



IO1.A2. COLLECTION OF FEEDBACKS

FINAL REPORT



STOP:

STOP Child Abuse Through Effective Training and Augmented Reality

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COLLECTION OF FEEDBACKS

PROJECT INFORMATION

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STOP

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1. INTRODUCTION

Although there is no unique definition, child sexual abuse involves a dependent, developmentally immature child or adolescent engaged in sexual activities, which they cannot understand or give mature consent to (Hobbs, Hanks and Wynne, 1999). Child sexual abuse traumatization is complex and is usually caused by more than exposure to a single traumatic event. Child professionals need to understand the connection between the trauma of sexual victimization and the different levels of a child's adjustment to it. Although significant advances have been made in the last twenty years in the prevention and recognition of child sexual abuse, it is extremely important to continue working to further develop new forms of child protection. Taking all the above into consideration, the Erasmus+ Project STOP – Stop Child Abuse Through Effective Training and Augmented Reality aims to provide an innovative answer to the adverse childhood experiences that affect youth in Europe. STOP aims at decreasing sexual abuse and exploitation of young people (9-18 years old) by offering an innovative learning methodology to youth workers about sex abuse prevention. The project wants to provide new approaches and tools to youth workers based on AR (augmented reality) game to fight child adverse experience both online and offline. Empower youth workers to teach children how to respond to suspected abuse and will transform them from simple youth workers into child protector from violence and abuse.

The current document, “Collection of feedbacks”, provides an overview about the state of the art both for youth workers and parents about their understanding and knowledge about sexual abuse and sexual abuse prevention; furthermore, it investigates about the activities that youth workers and parents do in order to protect their child from abuse and understand their digital competences.

The “Collection of feedbacks” report entails the summary of the findings of two main activities developed by the STOP project partners, namely the focus group with youth workers and interviews with parents.

The summary of the findings and conclusion (guidelines) will represent the baseline of the training plan (IO1.A3) and educational material and game design (IO2).



Both focus groups and interviews have been developed in Croatia, Italy, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, and at least 10 people/country have been involved (6 youth workers and 4 parents).

Both activities have been developed online during spring 2020 due to COVID-19.

In annex to the current document:

- Annex I: Game design suggestions from interviews and focus group
- Annex II: European report for focus groups
- Annex III: European report for interviews



1. FINDINGS

Both the focus groups and the interviews with parents were divided into three main areas:

- **Content** – what youth workers and parents know about sexual abuse and sexual abuse prevention?
- **Do** – what youth workers and parents do to prevent sexual abuse?
- **Digital competences** – which digital games youth workers and parents use to develop activities with youth?

1. Findings– Content area

- **Sexual abuse definition:** It was analyzed that both for parents and youth workers is difficult to identify what sexual abuse is and its proper definition.
- **Types of sexual abuse:** Both parents and youth workers know about the existence of different types of abuse, but information are not organized and lack of proper naming.
- **Most frequent forms of sexual abuse for youth workers:** The most reported forms of sexual abuse by youth workers are intra-house and extra-house sexual abuse; peer sexual violence; inappropriate touch, grooming and emotional abuse and physical abuse related to sexual abuse.
- **What is sexual abuse in practice?** It is difficult to understand for both youth workers and parents what is considered sexual abuse (ex. Voluntary prostitution of minor is a form of sexual abuse?)
- **Youth workers experience with abused children:** Not all the youth workers interviewed have direct experience of abused child and none of the parents reported have a direct experience. The most reported cases of abuse are: peer abuse (where in 2 out of 5 reports



the victims present physical and mental disability) and sexting (between peers), inappropriate touch and family sexual abuse.

