

COUNTRY RESULTS FOR

# Thailand Fearing WRONG

WHY WHAT DOESN'T SCARE US **SHOULD** 





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 global views on violence against children survey. Details of the methodology, sample size and the dates in which this research was carried out are included below:

Methodology:	Online			
Fieldwork Dates:	August 18 <sup>th</sup> to 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2014			
Sample size:	500			

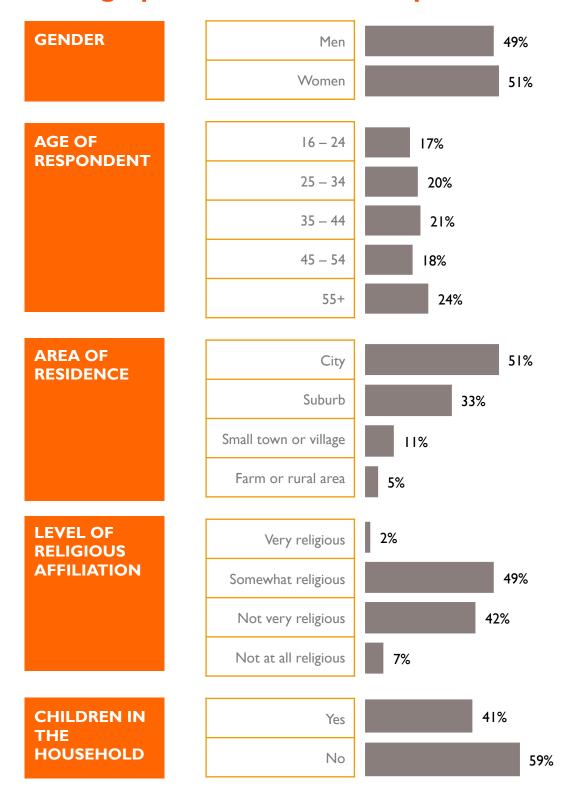
Within this report you will see results for this country compared to countries of similar economic standing and the combined total results for all countries surveyed. Comparators included within this report are:

	Description	Sample size	
MICs	World Bank Classification: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of \$4,125 to \$12,745	4411	
Total	All 28 Countries included in the survey	11,331	

The countries included in this study are:

	Countries
Developed	Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, United Kingdom, United States
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, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan

# **Demographic breakdown of respondents**



## **Experience and perceptions**

THAII AND



#### Most Common Forms of Violence

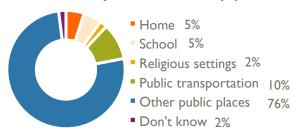
% Happens very often	Thailand	MICs	Total
Behaviours among children	16%	32%	31%
Physical and psychological abuse	15%	31%	28%
Traditional practices	13%	20%	17%

64% 🛨

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

**INCREASED** 

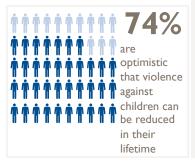
Locations Where Children Are Most Likely To Be At Risk (%)



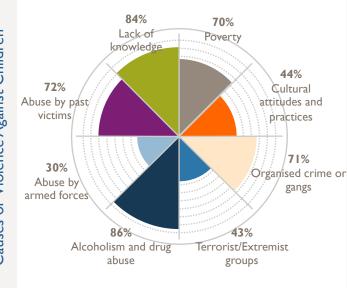
32%



feel that not very much is being done to prevent violence against children in Thailand



