



Framework for Nordic youth surveys on child sexual abuse and exposure to violence outside and in the family.

Karin Helweg-Larsen

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Preface

In June 2007 the Danish Crime Prevention Council (Det Kriminalpræventive Råd, DKR) engaged a group of Nordic researchers in a dialogue on the feasibility of setting up a framework for future surveys on violence and sexual abuse during childhood and early adolescence. The major objective was to promote research networking in order to create a basis for comparable studies in the five Nordic countries. Thereby, a solid foundation for prevention of sexual abuse and other violence against children would be achieved.

The working group comprised of broad professional qualifications including pediatric, gynecology, child and adolescence psychiatry and psychology, sociology, criminology, public health and forensic sciences. The group's clinical and research experiences laid the basic for the recommendations in order to find a common Nordic framework for youth surveys on child abuse. These are presented in the present report.

During two group meetings in June and August 2008, methods for data collection, key topics to be included in youth surveys and ethical issues related to including minors in a survey on sensitive topics were discussed. Based on experiences of the previous Nordic school and youth surveys, the research network in this report presents recommendations on the survey method and the key questions, which may describe the prevalence, character and consequences of sexual abuse and physical violence against children in the best way and, thus, ensure that comparable data on this issue is available in the Nordic countries. In October 2008 at a research network meeting, we represented our first results of 9th grade surveys conducted during 2008 in Finland and Denmark. Experiences on various practical issues concerning the implementation of Internet and lap-top based surveys were also discussed.

By establishing a research network for a youth survey in different aspects of child violence in the Nordic countries, the aim was to encourage a joint Nordic framework. This aim has been met. At a dialogue meeting the Nordic researchers have agreed upon a survey model that may describe the current prevalence and character of child abuse and have tried to ensure future joint research projects on risk factors of child violence and abuse in the different Nordic countries based on comparable data.

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On behalf of the Nordic Research Network
November 2008

Summary

In 2006, the Nordic Council of Ministers financially supported (1 million DKK) an initiative by the Nordic national crime prevention councils and the Scandinavian Research Council of Criminology, (Nordiska Samarbetsrådet för Kriminologi, NSfK) to start a joint Nordic project on violence “Violence and its reduction in the Nordic countries”. The project is aimed to develop knowledge based on criminal policy and to promote crime preventive/crime reducing actions in the Nordic countries.¹

The project period according to the final plan consists of four subprojects:

1. Statistics on violence
2. Youth surveys, the feasibility of a joint Nordic framework (the present project)
3. Evaluation of Restraining orders in the Nordic countries (besöksförbud)
4. Ethnic minority women and their exposure to violence

The present report describes the planning of a framework for youth surveys, project number 2 which aims to ensure comparable data on sexual abuse and physical violence against children and adolescents in and outside the family. In the report is documented the background for setting up school based youth surveys and the decisions taken by a working group of Nordic researchers concerning key topics to be included, the method for data collection and which age group is to be included in the survey sample.

School based surveys among 9th grade pupils, aged 15–16, on child sexual abuse and violence in the family have previously been conducted; in Finland in the late 1980’s and in Denmark in 2002 In Sweden, in the early 1990’s, data on child and youth sexual abuse were collected among 17–18 years old pupils in high schools and among school non-attendees. Together with Poland, Estonia, Lithuania and Belorussia Sweden and Norway participated in a survey on adolescents’ sexuality in the Baltic Sea region (the Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents’ Sexuality).²

The previous Nordic youth surveys on child abuse were conducted among different age groups, 15–16 year-olds or 18 years of age and older, and among different social groups, pupils in mandatory schooling and pupils in high schools. Different survey methods were used, usually self-administered questionnaires, either pen & paper or computer based. The

¹ Information on the entire project can be found in publications of working group reports and a joint report of the project in the TemaNord series at site of the Nordic Council of Ministers: www.norden.org.

² (A joint report: Mossige, S. Ainsaar, M.C. & Svedin, C.G. (Eds.) (2007). The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents’ Sexuality. Report 18/07, Oslo: Norwegian Social Research (NOVA). In 2006/2007, sexual experiences among Norwegian adolescents were illuminated by a survey conducted among 18–19 year old pupils.

surveys included different key topics and the wording of questions on similar topics varied considerably. Furthermore, the individual surveys were conducted at different time periods. The Finnish study was conducted in 1988, the Danish in 2002, the Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality in 2003/2004 and the most recent Norwegian study in 2006/2007. During this period, the living conditions of children in the Nordic countries have changed considerably not at least their access to and their use of Internet and other electronic communication.

