READINESS ASSESSMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT Version for experts using all available data

RAP-CM-XD Questionnaire



READINESS ASSESSMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT BASED ON EXPERT OPINION USING ALL AVAILABLE DATA RAP-CM-XD

This questionnaire is designed to assess readiness for child maltreatment prevention based on expert opinion using all – or the best – available data (RAP-CM-XD). RAP-CM-XD should be completed by the research team at the national level through:

- (i) An objective assessment: research teams should complete those questions in RAP-CM-XD that call for factual answers shaded in grey (e.g. prevalence of child maltreatment or existence of studies on different aspects of the problem) drawing on all or the best available scientific data they will have collected beforehand. Studies referred to by the key informants during the course of interviews using RAP-CM-I should be included in this body of data.
- 2. The research team's consensus opinion: for those questions unshaded that call for non-factual answers, research teams should provide answers based on a consensus reached during a discussion including all research team members and informed by team members' expertise in the field and experience of administering RAP-CM-I to key informants.

It is estimated that completing RAP-CM-XD will take a few hours, once the relevant data have been collected.

An important part of completing RAP-CM-XD consists – in questions 4.2 – of drawing up a list of all the main child maltreatment prevention programmes in the country (and NOT child protection programmes, i.e. programmes aims that provide care, support and treatment to victims of child maltreatment).

This assessment by research teams should be carried out AFTER all the interviews with key informants have been completed

Generally, each page of this interview schedule is divided into five columns:

Column 1: Question number ("No."); the numbering scheme is the same as RAP-CM-I. However, question 1.1. and 1.2. from RAP-CM-I has been dropped from RAP-CM-XD as it is not appropriate for this version.

Column 2: Question ("Question");

Column 3: Any comments or qualifications the research team want to include ("Qualitative answer");

Column 4: Response options ("Response options");

Column 5: Guidance and comments for research teams.

The following questionnaire aims to assess readiness for child maltreatment prevention based on expert opinion using all available at <u>national level</u>. Minor adjustments to the questionnaire are necessary if it is to be used at sub-national (state, province, district) or community level.





Basic information on research team members who participated in consensus discussions

1. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	Male				
Name of organization re	Name of organization research team member works for:				
2. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	☐ Male				
Name of organization re	esearch team member works for:				
3. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	☐ Male				
Name of organization re	esearch team member works for:				
4. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	☐ Male				
Name of organization re	esearch team member works for:				
5 Namo (first last):					
5. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	☐ Male				
Name of organization re	esearch team member works for:				
6. Name (first, last):					
Sex: Female	☐ Male				
World Healt Organizatio					



Name of organization research team member works for:				
7. Name (first, last):				
Sex: Female	☐ Male			
Name of organization r	esearch team member works for:			
8. Name (first, last):				
Sex: Female	Male			
Name of organization r	esearch team member works for:			
9. Name (first, last):				
Sex: Female	☐ Male			
Name of organization research team member works for:				





Dimension 1: Attitudes towards child maltreatment prevention The aim of this part of the interview is to explore the research team's perceptions of, and views on, child maltreatment and its prevention. Questions 1.1 and 1.2 of RAP-CM-I are not included in RAP-CM-XD as they are not appropriate for this version of the instrument ☐ High priority 1.3 In Name of Country, compared to other Examples of other health and social ☐ Moderate priority health and social problems, how much problems are HIV/AIDS, cancer, crime of a priority is child maltreatment ☐ Low priority and unemployment. prevention (i.e. taking measures to prevent child maltreatment before it occurs)? Would you say that child maltreatment 1.4 ☐ More of a political priority prevention (i.e. intervening to prevent ☐ About equal child maltreatment before it occurs) is Less of a political priority The two are not usually distinguished currently more or less of a priority than child protection (responding to child maltreatment once it has occurred) in Name of Country? Do you think that measures taken so Adequate 1.5 far to prevent child maltreatment in ☐ Neither adequate nor inadequate Name of Country have been ☐ Inadequate adequate? ☐ Well protected 1.6 In your opinion, how well protected are the rights of children in Name of ☐ Neither well nor poorly protected ☐ Poorly protected Country in terms of legislation?