Causes of Violence Against Children

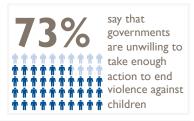


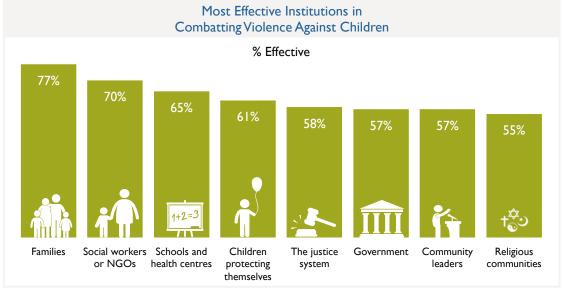
# Addressing violence against children

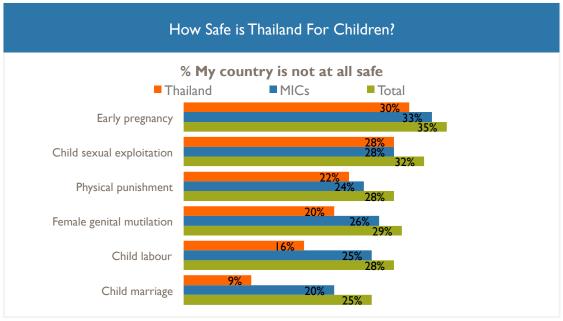
THAILAND





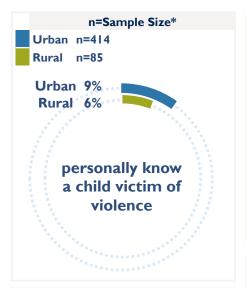






## **Experience and perception**

#### THAII AND



Most Common Forms of Violence				
% Happens very often	Urban	Rural		
Online threats	32%	42%		
Sexual behaviours	28%	41%		
Physical and psychological abuse	23%	25%		
Thysical and psychological abuse	23/0	23/0		

In the past five years <u>urban</u> residents feel that violence against children has ...

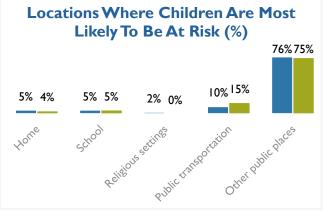
#### **INCREASED**

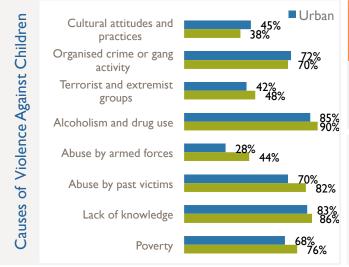


And <u>rural</u> residents feel that it has...

#### **INCREASED**



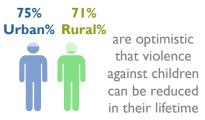




15% urban residents and

10% rural residents

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



<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 for its harmfulness, lasting impact on 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.

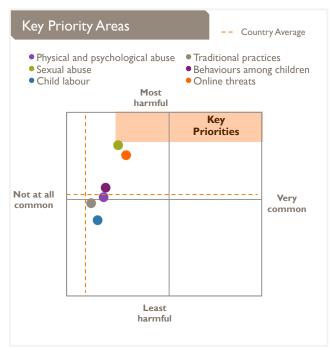
The following pages outline a summary of the harmfulness, impact and frequency by category of violence.

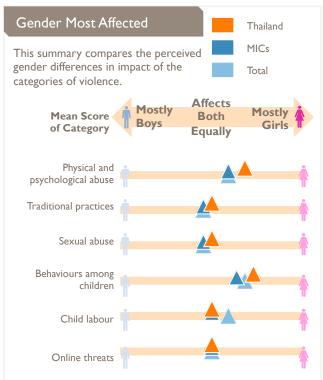
First we will look overall at a comparison between the categories to identify key priority areas, followed by a look within each category specifically against key comparators.

Categories of Violence	Forms of Violence Against Children
	Physical abuse Physical punishment
Physical and	Humiliation, threatening, 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
	Child marriage
practices	Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"
	Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism
Sexual behaviours	Forced intercourse
Jexual Dellaviours	Forced prostitution/pornography
Behaviours among	Gang violence
children	Cyberbullying
Child labour	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
Offinite tiffeats	Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex

## Forms of violence

#### THAILAND





Thailand
MICs
Total

Below is a ranking of the categories of violence compared to the ranking of key comparators to understand the differing priorities.

Category of Violence with the Highest Impact  Rank	Thailand	MICs	Total
Sexual behaviours	1	1	1
Online threats	2	2	2
Behaviours among children	3	3	3
Physical and psychological abuse	4	5	5
Traditional practices	5	4	4
Child labour	6	6	6
Most Harmful Category of Violence	ailand	S	la
Rank	Η	Ξ	Tota
Sexual behaviours	1	1	1
Online threats	2	2	2
Behaviours among children	3	3	3
Physical and psychological abuse	4	6	5
Traditional practices	5	4	4
Child labour	6	4	5
Most Common Category of Violence	Thailand	CS	Fotal
Rank	•	Σ	
Online threats	ı	4	4
Sexual behaviours	2	4	4
Behaviours among children	3	-1	1
Physical and psychological abuse	4	3	2
Child labour	5	1	3
Traditional practices	6	6	6

