

Campaign research projects: Key findings & insights

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School violence (1)







Images found at images.google.com

School violence (2)



- <u>Egypt</u>: 80% of boys and 67% of girls have faced corporal punishment at school
- Peru: 59% reported being punished with belts, sticks and cords
- <u>77 countries</u> still allow teachers to punish children physically



- <u>Uganda</u>: "Our teachers should be there to **teach** us and not to touch us." Girl, 15 years old Uganda.
- West Africa: Children call it sexually transmitted marks



- <u>El Salvador</u>: 20% often bring a wooden bat to school to protect themselves from bullies.
- Ghana: 62% of girls aged 11 and 12 in government schools said that they had experienced bullying at school.

School violence (3)



Corporal punishment

Short term:

- Physical and psychological trauma
- Death

Long term:

- Assaults on spouses
- Depression
- Lowered educational, occupational and economic achievement
- Problem-level drinking



Sexual violence

Short term:

- STI, including HIV
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Unsafe abortion
- Social stigma
- Being forced to leave school
- Under-perform at school
- School drop out

Long term:

- Sexual and mental health problems
- Domestic violence



Bullying

- Concentration problems and learning difficulties
- Depression
- Negative impact on selfesteem
- Play truant to avoid victimisation
- School shooting
- Shame and Anxiety

Source: LWF campaign launch report





Campaign vision

A world where children can go to school in safety and expect a quality learning experience without fear or threats of violence.



Progress

- ±500mn better protected
- >1.1mn participant children
- Leading the niche segment
- 300K different stakeholders trained (police officers, teachers, judicial system, law makers)





Campaign research results: (1) School children questionnaire

Aims:

To inform global and local Plan campaign and programme work

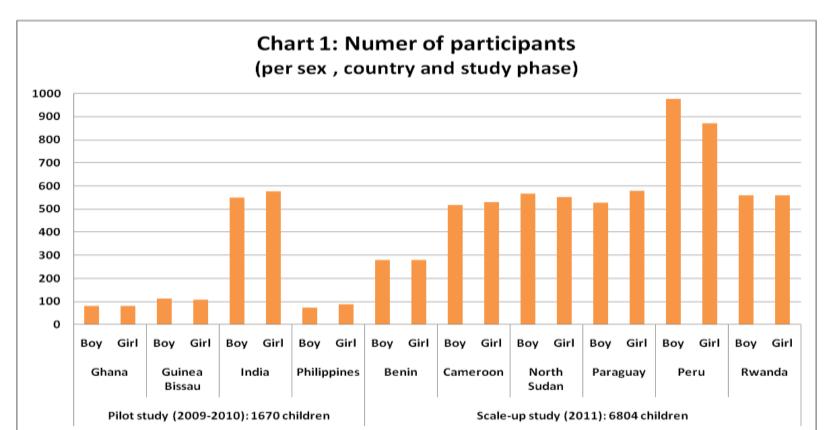
To help inform policy makers about the magnitude, complexities and particularities of violence as experienced by children.

Source: Forthcoming report



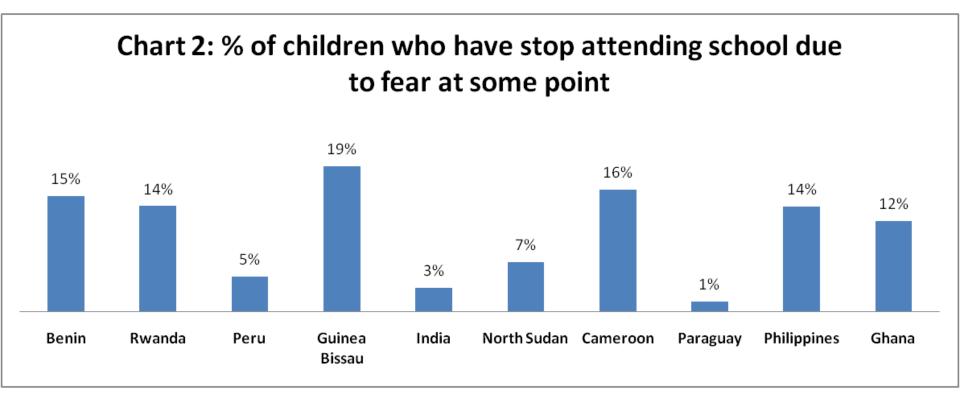
Campaign research results:

