



Preventing Child Maltreatment:

a guide to taking action and
generating evidence

Preventing child maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence



**World Health
Organization**

and

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION
OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Preventing child maltreatment: a guide to taking action and generating evidence /
World Health Organization and International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse
and Neglect.

1.Child abuse – prevention and control. 2.Program evaluation. 3.Guidelines.

I.Butchart, Alexander. II.Kahane, Tony. III.World Health Organization.

IV.International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

ISBN 92 4 159436 5

(NLM classification: WA 320)

ISBN 978 92 4 159436 3

This document was written by Alexander Butchart and Alison Phinney Harvey of the WHO Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention; Marcellina Mian, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada, and Tilman Färniss, University Hospital Muenster, Germany. Tony Kahane was responsible for the technical editing.

© World Health Organization 2006

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: bookorders@who.int). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: permissions@who.int).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

The named authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication.

Designed by minimum graphics.

Printed in France

Contents

Acknowledgements	v
Foreword	vi
Preface	vii
Introduction	1
Why is this guide needed?	1
For whom is this guide intended?	2
Overview of the guide	3
A systematic, multisectoral approach	3
Summary of contents	5
Chapter 1. The nature and consequences of child maltreatment	7
1.1 What is child maltreatment?	7
Typology of violence	7
Conceptual definitions of child maltreatment	9
1.2 The scale of the problem	10
1.3 The consequences of child maltreatment	11
1.4 The costs of child maltreatment	11
1.5 Susceptibility and risk factors	13
Individual factors	14
Relationship factors	15
Community factors	15
Societal factors	16
Protective factors	16
Chapter 2. Epidemiological and case-based information	17
2.1 Operational definitions of child maltreatment	19
2.2 Population-based epidemiological surveys	19
Parent–Child Conflict Tactics Scale	21
The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study	21
The Lifetime Victimization Screening Questionnaire	23
ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tools (ICAST)	24
Adapting survey methods to local conditions	24
Sampling strategies	25
Ethical considerations	26

2.3 Case information	26
Surveillance of reported cases	28
Feedback to agencies that provide information	29
Using information to convince policy-makers	30
Chapter 3. The prevention of child maltreatment	32
3.1 An agenda and agency to prevent child maltreatment	33
3.2 Prevention strategies for child maltreatment	34
Societal and community strategies	35
Relationship strategies	38
Individual strategies	40
3.3 Outcome evaluations of child maltreatment prevention programmes	41
Deciding on the prevention objectives	41
Developing a logic model	42
Selecting outcomes and sources for outcome data	43
Designing the delivery and evaluation of the intervention	46
Analysing the evaluation and disseminating the results	49
Chapter 4. Services for affected children and families	50
4.1 Improving the evidence base	50
4.2 The response to child maltreatment: the key components	51
Detecting child maltreatment	51
Protecting the child	58
Chapter 5. Conclusions and recommendations	65
Appendix 1. Adverse Childhood Experiences Study Questionnaires	69
Appendix 2. Examples of validated measurement tools for outcome evaluation	89

Acknowledgements

This document was written by Alexander Butchart and Alison Phinney Harvey of the WHO Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention; Marcellina Mian, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada, and Tilman Färniss, University Hospital Muenster, Germany. Tony Kahane was responsible for the technical editing. Claire Scheurer and Ian Scott of the WHO Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention and Pearl Rimer and Susan Hunter of the Toronto Child Abuse Center also provided valuable inputs to the writing, reviewing and production. John Kydd has provided ongoing support in the development of the document.

The guide has benefited greatly from the contributions of many others during meetings of experts on child maltreatment prevention and in the course of informal consultations, including: David Bass, Inge Baumgarten, Barbara Bonner, Kevin Browne, Marcelo Daher, Linda Dahlberg, Amaya Gillespie, Maria Herczog, Sylvester Madu, Alex Kamugisha, Paulo Sergio-Pinheiro, Jonathon Passmore and Adam Tomison.

Thanks are also due to the following individuals: Vincent J Felitti, Fu-Yong Jiao, Bernadette Madrid, James Mercy, Gordon Phaneuf and Elizabeth Ward, for their work as peer reviewers; and Michael Durfee and Mela Poonacha, for the boxes that they wrote.

The development and publication of this guide has been made possible by the generous financial support of the Government of Belgium and the Global Forum for Health Research.

Foreword

Common sense frequently associates the problem of violence with the security and justice systems. Only more recently, with the progressive development and engagement of professionals working with public health, has there been an increasing recognition that a broader disciplinary approach must be engaged in the struggle to end violence. A multi-disciplinary approach should ensure not only an integrated strategy to respond to violence effectively, but as importantly, a consistent and evidence-based strategy to prevent it.

This broad expertise is even more important when it comes to dealing with violence against children inside homes and families. While there is no doubt about the need to assist victims and to guarantee their safety, priority should always be given to preventive measures. The Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children compiled many studies and examples of experiences reported by governments that indicate the definitive importance of having a preventive strategy that combines the expertise of many professionals and which is solidly anchored in reliable data collection.

The traditional "privacy barrier" between the domestic and public spheres has inhibited the evolution of policies and legal instruments to prevent violence within the family and provide services for those affected by it. The absence of accurate and comprehensive data is one of the clear indications of the presence of this veil, hampering the development and evaluation of successful strategies to address this serious problem. Despite international human rights and child rights standards, some national legal frameworks remain insufficient when it comes to establishing a clear prohibition of violence within the home.

The World Health Organization has consistently called the attention of the world to the crucial importance of preventive policies, involving the public health sector, and the urgent need to improve data collection. The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) combines a unique multidisciplinary global coalition of professionals that in the last two decades has led the development of a great number of strategies to recast approaches to stopping violence against children. Most recently, ISPCAN has collaborated with a range of partners to develop instruments to improve data collection on violence against children in the family and elsewhere.

This guide combines the accumulated expertise of both organizations and provides the necessary tools and information to governments, civil society and international organizations in their efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children. Now it is in the hands of those stakeholders to make full use of it.

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

Independent Expert

UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children

Preface

In a 1999 issue of the journal *Child Abuse and Neglect*, the internationally renowned child maltreatment prevention expert David Finkelhor commented on what was needed to advance an agenda for eliminating child maltreatment and what had been achieved.

First, we need good epidemiological data to see the location and source of the child abuse problem, and also to be able to track and monitor its response to our efforts. This is something we currently do not have, at least at the level that would satisfy any even generous public health epidemiologist. Second, we need experimental studies to evaluate new and existing practices, so we can agree on what works. Currently, we have practically none, outside of a couple in regard to home visitation and couple in regard to sexual abuse treatment. There is more experimental science in the toilet paper we use every day than in what we have to offer abused children or families at risk of abuse.¹

Seven years later, UN agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international professional associations have made substantial progress in raising awareness about the magnitude and severe consequences for all societies of child maltreatment. Good epidemiological data, however, remain scanty and there is a dearth of evaluated prevention practices. Most epidemiological studies since 1999 come from North America, and – except for independent studies in a few western European countries and the 1997–2003 *WORLDSAFE* studies in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India and the Philippines – there are almost no methodologically sound epidemiological studies. The evidence base for prevention is even more unequally distributed, with most studies based in North America.

This failure to evaluate programmes aimed at eliminating child maltreatment has occurred at the same time as governments, NGOs and international agencies worldwide have committed themselves to addressing child maltreatment as a human rights concern within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The *United*

预览已结束，完整报告链接和

<https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?re>