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
1.7	In your opinion, how well protected are the rights of children in <i>Name of Country</i> in practice?		☐ Well protected ☐ Neither well nor poorly protected ☐ Poorly protected	
1.8.	How strongly are you in favour of a total ban on all forms of corporal punishment in all settings (e.g. home, school, etc.)?		☐ In favour ☐ Neither in favour nor against ☐ Against	





Dimension 2: Knowledge of child maltreatment prevention

Facet 1	: The nature, magnitude, consequences,	and costs of child maltreatment ng information on scientific data on child maltreatment - much like	dimension 3
		arch on the consequences of child maltreatment has been deleted to	
2.1.1	Is there any research identifying the most common forms of child maltreatment in Name of Country? If such research exists, how would you rate its quality?		☐ Yes, such research exists and its quality is good ☐ Yes, such research exists, but its quality is low, fair, or not known ☐ No such research exists
2.1.2	Is there any research identifying what percentage of the current population of adults (people aged 18 years and above) were maltreated as children in Name of Country/? If such research exists: - how would you rate its quality? - could you specify this percentage?		☐ Yes, such research exists and its quality is good ☐ Yes, such research exists, but its quality is low, fair, or not known ☐ No such research exists Specify the percentage of the current population of adults (people aged 18 years and above) who were maltreated as children: ☐ <10% ☐ 10-24% ☐ 25-49% ☐ 50-74% ☐ 75-100%
2.1.4	Is there research identifying the main costs of child maltreatment in Name of Country – other than the health and social consequences for the victims themselves? If such research exists how would you rate its quality?		☐ Yes, such research exists and its quality is good ☐ Yes, such research exists, but its quality is low, fair, or not known ☐ No such research exists
2.1.5	Is there research identifying the main risk factors for child maltreatment in Name of Country? If such research exists how would you rate its quality?		☐ Yes, such research exists and its quality is good ☐ Yes, such research exists, but its quality is low, fair, or not known ☐ No such research exists





2.2	In the research team's opinion, how approp	oriate are the following types of intervention for Name of Country	?
	Early home visitation Trained personnel visit parents and children in their homes and provide support, education, and information to prevent child maltreatment. They also seek to improve child health and parental care-giving abilities.		☐ Appropriate ☐ Not clear ☐ Inappropriate
	Parenting education This type of intervention, which is usually centre-based and delivered in groups, aims to prevent child maltreatment by improving parents' child-rearing skills, increasing parental knowledge of child development, and encouraging positive child management strategies.		☐ Appropriate ☐ Not clear ☐ Inappropriate
	Child sexual abuse prevention Most of these programmes are universal programmes delivered in schools and teach children about body ownership, the difference between good and bad touch, and how to recognize abusive situations, say no, and disclose abuse to a trusted adult.		☐ Appropriate ☐ Not clear ☐ Inappropriate
	Prevention of abusive head trauma Such programmes are usually hospital-based parent education programme to prevent abusive head trauma, also referred to as shaken baby syndrome, shaken infant syndrome and inflicted traumatic brain injury.		☐ Appropriate ☐ Not clear ☐ Inappropriate





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
	Media campaigns to raise public awareness of child maltreatment prevention.		☐ Appropriate ☐ Not clear ☐ Inappropriate	





Dimension 3: Scientific data on child maltreatment prevention

This dimension of the interview concerns the scientific assessment of the problem of child maltreatment in Name of Country. It aims to establish, based on the searches the country research team has carried out, what kinds of scientific data are available concerning child maltreatment and its prevention in Name of Country.

We would like to know: a) whether or not data exist on the following different aspects of child maltreatment;

- b) the main or "headline" findings of the best and most recent data or studies (e.g. prevalence figures for different types of maltreatment for boys and girls);
- c) basic bibliographic information on the sources of data or studies (e.g. author's, name of study, year, publisher/source).

