



P ( ) \* †

Methodologi al iss#es

## ' #rve!,s o\$je tives

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- To establish Quebec's annual prevalence rates of psychological and physical violence towards children aged 0 to 12 years old by an adult living in the same house#
- To document the five\$year evolution of parental practices and attitudes-
- To identify some associated conditions#
- To offer rigorous information to the general population and to organi%ations and services#
- To inspire preventive initiatives&

# ' #rve !,s methodolog!

## ➤ Parti i. ants/

- ' epresentative sample ( ' andom Digit Dial procedure)#
  - One sam. le in 1999/
    - \* + , - . / Quebec females0 mostly mothers#
  - \* 1o inde. endent sam. le in 2004/
    - \* + 1 ! -2 Quebec females0 mostly mothers# and
    - \* + /31 Quebec males0 mostly fathers&
- 4iving at least 3 5 of the time with a child aged \$! " years old&

## ➤ Pro ed#re/

- Telephone survey (computer\$assisted) by professional interviewers#
- 6nterviews lasted about !3 minutes#
- 7ostly 6n 8rench ( / , 5)0 also in 9nglish (25)#
- 9thical concerns and confidentiality&

\*he 2

## \*The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (PCC)\* '5

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- ❖ Psychological aggression/
  - ❖ Shouted, yelled or screamed at the child
  - ❖ Threatened to spank or hit the child
  - ❖ Swore or cursed at the child
  - ❖ Called the child “stupid” or “dumb” or some other name
  - ❖ Said to the child that he/she will be send away or be kicked out of the house
- ❖ Minor physical violence or oral punishment/
  - ❖ Shook the child (child age 2 and older)
  - ❖ Slapped the child on the hand, arm or leg
  - ❖ Spanked on the bottom with bared hands
  - ❖ Disciplined the child to punish him/her

## \*The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (PPC)\* '5

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### ❖ 'evere .h!si al violen e/

- ❖ Shook the child (child under age 2
- ❖ "it the child on the bottom with a belt, a stick or other hard ob#ect\$
- ❖ "it the child some part of the body other than the bottom with a belt, a stick or other hard ob#ect ! unched or kicked the child
- ❖ %eat up the child, that is hit him/her o&er and o&er as hard as an adult could
- ❖ ' rabbed around the neck and chocked
- ❖ Slapped the child in the face, or on the head or ears\$

## \*The 2#estionnaire - 2004

'even themes covered 341 items5

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### 4. )e olle tion of hildhood violen e

- a) Psychological aggression
- b) ?orporal punishment
- c) >evere physical violence
- d) @itness of domestic violence (psychological and physical)

### 7. Domesti violen e

- a) Psychological
- b) Physical

### 6. 'o ial s# . .ort

### 4. 'o io-demogra .hi informations



P ( ) \* †

Prevalence and five-year trends of  
parental violence

\*he 2004 ' #rve!

(nn#al .revalen e rates on PCC\* ')

