



picture of Thomas Mangold

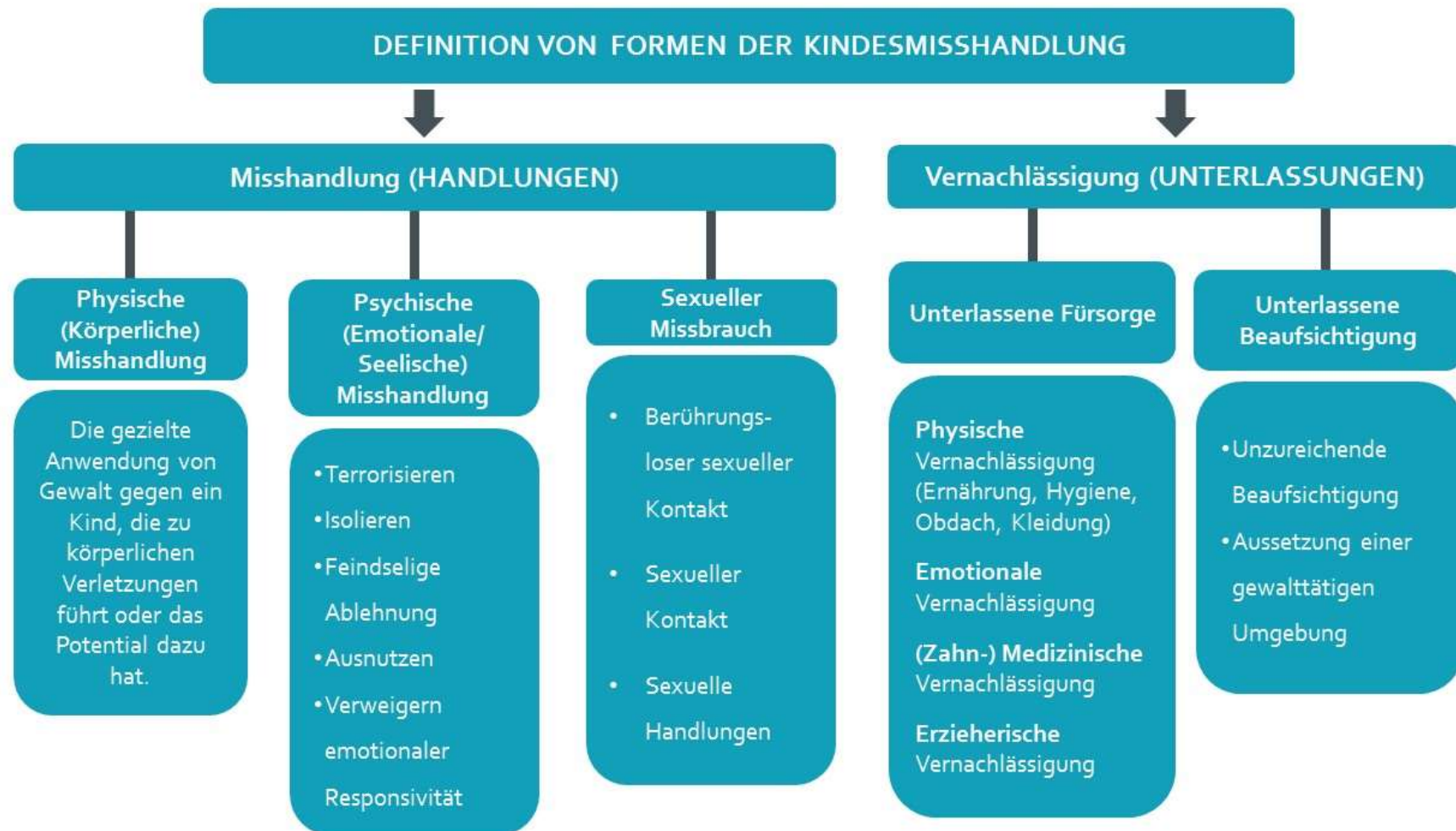
Häufigkeiten von Kindesmisshandlung im Hell- und Dunkelfeld: Erkenntnisse und Datenlücken

Prof. Dr. Andreas Jud

Innsbruck, 25.9.2020

Interprofessionelle Begriffsdefinition

CDC, Leeb et al. 2008



Epidemiologische Studien

Bevölkerungsstudien zur Prävalenz («Dunkelfeld»)

