



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 th to 23 rd , 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:

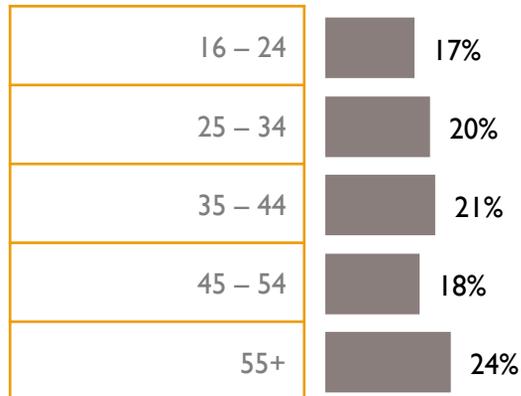
	Countries
Developed	Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Japan, United Kingdom, United States
Upper-Middle-Income	Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Thailand
Lower-Middle-Income	Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines
Fragile States	Bangladesh, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan

Demographic breakdown of respondents

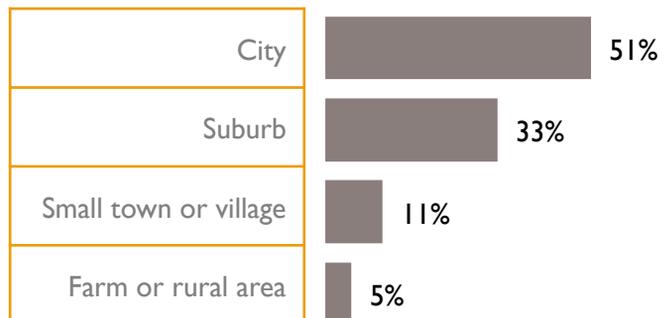
GENDER



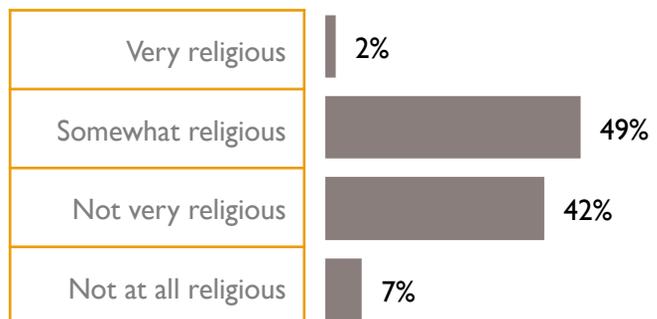
AGE OF RESPONDENT



AREA OF RESIDENCE



LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION



CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD



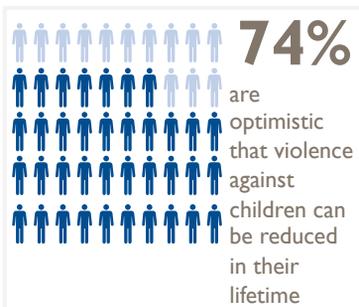
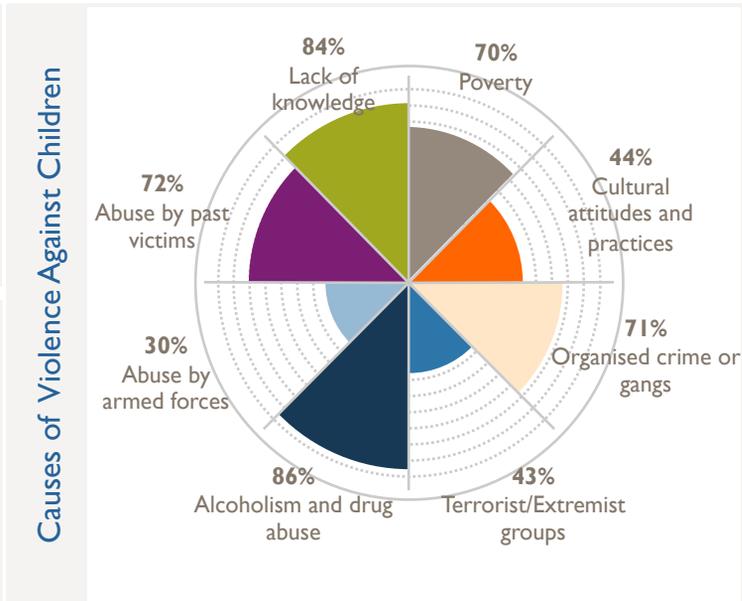
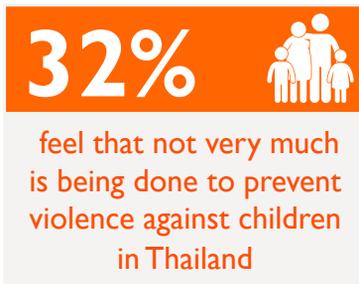
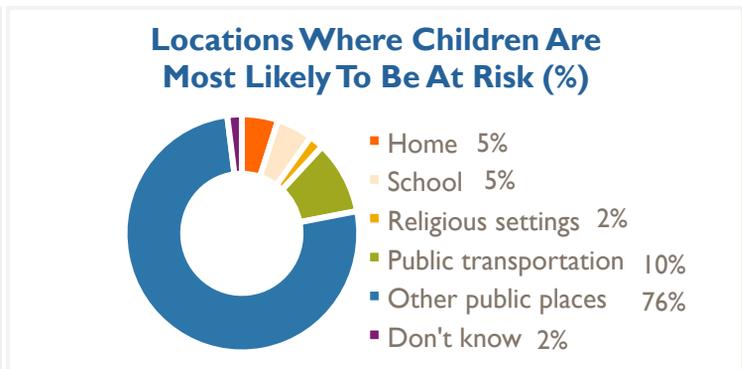
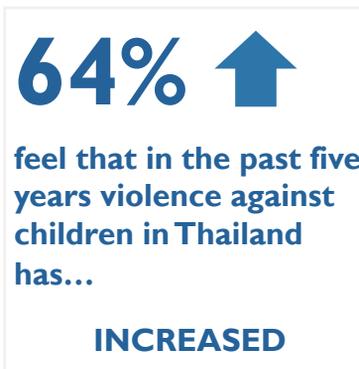
Experience and perceptions