(t least on e \*hree times or  
385 more 385

Ps! hologi al aggression

90

72

Minor .h!si al violen e

46

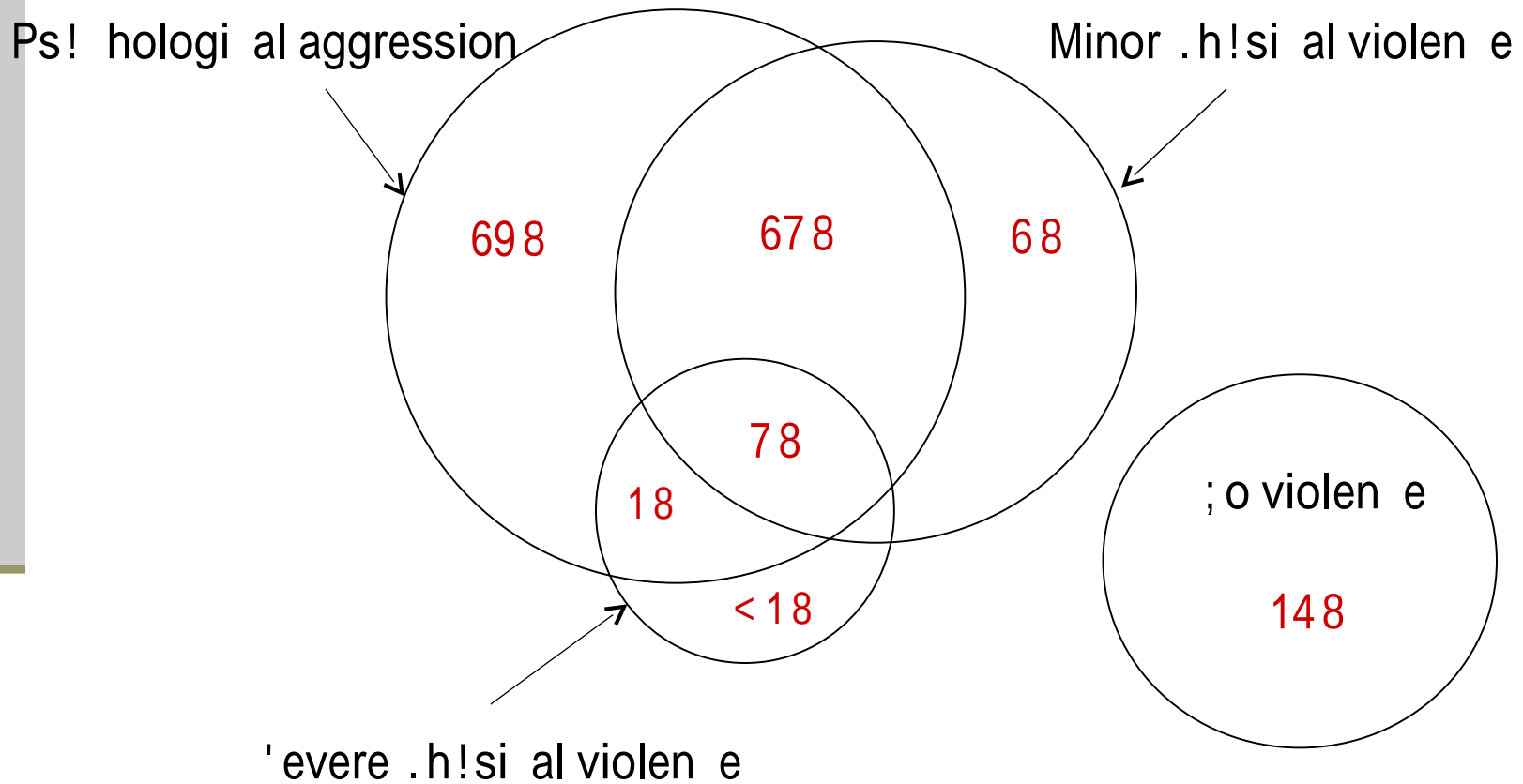
14

'evere .h!si al violen e

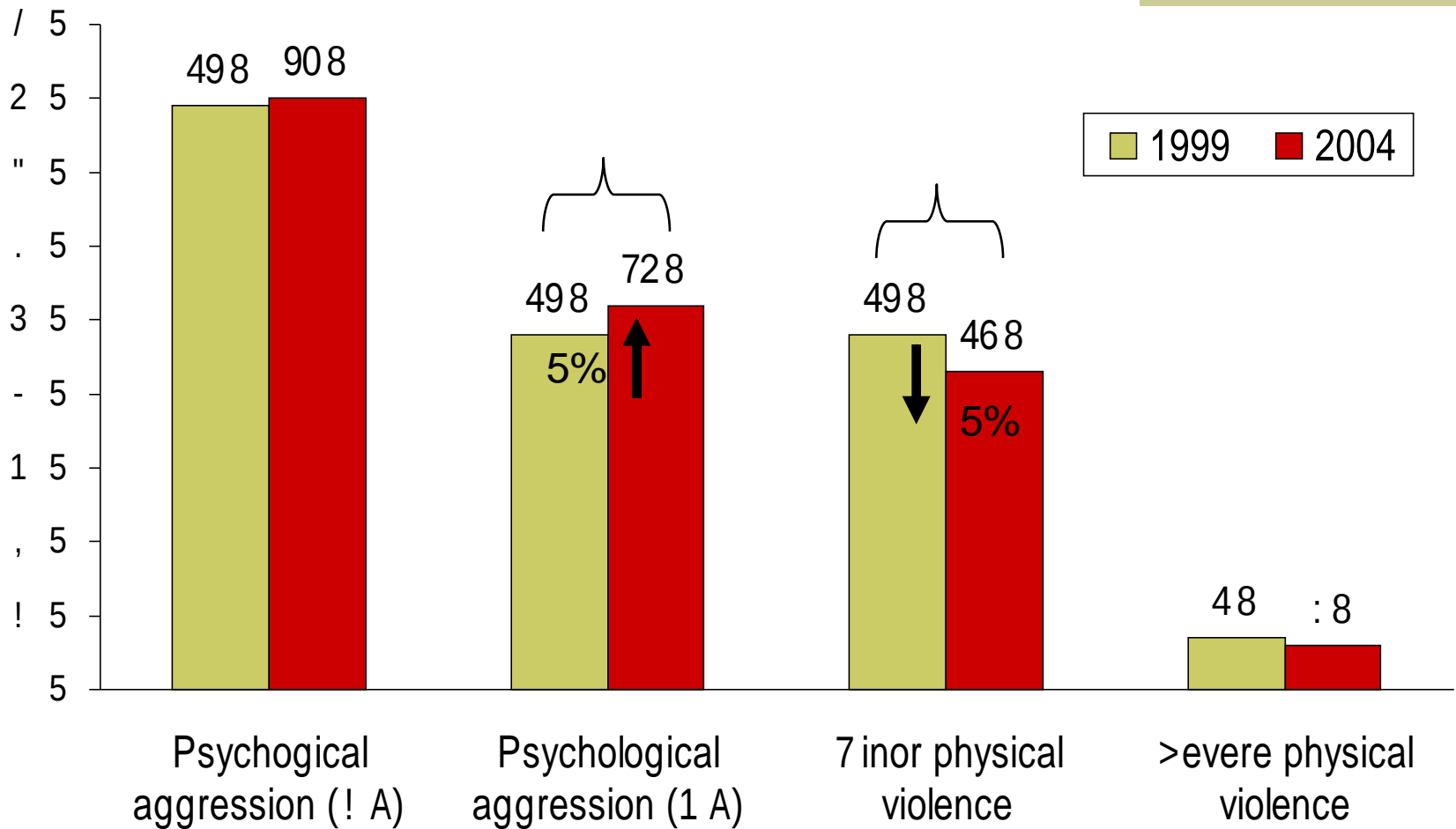
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2

# Co-occurrence of psychological and physical violence, 2004



# Five-year evolution of parental practices 1999-2004



# Five-year evolution of parental attitudes 1999-2004

1999	2004
385	385

6: 41,001

46 4:,07

# Five-year evolution of parental attitudes 1999-2004

		1999	2004	
=		385	385	
=	>	44	91	,001
=		40	47	,001
=		29	2:	,00:
	>	--	1:	--
		--	12	--

$P(\cdot) * \dagger$

Discussion on .revalen e and trends

( nn#al .revalen e rates ? 2004

( larming res#lts@

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■ ) e . eated #se of violen e

- ! out of , children e=perienced repeated psychological aggression
- ! out of . children e=perienced repeated corporal punishment



# Evolution of minor physical violence (real decrease)

15 Possible Explanations

Decrease



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Correlates of . arental violence