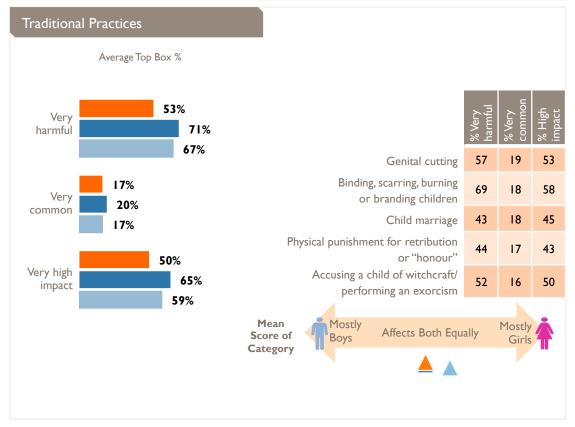
## Forms of violence

Thailand MICs

Total

THAILAND

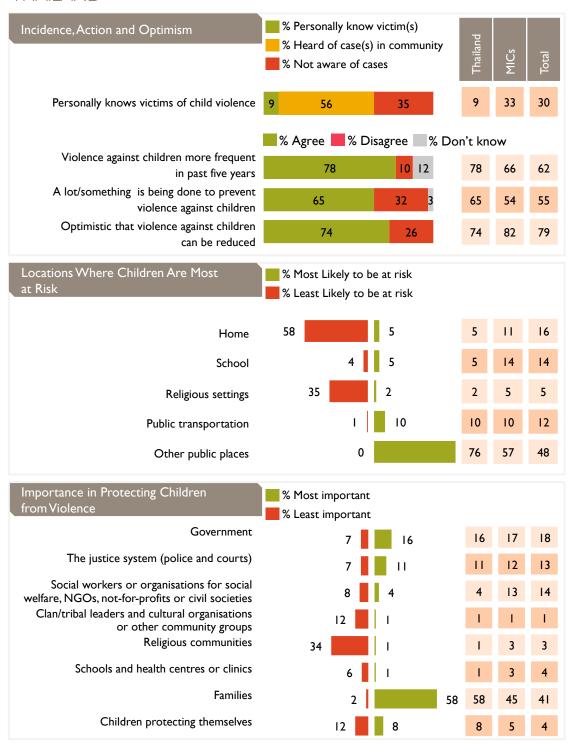
Physical ar	nd Psychologic	al Abuse				₹.5	non	c t
	Average Top Bo	x %				% Very harmf	% Very common	% high impact
		56%		Ph	ysical abuse / injury	69	27	61
Very harmful		66%		Physical pu	ınishment / spanking	50	26	54
Hariffiui		60%	Humilia	tion, threating,	scaring or ridiculing	52	22	52
Vome	23%		Failing		ld's basic needs even en possible to do so	31	21	42
Very common	31% 28%		I	Psychological a	and emotional abuse	76	19	66
	26%	55%	Mean score of	Mostly Boys	Affects Both Equal	ly N	1ostly Girls	
Very high impact		63% 56%	category		<b>_</b>			



#### Forms of violence Thailand MICs THAILAND Total Sexual Abuse Average Top Box % Forced intercourse 28 78 83% Very 83 32 77 Forced prostitution/pornography 88% harmful 85% 30% Very 29% common 25% Mean Mostly **78**% Affects Both Equally Score of Very high 80% Category impact **76**% Behaviours Among Children Average Top Box % Gang violence 71 25 64 61% Cyberbullying 50 24 52 Very **75**% harmful **70**% 24% Very 32% common 31% **58**% Very high Mean Mostly 69% Mostly impact Affects Both Equally Score of Boys 63% Category

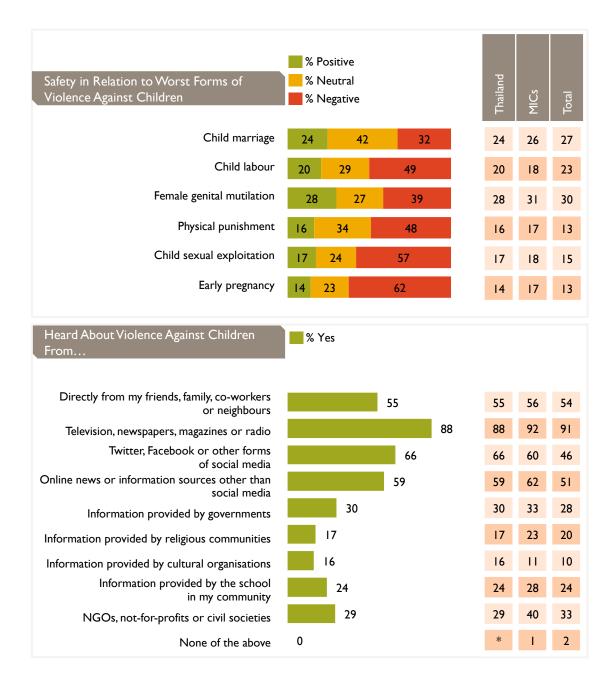
#### **Forms of violence** Thailand MICs THAILAND Total Child Labour Average Top Box % Making a child do work that may disrupt 44% 41 21 47 their education and/or physical, mental Very or social development 66% harmful 60% Making a child work to pay off family debts 47 20 46 20% Very 32% common 27% Mean Mostly Affects Both Equally Score of 46% Very high Category 60% impact 53% Online Threats Average Top Box % Exposing a child to violence, 76 32 67 pornography or hate speech online **78**% Very Tricking or luring a child on the 83% harmful internet into meeting strangers 79 36 72 **77**% off-line for sex 34% Very 29% common 25% **70%** Very high Mean 76% Mostly impact Affects Both Equally Score of Boys **70%** Category