	Type of data	Do such data exist?	Headline findings	Basic bibliographic information
3.1	Magnitude and distribution of child maltreatment in general Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		
3.2	Magnitude and distribution of child physical abuse Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		
3.3.	Magnitude and distribution of child sexual abuse Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		
3.4.	Magnitude and distribution of child psychological or emotional abuse Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
	Type of data	Do such data exist?	Headline findings	Basic bibliographic information
3.5	Magnitude and distribution of child neglect Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		
3.6.	Consequences of any or all forms of child maltreatment (both short-term and lifelong consequences) Do such data exist and how would you rate its quality?	☐ Yes they exist and quality of data is good ☐ Yes they exist, but quality low or fair or interviewee does not know quality ☐ No they do not exist		
The nex	kt questions concern the reporting of child ma	altreatment and the information systems in place to collect data	on child maltreatment in <i>Name</i> of	of Country.
3.7	Are there official definitions of child maltreatment that are used to record cases of child maltreatment in <i>Name of Country?</i>		☐ Yes ☐ Yes, to some extent ☐ No	
3.8	Is there research specifying what percentage of all cases of child maltreatment that actually occur in <i>Name of Country</i> are reported to the official agencies responsible?		Yes, such research exists Yes, such research exists, No such research exists	and its quality is good but its quality is low, fair, or not known
	If such research exists: - How would you rate its quality? - Could you specify this percentage?		Specify the percentage of all occur in Name of Country that responsible: <10%	cases of child maltreatment that actually tare reported to the official agencies





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
3.9	What kind of system for reporting instances of child maltreatment to the authorities is there, if any, in <i>Name of Country?</i>		☐ No such system exists ☐ Mandatory system ☐ Non-mandatory system	A mandatory system of reporting means that a service provider – such as a nurse, doctor, social worker or teacher – is under a legal obligation to report a suspected case of child maltreatment to the child protection or other authorities.
3.10	How well do you think the existing reporting system works?		☐ Well ☐ Fairly ☐ Poorly	
3.11	Are there procedures in place for compiling these data (for instance bringing it all together so it can be published as reports on a monthly or annual basis)?		Yes, but procedures pr	luce good quality compilations of data luce compilations of data that are only of not know the quality of the compilations of
3.12	Overall, how much do you think scientific evidence on child maltreatment and its prevention shapes the thinking and decisions of those involved in child maltreatment prevention?		Strongly Moderately Weakly	





Dimension 4 Current programme implementation and evaluation

The focus of this section is on child maltreatment prevention programmes that have recently been or are currently being implemented in Name of Country. It also addresses programme evaluation. We are interested in those programmes aimed at preventing child maltreatment before it occurrs, not child protection programmes aimed at responding to child maltreatment after it has occurred.

Examples of such child maltreatment prevention programmes are:

Early home visitation programmes which involve trained personnel visiting parents and children in their homes and providing support, education, and information to prevent child maltreatment. They also seek to improve child health and parental care-giving abilities.

Parenting education programmes which are usually centre-based and delivered in groups and aim to prevent child maltreatment by improving parents' child-rearing skills, increasing parental knowledge of child development, and encouraging positive child management strategies that avoid physical discipline.

Child sexual abuse prevention programmes which are usually universal programmes delivered in schools and teach children about body ownership, the difference between good and bad touch, and how to recognize abusive situations, say no, and disclose abuse to a trusted adult.

4.1	Do you know of any child maltreatment programmes that are currently being or have in the past been implemented in Name of Country?			☐ Yes, currently☐ Yes, in the past☐ No → →Skip to 4.3	
4.2	With the help of this table, could you please list all such programmes and provide information on the following programme characteristics.				
	Name of programme	Type of programme	Name of main implementer	Whether national, sub-national, or community/municipal	Whether programme has undergone an outcome evaluation ¹
	1.			☐ National☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District)☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No

By outcome evaluations we mean determining whether or not the programme actually prevented child maltreatment or reduced risk factors for child maltreatment.