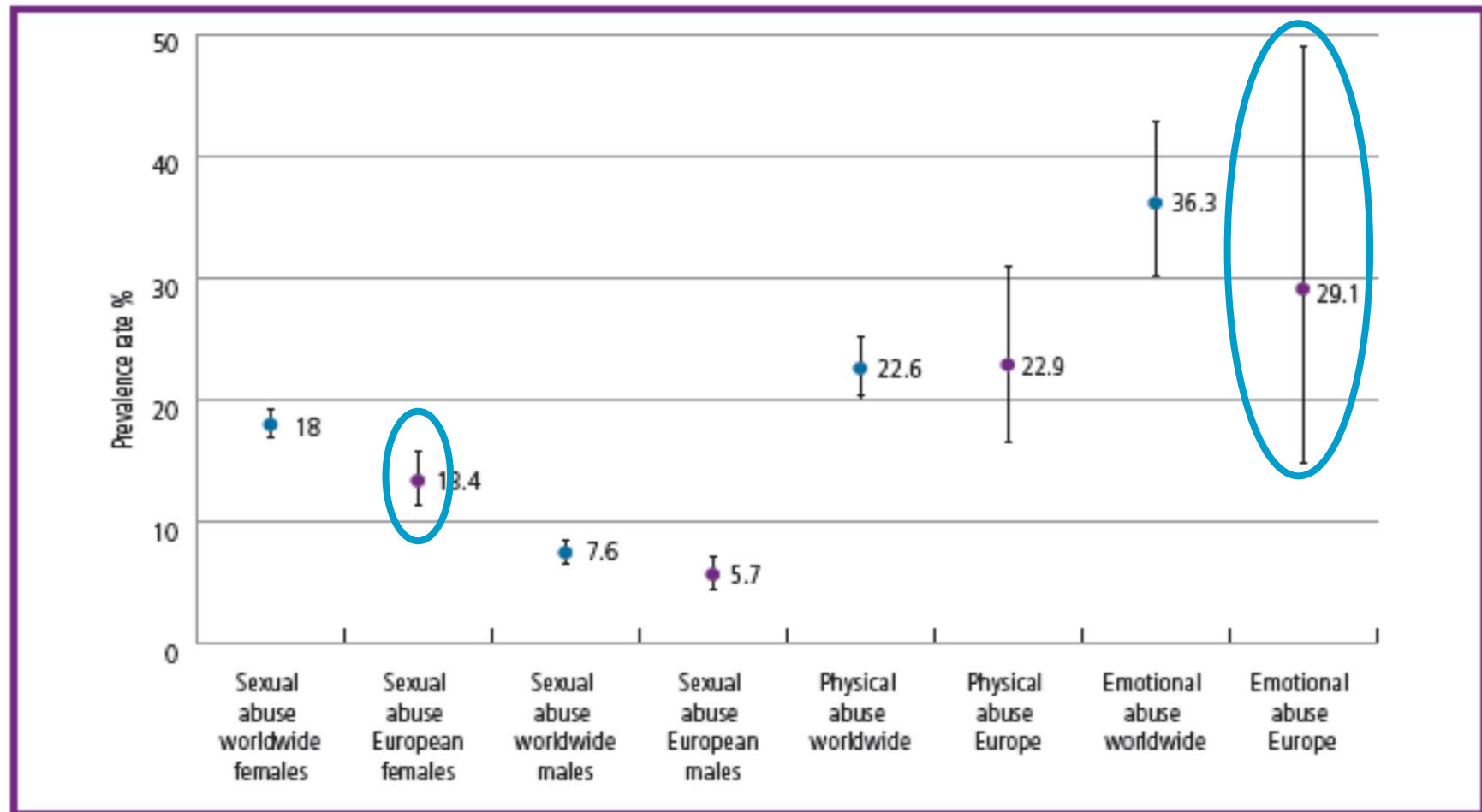
- Befragung Erwachsener zu Ereignissen in Kindheit
- direkte Befragung Jugendlicher

Datensätze aus Versorgungssystemen («Hellfeld»)

- Befragung von Fachkräften im Kinderschutz
- administrative Datensätze

Bevölkerungsstudien zur Prävalenz

Prävalenz | WHO European Report



nach Sethi et al., 2013

Prävalenz | starke Schwankungen?