#### THAII AND



<sup>\*</sup>Percentage totals presented may vary slightly from 100%, due to the rounding of totals to the nearest whole number.

#### THAILAND



THAILAND % Agree

Causes and Effects  % Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know  Causes of Violence Against Children	Total
% Disagree (1/2) % Don't know  Causes of Violence Against Children	otal
Causes of Violence Against Children	ots
44 44	
	45
Cultural attitudes and practices 44 20 34	45
Organised crime or gang activity 71 12 14 71 63	57
Terrorist and extremist groups 43 17 37 3	31
Alcoholism and drug use 86 103	75
Abuse by armed forces 30 16 49 4 30 23	3 24
Abuse by past victims 72 15 7 6 72 77	7 75
Lack of knowledge 84 6 9	75
Poverty 70 14 14 70 64	61
Effects of Violence Against Children	
Negative effect on children's education 92 43 92 88	88
Negative effect on children's health 93 5	89
Large social and economic costs 77 15 63 77 74	76
Shows up in adult life in social relationships 88 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 75 16 8 75	79
Children hurting other children is a big problem in my country 61 16 21 61 57	55
I think the children I personally know	
(including your own if you have children) are safe from violence 80 12 7	63
Violence against children is never justifiable 91 53 91 83	80

THAILAND % Agree

				70 / Kgi C	
Attitudes Towards Preventing Violence Against Children  Current Level of Action	% Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know		Thailand	MICs	Total
Current Level of Action					
More needs to be done to protect children from violence in my community	83	12 3	83	83	79
My government is doing enough to punish those who commit violence against children	59	22 18	59	43	37
Perception of Government Attitude					
Governments often don't have the means to address violence against children, no matter what the laws are	75	15 9	75	60	58
Governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children	73	17 9	73	64	60
Responsibility					
It is important that religious communities and their leaders do more to address violence against children where governments have failed	68	18 11	68	76	76
Governments, religious communities and local communities need to collaborate to address violence against children, rather than each acting independently	89	7 3	89	86	85
It is the responsibility of governments to protect all children and to take steps to prevent violence	91	6	91	79	79
Religious communities should be compelled by government or law to address violence against children	79	12 63	79	62	65
Dealing with violence against children is something that families should do on their own; others do not need to get involved	39 16	44	39	22	25
Promoting Awareness and Engagement					
Children and families should have more say in the policies and programs designed to prevent violence against children	90	7	90	85	83
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	88	8 3	88	86	83
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	60	16 22	60	52	54
Parents in my country have access to services and organisations to turn for help if their family or children are in crisis	68	15 15	68	56	58

% Very common

THAILAND					
Frequency of Violence	% Most common (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Least common (1/2/3) % Don't know		Thailand	MICs	Total
Physical and psychological abuse	41	35 21	41	48	45
Physical abuse	46	38 15	46	53	49
Physical punishment	45	34 19	45	55	55
Humiliation, threating, scaring or ridiculing	39	34 25			
Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when			39	49	45
possible to do so  Punishing a child in solitary confinement,	39	40 19	39	47	43
isolation or degrading conditions of detention	36	31 30	36	38	34
Traditional practices	31	36 3	31	29	26
Genital cutting	29	29 36 5	29	30	24
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	34	<b>26 38 3</b>	34	30	25
Child marriage	32	31 34 3	32	24	25
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	34	34 30 3	34	35	31
Accusing a child of witchcraft/	27 2	9 42 3	27	24	24
performing an exorcism	48	29 21	48	44	38
Sexual behaviours	48	28 22	48	44	40
Forced intercourse	48	31 19	48	43	37
Forced prostitution/pornography	42	37 18 3	42	49	48
Behaviours among children	42	37 18 3	42	52	50
Gang violence	43	37 18			
Cyberbullying			43	47	46
Child labour	37	36 24	37	45	42
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	40	34 24	40	52	45
or social development	35	38 25	35	45	39
Making a child work to pay off family debts  Online threats	51	31 16	51	46	41
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	49	32 17	49	45	42
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	53	30 15	53	45	39

