Key components for preventing violence against children

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Key components for preventing violence against children

1. Evidence-based approach
2. Logic model identifying points for intervention
3. Reviews of the evidence
4. Evidence-based package
5. Joint action
Scope of violence against children

- **Maltreatment (0-18 years)**
  - Physical abuse
  - Sexual abuse
  - Emotional abuse
  - Neglect

- **Youth violence (+/- 10-18 years)**
  - Bullying
  - Dating violence
  - Assault
  - Sexual assault
1. Evidence-based approach
Why evidence is important

• Experience and logic can be poor guides to good choices
• Avoid potential harms of implementing unproven interventions
• Maximize investment in interventions offering real value
What is meant by evidence?

• Evidence consists of
  – Reviews of different outcome evaluation studies conducted by independent investigators

• Outcome evaluation studies are
  – Quantitative
  – Strong research design
  – Test if a programme is producing changes in the target problem
2. Logic model identifying points for intervention
Prevention points

Prevention before occurrence

Maltreatment
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Neglect

Youth violence
- Bullying
- Dating violence
- Assault
- Sexual assault

Prevention of recurrence

Prevention of impairment

Long-term outcomes

(MacMillan et al., 2009)
3. Reviews of the evidence
Child maltreatment: strategies to prevent it before occurrence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of programme</th>
<th>Effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early childhood home visiting programmes</td>
<td>Effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent education programmes</td>
<td>Effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSA prevention programmes</td>
<td>Insufficient or mixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abusive head trauma prevention</td>
<td>Promising</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media campaigns</td>
<td>Insufficient or mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Youth violence: strategies to prevent it before occurrence

## Child maltreatment: interventions to prevent recurrence and impairment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of programme</th>
<th>Effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent training programmes</td>
<td>Promising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home visiting/in-home programmes</td>
<td>Insufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotherapy (particularly for trauma, e.g. TF-CBT)</td>
<td>Effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes for child sex offenders</td>
<td>Insufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care/kinship care</td>
<td>Promising</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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4. A package of evidence-based strategies
CDC THRIVES: Core strategies to prevent violence against children

- **Training in parenting**
- **Household and economic strengthening**
- **Reduced violence through protective policies**
- **Improved services**
- **Values and norms that protect children**
- **Education and life skills**
- **Surveillance and evaluation**

THRIVES: Towards an interagency package
5. Joint action for less violence against children
Thank you – and for more information


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