- **Online risks of sexual abuse for parents:** Parents think that the access to internet represent a risk for their child, but they cannot identify the types of risks they may face apart from being groomed on social media and be engaged through online chat.
- **Where do parents learn about sexual abuse?** Parents get the majority of information about sexual abuse from their peers such as friends or relatives, and secondly only through trainings in schools or parents associations but in the majority of cases their learning process is through informal means (ex. Articles and research in internet).
- **Education needed:** Both parents and youth workers think that they need more trainings about sexual abuse prevention and their child too as their knowledge about this topic (sexual education included) is very poor. Usually parents talk to their child about sexual abuse with some difficulties related to the sensibility of the topic and their prior knowledge.

2. Findings – DO area

- **Youth centers internal procedures to face sexual abuse:** Youth workers do not have usually specific internal procedures within their youth center to report a case of abuse or a suspect. Usually they get in touch with the social service and/or the police (depending on the national law or understanding). Only in Spain, there is a formal procedure to work with child as youth worker which is to have negative certificate of sexual crime.
- **How parents protect their child from sexual abuse:** To protect their child from abuse parents mostly use parental control functionalities and anti-virus system to protect devices from external attacks. Secondly, some parents talk with their child about the risks of online sexual abuses.
- **Education & trainings:** Both parents and youth workers agree that there should be more trainings to increase the skills and knowledge of parents, youth workers and youth to



protect (themselves) from abuse. In some reports, it has been highlighted the central role of the school in providing such trainings.

- **Youth workers difficulties:** Youth workers main difficulties that they have to face in case of suspect of abuse are related to cultural differences among peers and people in general about the understanding of sexual abuse and difficulties in detecting a “real” case of abuse (which is the limit of forced consent?)
- **How to decrease the risks related to sexual abuse, for youth workers:** Youth workers agree that to reduce the risks related to sexual abuse against children and young people trainings are necessary targeting youth, youth workers and parents. In some report have been also stressed the importance to increase youth communication skills (ex. Seek for help), increase youth affective and sexual education skills and knowledge and increase the collaboration among the different actors at local level (schools, youth centers, families etc.)
- **How to decrease the risks related to sexual abuse, for parents:** Parents agree that to reduce the risks related to sexual abuse more information and trainings from schools are necessary, and a strong support from the national legislation. Furthermore, some parents report that to reduce the risks of abuse there should be parents’ trainings, training in schools and strong legislative system that secure high penalties to predators.

3. Findings – DIGITAL area

- **Educational app:** Both youth workers and parents do not use app for educational purpose apart from some that are related to school education rather than non-formal learning opportunities with their child. Furthermore, in most of the national reports, parents stated that their child use games, apps and other ICT content to learn more about somethings but they are not sure about the name or about the nature of the app. Furthermore, those who stated that they know the types of app that they child are using do not report any name.



- **Augmented reality and sexual abuse prevention:** Most respondents in all 5 national reports state that they do not have information with AR that can prevent sexual abuse against children and youth. As well, we can understand from the report that Youth Workers interviewed are aware about the AR technology and that it could be very useful to approach the topic, but none of them have used it especially for educational purpose.
- **Augmented reality and app game:** Parents and youth workers agree that the AR technology could be very useful to approach the topic, but none of them have used it especially for educational purpose or use it into their daily life.



3. CONCLUSION

From the data collected, we can deduce that there is a lack of proper comprehension and awareness about sexual abuse, types of sexual abuse and how to properly prevent or detect a case of abuse both for parents and youth workers. The most frequent forms of abuse detected by youth workers concern peer abuse, sexting (between peers), inappropriate touch and family sexual abuse. While parents identify online grooming as the riskiest situation that their child can face. Both parents and youth workers seem not to have a clear understanding of the types of abuse and usually information are not completed and fragmented.

According to the researchers, parents expect from schools and educational institutions the main responsibility to get their child informed and educated about the different types of abuse and how to protect themselves without directly taking the leadership. Both parents and youth workers agree that education and training are strategic tools to prevent sexual abuse and child and youth wellness. Indeed, both parents and youth workers, highlighted the importance of increasing the training and the educational offer not only about sexual abuse prevention but also about sexual education and healthy relationship.