% Very harmful

THAILAND					
Most Harmful Forms of Violence	% Very harmful (6/7 % Neutral (4/5) % Not at all harmfu % Don't know	Thailand	MICs	Total	
Physical and psychological abuse	78	18 3	78	80	76
Physical abuse	89	9	89	89	88
Physical punishment	76	18 4	76	64	55
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	77	17 4	77	84	80
	60	36 3	60	78	76
	89	8	89	85	82
Traditional practices	72	21 5	72	82	81
Genital cutting	73	16 7 4	73	79	79
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	84	13	84	87	84
Child marriage	64	30 5	64	81	79
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	66	28 5	66	80	79
Accusing a child of witchcraft/	74	19 6	74	84	82
performing an exorcism	94	4	94	92	91
Sexual behaviours	94	4	94	92	91
Forced intercourse	93 5		93	92	92
Forced prostitution/pornography	84	13	84	86	84
Behaviours among children	89	8	89	89	88
Gang violence	78	17 <b>3</b>	78	83	80
Cyberbullying	70	24 5	70	82	79
Child labour				<b>0</b> _	• • •
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	71	24 4	71	83	80
or social development  Making a child work to pay off family debts	70	25 <b>5</b>	70	82	78
Online threats	90	7	90	90	88
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	88	9 3	88	89	85
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	91	5	91	91	90

% High impact

THAILAND					
Most Lasting Impact of Violence	% High Impact (6/7) % Neutral (4/5) % Low Impact (1/2/2) % Don't know	Thailand	MICs	Total	
Physical and psychological abuse	78	16 4	78	77	73
Physical abuse	83	13	83	84	82
Physical punishment	79	16 5	79	67	58
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	74	18 5	74	80	75
	69	23 53	69	75	73
	84	103	84	81	75
Traditional practices	71	20 63	71	77	73
Genital cutting	70	18 9 3	70	76	71
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	80	13 <mark>4</mark> 3	80	82	76
Child marriage	66	26 63	66	74	71
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	68	23 6	68	77	73
Accusing a child of witchcraft/	71	19 73	71	78	73
performing an exorcism	90	6	90	87	85
Sexual behaviours	89	6	89	88	86
Forced intercourse	90 63		90	87	85
Forced prostitution/pornography	80	16	80	82	78
Behaviours among children	83	13	83	85	81
Gang violence	76	19	76	79	76
Cyberbullying	72	21 5	72	77	72
Child labour	72	21 5	12	"	12
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental	74	18 5	74	78	74
or social development	69	23 5	69	76	70
Making a child work to pay off family debts					
Online threats	87	10	87	85	82
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	85	10	85	85	81
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	88	9	88	86	84

% Mostly affects

Results in detail		% Mostly affects						
THAILAND	Thailand		MICs		Total			
	Thanang		1 11 63					
Affects of Violence on Girls and Boys								
	T	<b>*</b>	<u>T</u>	<b>*</b>	<u> </u>	<b>*</b>		
Physical and psychological abuse	10	10	9	6	8	8		
Physical abuse	10	8	П	6	10	8		
Physical punishment	12	8	10	6	9	7		
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	7	13	8	7	6	8		
	6	8	5	6	4	8		
	13	13	12	6	-11	7		
degrading conditions of detention  Traditional practices	17	15	TH.	14	9	22		
Genital cutting	56	7	27	11	20	26		
Binding, scarring, burning or branding children	10	10	9	6	8	-11		
Child marriage	3	40	3	38	2	47		
Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"	8	9	10	9	9	14		
Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism	8	- 11	5	8	4	12		
Sexual behaviours	4	49	3	35	3	39		
Forced intercourse	3	49	4	31	3	35		
Forced prostitution/pornography	4	50	3	39	2	44		
Behaviours among children	17	20	20	13	20	14		
Gang violence	27	13	36	6	35	7		
Cyberbullying	7	28	5	19	5	20		
Child labour	7	12	18	7	15	8		
Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development	9	8	16	6	13	8		
Making a child work to pay off family debts	6	15	20	7	18	9		
Online threats	7	41	6	24	5	25		
Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online	8	32	7	17	7	15		
Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex	6	50	4	31	3	35		