(1) School children questionnaire



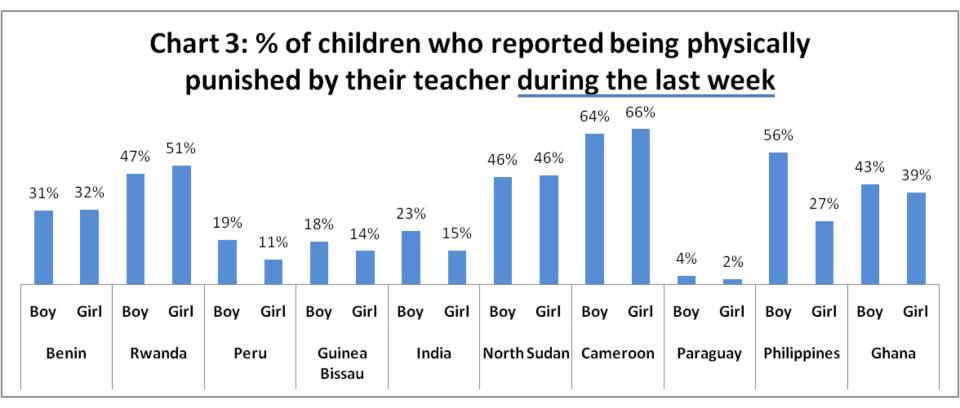


Campaign research results: (1) School children questionnaire

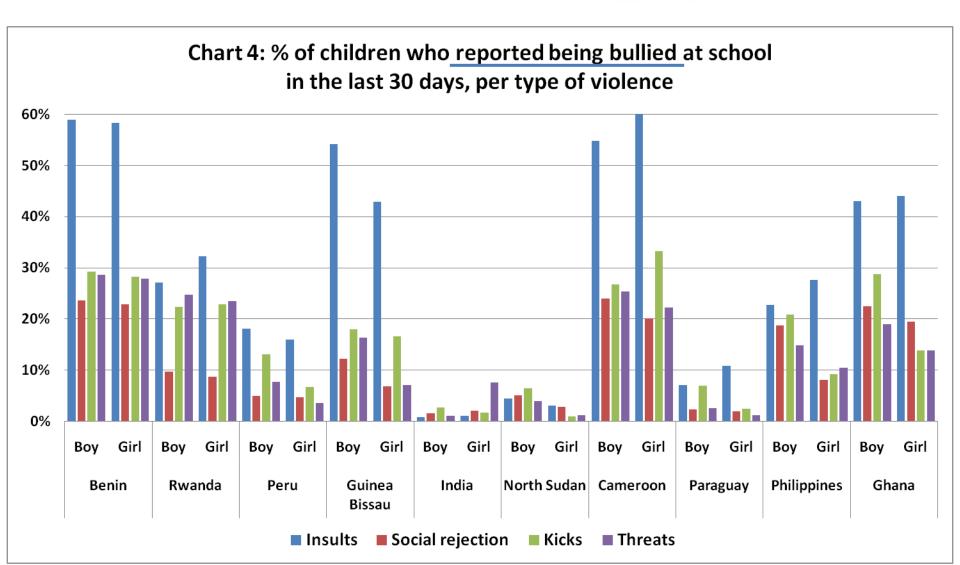




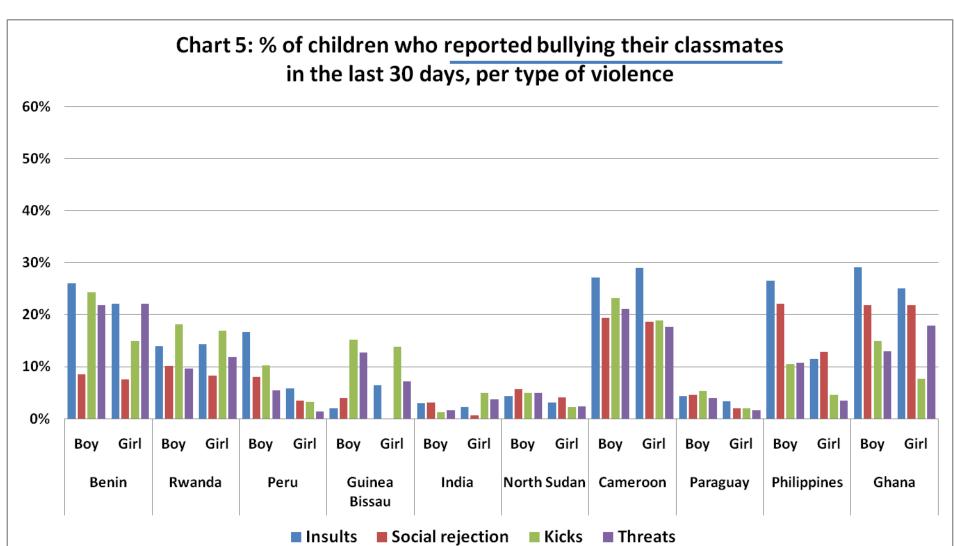
Campaign research results: (1) School children questionnaire