THAILAND



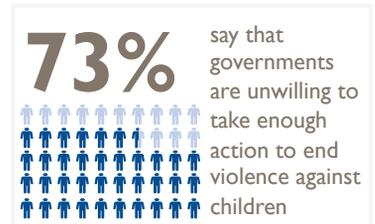
Most Common Forms of Violence

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

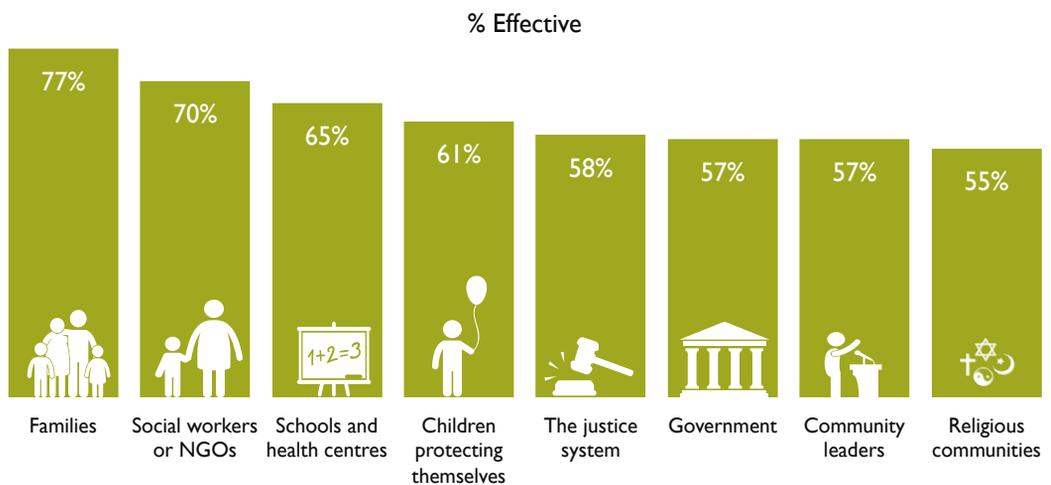


Addressing violence against children

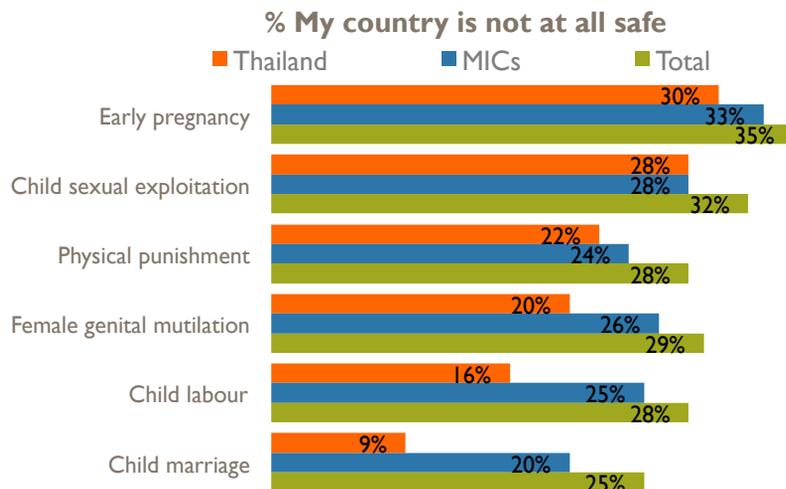
THAILAND



Most Effective Institutions in Combating Violence Against Children

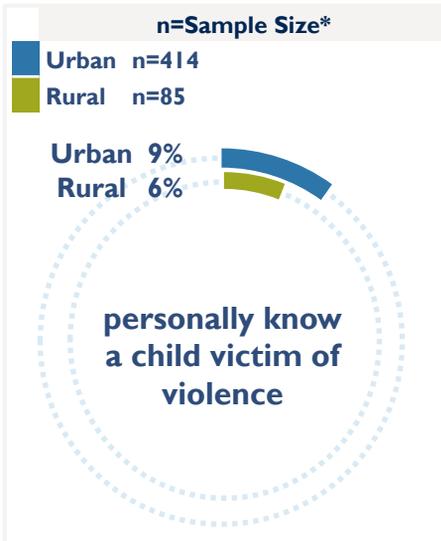


How Safe is Thailand For Children?



Experience and perception

THAILAND



In the past five years urban residents feel that violence against children has ...

INCREASED



And rural residents feel that it has...

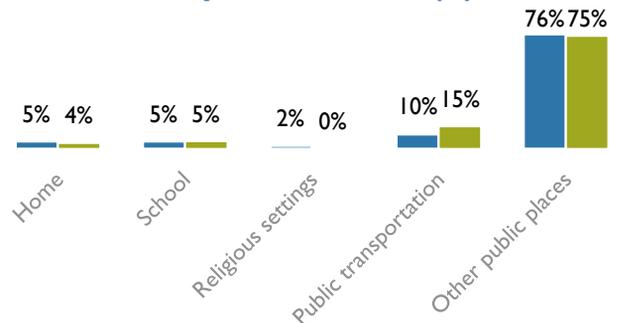
INCREASED



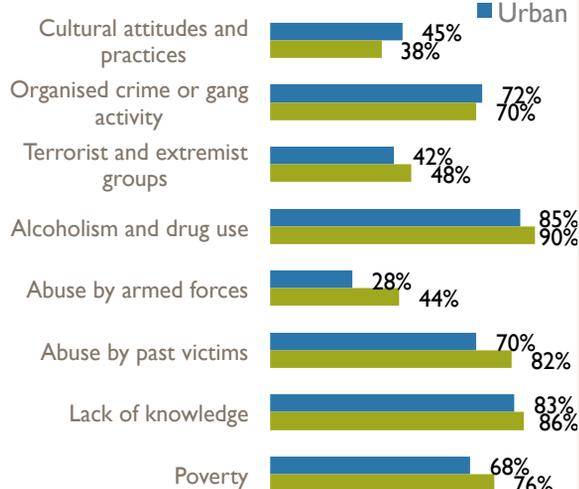
Most Common Forms of Violence

% Happens very often	Urban	Rural
Online threats	32%	42%
Sexual behaviours	28%	41%
Physical and psychological abuse	23%	25%

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



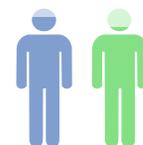
Causes of Violence Against Children



15% urban residents and 10% rural residents

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

75% Urban% 71% Rural%



are optimistic that violence against children can be reduced in their lifetime

*Please Note: 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.

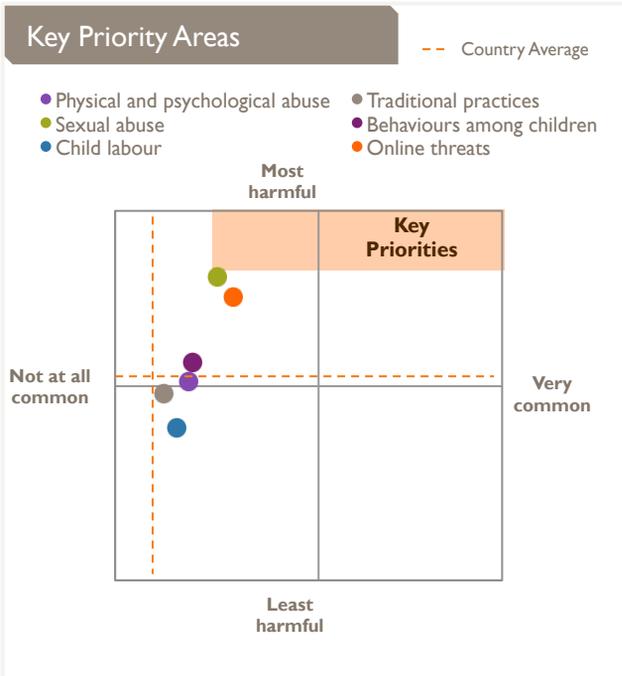
First we will look overall at a comparison between the categories to identify key priority areas, followed by a look within each category specifically against key comparators.