Most of the youth centers interviewed do not have specific internal procedures and strategies to cope with (suspected) cases of abuse, usually youth workers contact directly the police or the social services with no other strategies to detect the abuse in between. The lack of clear procedures to cope with sexual abuse lead the youth workers to face very difficult situation alone, so it would be important to raise the awareness of having internal procedures to cope with sexual abuse in youth centers to facilitate youth workers job. Another strategy which could support youth workers to face sexual abuse prevention is related to education about definition of consensual sexual activity and how the sexual behavior may vary in different cultures.



The research activities developed suggested that both youth workers and parents do not use any specific apps, game, or AR game for educational purpose apart from some very specific app as the ones to learn new languages. At the same time, both parents and youth workers agree that the AR game could be useful to start learning more about sexual abuse prevention and to start talking about it with their children with knowledge of facts.

Finally, from the interviews with parents, it emerges that they do not have control on their children apps in the phone or tablet.



1. APPENTICE N1

During the interviews and focus group, parents and youth workers provided some suggestions about the game design that can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The game should show the parts of the body that nobody should touch and describe the profile of those who could approach them.
- 2) The game should be interactive.
- 3) The game should entail information such as what is sexual abuse, types of abuse, is that a crime, scenarios in which a youth/child can find her/himself;
- 4) Within the game there should be information in relation to the helpline (three different report reported this information)
- 5) Printed/offline version of the AR Game as not all the children may have access to digital tools such as phone, tablet
- 6) Accessibility of the AR Game to youth with visual/hearing impairment
- 7) The Game should be the first step to facilitate a discussion with the youth
- 8) Include within the game reactions of the youth such as (.. this has happened to me...)
- 9) The AR Game (and the educational material) should be developed with the direct support of a psychologist
- 10) The AR Game should entail a How to Act section
- 11) The AR Game should entail a protocol and guidelines about how to deal with individual situation (e.g. a first aid general step: hot to talk with a person...)
- 12) The AR Game should provide separated material for trainers/children
- 13) The AR Game should include prevention and detection measures for sexual victimization starting with affective/sexual education
- 14) The AR Game should identify situation of Sexual consent
- 15) The AR Game should identify application for disable people and what if scenarios...
- 16) Feedbacks on the different decisions that youth take (also with a smile face for positive/negative feedbacks)



2. APPENTICE N2

European focus group Questionnaire results (youth workers)

AREA 1 - CONTENT:

1. What forms of sexual abuse do you hear about and/or are you aware of?

It seems that there is no specific awareness about the terminology of the different forms of sexual abuse, furthermore, there are a lot of definitions and interpretations about what sexual abuse is, and which form of sexual abuse exists.

In two focus group reports the following answers were provided:

- **Intra-house and extra-house** forms of abuse where most of the time the perpetrator is the father.
- **Peer sexual violence** as a form of sexual abuse between teens.
- **Inappropriate touch.**
- **Grooming** as form of sexual abuse.
- There are two types of abuse connected to sexual abuse which are **emotional** (most related to verbal) and **physical abuse**.

Other answers that were provided were:

- Sexual violence is a broader concept as it could be extended to voluntary prostitutions.
- Sexual victimization includes sexual abuse.
- Sexual abuse must be considered different as it may include youth of different age and with different types of disabilities.
- Sexting is an unknown practice among youth workers, but it extended to a large portion of youth attending secondary schools.



- Youth workers reported not to have a deep knowledge about the different form of abuse, but that they are able to recognize the signals that can be connected to violence.
- Lack of awareness about the potential risks online.

2. What is your experience with sexually abused children/youth?

According to the results of the national focus groups, the overall situation is **quite variegated**.

All the countries reported that some of the youth workers have some kind of experience with abused child and other does not have completely.

In particular, three national reports reported that:

- They do have direct experience with sexual abuse and that sexual abuse is more wide-spread than what is thought.
- They have learned about sexual abuse in workshops and training but they do not have direct experience.