Thema	Einflussfaktoren (Auswahl)
Definition/ Instrument	- Enge/Weite - Operationalisierung von Begriffen (z.B. «Kind») - selbst entwickelt vs. normiert
Design	- Erinnerungsverzerrungen - Jahres- vs. Lebenszeitprävalenz
Stichprobe	- Eingrenzung auf Altersgruppen, etc. - Ausschluss von Subpopulationen durch Zugang - Verzerrung durch geringe Teilnahmequote - Stichprobengrösse
Quelle	- Eltern, Fachkräfte, Akten oder Jugendliche direkt

angepasst nach Jud, Rassenhofer et al., 2016

Prävalenz in Deutschland

Prävalenz | Rechenbeispiel

- Ausgangslage sind die aktuellsten Daten von Witt et al. (2017).
- Einschränkung: Retrospektive Befragung von primär erwachsenen Personen.

Form	Einwohner/innen 0-17 Jahre (in Mio) ¹	Anteil Betroffene nach Witt et al. (2017)	Anzahl Betroffene (in Mio)
Sexueller Missbrauch	13,32	13,9%	1,85
Körperliche Vernachlässigung	13,32	41,8%	5,57

Anmerkung: ¹ Zahlen des Statistischen Bundesamts für 2015.

Hamburg
1,84 Mio. Ew.



Hessen
6,26 Mio. Ew.

Prävalenz | Rechenbeispiel

- Ausgangslage sind die aktuellsten Daten von Witt et al. (2017).
- Einschränkung: Retrospektive Befragung von primär erwachsenen Personen.

Form	Einwohner/innen 0-17 Jahre (in Mio) ¹	Anteil Betroffene nach Witt et al. (2017) [moderate-extreme]	Anzahl Betroffene (in Mio)
Sexueller Missbrauch	13,32	7,6%	1,01
Körperliche Vernachlässigung	13,32	22,4%	2,98

Saarland
0,99 Mio. Ew.



Schleswig-Holstein
2,90 Mio. Ew.

Material zur Einordnung von Prävalenzzahlen frei downloadbar



https://beauftragter-missbrauch.de/fileadmin/Content/pdf/Pressemitteilungen/Expertise_H%C3%A4ufigkeitsangaben.pdf

J Child Adolesc Psychiatry Ment Health. 2017; 10(1):7.
DOI:10.1186/s13034-016-0105-8

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
and Mental Health

COMMENTARY

Open Access

On the incidence and prevalence of child maltreatment: a research agenda

Andreas Jud^{2*}, Jörg M. Fegert¹ and David Finkelhor²

Abstract

Research on child maltreatment epidemiology has primarily been focused on population surveys with adult respondents. Far less attention has been paid to analyzing reported incidents of alleged child maltreatment and corresponding agency responses. This type of research is however indispensable to know how well a child protection system works and if the most vulnerable are identified and served. Notable findings of child maltreatment epidemiological research are summarized and directions for future studies discussed.

Background

Child maltreatment¹ can have a devastating impact on children; adverse psychological, somatic and social consequences that affect childhood and later adult development and even persist into old age (e.g., [4–9]).² There is widespread agreement that in order to make progress in the prevention and reduction of child maltreatment it is important for policy-makers to have information on its scope and characteristics³. Researchers around the world have typically responded to this need using surveys to count the prevalence of child maltreatment in the general population. Hundreds of such studies have been done in dozens of countries and subordinate jurisdictions. They often associate the prevalence of victimization in childhood with (long-term) health and social outcomes in the adult population.

However, general population surveys have limited implications for specific policies in child protection. What policy-makers need most is information about which officials or agencies in their jurisdictions have knowledge of the problem, and what they are doing or not doing when they encounter it. Based on this information they can make concrete plans about how to allocate resources, change practices, train officials, and reorganize systems to better respond. They need information on whether these cases are coming to the attention of school

teachers or police or doctors and what these professionals are doing. It may turn out that some officials are encountering very few cases; perhaps they need more training. It may turn out that other officials are finding cases but failing to do anything about them. Or cases that would be best dealt with by doctors are instead primarily coming to the attention of teachers but not getting referred. This knowledge can promote strategies for change. As policy-makers make changes, provide training, and raise awareness, they will then want to know if their reforms are changing the patterns they originally observed.

The most useful studies for policy-makers are the ones with information about the agencies and officials who are in positions to help and respond. In comparison to population surveys, where children and families are surveyed directly, “agency surveys” collect data from community and government organizations involved with children, such as schools, law enforcement, hospitals, mental health agencies, family service agencies, NGOs, and child protection agencies. This commentary will address need for future research for the relative wealth of population

¹We use the term child maltreatment to refer to both acts or series of acts of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child [5]. Subtypes included are child neglect and sexual, physical and psychological abuse.