Categories of Violence	Forms of Violence Against Children
Physical and psychological abuse	Physical abuse
	Physical punishment
	Humiliation, threatening, scaring or ridiculing
	Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so
Traditional practices	Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention
	Genital cutting
	Binding, scarring, burning or branding children
	Child marriage
	Physical punishment for retribution or "honour"
Sexual behaviours	Accusing a child of witchcraft/performing an exorcism
	Forced intercourse
Behaviours among children	Forced prostitution/pornography
	Gang violence
Child labour	Cyberbullying
	Making a child do work that may disrupt their education and/or physical, mental or social development
Online threats	Making a child work to pay off family debts
	Exposing a child to violence, pornography or hate speech online
	Tricking or luring a child on the internet into meeting strangers off-line for sex

Forms of violence



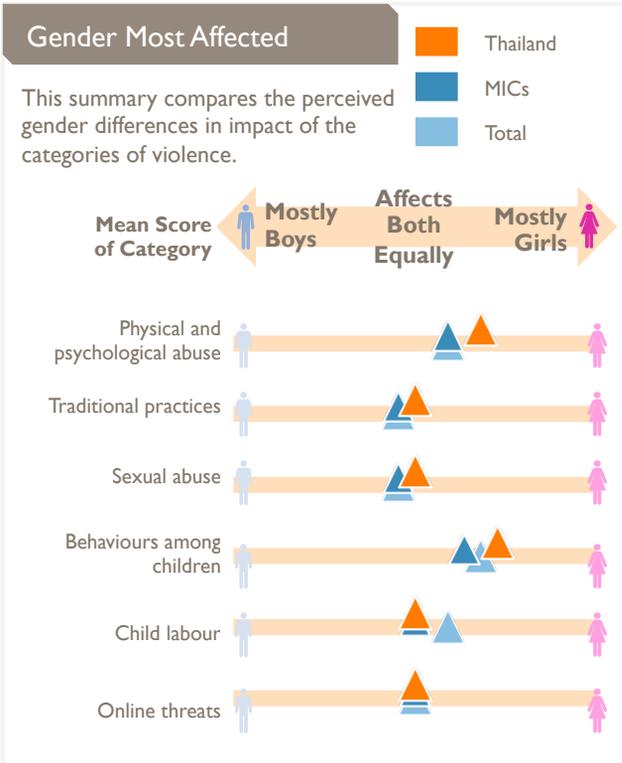
THAILAND



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	Thailand	MICs	Total
Rank			
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	Thailand	MICs	Total
Rank			
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

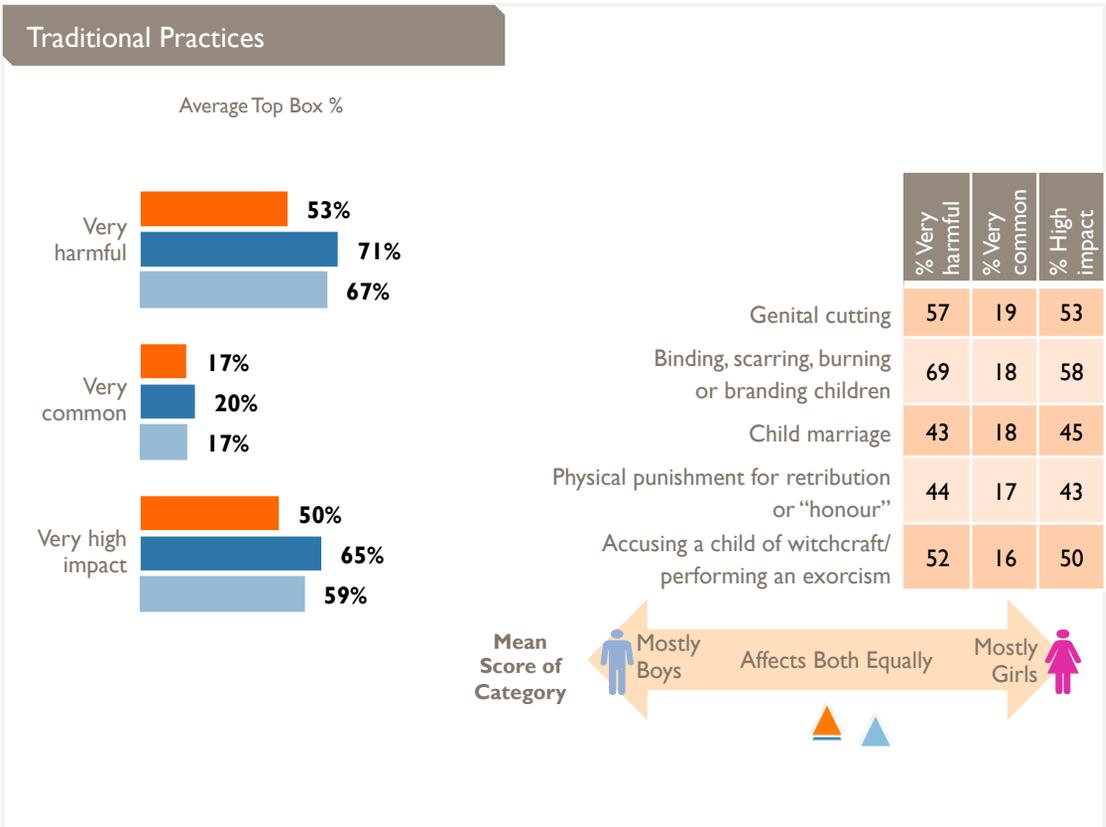
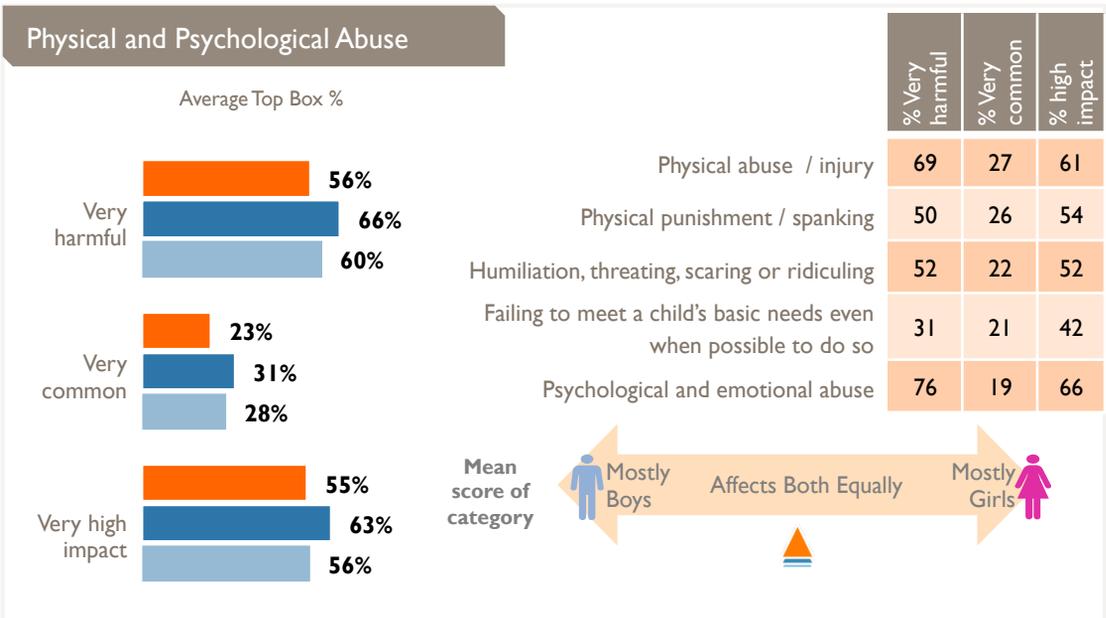