Other answers reported into national reports were:

- Sexting as image sharing between peers.
- Inappropriate comments.
- Harassment from youth to adult (youth workers).
- Dating violence.
- Revenge porn.
- Family violence (father over daughter).

3. Which were the most cases you have faced so far?

According to the different national reports, the most frequent cases faced so far by the interviewed is related to **peer sexual abuse**, where in 2 out of 5 reports the victims present physical and mental disability.

Then, in 3 national reports, the most cases reported were:

- **Sexting (between peers).**
- **Inappropriate touch.**
- **Family sexual abuse.**

While, in 2 national reports as cases faced are:

- **Grooming.**



- **Exchange of inappropriate material between peers.**
- Youth “special attention” towards an adult (youth workers).

Other cases reported into national reports are:

- Dating violence and revenge porn.
- Inappropriate comments.
- No cases have been faced so far.
- Inappropriate behavior in school such as drop the trousers of peers down for fun.
- Forced marriage.
- Paid prostitution and exchange of sexual contents.

4. Do you think that educators, teachers and other youth workers are sufficiently informed about sexual violence against children?

All the national reports agreed that there is a lack of information and training related to sexual abuse and how to act in case an abuse really occurs and how to approach parents and youth.

In the national reports were also mentioned:

- Not only Youth Workers but also parents should be trained about sexual abuse.
- Gender equality campaigns have increased the awareness about sexual abuse and violence.
- Cities and rural areas show a different approach to the topic. In particular, rural areas do lack the most awareness related to sexual abuse.
- Not only youth trainers, teachers are not aware about the risks of sexual abuse, but they also feel that as a “bad reputation” for their educational institutions in term of image so they tend not to get out cases of abuse.

5. Do you think children are sufficiently informed about the different types of sexual abuse and how to protect themselves?

All the national reports reported that children are not sufficiently informed about the different types of abuse and especially how to protect themselves.

In the national reports were also reported:

- There is a lack between children about the meaning of health relationship, sex education and real perception of the digital world.



- Child usually do not ask for help directly, so they are not able to seek for help.
- Training should be done before secondary schools.
- The “rule of the underwear” was very important to start talking about sexual abuse prevention.
- Child are not aware about sexual prevention as most of the parents show fear to talk about sex.
- Child should be trained about how to protect themselves.

AREA 2 - DO:

6. Do you have an internal procedure to face situation of sexual abuse? Do you face any challenge or obstacle into the reporting procedures?

In the national reports different answers have been provided by youth workers.

In particular, it appears that: Not all the youth centers or youth organization do have an internal procedure to report cases of sexual abuse, and if there is a procedure it consists of calling the social services and/or the police. Some youth centers get in contact with the schoolteachers to understand if they have perceived the same risks. Some youth workers also reported that they do not if in their organization such procedure does really exists. In the Spanish national report, youth workers need to have a negative certificate of sexual crime to work with youth.

7. What do you think should be done to reduce the risk of sexual abuse against children and young people?

In all the country reports youth workers reported that the best way to support them is through education and training.

Some reports highlighted:

- The possibility to have specific courses also during university career.
- That listen is a powerful tool to be used with youth to prevent sexual abuse.
- The importance of communication as a space for safe development.



8. Have you ever experienced a case of sexual abuse in your youth center?

According to the national reports, this question was linked to question number 2.

Reported cases between different nations report that youth workers attending the focus group do have some kind of direct experience with victim of sexual abuse (reported as Family abuse, father over daughter, and peer sexual abuse), some other do not have experience. Only in the Italian focus group dating violence and revenge porn cases were reported as case of sexual abuse online.

9. If yes, which measure did you put in practice?

10. If not, which measures would you put in practice?

In the case of **Italy**, youth workers did not follow any internal procedure but they:

1. Have called the social services for the cases of dating violence and revenge porn; while
2. They have informed the police in the case of family abuse (father over daughter).