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options Co	omments, prompts, & scoring key
	2.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	,
	3.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	,
	4.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	, Yes □ No
	5.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	6.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	,
	7.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	
	8.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province District) ☐ Community/Municipal	, ☐ Yes ☐ No





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
	9.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	
	10.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	rovince,
	11.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	
	12.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	rovince,
	13.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	
	15.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	
	16.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr District) ☐ Community/Municipal	rovince,





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options Comm	ents, prompts, & scoring key
	17.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	18.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	19.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	20.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	21.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community/Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	22.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Province, District) ☐ Community /Municipal	☐ Yes ☐ No
	Please add any others here			





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key		
4.3	Do you know of any current or past child maltreatment programmes in <i>Name of Country</i> that are not expressly aimed at preventing child maltreatment but into which child maltreatment prevention components could be integrated?		☐ Yes, currently☐ Yes, in the past☐ No →→ Skip to Dim.5	For instance, are there child protection or Early Childhood Development programmes into which child maltreatment prevention components could be integrated? Or are there home-visiting programmes not aimed at child maltreatment prevention but into which child maltreatment prevention components could be readily incorporated?		
4.4	With the help of this next table, could you provide the following details on the ten most important such programmes?					
	Name of programme	Type of programme	Whether national, sub-nation	onal, or community		
	1.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		
	2.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		
	3.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		
	4.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		
	5.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		
	6.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pro ☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)		





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key			
	7.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr☐ Community/Municipal	ovince, District)			
	8.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr☐ Community/Municipal	ovince, District)			
	9.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr ☐ Community/Municipal	ovince, District)			
	10.		☐ National ☐ Sub-national (State, Pr☐ Community/Municipal	Sub-national (State, Province, District)			





The aim	a of this section is to find out about avieting le	Dimension 5: Legislation, mandates, a		nce/Community
5.1.	Is there legislation in force in <i>Name of Country</i> relevant to child maltreatment and its prevention? Is there, for instance, a Children's Act or a Child Care Act which addresses the issue? If so, could you describe this legislation?	aws, manuales, and policies related to child maitreatment prever	☐ Yes ☐ No →→ Skip to 5.3	nce/community.
5.2	How effectively does this legislation contribute to preventing child maltreatment and why?		☐ Effectively ☐ Neither effectively nor ineffectively ☐ Ineffectively	For instance, how effectively does it do the following: - Mandate agencies to collect data on child maltreatment and prevention programmes - Mandate the implementation of prevention programmes and services - Require state budgetary provision
5.3	Are any governmental or non-governmental agencies officially mandated with child maltreatment prevention in Name of Country? If so, can you tell me about them?		☐ Yes ☐ No →→ Skip to 5.5	"Mandated with" means have any governmental or non-governmental agencies been officially commissioned, ordered, or delegated, by the government, to deal with, be responsible for, or address child maltreatment or certain aspects of it. They could be mandated with child maltreatment prevention overall or with certain aspects of it, such as data collection, programme development and implementation, or programme monitoring and evaluation. Reminder: The question refers to child maltreatment prevention – and not child protection.





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key		
5.4	How effectively do these mandated organizations contribute to preventing child maltreatment and why?		☐ Effectively ☐ Neither effectively nor in ☐ Ineffectively	effectively		
5.5	Is there an official policy – or are there official policies - specifically addressing child maltreatment prevention in <i>Name of Country</i> ? If so, can you tell me about it/them?		☐ Yes ☐ No →→ Skip to 5.7	A policy on child maltreatment prevention is a document that sets out the main principles and defines goals, objectives, prioritized actions and coordination mechanisms, for preventing child maltreatment and reducing its health consequences.		
5.6	How effectively does this policy/do these policies contribute to preventing child maltreatment and why?		☐ Effectively ☐ Neither effectively nor ineffectively ☐ Ineffectively			
5.7	Overall, in <i>Name of Country</i> which of the following levels would you say is the most important for child maltreatment prevention and why?		☐ National level ☐ Sub-national level (i.e. province or state, etc.) ☐ Community/municipal ☐ Other, please specify:			





Dimension 6: Will to address the problem

This section tries to gauge the strength of the will to address child maltreatment prevention (i.e. preventing child maltreatment before it occurs) in *Name of Country* and focuses on five different facets of the will to address the problem: leadership, political will, public will, advocacy, and communication.