At present, through the Baltic Sea Regional Study, Norway and Sweden have obtained comparable data on sexual experiences and sexual abuse among pupils in high schools. Although, high school is not mandatory in the Nordic countries, a vast majority of adolescents are enrolled in high school, in Sweden about 90%. Hence, youth surveys among high school pupils may cover a representative sample of adolescents. However, Finland and Denmark did not participate in the Baltic Sea Regional Study, and comparable data on early sexual experiences among younger adolescents and children as well as their exposure to other types of violence are missing in the Nordic countries.

In the Norwegian 2007 report on adolescents' sexual experiences there was the following stressed as to the need for valid data on exposure to different forms of violence:

“Even though somebody might believe that we know enough about the prevalence of assaults and abuse during childhood and adolescence and that there, thus, is no need for further research, the society is actually changing, and so do the risk factors for abuse. Prevention strategies for child sexual abuse and other risk factors in childhood and adolescence must be based on solid and current data.”

Consequently, there still exist strong needs to measure the prevalence, character and risk factors of child abuse by appropriate methods and to obtain comparable data in the Nordic countries.

That is why the Nordic Crime Prevention Councils and the The Scandinavian Research Council of Criminology (NSfK) elaborated the idea of setting up a working group of Nordic researchers to prepare a joint framework in order to illuminate the current risks of violence against children in the Nordic countries, including sexual and physical assaults in- and outside the family and during childhood and early adolescence.

It was initially planned that the working group should start in 2006; but the group was only settled in summer 2007. 7 Members became those Nordic researchers, who previously had conducted youth surveys on violence against children and adolescents, and those who at that time were engaged in ongoing or scheduled surveys on child abuse in Finland and Denmark. During the autumn 2007 this research network has estimated the feasibility of a common model for youth survey on child abuse in the Nordic countries.

The research network has agreed on a school based survey on 9th grade children either by Internet or by lap-top presented questionnaire which might be the best tool to obtain current and representative data on the prevalence and character of child abuse. Furthermore, an agreement has been

reached on those key and optional questions, which could describe the different topics related to child abuse in the best way. These agreements are based on the experiences gathered by the previous Nordic surveys among 9th grade children in Finland and Denmark and among the older high school pupils in Sweden and Norway.

Furthermore, the decisions on a survey model and the key questions were highly influenced by the fact, that at the time of setting up the research network, decisions had already been taken in Finland on a follow-up of the 1988 Finnish survey. The Finnish version of a school based survey among 6th and 9th grade children were already piloted in 2007, and the survey was conducted in January 2008. Thus, the Nordic questionnaire relates to the Finnish questionnaire 2008, but is slightly modified as to the order of questions on sexual abuse and exposure to violence. Furthermore, the Finnish questionnaire includes a larger number of questions on violence outside the family and less questions about self-reported health and resilience factors.

However, the structure of the Finnish and the joint Nordic questionnaire and key questions are similar. Data on child sexual and physical abuse will, thus, be comparable between the different Nordic countries, if then similar surveys are conducted in all countries within a limited timeframe.

The structure of the Nordic joint framework will, furthermore, ensure that trends in exposure to violence and sexual abuse in childhood may be described in comparison to the previous Finnish and Danish school based surveys, both in 1988 and 2002.

Present state of implementation

In Finland, the Internet based survey among 6th and 9th grade pupils was completed in January 2008. In Denmark a survey based on a computer assisted self-administered questionnaire assisted by AUDIO-CASI was conducted among 9th grade pupils in two waves, April-May and September-October 2008. The Finnish results have already been published in a report in Finnish with an English summary (1). The Danish data is at present being analyzed and will be reported in the beginning of 2009.

In Norway, funding is granted to NOVA, the Norwegian Institute for Adolescence and Welfare, for conducting a similar school based survey among 9th grade pupils during 2009. Probably the survey will be conducted through Internet access to the questionnaire.

In Sweden researchers at the departments of child psychiatry at the Lund and Linköping Universities have participated in the Nordic cooperation from 2007 on. In spite of the great interest in carrying out surveys in Sweden, this does not seem to be the option, because of lacking funding.

Contacts are made in order to promote similar youth surveys in Iceland and the Faeroe Islands. In 2004, Greenland participated in a 9th and 10th grade survey on child abuse based on the experiences of the Danish 9th grade survey in 2002.

During the implementation of the surveys in Finland and Denmark, the research network has discussed a number of practical issues. At a meeting in Oslo in October 2008, the experiences gathered by the Finnish Internet based survey and the lap-top based Danish Audio-CASI-survey were presented. At this meeting decisions were taken as to future joint data analyses and continuing networking.