In the cases of **Cyprus**, we can summarize a part from one youth workers it seems that there is not specific procedures in case of abuse or suspect of abuse. So, the youth workers put in practices:

1. Inform the social services (and in some cases also the police) about what happened;
2. Inform the supervisor about the situation
3. There is no specific procedure put in place.

In **Greece**, the reported situations reported are mainly two:

1. The psychologists and the social workers are obliged to inform the police. They are not allowed to do anything else apart from the psychological support to the victim.
2. Youth workers mainly direct to teacher in school contexts to see communicate the critical situation.

In **Croatia** there are no specific procedures reported but the only procedure reported is that the youth worker communicated the situation to its superior.



In **Spain** youth workers should have a Negative Certificate of Sexual Crimes and they have to notify the parent who have the child in custody while immediately notify the Public Prosecutor's Office for Minors and to report the case to the police.

11. Which are the difficulties that you have when you may have a doubt of sexual abuse? Which obstacles do you face?

In two national reports we find:

- **Cultural differences** among peers and people in general about the understanding of sexual abuse and to react to it
- **Difficulties in detect a real case of abuse** (especially in the Spanish case it has been reported difficulties in identify abuse in partner relationship such as forced consent)

While, other answer reported into national reports are:

- Lack of affectivity education among peers
- Lack of youth workers expertise
- Feel of shame and fear of the victim (and related privacy problems)
- Lack of responsibility of educational ladders when youth workers report the cases of abuse
- Families do not seem interested in such training or being informed about this topic
- Code of Ethics and Work Contract prescribe procedures, but no specific document as protocol
- Some does not know

12. What do you think should be done to reduce the risk of sexual abuse against children and young people?

According to the different national reports, the most reported answer to reduce the risks of sexual abuse against children is Education and training for **Youth, Youth workers and Parents**.

Then, in two national reports were reported:

- **Increase the communication skills** in particular understand how youth communicate (ex. Seek for help) and encourage communication among youth workers, youth and parents



- **Increase youth affective-sexual education**
- **Increase the collaboration** among different actors such as schools, youth center and families to raise the awareness about the topic to break the silence

Other answers were:

- Increase youth soft skills
- Push the national government to have a stricter legal framework
- Increase the visibility (especially online) about the topic
- Training more effectively youth workers about HOW to detect a case of abuse

AREA 3 - DIGITAL:

13. Do you use any apps, games, or other such content for educational purposes? What do you use most? Do you know any others?

The most voted answers are between **NO and NOT many**, while individual responses identified the following tools used for educational purpose:

- CANVA
- Google application (docs, table, forms)
- TRELLO
- KAHOOT
- SLACK
- Social media (Facebook groups, WhatsApp/Viber)
- <http://www.ecpat-serious-game.eu/>
- <http://www.europapress.es/euskadi/noticia-euskadi-pone-marcha-herramienta-informatica-detectar-violencia-ninas-ninos-adolescentes-20191202172218.html>

14. Do you think a game or app on the topic of sexual abuse prevention would be useful for young people, parents and youth workers? For whom would it be most useful?



All the national reports stated that it a game or app. about sexual abuse prevention would be interesting to be applied into face-to-face workshops.

It has been stressed in more than one report that technology should not substitute face-to-face dialogue and dynamics, but it could be a relevant tool to approach the topic.

15. Have you heard about Augment reality? Do you think that Augmented reality game as a tool would be useful for prevention of sexual abuse against children and youth?

Most of the answers provided inform us that most of the Youth Workers interviewed are aware about the AR technology and that it could be very useful to approach the topic, but none of them have used it especially for educational purpose.

Two answers reported stated that some youth workers have never heard about it.

16. Do you know any similar game or content with Augmented Reality? Would you use it in your work?

Most of the respondents as for question 15, do answer that they know about similar game with AR but that they use in their private life and not for education purpose.

17. What kind of information, data or messages should such a game contain? What would be most useful for you? What would be most useful for parents? For young people?