²This commentary is partly based on a report for the German Independent Commissioner for questions related to child sexual abuse [1]. Part of the development of the report was an informal expert meeting in December 2014 in Berlin with the participation of David Finkelhor, Carl-Göran Swahn and Nico Trose [2].

³The following two paragraphs have been slightly adapted from [Jud et al. [8]].

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<https://capmh.biomedcentral.com/>

Prävalenz: Was ist gesichert?

Prävalenz | Demografische Faktoren

Geschlechtsunterschiede?

- Fast durchgängig deutlich höhere Prävalenz sexuellen Missbrauchs für Mädchen
- Ausnahme in Europa: Höhere Prävalenzen für Jungen in einzelnen südosteuropäischen Ländern (BECAN-Studie)
- Keine Geschlechtsunterschiede bei übrigen Misshandlungsformen

Prävalenzunterschiede nach sozialer Schicht?

- Körperliche Misshandlung und Vernachlässigung in Zusammenhang mit niedriger Schicht
- Sexueller Missbrauch eher schichtungebunden.

Multiple Viktimisierung?

- Multiple Viktimisierung ist die Regel, nicht die Ausnahme
- gleichzeitig oder zeitlich versetzt

Lücken

Lücke | Prävalenz vulnerable Gruppen

Vulnerable Gruppen – Jugendliche in Heimen, Geflüchtete, Menschen mit Behinderung – sind mit gängigen Methoden in Populationsstudien schwerer erreichbar.

- wechselnde (oder fehlende) Wohnadressen,
- Zugang zu Internet, Festnetztelefonie,
- Sprachbarrieren, usw.

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Child Abuse & Neglect

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Epidemiology of violence against children in migration: A systematic literature review

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^b Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, School of Social Work, Lucerne, Switzerland