Most Common Category of Violence	Thailand	MICs	Total
Rank			
Online threats	1	4	4
Sexual behaviours	2	4	4
Behaviours among children	3	1	1
Physical and psychological abuse	4	3	2
Child labour	5	1	3
Traditional practices	6	6	6

Forms of violence



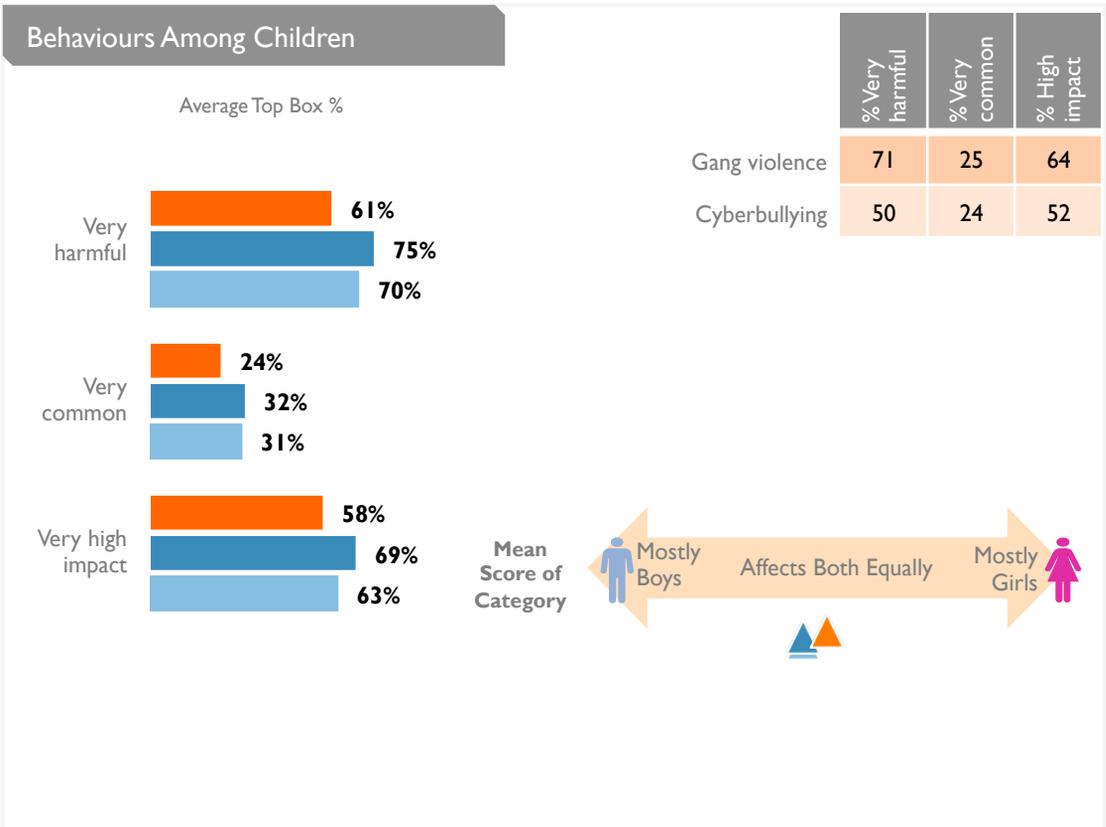
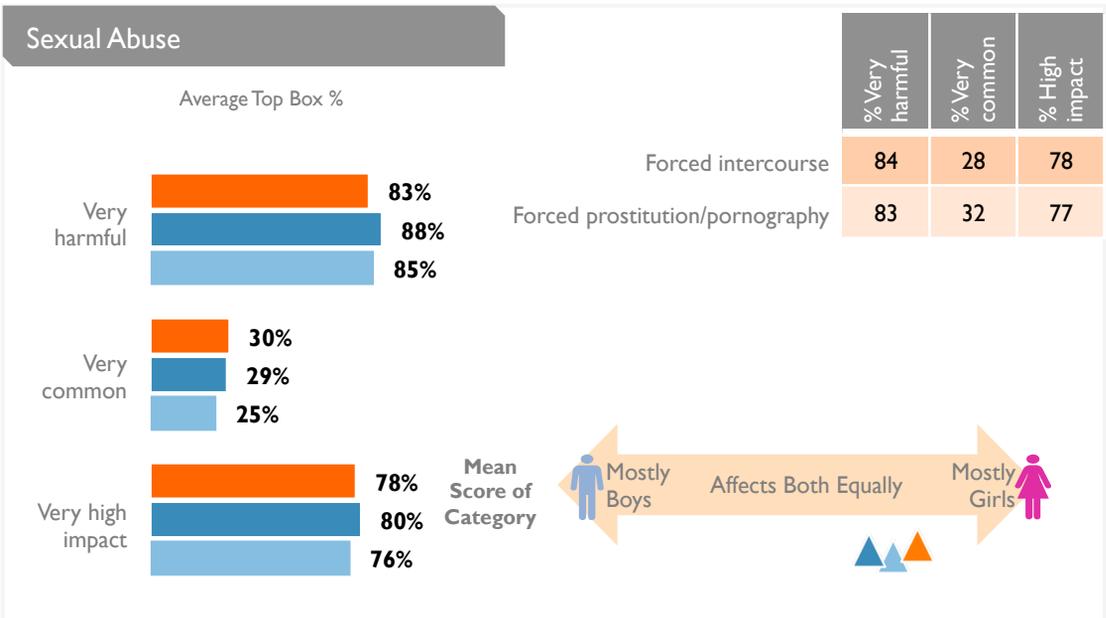
THAILAND