According to the different national reports, the following information, data and messages have been suggested:

- Feedbacks on the different decisions that youth take (also with a smile face for positive/negative feedbacks)
- Helplines numbers and organization that can supports youth workers in case an abuse is detected. Two national reports reported this answer.
- Printed/offline version of the AR Game as not all the children may have access to digital tools such as phone, tablet



- Accessibility of the AR Game to youth with visual/hearing impairment
- The Game should be the first step to facilitate a discussion with the youth
- Include within the game reactions of the youth such as (.. this has happened to me...)
- AR Game should be different depending on the age of the youth
- The AR Game (and the educational material) should be developed with the direct support of a psychologist
- The AR Game should entail a How to Act section
- The AR Game should entail a protocol and guidelines about how to deal with individual situation (e.g. a first aid general step: hot to talk with a person...)
- The AR Game should provide separated material for trainers/children
- The AR Game should include prevention and detection measures for sexual victimization starting with affective/sexual education
- The AR Game should identify situation of Sexual consent
- The AR Game should identify application for disable people



3. APPENTICE N3

European report for questionnaire for interview (parents of youth)

KNOW

1. How many children and young people are exposed to sexual content? Where? What kind of content? Do you talk about it with your children?

Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Croatia, and Italy do not report any number of children and young people exposed to sexual content.

All the reports highlight the consciousness of the parents interviewed about the exposure of their child to online sexual contents. All the national reports reported the exposition through **social media, internet (ex. Sexting practices among peers)**, while two national reports reported also access to **pornographic site and video games**. Other sources identified are cameras, magazine, photos interchange (offline), television and film. Only one interview in the Greek report reported that they responded that they are not aware about any sexual content.

Do you talk about it with your children?

4 out of 5 national reports highlight the importance to talk with their child about sex in a safe environment at home and 2 national reports highlight the necessity to talk more about sex and the risks associated with the abuse.

2. Can you tell us what sexual abuse is? In what dangerous situations or situations of sexual assault can young people find themselves?

During the interviews, several definitions about sexual abuse have been reported by participants according to their understanding of the concept.

Several definition entails at least 3 main concepts: 1) act of having sex and intimacy relationship; 2) the act of abuse is related to the absence of consent 3) the presence of manipulation (persuasion techniques, taking the advantage of a minor).

Below are reported the definitions (the ones that repeats have been reported only one)

What is sexual abuse?

- Any action that puts pressure on someone to do something he/she does not want to do.



- Sexual abuse is any content or act that attempts to achieve behaviour related to sex or intimacy of people through deception or persuasion techniques. A good information base on the subject, and good support and trust in the family is a defence
- Sexual freedom of another person, without consent by the latter. The victims can rarely defend themselves
- Trying to have sex with another person without consent or having sex in a misleading way with another person.
- Sexual and emotional abuse is taking advantage of youth and lack of knowledge of young people to exploit the situation for sexual reasons.
- Sexual abuse can be verbal, physical or any other sexually related inappropriate behaviour.
- It is a difficult term to define as it includes any action with the purpose of abusing someone sexually
- Sexual abuse includes the distribution of inappropriate content about an individual in the internet, and because many young people use the internet nowadays it leaves them vulnerable to abuse, especially when there is lack of control.
- I am not sure about the exact definition, but it includes verbal and physical abuse.
- when one person approaches sexually another one without receiving their consent
- every act from a person towards another one with sexual content without receiving their consent
- every act of violence without the consent of the person related to sexual pleasure
- the act that insults the physical and psychological situation of a person, adult or underage
- sexual abuse as coercive actions against the will of the child
- sexual abuse as through contacts on social networks
- sexual abuse as the exploiting children's ignorance of what is (sexually) appropriate and what is not

In what dangerous situations or situations of sexual assault can young people find themselves?

In two national reports are reported **access to internet** and **physical contact** in places with a lot of people (as bus, inappropriate touch).