Lücken | Prävalenz vulnerable Gruppen

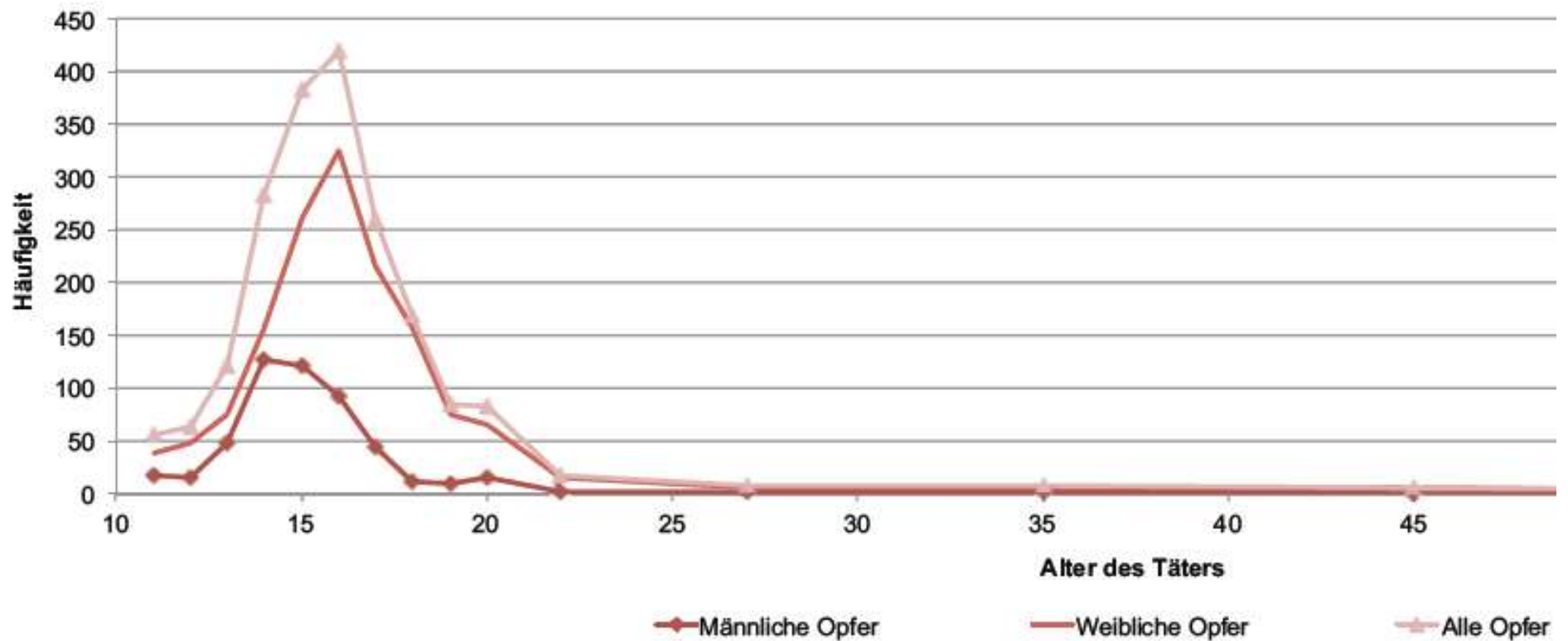
Study	Measures/instrument			Sample
Authors	Concept assessed	Instrument name	Source	Strategy
Bridges et al., 2010	Trauma exposure	NSA-Study (adapted)	self-rated	convenience sampling
Depoortere et al. 2004 ³	Fatalities	self-developed	proxy-rated	randomized sampling
Derluyn et al., 2008	Stressful Life Events	SLE	self-rated	randomized sampling
Feller, 2016	Hardships during journey	self-developed	self-rated	case study, population (local)
Gao et al., 2017	Maltreatment	Parent–Child CTS (adapted)	self-rated	representative sample
Goosen et al., 2014	Assault/harmful event	ICPC (validated)	administrative data	population (national)
Gormez et al., 2017	Traumatic or stressful events	self-developed	self-rated	randomized sampling
Grgic et al., 2005	War trauma	War Trauma Questionnaire (validated)	self-rated	population (local)
Izutsu et al. 2008	Traumatic events experience	self-developed	self-rated	randomized sampling
Maynard et al., 2016	Bullying	Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire (adapted)	self-rated	randomized sampling
Montgomery et al., 2006	Exposure to violence/ trauma exposure	self-developed	proxy-rated (interpreter)	population (local)
Morgos et al., 2007	War experiences/ trauma exposure	self-developed	self-rated	randomized sampling
Ruf, 2008	Trauma exposure	UCLA PTSD (adapted)	self-rated	convenience sampling
Stark et al., 2017_DRC	Violence	ICAST, VACS (adapted)	self-rated	randomized sampling
Sulkowski et al., 2014	Peer victimization & aggression	self-developed (Items on peer victimization adapted)	self-rated	Population (schools)
Thabet et al., 2004	(Political) violence (Israel army)	Gaza Traumatic Event Checklist (adapted)	self-rated	randomized sampling
Vervliet et al., 2014	Stressful Life Events	SLE (validated)	self-rated(interpreter)	population (local)

Lücke | Prävalenzstudien mit Jugendlichen

- einzige Möglichkeit aktuelles Ausmass in Erfahrung zu bringen
- Erinnerungsverzerrungen eingeschränkter
- andere Formen der Gewalt stärker im Fokus

Bsp. «Optimus Studie Schweiz, Schüler/innenbefragung»

- Schweizweite Befragung von **6'497 Schülern/innen** in 459 neunten Klassen
- Erfassung von JVQ und weiteren Instrumenten am PC im Schulzimmer



aus Averdijk et al., 2012

«Hellfeld»: Wer kriegt Hilfe(n)?

Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik 2016 im Vergleich zu Daten aus Witt et al. (2017)

-  Sexueller Missbrauch - weite Definition
-  Sexueller Missbrauch - mittlere Definition
-  Sexueller Missbrauch - enge Definition
-  PKS §§ 176, 177



0,017%

13,9%

7,6%

2,3%

Witt et al. (2017)
Bundeskriminalamt (2017)

Hellfeld-Daten Kindesmisshandlung | deutschsprachiger Raum

			
Familienrecht, Kinder- und Jugendhilfe	<i>(eingeleitete Gefährdungs- abklärungen)</i>	seit 2012 bei Gefährdungs- einschätzungen	seit 2013 optional
Strafrecht	sexueller Missbrauch	sexueller Missbrauch	sexueller Missbrauch
Gesundheit	<i>(Dissertation Mora-Theuer)</i>	seit 2013 möglich	Spital-Kinderschutz- gruppen

Hellfeld Daten | Optimus Schweiz



Gratis zum Download

<https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/soziale-arbeit/forschung/themen/kinde-und-erwachsenenschutz/optimus3/>