Ps! or eef  
h@N

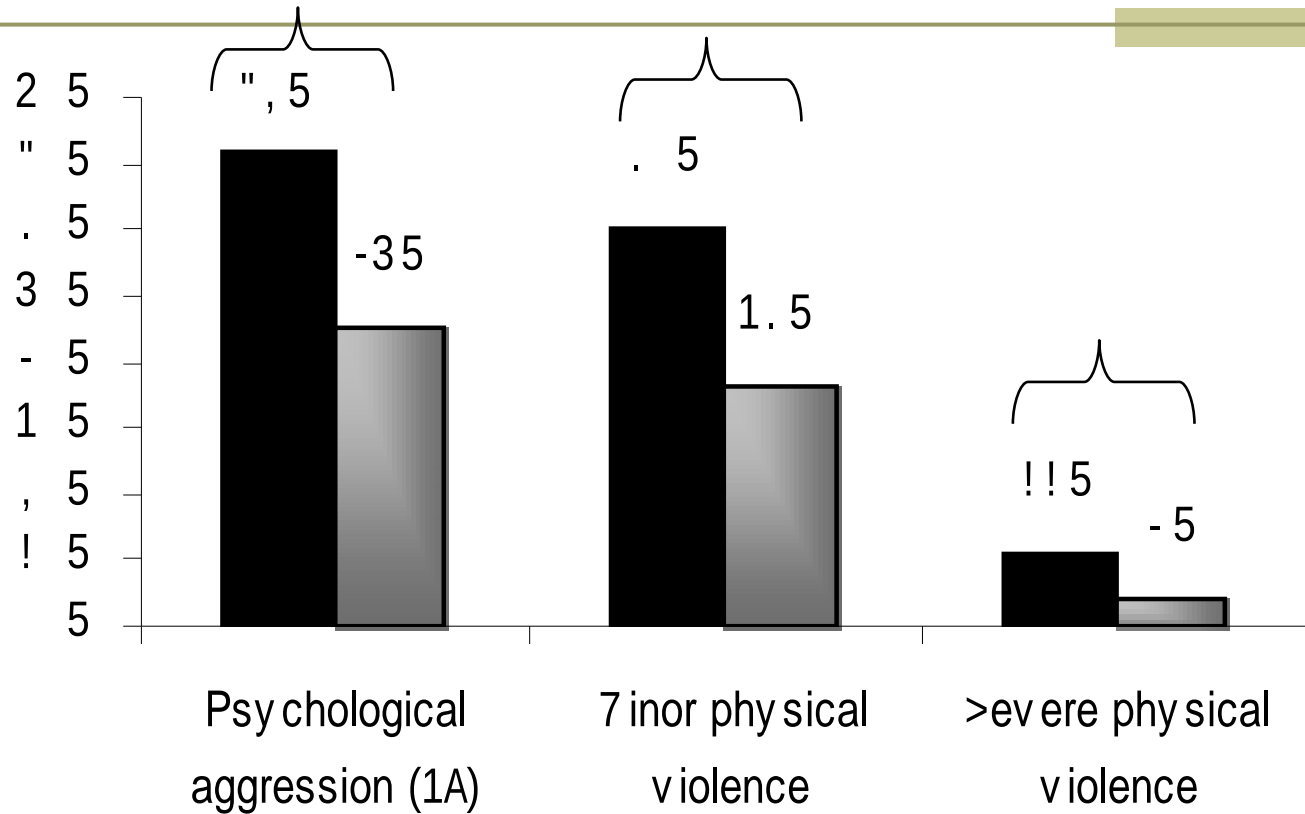
Cor .oral  
.#nishment

'evere .h!si al  
violence

	Ps! or eef h@N	Cor .oral .#nishment	'evere .h!si al violence
Children,s age	-B	-B	-B
Children's gender (male)	B		
(agreement with CP)	B	B	B
Mother,s childhood violence	B	B	B
Fighting parental stress	B	B	B
Child level of education	-	-	
Enrollment			B
% of single-mother	B		
Domestic violence	B	B	B
Number of children in household	B	B	B
Poverty			B
Child social support	B	B	B