Other dangerous situations reported are:



- teenagers' network with strangers who misrepresent their identity and that is where the danger begins
- peer violence
- Situations of defencelessness towards minors that can even occur in training centres or in the family environment
- Loss of control of the child, due to drugs or alcohol or altered consciousness
- Social pressure;
- it can appear anywhere – in the park, at school but mostly online
- Emotionally damaged children
- Street especially at night-time
- Dating with unknown people or social media

3. Do you know any risk related to sexual abuse that your child can face online?

In three national reports parents stated that **they do not know any risks related to online sexual abuse** and that an online risk of sexual abuse is represented by **“the presence of predators in social networks”** or pages that invite young people to initiate contact through online grooming (the word grooming appears in just one national report).

Other online risks reported are:

- Many teenagers take photos and videos of themselves and send them without being aware of the risks that their actions may entail. Sometimes they do it voluntarily out of ignorance, other times they are pressured with blackmail; sometimes they are aware because they are offered something in return
- A multitude of open information channels without any kind of control
- Creating unpleasant feelings - behind, discomfort, shame
- Unrealistic perceptions for later - what is "normal" online

4. Where have you heard the most about sexual abuse and ways how to protect your children?

Parents interviewed reported that they have heard the most about sexual abuse through:



- **Chatting and exchanging information with friends and relatives** (at least this answer was present in three national report)
- Through school training (directly as student and as parents) in two national reports and in parents' associations
- Also, in two national reports, television and radio programmes are reported as source of information and articles in internet.

Other answers reported were:

- Information on municipal programs
- Self-experience
- Nothing
- Police lectures

5. Do you think your children are sufficiently informed about the different types of sexual abuse and how to protect themselves?

In 4 out of 5 national reports, **parents think that there are not prepared as well as their children as they do lack of the important information about the different types of sexual abuse and how to protect themselves.**

Furthermore, in 4 national reports, parents stated that they talk with their child about sexual abuse and sexual abuse prevention, and only in 2 reports they underlined the online risks.

Other answers into the reports are:

- They have enough information, they manage it as they can, their experiences help them to do some things and others, besides knowing the relative channels. They could have more and better training, but that is also a question of what they learn at home.
- They do not differentiate between what can be abuse and what is not. They have behaviours associated with machismo: it feels like there is a lack of respect in terms of roles. Fostering a sensitive base of training and trust, making them responsible for relationships and limits could be an act of protection against abuse.

6. Do you think you are (as a parent) sufficiently informed about the different types of sexual abuse and how to protect your children?



In all 5 reports, parents reported at least one answer stating that they are not sufficiently informed about the different types of sexual abuse and how to protect their children, but they would like to know more about it.

Parents also reported that it is difficult to look for information about the topic in internet as also it's fast changing scenarios "there is always a surprise at every corner".

7. Do you think children get enough knowledge and information about sexual abuse at school?

4 out of 5 reports stated that the schools do not provide enough information about sexual abuse. In two national reports the answer is yes, while in one report we find the case that there has been a good collaboration between parent' association and teachers to organize seminars to fight sexual abuse.

DO

8. What do you do to protect yourself of online risks of unwanted sexual content/abuse?

In 4 national reports we find that parents use parental control, blocking pop-ups and antivirus system to protect themselves and their child from the risk of online attacks.

In 2 national reports, parents do not:

- Get into weird pages and dangerous site
- Pay attention to their privacy settings

Other answers provided were:

- Nothing in particular
- Trust the children as the only protection risks is to talk with them constantly.

9. What do you do to protect your children of online risks of unwanted sexual content/abuse? Do you talk to your children (enough) about risk of sexual abuse and how to protect themselves?

As for question n.8, the most reported answer was **parental control of the devices used by the child**, followed by create a safe environment to talk with their child about the subject.

Other answer reported were:

- Check my son/daughter history online



- Never used parental control for trusting the education given to the own children.
Commenting at home the day-by-day news to see what is right and wrong and how to ask for help.
- I have regular chats with my children, and also good communication with the teachers and school.
- Most interviewees replied that they try not to enter into dangerous sites
- Not much

10. What do you think should be done to reduce the risk of sexual abuse against children and young people? What, in your opinion, could help, what would you like to learn?