Hellfeld Daten | Optimus Schweiz

Institutionen im Sozial- und Gesundheitswesen

interdisziplinäre Kinderschutzgruppen
Opferhilfestellen
spezialisierte, private Beratungsangebote

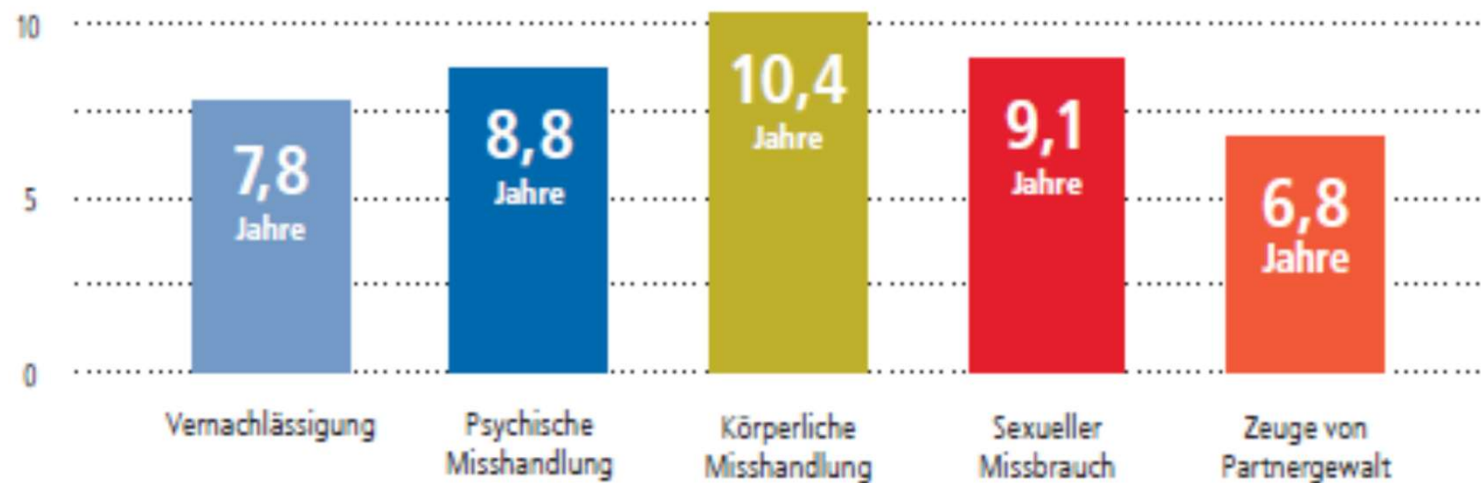
Strafrechtliche Organe

Polizeikorps
Untersuchungsbehörden
Jugendstraßverfolgung

Zivilrechtlicher Kindesschutz

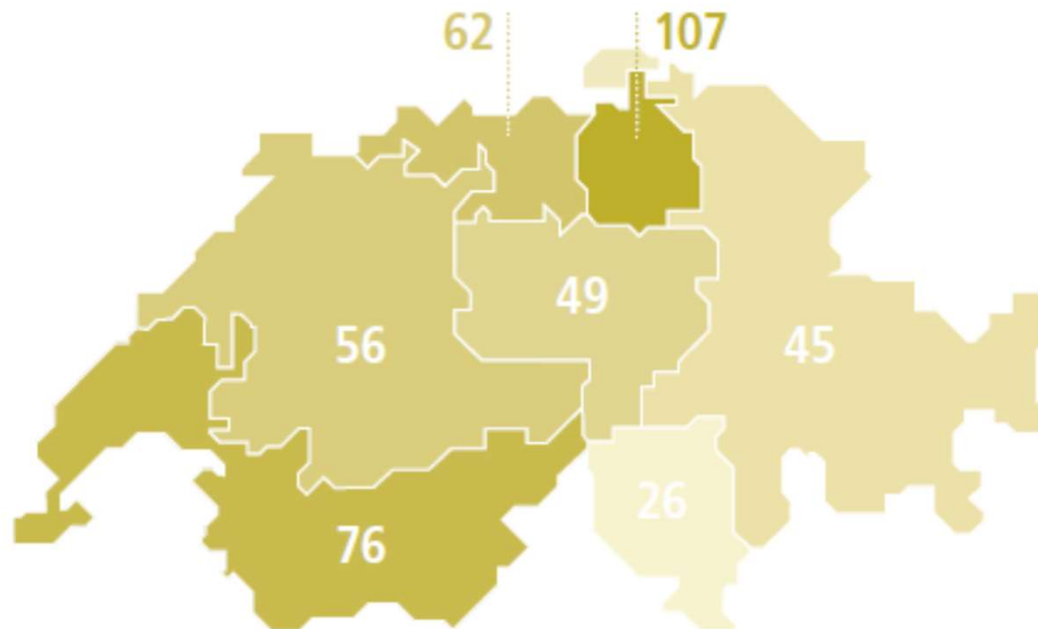
Kinder- und Jugendhilfe
KESB

Abbildung 06: **Form der erfassten Kindeswohlgefährdung und Durchschnittsalter**