Forms of violence



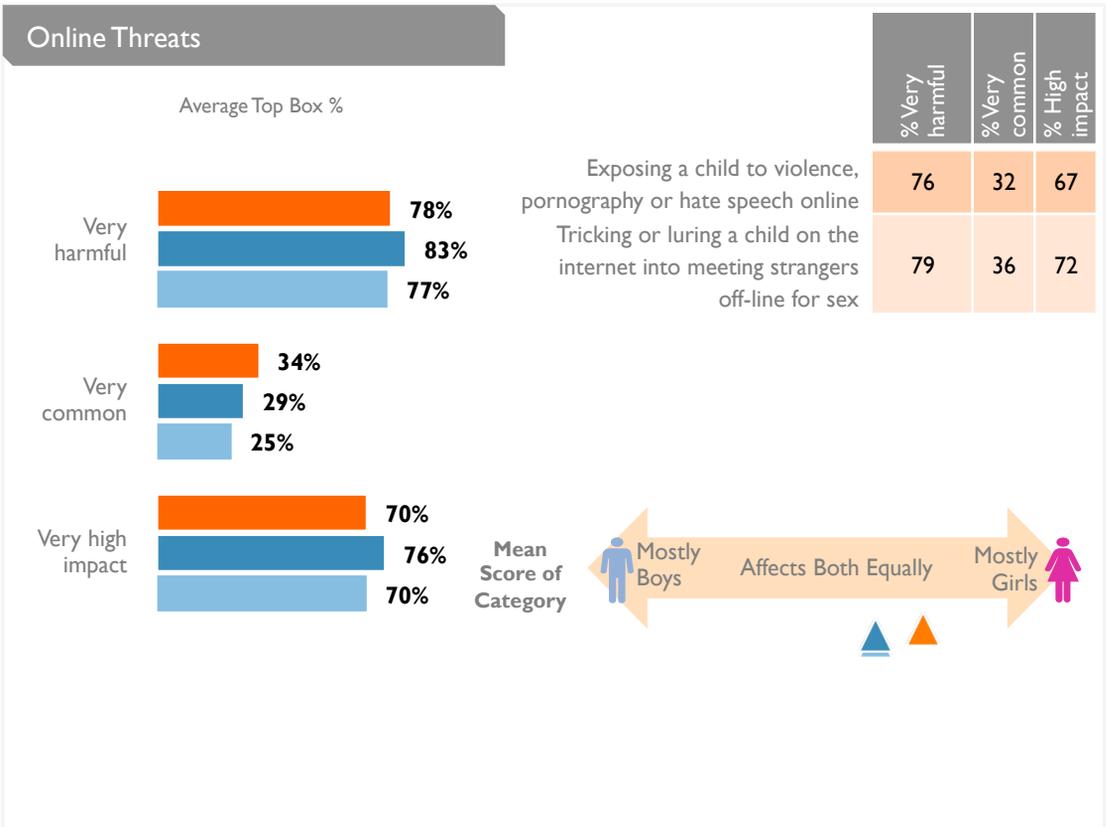
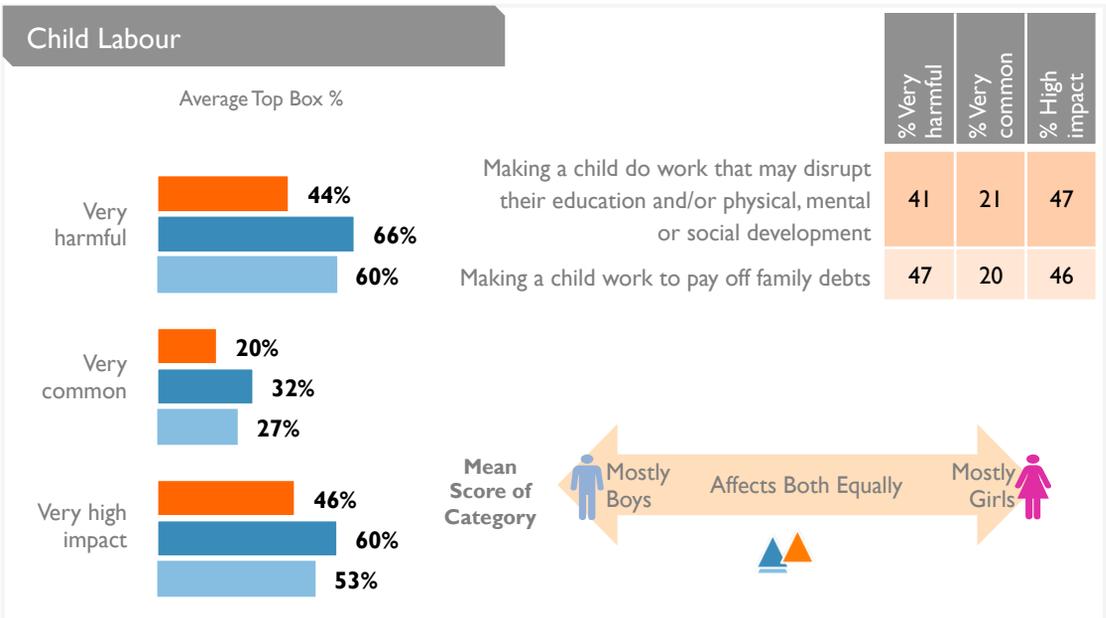
THAILAND