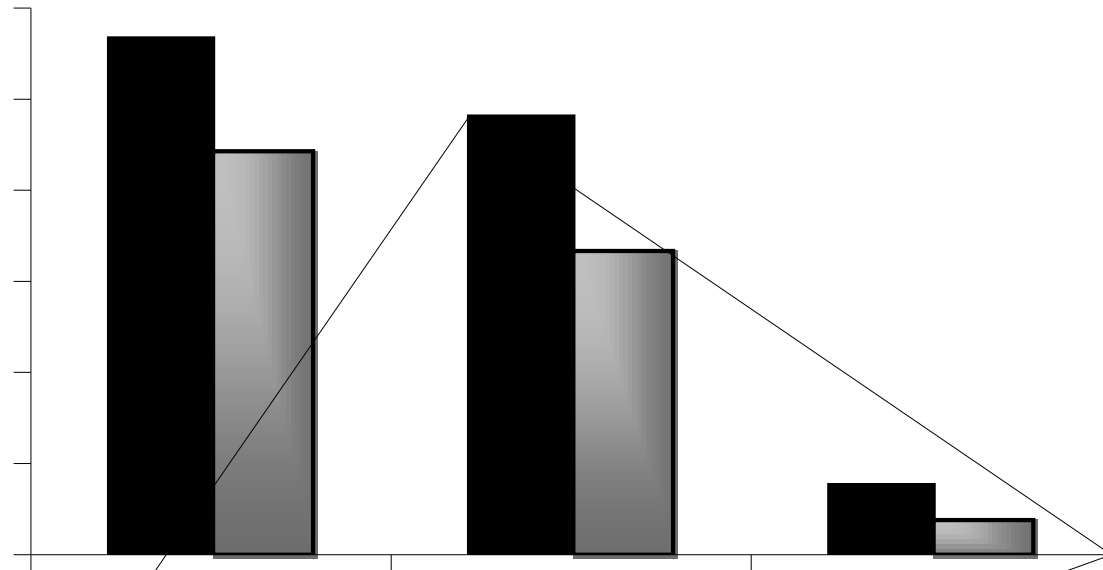
# (nn#al .revalen e and .arental stress

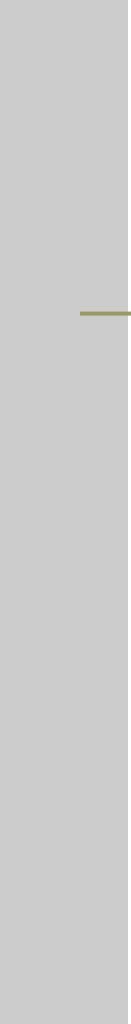


■ High level of parental stress

■ Low level of parental stress

(nn#al .revalen e and mother,s hildhood  
eA .erien e of minor .h!si al violen e









)e.eated .s! hologi al aggression

Cogisti regression model

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# 'evere Ph!si al &iolen e

## Cogisti regression model

Children,s age/	\$, years old	(,))
	1\$. years old	!01
	"\$! years old	2,97
	!!\$! - years old	2,99
	!3\$!" years old	2,24
(ttit#des to1ards violen e in dis i.lining hildren		2,:9
Parental stress indeA/	Cigh level of parental stress	2,12
	4ow level of parental stress	(,))
Domesti violen e/	Presence	2,04
	4ive alone (n& a&)	!0 2
	Absence	(,))

P ( ) \* ++

Dis #ssion on orrelates

# Parental violence

## Discussion on correlates

- Parental stress  $\rightarrow$  5
  - 4inGed to parental attitudes towards violence in disciplining children  $\&$  what comes first \*
  - 4inGed to childhood violence or domestic violence
- Socio-economic conditions
  - Differential effects of stress  $\&$ 
    - Chronic stress associated with more severe violence
    - Transitory stress associated with less severe forms of violence



# Practices implications

- Universal approaches
  - Promoting positive discipline strategies
  - Public awareness and attitudes modification
    - on the negative impact of violence in disciplining children
    - on the perceived effectiveness of corporal punishment
  - Public and family policy
- Specific approaches
  - Screening for childhood abuse and attitudes
  - Ecological approaches
- Funding for the coordination and evaluation of violence prevention efforts