Anmerkungen: Alter: Durchschnittsalter, bei dem Gefährdung erfasst wurde. Hochrechnung auf Basis von 4537 Fällen.

Abbildung 02: **Erfasste Kindeswohlgefährdungen nach Grossregion**
Anzahl Fälle pro 10 000 Kinder (September bis November 2016)



Anmerkung: Hochrechnung auf Basis von 7651 Fällen.

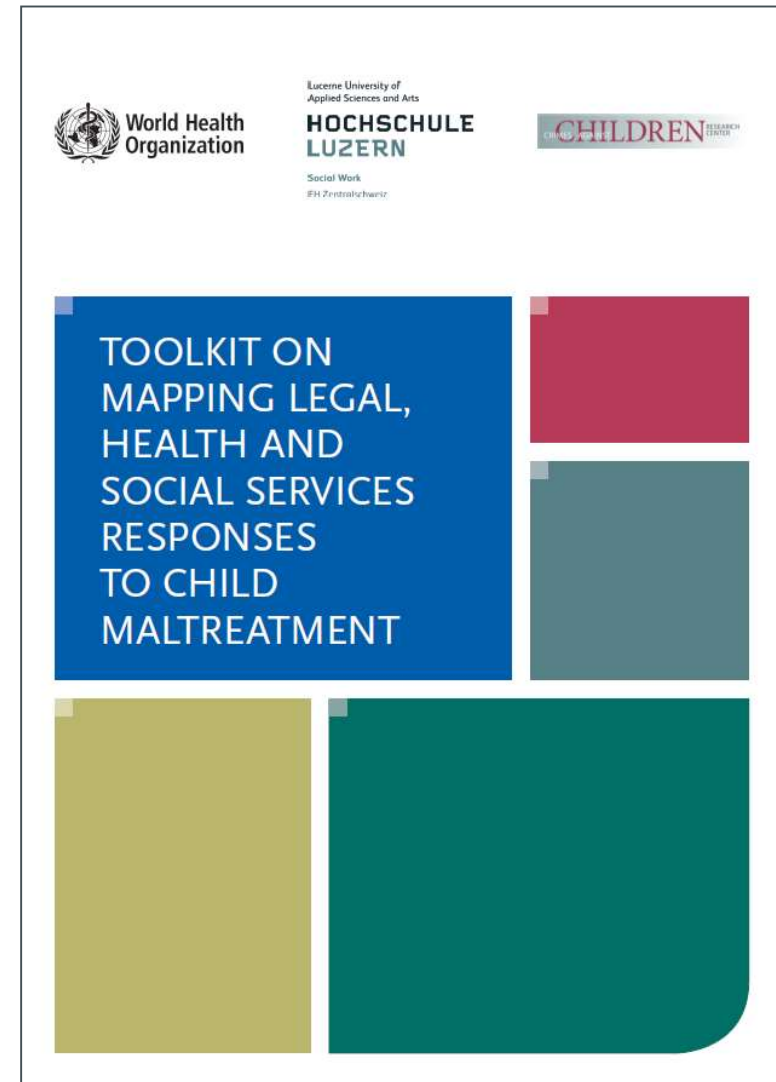
Lücken allenthalben

Hellfeld-Daten | international

Daten von Einrichtungen im Kinderschutz
sind ...

- oft nicht auf nationaler Ebene standardisiert und
- meist nicht über verschiedene Sektoren hinweg vergleichbar.