Forms of violence

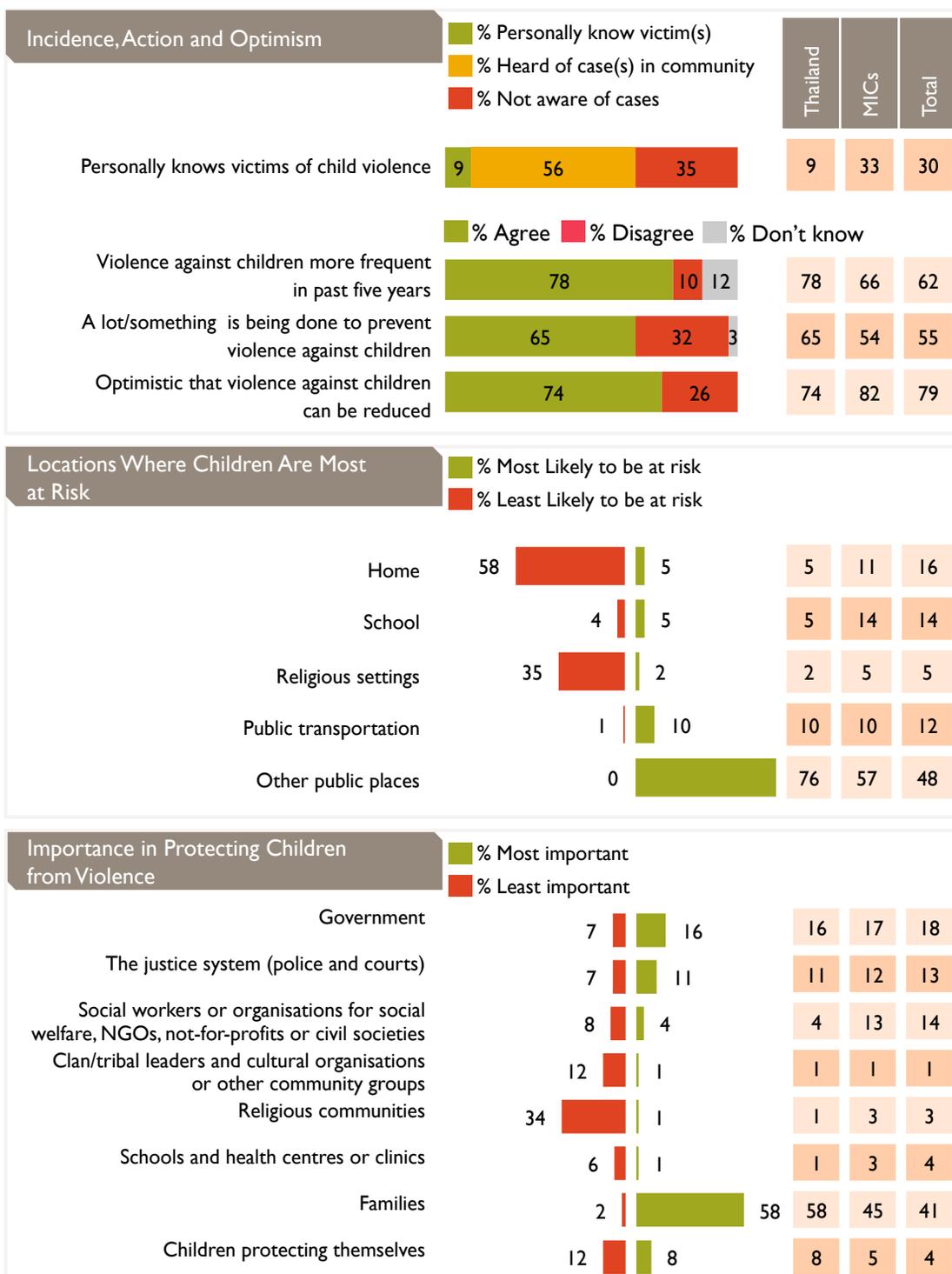


THAILAND



Results in detail*

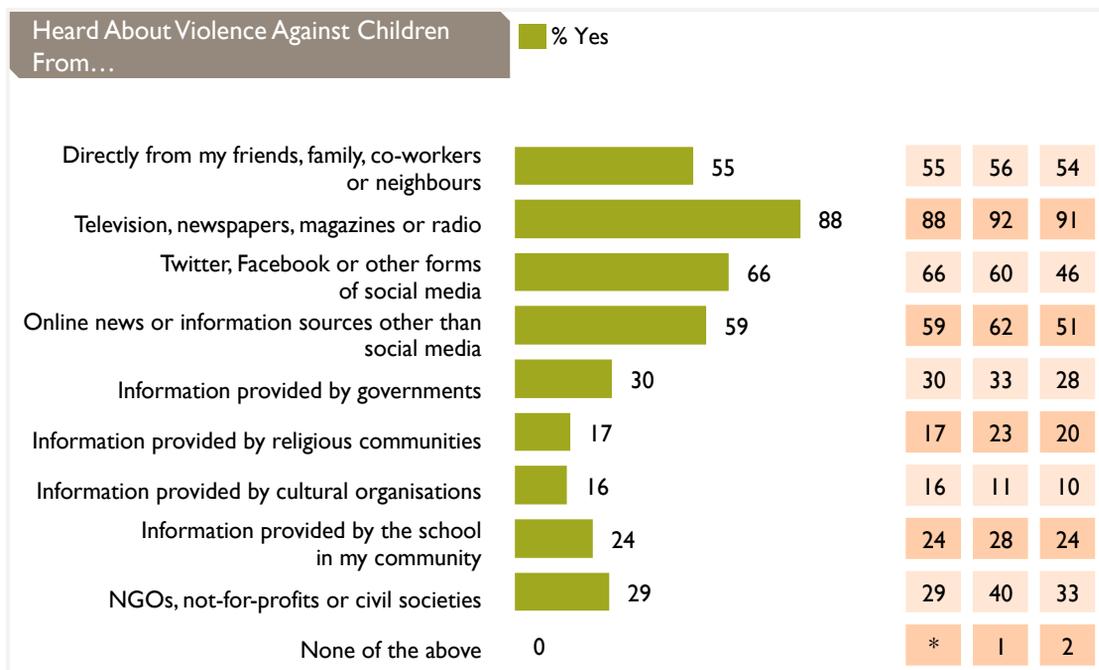
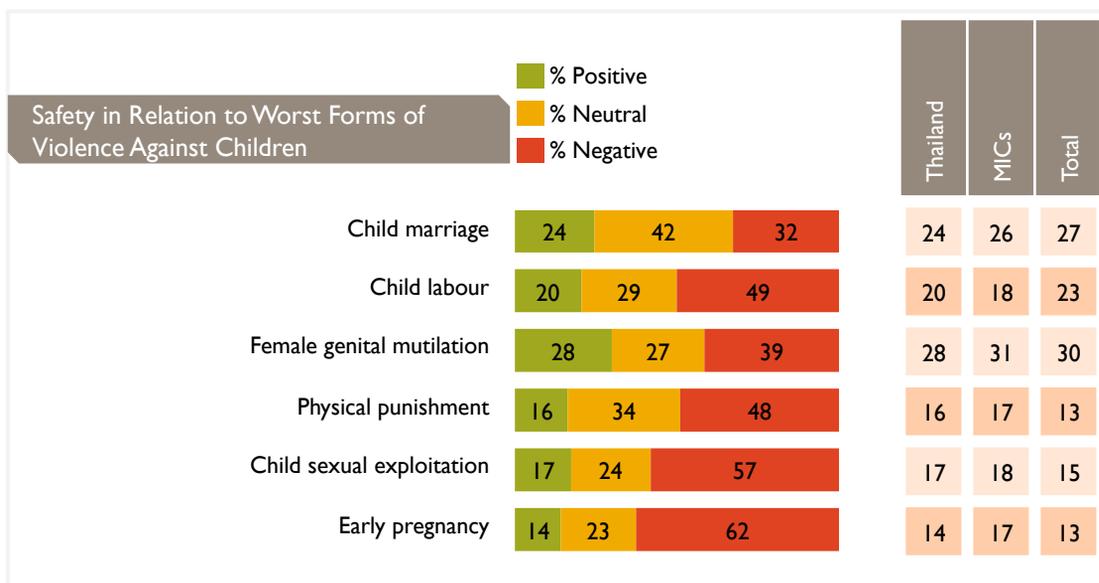
THAILAND