Facet	Facet 1: Leadership										
6.1.1	Overall how concerned with child maltreatment would you say are the political, religious, business, traditional, civil society and other leaders (as relevant) in <i>Name of Country?</i>		☐ Concerned ☐ Neither concerned nor unconcerned ☐ Unconcerned								
6.1.2	Is there an agency, specialist office or unit in government or outside government, or a national/ provincial/local (as relevant) committee that takes the lead in child maltreatment prevention and what is it called?	Name:	☐ Yes ☐ No								
6.1.3	How good overall is the leadership on the issue of child maltreatment prevention?		☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor								





Facet 2: Political will Political will is critical for effective prevention. It refers to the degree to which political leaders actively give attention to an issue, and back up that attention with money, technical, and human resources.									
6.2.1	In Name of Country, are there political leaders who express strong commitment to the issue of child maltreatment prevention and are taking effective measures to address the problem?		☐ Yes ☐ Not clear ☐ No						
6.2.2	Do the organizations headed by these leaders provide enough resources for the prevention of child maltreatment in Name of Country?		☐ Yes ☐ Not clear ☐ No						
6.2.3	Do you think political leaders are willing, in spite of immediate pressures such as electoral cycles, to invest in long-term child maltreatment prevention programmes which may show few short-term results, but are likely to pay off in the future?		☐ Yes ☐ Not clear ☐ No						





Facet 3: Public will							
6.3.1	How serious a problem do you think the general public perceives child maltreatment to be in <i>Name of Country?</i>	☐ Serious ☐ Neither serious nor not serious ☐ Not serious					
6.3.2	Do you think the general public perceives child maltreatment as something that can be prevented before it occurs?	☐ Almost always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Almost never					
6.3.3	How strong do you think public support for child maltreatment prevention is in Name of Country?	☐ Strong ☐ Neither strong nor weak ☐ Weak					





No.	Question	Qualitative answer	Response options	Comments, prompts, & scoring key						
Facet 4: Advocacy										
6.4.1	How intensive have advocacy efforts for child maltreatment prevention been in Name of Country overall?		☐ Intensive ☐ Moderate ☐ Weak	Examples of different advocacy efforts: - Parliamentary debates and other political events - Press conferences & news coverage - TV and radio talk shows, dramas and soaps - Celebrity spokespeople - Conferences (including academic), meetings, symposia, etc.) - Traditional meetings.						
Facet 5	· Commence in a time									
Facet 5	: Communication									
6.5.1	How intensive have communication efforts been concerning child maltreatment prevention in <i>Name of Country?</i>		☐ Intensive ☐ Moderate ☐ Weak	Communication efforts refer to informing and creating awareness among the general public, key players, professionals, and institutions about child maltreatment in general and its prevention, and persuading people to take action.						
6.5.2	How accessible is information on child maltreatment prevention – including scientific information on what works to prevent child maltreatment?		☐ Accessible ☐ Neither accessible nor inaccessible ☐ Inaccessible	For instance, information on its magnitude, distribution, risk factors, etc. – both information about the situation in <i>Name of Country</i> and internationally?						





Dimension 7: Institutional links and resources

Facet 1: Institutional links and intersectoral collaboration

The focus of this section is on partnerships, coalitions, networks, and alliances between institutions in Country/Province/Community dedicated to child maltreatment prevention and the extent to which they involve different sectors.

These institutions could include government departments, international organizations, NGOs, community-based organizations, funding organizations, professional and religious groups, the media, the private sector and any others you can think of.

	Are there any partnerships, alliances, coalitions, or networks of institutions in <i>Nai</i> wholly or in a large part dedicated to child maltreatment prevention	☐ Yes (complete table below)☐ No, there are none → → Skip to 7.2.1			
7.1.2.	List all known partnerships, alliances, coalitions, or networks of institutions in <i>Nai</i> wholly or in a large part dedicated to child maltreatment prevention?				
	Name of partnership, coalition, alliance, or network, etc.	Number of diffe	erent sectors involved in it	Examples of sectors are health, justice, law enforcement, education, social	
	1.			welfare or development, employment, etc.	
	2.			014-4	
	3.			Qualitative answer not required	
	4.				
	5.				
	6.				
	7.				
	Add any other here				



7.1.1.



