73	79
Locations Where Children Are Most at Risk	% Most Likely to be at risk % Least Likely to be at risk			
Home	14 55	55	36	16
School	23 8	8	17	14
Religious Settings	11 8	8	7	5
Public transportation	19 2	2	5	12
Other public places	16	18	25	48
Importance in Protecting Children from Violence	% Most Likely to be at risk % Least Likely to be at risk			
Government	9 6	6	8	18
The justice system (police and courts)	3 19	19	20	13
Social workers or organisations for social welfare, NGOs, not for profits or civil societies	3 15	15	9	14
Clan/tribal leaders and cultural organisations or other community groups	16 I	I	1	1
Religious communities	24 0	*	- I	3
Schools and health centres or clinics	3 6	6	5	4
Families	I 44	44	47	41
Children protecting themselves	19 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.

UNITED KINGDOM

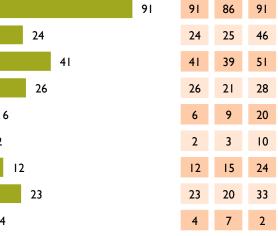


Information provided by governments Information provided by religious communities Information provided by cultural organisations

Information provided by the school in my community NGOs, Not for profits or civil societies

rofits or civil societies None of the above 4

social media



2

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM		%	Agree
Causes and Effects Causes of Violence Against Children	 % Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know 	United Kingdom	Developed Total
-	38 23 32 7	38	30 45
Cultural Attitudes and practices	33 29 29 9	33	29 57
Organised Crime or Gang Activity		12	11 31
Terrorist and Extremist Groups	12 21 59 8		
Alcoholism and Drug Use	59 <mark>25 9</mark> 7	59	59 75
Abuse by Armed Forces	4 14 75 7	4	8 24
Abuse by past victims	70 18 9	70	71 75
Lack of Knowledge	55 19 18 8	55	59 75
Poverty	25 25 45 5	25	30 61
Effects of Violence Against Children			
Negative effect on children's education	86 7	86	84 88
Negative effect on children's health	88 6	88	87 89
Large social and economic costs	73 <mark>15 4</mark> 8	73	72 76
Shows up in adult life in social relationships	89 <mark>8</mark>	89	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.	79 <mark>12 4</mark> 5	79	74 79
Children hurting other children is a big problem in my country.	36 35 19 10	36	45 55
I think the children I personally know (including your own if you have children) are safe from violence.	75 13 7	75	66 63
Violence against children is never justifiable.	79 12 <mark>5</mark> 3	79	78 80

UNITED KINGDOM

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.

					% Agre	e
% Agree (4/) % Neutral (3 % Disagree (% Don't knc	3) (1/2)			United Kingdom	Developed	Total
46	32	14	8	46	55	79
23 29	3'	9	10	23	20	37
53	18	21	8	53	54	58
48	23	21	7	48	49	60
75		14	4 7	75	59	76
81		10	8	81	77	85
76		13	6 5	76	67	79
71		16 6	5 7	71	58	65
10 13	72		5	10	П	25
68		21	<mark>4</mark> 6	68	73	83
68		18 6	5 7	68	69	83
71		17	56	71	64	54
72		15 7	76	72	69	58

% Very	Common

UNITED KINGDOM			ъ	
Frequency of Violence	% Most common (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Least common (1/2/3) % Don't know	United Kingdom	Developed	Total
Physical and Psychological Abuse	33 36 22 8	33	30	45
Physical abuse	34 37 22 8	34	30	49
Physical punishment	47 32 13 8	47	41	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	34 40 19 7	34	31	45
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	32 41 18 9	32	27	43
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	19 <u>32</u> <u>39</u> 10	19	20	34
Traditional Practices	16 24 51 9	16	14	26
Genital cutting	17 26 47 9	17	14	24
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	l6 22 53 9	16	14	25
Arranged marriage	19 24 49 9	19	12	25
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	18 30 43 9	18	17	31
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	12 17 62 9	12	12	24
Sexual Behaviors	24 32 35 9	24	21	38
Forced intercourse	26 33 32 9	26	24	40
Forced prostitution/pornography	23 30 38 9	23	19	37
Behaviors Among Children	42 37 13 8	42	39	48
Gang violence	32 40 20 7	32	29	50
Cyberbullying	52 <u>33</u> 6 8	52	50	46
Child Labor	17 30 44 9	17	15	42
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	19 33 39 9	19	17	45
Making a child work to pay off family debts	14 27 50 9	14	13	39
Online Threats	33 34 24 9	33	31	41
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	36 35 20 9	36	34	42
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	30 33 28 9	30	28	39