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

Results in detail

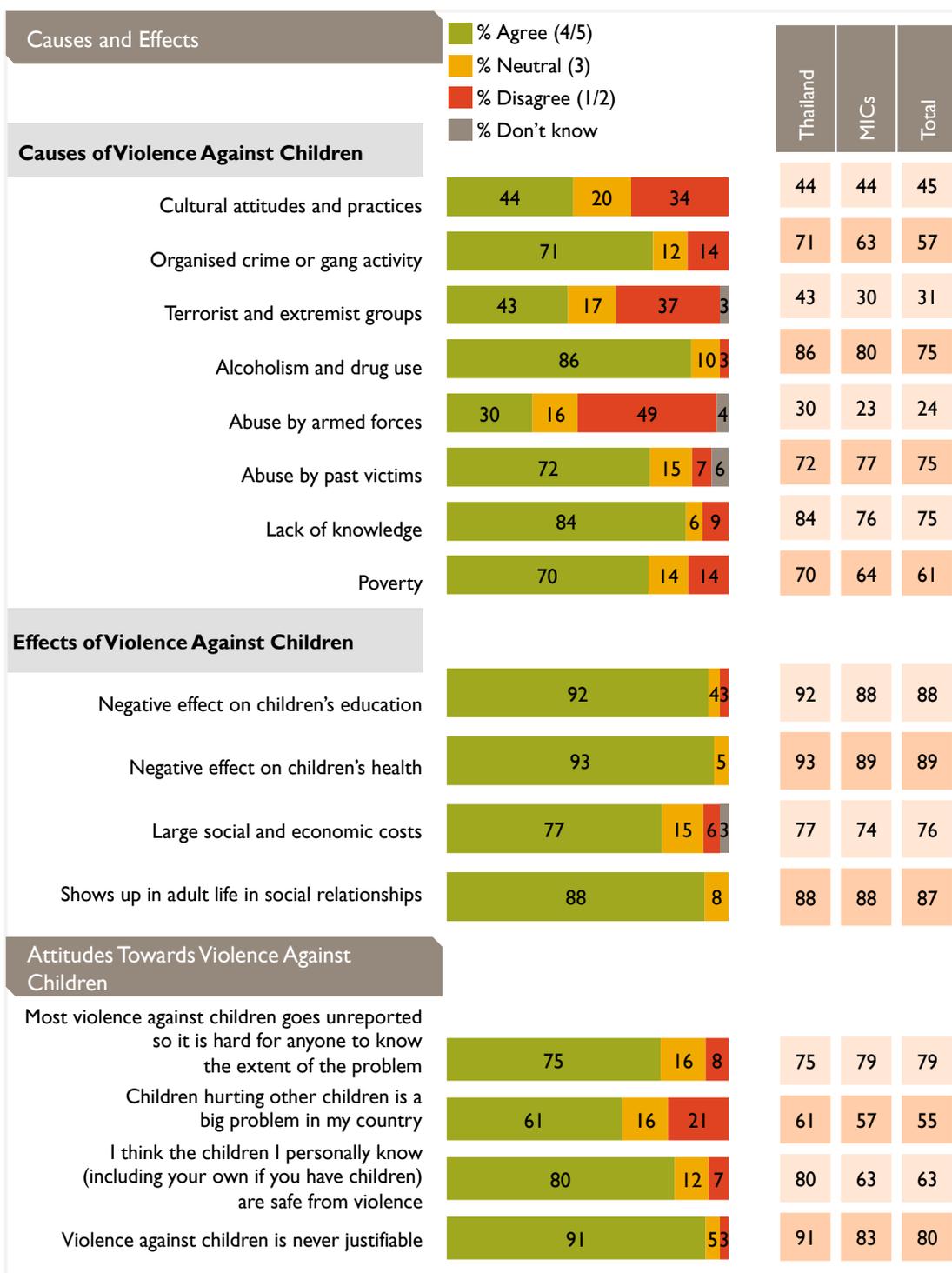
THAILAND



Results in detail

THAILAND

% Agree



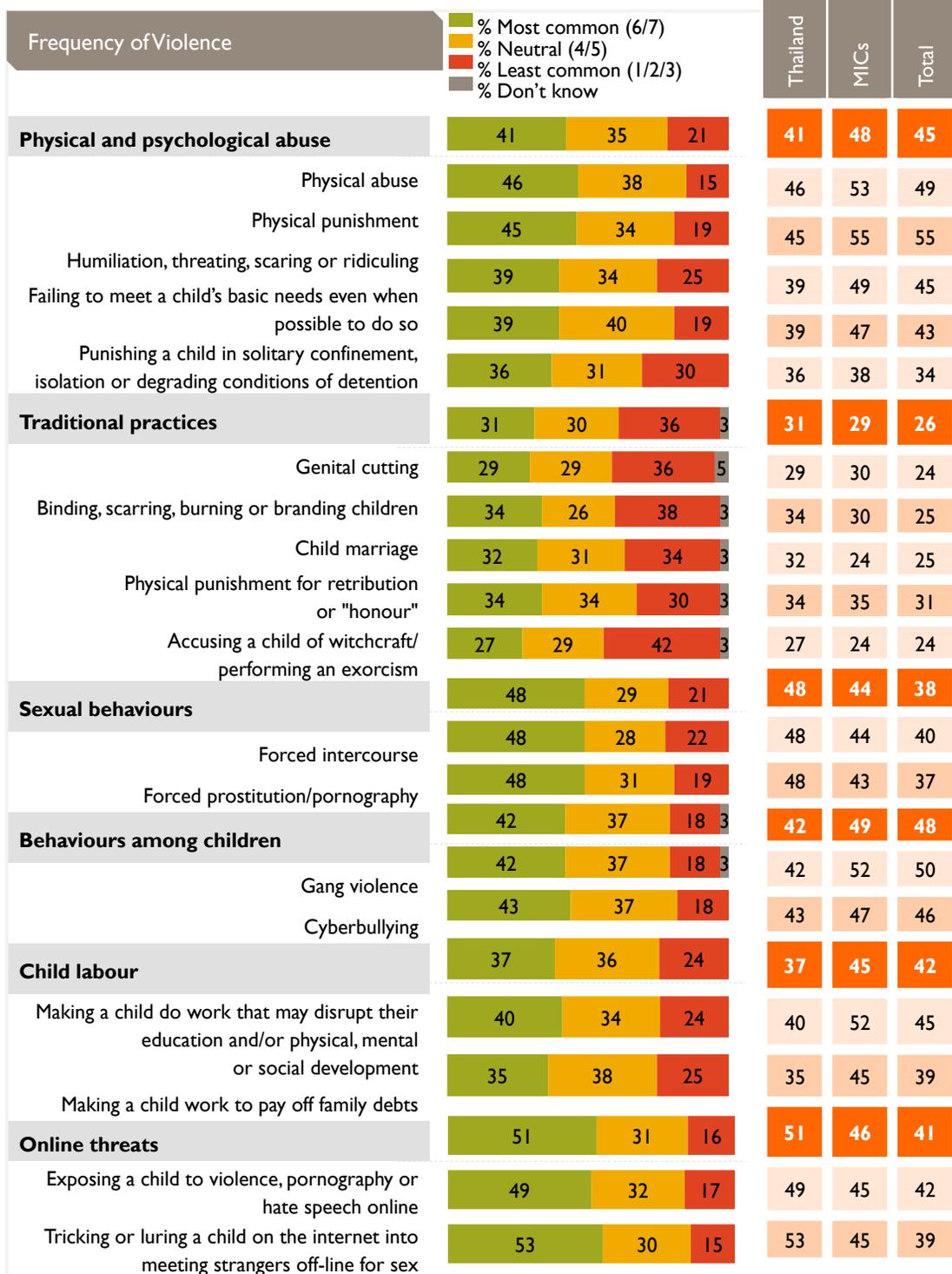
Results in detail

THAILAND

		% Agree		
		Thailand	MICs	Total
Attitudes Towards Preventing Violence Against Children				
		% Agree (4/5) % Neutral (3) % Disagree (1/2) % Don't know		
Current Level of Action				
More needs to be done to protect children from violence in my community		83	83	79
My government is doing enough to punish those who commit violence against children		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	60	58
Governments are unwilling to take enough action to end violence against children		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	76	76
Governments, religious communities and local communities need to collaborate to address violence against children, rather than each acting independently		89	86	85
It is the responsibility of governments to protect all children and to take steps to prevent violence		91	79	79
Religious communities should be compelled by government or law to address violence against children		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	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	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 violence against children		88	86	83
Access to Resources				
Children in my country have access to services and organisations that will help them if they are in crisis		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	56	58