Jud, Fluke et al., 2013
Jud, Mikton & Jones, 2015



Lücken | COST Action EuroCAN



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CA19106 - Multi-Sectoral Responses to Child Abuse and Neglect in Europe: Incidence and Trends

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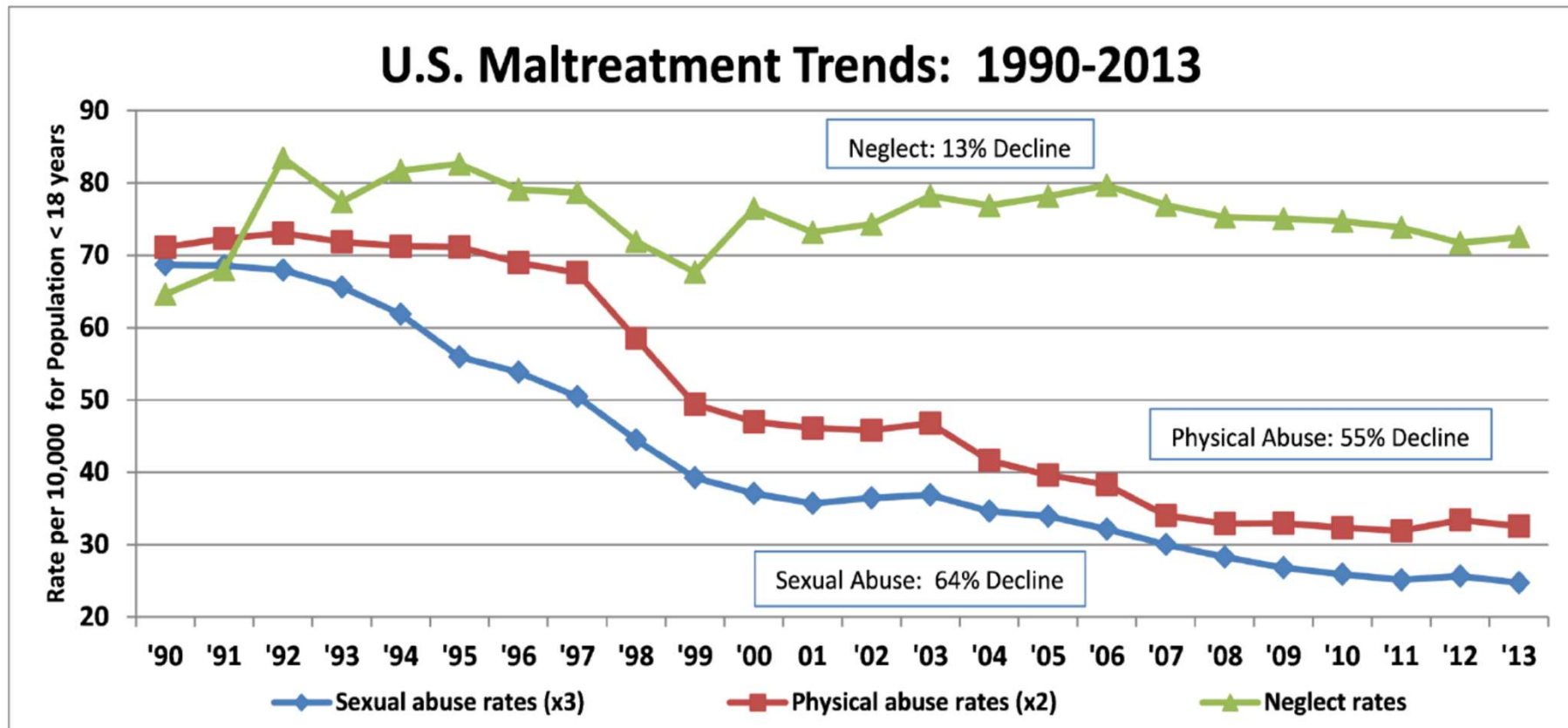
 Downloads  Team

Lücken | COST Action EuroCAN

- Dauer von 4 Jahren
- 99 Beteiligte aus 34 Staaten
- **Österreich:** Prof. Dr. Susanne Greber-Platzer, Dr. Chryssa Grylli und Dr. Eva Mora-Theuer (Uni Wien, ÖGKiM)

4	 Bosnia and Herzegovina
5	 Bulgaria [BG]
6	 Croatia [HR]
7	 Cyprus [CY]
8	 Denmark [DK]
9	 Estonia [EE]
10	 Finland [FI]
11	 France [FR]
12	 Germany [DE]
13	 Greece [EL]
14	 Hungary [HU]
15	 Iceland [IS]
16	 Ireland [IE]
17	 Israel [IL]
18	 Italy [IT]
19	 Latvia [LV]

Fazit: Die gute Botschaft



Note: Trend estimates represent total change from 1992 to 2011. Annual rates for physical abuse and sexual abuse have been multiplied by 2