7.2.1.	Are there any institutions currently involved in child maltr	reatment prevention?								
	Could you please, with the help of this table: - Name up to three of these main institutions; - Provide an estimate of how many people within the institution focus on child maltreatment prevention; - Indicate what type of institution they are, for instance, international, governmental, non-governmental, etc and assess each institution's level of administrative efficiency.									
7.2.2.	Name of institution	No. of people focusing on child	Туре	of instit	ution			Quali	tative a	nswer r
		maltreatment	International (e.g international organization or NGO)	Governmental (e.g. ministry, department, local authority)	Non-governmental (national)	Community-based	Other, specify:	Efficient	Neither efficient nor inefficient	Inefficient
	1.									
	2.									
	3.									
	4.									
	5.									
	6.									
	7.									

Qualitative answer

Response options



No.

Question



Comments, prompts, & scoring key

No.	Question	Qualitative answ	ver					Respo	nse op	tions	Comments, prompts, & scoring key
	8.										
	9.] [] [] 🗆				
	10.] [
	11.] [] [
	12.] [] [
	13.] [
	14.] [] [
	15.] [] [
	16.] [] [
	17.] [] [
	18.] [
	19.] [] [] [
	20.] [] [
	Please add any others here										





Dimension 8: Material resources							
This se	This section focuses on material resources for child maltreatment prevention, both in terms of financial resources and infrastructure and equipment.						
Facet 1	: Budgets for child maltreatment prevention						
8.1.1	Are there dedicated budgets in different parts of government (e.g. ministries, departments, etc.) in <i>Name of Country</i> for child maltreatment prevention?		☐ Yes ☐ No →→ Skip to 8.1.3	This questions refers to budgets specifically for child maltreatment prevention (i.e. preventing child maltreatment before it occurs) and <i>not</i> child protection (responding to it once it has happened).			
8.1.2	Which of the following government ministrie	s or departments have dedicated budgets for child maltreatmen	nt prevention?				
	Health Social welfare Education Early Childhood Development Local government Community safety Other, specify: Other, specify:	Yes No Yes No					
8.1.3	In your experience, what would you say is the attitude of potential funders to child maltreatment prevention?		☐ Supportive ☐ Neither supportive nor un ☐ Unsupportive	supportive			





Facet 2: Infrastructure and equipment						
8.2.1	How do you evaluate the facilities (e.g. office space, meeting rooms, etc.) and equipment and materials (e.g. computers, phones, vehicles, etc.) within the institutions and organizations involved in child maltreatment prevention (NOT child protection, i.e. within institutions focusing on preventing child maltreatment BEFORE it occurs)?		☐ Adequate ☐ Neither adequate nor inadequate ☐ Inadequate	Important to emphasize here that this question refers to facilities, equipment, and materials for child maltreatment prevention (preventing child maltreatment before it occurs) and NOT for child protection (i.e NOT clinics, one-stop-centres, etc. for victims of child maltreatment). If an organization focuses on both, ask specifically about those facilities, equipment, and materials for that part of the organization that deals with child maltreatment prevention.		





Dimension 9: Human and technical resources

The questions in this section have two aims:

- 1. To get an idea of the availability of personnel with specialized technical, administrative, and managerial skills, knowledge, and expertise in child maltreatment prevention in *Name of Country*/Province/Community to gauge what we're calling "the human and technical resources";
- 2. To get an indication of the existing institutions in Name of Country/Province/ Community for education and training in child maltreatment prevention.

Facet 1. Technical, administrative, and managerial skills, knowledge, and expertise						
9.1.1	Overall in Name of Country, do you think the number of professionals specializing in child maltreatment prevention is adequate for large-scale implementation of child maltreatment prevention programmes?		☐ Adequate ☐ Neither adequate nor inadequate ☐ Inadequate ☐ There are none →→ Skip to 9.2.1			
9.1.2	What scale of programme implementation would current human and technical resources allow?	☐ Programmes in all, most or several states/provinces/districts (as relevant) of country ☐ Small-scale pilot programme/s or full programme/s in one or a few states/provinces/districts of country ☐ None		No qualitative answer required here.		