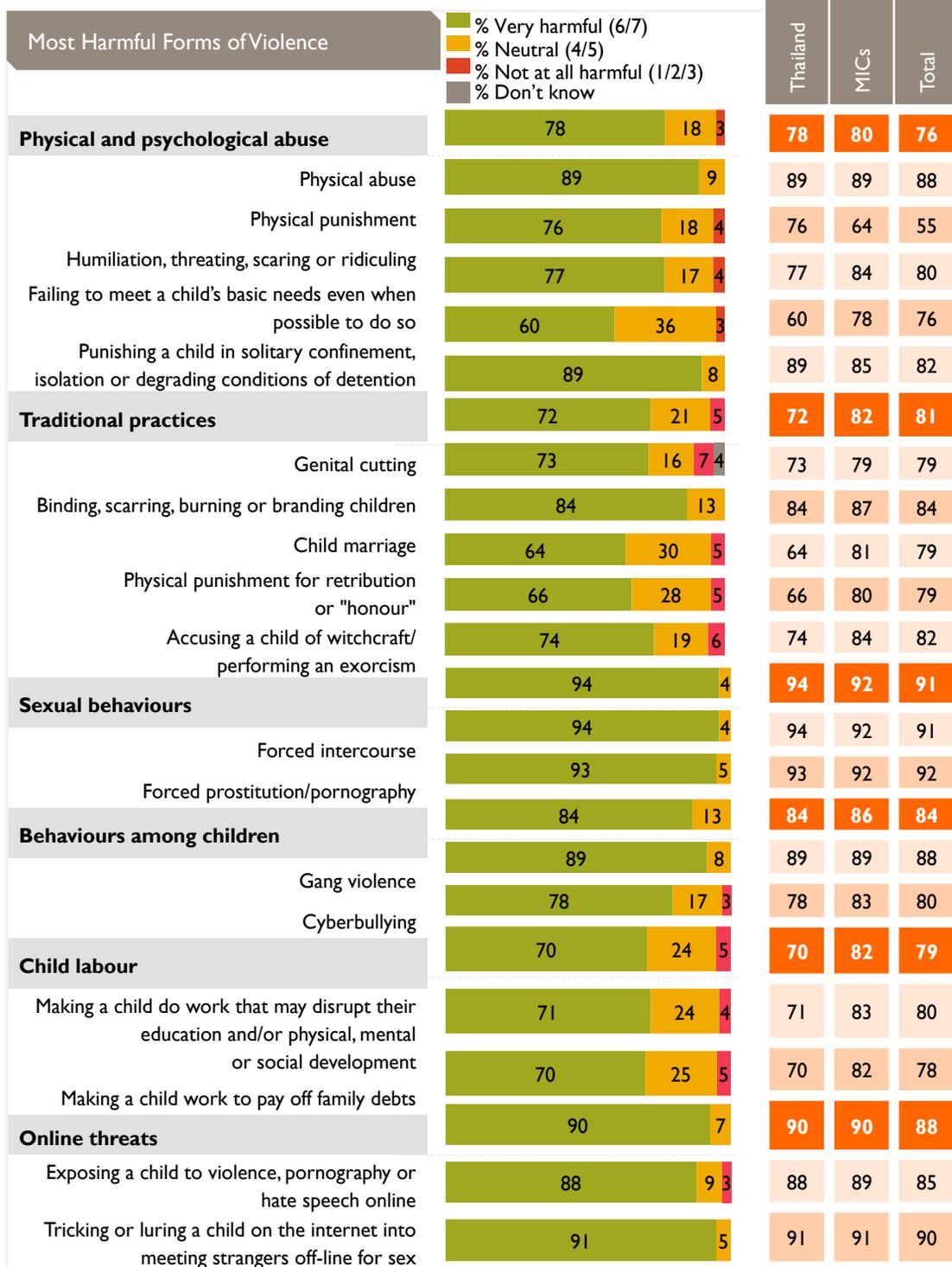
Results in detail

THAILAND



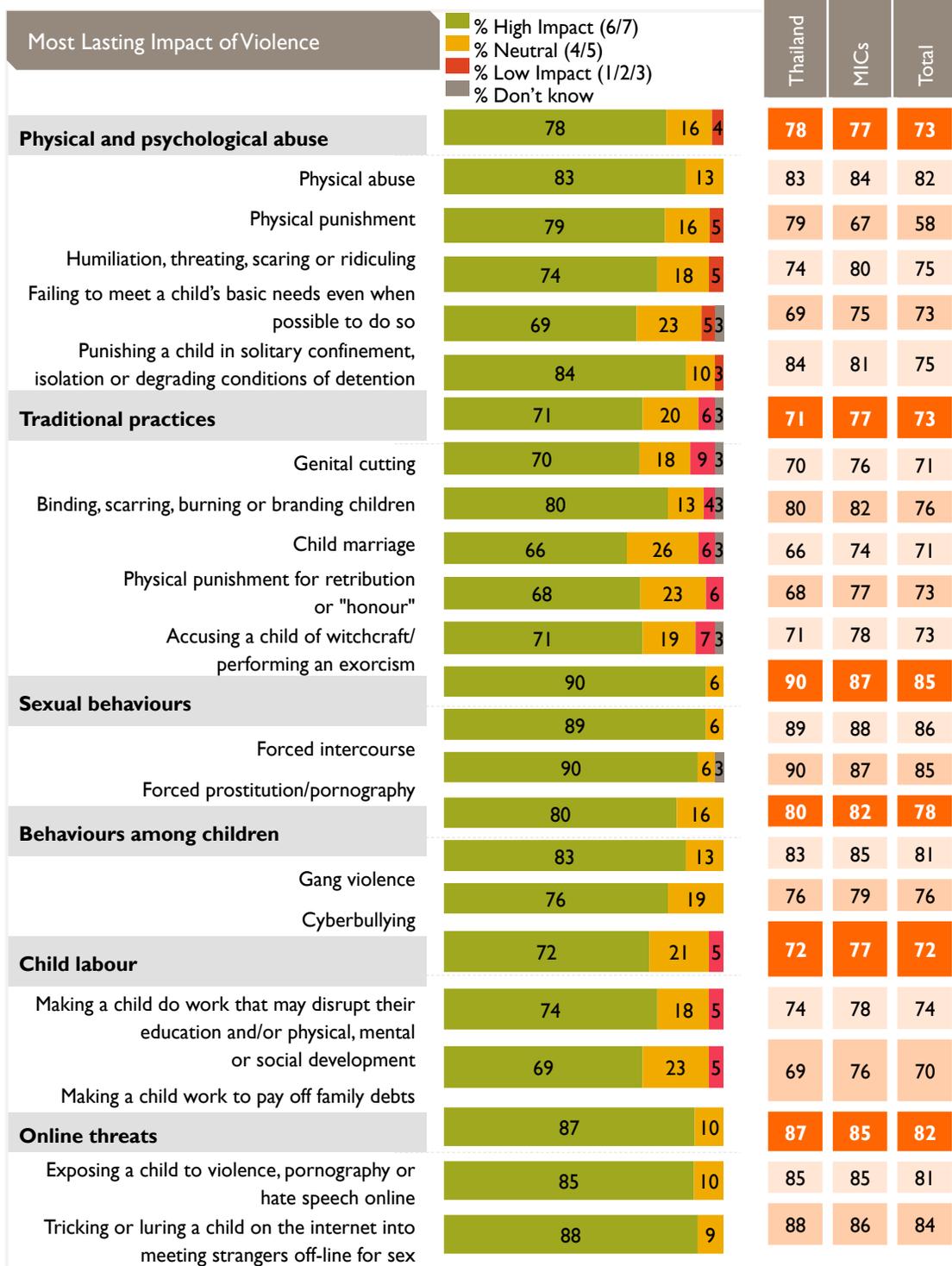
Results in detail

THAILAND



Results in detail

THAILAND



Results in detail

THAILAND

Affects of Violence on Girls and Boys

% Mostly affects

		% Mostly affects					
		Thailand		MICs		Total	
		♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Physical and psychological abuse		10	10	9	6	8	8
	Physical abuse	10	8	11	6	10	8
	Physical punishment	12	8	10	6	9	7
	Humiliation, threatening, scaring or ridiculing	7	13	8	7	6	8
	Failing to meet a child's basic needs even when possible to do so	6	8	5	6	4	8
	Punishing a child in solitary confinement, isolation or degrading conditions of detention	13	13	12	6	11	7
Traditional practices		17	15	11	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