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM					
Most Harmful Forms of Violence	% Very harmful (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Not at all harmful (1/2/3)		United Kingdom	Developed	Total
Physical and Psychological Abuse	74	18 7	74	75	76
Physical abuse	93	4	93	92	88
Physical punishment	33 40	26	33	40	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	83	13 4	83	81	80
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	77	20 3	77	77	76
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	84	12 3	84	83	82
Traditional Practices	90	<mark>72</mark>	90	85	81
Genital cutting	91	<mark>5</mark> 4	91	86	79
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	95	3	95	90	84
Arranged marriage	87	93	87	79	79
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	90	7	90	85	79
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	89	83	89	84	82
Sexual Behaviors	95		95	94	91
Forced intercourse	96		96	94	91
Forced prostitution/pornography	95		95	94	92
Behaviors Among Children	84	13 3	84	84	84
Gang violence	91	7	91	89	88
Cyberbullying	77	19 4	77	79	80
Child Labor	75	20 4	75	75	79
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	76	22	76	76	80
Making a child work to pay off family debts	75	18 6	75	73	78
Online Threats	90	73	90	88	88
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	86	113	86	82	85
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	94	3	94	93	90

% Very Harmful

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM				τ	
Most Lasting Impact of Violence	% High Impact (6/ % Neutral (4/5) % Low Impact (1/2 % Don't know		United Kingdom	Developed	Total
Physical and Psychological Abuse	68	22 8	68	69	73
Physical abuse	83	13 3	83	82	82
Physical punishment	38 34	26	38	45	58
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	74	21 4	74	74	75
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so		24 3	71	71	73
Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	71 73	24 5 20 5	73	73	75
Traditional Practices	75	15 8	75	72	73
Genital cutting	77	<mark>13 8</mark> 3	77	73	71
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	78	14 6	78	76	76
Arranged marriage	73	17 8	73	66	71
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	77	15 6	77	74	73
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	72	15 11	72	71	73
Sexual Behaviors	85	94	85	83	85
Forced intercourse	86	84	86	84	86
Forced prostitution/pornography	83	10 4	83	82	85
Behaviors Among Children	77	18 3	77	78	78
Gang violence	79	15 3	79	79	81
Cyberbullying	75	20 3	75	77	76
Child Labor	63	24 10	63	65	72
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	65	24 9	65	67	74
Making a child work to pay off family debts	62	24 12	62	63	70
Online Threats	83	I3 <mark>3</mark>	83	80	82
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	79	16 3	79	77	81
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	86	<mark>10</mark> 3	86	83	84

% High Impact

Results in detail		% Mostly Affects						
NITED KINGDOM Most Lasting Impact of Violence	United	United Kingdom		Developed		Total		
	Ť	Â	Ť	Â	Ť	Ť		
Physical and Psychological Abuse	4	3	5	3	8	8		
Physical abuse	6	2	7	4	10	8		
Physical punishment	6	3	7	3	9	7		
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	3	3	3	3	6	8		
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when	1	3	2	4	4	8		
possible to do so Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	5	3	5	3	П	7		
Traditional Practices	3	43	4	30	9	22		
Genital cutting	8	62	12	45	20	26		
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	2	21	3	16	8	П		
Arranged marriage	I	72	I	54	2	47		
Physical punishment for retribution or honour	5	36	5	21	9	14		
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an	I	22	I	14	4	12		
exorcism Sexual Behaviors	I.	47	I	39	3	39		
Forced intercourse		39	I	33	3	35		
Forced prostitution/pornography	I	55	I	46	2	44		
Behaviors Among Children	25	10	18	9	20	14		
Gang violence	48	4	35	4	35	7		
	L.	17	2	14	5	20		
Child Labor	11	6	12	5	15	8		
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social	9	7	10	5	13	8		
development Making a child work to pay off family debts	12	6	15	4	18	9		
Online Threats	4	29	3	24	5	25		
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate-speech online	7	6	6	7	7	15		
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	*	53	I	41	3	35		

Views on Violence Against Children: United Kingdom