



STOP CHILD ABUSE REPORT

INTERVIEWS' REPORT



STOP

STOP Child Abuse Through Effective Training and Augmented Reality

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STOP CHILD ABUSE – INTERVIEWS

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STOP

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A. General Information about the Interviews

During the last week of May, Asociación Deses-3 and Universidad de Valladolid conducted the interviews to 9 parents of young people, 5 mothers and 4 fathers.

Due to the COVID-19 emergency, the interviews had been done by telephone, video call and email.

Every sentence corresponds to the opinion of one parent, except for those sentences that shows the number of the same answers given by different interviewed into brackets.

Each interviewed parent had answered all the 13 questions in less than 30 minutes.

B. Questions

AREA 1 - 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?

- Everyone who has the means to connect to the internet, whether it be with a mobile phone, tablet or computer. They can do it both inside and outside, alone or with friends. The interviewed do talk about it at their home.
- All those children who have internet without control or under parental control, teenagers all that their curiosity encourages them to seek. Internet advertisements that "sneak in". The content can start in a sensual way, trying to provoke sexual curiosity. The interviewed try to talk about it, conveying the danger of cameras and the messages of some ads.
- Many contents, especially on social networks and the Internet. Photos and videos with sexual content ("sexting" among teenagers) and very easy access to pornographic sites. The interviewed don't talk to their children as much as they admit they should. (3 answers)
- Children are very innocent, they can be exposed through social networks, video games, television and also influenced by those means. Who is exposed don't consider those means to be source of risks.
- When the daughter asks questions, the interviewed and the partner don't avoid or censor her, they talk about everything naturally and try to make her understand everything that is happening at that moment.



- In general, everyone takes advantage of the fact that the information is published in the media, anecdotes to talk about it from there. Never should be avoided to talk about this topic, but it is important that this is done in a safe environment where to freely talk about it. (2 answers)

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

- Any action that puts pressure on someone to do something he/she doesn't want to do. Teenagers network with strangers who misrepresent their true identity and that is where the danger begins.
- 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. (2 answers)
- Situations of defencelessness towards minors that can even occur in training centres or in the family environment.
- Sexual freedom of another person, without consent by the latter. The victims can rarely defend themselves. (2 answers)
- Trying to have sex with another person without consent, or having sex in a misleading way with another person. Some of the dangerous situation where abuse may occur:
 - Loss of control of the child, due to drugs or alcohol or altered consciousness;
 - Social pressure;
 - Obligation on a person, violation.
- Sexual and emotional abuse is taking advantage of youth and lack of knowledge of young people to exploit the situation for sexual reasons. Among those situations, there are:
 - Emotionally damaged children;
 - Online availability of Youth;
 - Physical contact with many people.
- Verbally, since abusers often do harm with words.

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

- 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. (2 answers)
- Yes, the presence of "predators" in social networks. (2 answers)
- No.
- Situations generated by pages and relationships created through social networks, links in games or in any page where there is suggestive advertising you can initiate contact there. (3 answers)

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

- In a parents' association, that usually organizes talks or while attending to those given by other associations or organizations. (2 answers)
- In television and radio programs. (4 answers)
- Information on municipal programs.
- Life formation of each person, first. Secondly, professionals in the sector who can make a sensible contribution in this respect. State of alert in the media, with screening, but it can also be through the news that children can be tried to be educated on the subject.
- Training through two parents' schools.

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

- In my case, the interviewed thinks that her daughter receives enough information not to fall into it, since she is talked about sexual both at home and in class.
- The interviewed inform the sons/daughters about the dangers of the Internet, without creating an alarm. (2 answers)
- No, neither children nor parents have enough information. (3 answers)

- 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 don't 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.
- No, only adults are. Even if parents assume that it is very difficult to have all the knowledge.

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

- The interviewed thinks so.
- No, it would be interesting to have information adapted to local realities and the ages of the children.
- No. In general, parents lack information and do not pay all the necessary attention. (4 answers)
- Everyone can always find out more. Parents try to be alert, but there's a surprise at every corner.
- Not because it can come in many forms, news for instance, even if parents finished being always behind. (2 answers)

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

- Not all centres give the same information, but sometimes even though they have all the information in the world, kids are willing to do things they know will harm their health, like alcohol, drugs or tobacco, and it's not for lack of talking.
- The interviewees do not think so, but they do get information about it in a timely manner. (5 answers)
- Yes.
- No, there are few options. Anything that comes from families and the school may feel averse or rejected, they feel more comfortable talking about it among friends.

- No, not at the moment, in this first course nothing has been touched, but there is the hope that later on they will: this year they have had a talk on affective sexual education and nothing else.

AREA 2 - DO:

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

- Not getting into weird pages. (2 answers)
- Parental control on devices that can access the Internet, limiting as much as possible any content of this type. (3 answers)
- Blocking pop-ups and using antivirus system. (3 answers)
- Nothing special: trusting the children. The only protection is to talk about certain risks, dangerous pages in general.

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?

- Talking and having a climate of trust at home where talking about any subject is not a taboo. (2 answers)
- Parental control of devices, accordingly to children's age. (2 answers)
- Establishing parental control and talk to the children. Unfortunately, not enough. (2 answers)
- 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.
- Not about sexual abuse specifically, but by using communication in general, talking about general risks of the internet. (2 answers)

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?

- Having more information on real cases, people who have had their lives affected by sexual abuse and how it has harmed their families.
- Information in schools, in homes and support of the law. (2 answers)
- 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.
- Legislation should prioritize this matter.
- 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.
- Standardize affective sexual education in all subjects. When something calls your attention, it means that it is not normalized.

AREA 3 - 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?

- The interviewees don't use any. (5 answers)
- Parental control apps. (2 answers)
- Yes, YouTube and the school's training platform (educamos).
- Babbel and Duolingo (both the interviewed parent and his daughters) 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?

- The Interviewees don't know and don't use any. (5 answers)
- Yes, the supplementary programs to educate.
- Babel and Duolingo, the Edmodo platform, Google hangouts, Dropbox, Wetransfer. The interviewed parent suspects that he is not totally aware of all the contents his daughters use, although he tries to be aware of them and make them play in the same room he's in.
- No, children don't use specific applications, although the interviewed parent knows that they use the general social networks. The parent admits that his sons have much freedom and knowledge on them than he has.
- Most of the use they do is football games, social networks.

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?

- The interviewees know what AR games are, but nobody in their families use those. The parents suppose they can be a good way to approach the subject didactically for teenagers who spend their lives playing them. (3 answers)
- No, the interviewees don't have any information about these games. (2 answers)
- The interviewed knows about that tool and thinks is a good one 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 AR games could facilitate communication and help dealing with problems.
- 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.