All the national reports stated **that parents expect information and training from school's environment, family, and direct support by national law.**

In two national reports is reported:

- to strengthen **the legislation to prioritize this sexual abuse prevention and support for the victims (for instance giving high penalties to predators)**
- **that school plays a key role in sexual abuse prevention** – hence more specialised and targeted workshops should be incorporated in schools
- **parents training.** Furthermore, seminars should be provided to parents and children from the municipality and the local communities. Parents should be also empowered to know how to talk to their children about child sexual abuse.

Other comments left are:

- Having more information on real cases, people who have had their lives affected by sexual abuse and how it has harmed their families.
- Easier access for youth to sexual educational contents
- Greater control of sexual content. The interviewed confesses not to have much idea in this field.
- To pursue these habits by the police, to publicly disseminate images of harassing and consuming people, so that their family and social environment is aware; they can know who they are dealing with and feel ashamed. The interviewed parent would like this training to be for all children and parents. There is little culture of educational community, of involving



parents in the educational community and it is necessary to create it, as well as the involvement of parents on the issue.

- Sexual affective education is vital in this aspect; also learning to deal with social pressure it is.
- Greater value formation to differentiate right from wrong. A training in values and respect for offenders or potential offenders and for those who are victims to be able to defend themselves.
- Probably raise awareness through more seminars/ workshops or through a short video.

DIGITAL

11. Do you use any apps, games, or other such content for educational purposes? What do you use most? Do you know any others?

In all national reports is stated that the parents do not use apps, games for educational purpose. Some instead reported that the use Youtube, or other school's training platform (Educamos) for school purpose, while Babble and Duolingo to improve language skills.

12. Do your children use some games, applications, or other ICT content to learn something better? Do you know all the games, applications, or other ICT content that your child use?

In most of the national reports parents stated that their child use games, apps and other ICT content to learn more about somethings but they are not sure about the name or about the nature of the app (4 out of 5 national report).

In 3 national reports parents stated that they know which kind of apps and game their child are using but they do not report any name.

In two national reports is reported that:

- parents do not know about the games and apps that their child are using
- no, children don't use specific applications, although the interviewed parent knows that they use the general social networks.
- Babbel and Duolingo, the Edmodo platform, Google hangouts, Dropbox, Wetransfer.



13. Do you know about AR games? How can we prevent sexual abuse against children and youth using Augmented reality game? Do you know any similar game or content? What kind of information, data or messages should such a game contain?

Most respondents in all 5 national reports state that they do not have information with AR that can prevent sexual abuse against children and youth. While in 2 national reports, parents stated that:

- They know what augmented reality is, but they have never used them
- And that it can be a good strategy to facilitate the communication with their child to talk about sexual abuse prevention.

It seems that most of the parents have never used an AR game. In the meanwhile, parents suggest to:

- to generate hypothetical risk space simulation scenarios and good practices to illustrate what needs to be done in this case. The interviewed parent admits not having any of those.
- The interviewed parent doesn't relate something he knows about ICTs to AR games. This type of game could have avatars where you advance and test the player on options to choose from by making decisions regarding values, situations where they have to have respect or not.
- Yes, the interviewee knows about the augmented reality, but not related to affective sex education. The interviewed parent thinks that this technology should be role-playing oriented, where to make decisions by being different characters, how to intervene and how to manage those new roles.

Which message should the have the game?

- they mentioned that the risks should be included in order to make children think of how to identify them. Furthermore, the game should show the parts of the body that nobody should touch and describe the profile of those who could approach them. One interviewee underlined that this game should be attractive in order to make children want to participate.
- Message: what is sexual abuse, types of abuse, is that a crime, scenarios in which a youth/child can find her/himself, The games should be differentiated by age, within the game there should be information in relation to the helpline