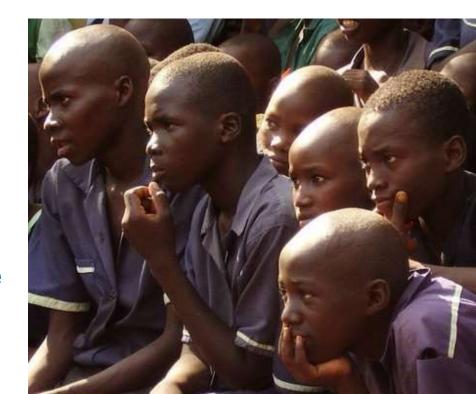


Campaign research results: (2) Nation-wide opinion poll

Aims:

To track changes in the general population's understanding of and attitudes towards school violence at different intervals

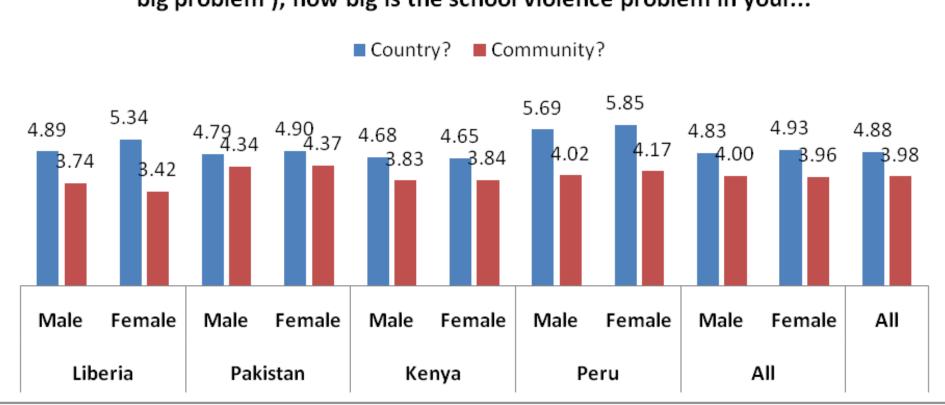
To gauge any attitudinal change towards violence in schools.



Source: Forthcoming report



Chart 6: Using a scale from 1 ('A very small problem') and 7 ('A very big problem'), how big is the school violence problem in your...

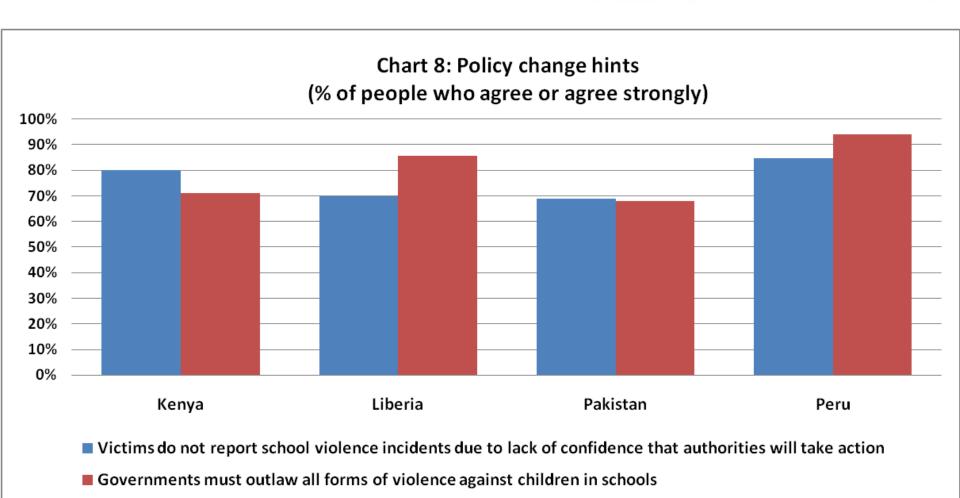




Campaign research results: (2) Nation-wide opinion poll

Chart 7: Attitudes towards corporal punishment (% of people who agree or agree strongly) ■ Kenya ■ Liberia ■ Pakistan ■ Peru 92% 84% 71% 69% 67% 65% 60% 56% 56% 53% 35% 25% 24% 20% 17% 10% Disciplinary slaps build your If a teacher hits my child is If a teacher hits my child I My religion allows me to slap character probably because my child would report that teacher to my children if they don't behave deserved it appropriate authorities







Campaign insights:

(3) School violence prevention is cost-effective

- The total cost of school violence in lost social benefits for 13 countries equates to almost US\$60 billion.
- An extra year of schooling will, on average, mean 5-15% higher wages.
- Violence in schools costs Brazil
 US\$943 million per year. Running
 a national 'Making Room Programme'
 would be US\$16 million per year.



Source: LWF Prevention Pays report

Key insights



- 1. Think backwards
- 2. Keep it cheap
- 3. Keep it short and simple
- 5. Offer a ready-to-use research package
- 6. Say exactly what you need
- 7. Keep it child-sensitive
- 8. Help colleagues to 'translate' results
- 9. Share results widely
- 10.Do it again



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