Facet 2: Institutions that enable the acquisition of the required skills, knowledge, and expertise in child maltreatment prevention							
Now we come to the institutions for training and education in child maltreatment prevention, those that enable the acquisition of the required skills, knowledge and expertise we've just been discussing.							
9.2.1	Overall, are the number of institutions that provide training and education in child maltreatment prevention adequate for large-scale implementation of child maltreatment prevention programmes in Name of Country?			dequate			
9.2.2	.2.2 With the help of this table, indicate how widely available the following types of institutions are which provide training in child maltreatment prevention?					No qualitative answer required for this question.	
			Availability			ty	
				Widely available	Some or a few	None	
	Undergraduate or postgraduate educational institutions which devote some of the curriculum to child maltreatment prevention						
	Non-university institutions that offer training in child male	Itreatment prevention-related skills					
	Opportunities for continuing professional development in	in child maltreatment prevention					





Dimension 10: Informal social resources (non-institutional)

When assessing readiness and capacity, many experts think it is as important to focus on the quality of social interactions and social bonds within a community or society in general as it is on specific assets for child maltreatment prevention readiness such as human and technical resources, material resources, and legislation and policies, etc. directly relevant to child maltreatment prevention. So, I will now ask you five questions focusing on the quality of social interactions and social bonds in *Name of Country/*Province Community. These questions, unlike the other questions so far, are not about child maltreatment prevention specifically, but about social interactions and social bonds in general in *Name of Country.*

10.1	What level of citizens' participation is there typically in efforts to address various health and social problems in <i>Name of Country?</i>	☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low		
10.2	Would you agree with the statement that "in Name of Country, people are generally dishonest and they want to take advantage of others."	☐ Agree☐ Neither agree nor disagree☐ Disagree		
10.3	Would you agree with the statement that "in Name of Country if I help someone, I can anticipate that they will treat me just as well as I treat them."	☐ Agree☐ Neither agree nor disagree☐ Disagree		
10.4	What proportion of people in <i>Name of Country</i> belong to some civic group?	☐ All or most ☐ Some or few ☐ None	Civic groups are non-profit, voluntary organizations, societies, self help groups, and clubs, but do not include political parties, unions, and churches.	
10.5	How good at getting things done through their joint efforts are the people living in Name of Country?	Good Moderate Poor		





Conclusion Before we finish, I'd like to ask you two final questions C.1 What would you say is the single most important problem facing child maltreatment prevention in Name of Country? See diagram below C.2. Please take a look at this diagram which shows the ten dimensions of the model of child maltreatment prevention readiness this interview schedule is based on and then for each dimension of child maltreatment prevention readiness, can you tell me, what are the main measures you would recommend to improve your *Country*'s standing on the dimension? **Dimension 1: Attitudes towards child maltreatment prevention** The aim of this part of the interview is to explore the research team's perceptions of, and views on, child maltreatment and its prevention. Dimension 2: Knowledge of child maltreatment prevention In this questionnaire, Dimension 2 and Dimension 3 have much the same aim – to assess the availability of scientific knowledge and data on the problem. This is unlike in the interview schedule for key informant's where the aim of Dimension 2 is to assess key informants' knowledge of child maltreatment. Dimension 3: Scientific data on child maltreatment prevention - which concerns the scientific assessment of the problem of child maltreatment and what kinds of scientific data are available on child maltreatment. Dimension 4: Current programme implementation and evaluation - which focuses on child maltreatment prevention programmes that have recently been or are currently being implemented and whether their effectiveness has been evaluated. Dimension 5: Legislation, mandates, and policies - which focuses on existing laws, mandates, and policies related to child maltreatment prevention in Name of Country. Dimension 6: Will to address the problem - concerns the strength of the will to address the problem of child maltreatment and focuses on five different facets of the will to address the problem: leadership, political will, public will, advocacy, and communication. Dimension 7: Institutional links and resources - which focuses on partnerships, coalitions, networks, and alliances between institutions dedicated to child maltreatment prevention and the resources and





	efficiency within the main institutions currently involved or which might become involved in child maltreatment prevention.	
	Dimension 8: Material resources - which focuses on material resources for child maltreatment prevention, both in terms of financial resources and infrastructure and equipment.	
	Dimension 9: Human and technical resources - concerns the availability of personnel with specialized technical, administrative, and managerial skills, knowledge, and expertise in child maltreatment prevention and existing institutions for education and training in child maltreatment prevention.	
C.3	Do you think any important dimensions are missing from this model?	Show diagram below

10 Dimensions of the Child Maltreatment Prevention Readiness Model