Due to the Nordic Project on Violence in the Nordic Countries, a Nordic research network on youth surveys has been established in order to encourage multidisciplinary research projects in the Nordic countries. For the moment the network includes child and adolescent psychiatrists and psychologists, criminologists, sociologists, pediatricians and public health researchers.

The Nordic youth surveys may cover a very large geographical area presenting different conditions of life and various youth cultures, although the Nordic countries basically have similar welfare systems and cultural settings. The access to comparable data from this large area will ensure that a large number of questions of concerning risks of child abuse may be analyzed. Hence, future prevention strategies to combat violence and abuse against children might be based on research.

Sammanfattning

Nordiska ministerrådet finansierade 2006 ett gemensamt nordiskt projekt (1 milj. DKK) "Våld och våldsreducering i Norden" som initierades av de nordiska ländernas brottsförebyggande råd och Nordiska Samarbetsrådet för Kriminologi NSfK. Projektet avser att utveckla kunskapsbaserad kriminalpolitik som befrämjar våldsförebyggande/våldsreducerande insatser i de nordiska länderna.¹

Projektet består enligt den slutliga/slutgiltiga planen av fyra delprojekt:

1. Våldsstatistik
2. Ungdomsundersökningar, möjligheten till ett gemensamt nordiskt samarbete (det aktuella projektet)
3. Utvärdering av besöksförbud i de nordiska länderna
4. Våld mot invandrarkvinnor i nordiska länder

Denna rapport beskriver samarbetet kring planeringen av ungdomsundersökningar dvs. projekt nummer 2 som vill försäkra sig om tillgängliga och jämförbara uppgifter om sexuella övergrepp och fysiskt våld gentemot barn och ungdomar inom och utanför familjen. I rapporten dokumenteras bakgrunden till de skolbaserade undersökningarna och de beslut som den nordiska forskargruppen tagit om de nyckelteman som skulle inkluderas i undersökningen, metoderna för datainsamling och vilken åldersgrupp som lämpar sig för undersökningsurvalet.

Skolbaserade undersökningar bland elever i årskurs 9 i åldern 15–16 år gällande sexuella övergrepp på barn och våld inom familjen har tidigare gjorts i Finland i slutet av 80-talet och i Danmark 2002. I Sverige samlades i början av 90-talet uppgifter om sexuellt missbruk av barn och unga bland 17–18 åriga elever i gymnasiet och ungdomar utanför skolan. År 2003/2004 har Sverige och Norge tillsammans med Polen, Estland, Litauen och Vitryssland deltagit i en undersökning av ungdomars sexualitet inklusive sexuella övergrepp inom Östersjöområdet.² År 2006/2007 genomförde man i Norge en undersökning om norska 18–19-åringars sexuella erfarenheter.

De tidigare nordiska ungdomsundersökningarna om missbruk av barn genomfördes inom olika åldersgrupper; 15–16-åringar, 18-åringar och äldre och bland olika sociala grupper, elever i obligatorisk undervisning och gymnasieelever. Olika undersökningsmetoder anlätades också – i allmänhet självadministrerade frågeformulär, antingen med penna och papper eller via

¹ Information om hela projektet finns i arbetsgruppernas publikationer och i en gemensam rapport i TemaNord serien på Nordiska ministerrådets sida www.norden.org.

² The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality (gemensam rapport: Mossige, S., Ainsaar, M., & Svedin, C.G. (Eds.) (2007). The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality. Report 18/07. Oslo: Norwegian Social Research (NOVA).

datorn. Undersökningarna hade olika nyckelteman och frågeformuleringen för samma tema varierade i stor grad. Dessutom genomfördes olika undersökningar under olika tidsperioder. Den finska undersökningen gjordes 1988, den danska 2002, undersökningen inom Östersjöområdet 2003/2004 och den senaste norska 2006/2007. Under denna tidsperiod har barnens livsvillkor ändrat avsevärt i de nordiska länderna, i synnerhet när det gäller tillgång till och användning av datorer, Internet och annan elektronisk kommunikation.

För närvarande har Norge och Sverige speciellt via Östersjöområdets undersökning kunnat ta del av jämförbart material gällande sexuella erfarenheter och sexuella övergrepp hos gymnasieelever. Trots att gymnasiet inte är obligatoriskt i de nordiska länderna är det ändå en majoritet av ungdomarna som går i gymnasiet – i Sverige hela 90 procent. Därför torde undersökningar av gymnasieelever utgöra ett rätt så representativt urval av unga. Finland och Danmark deltog dessvärre inte i Östersjöregionens undersökning, varför det i de nordiska länderna saknas jämförbara uppgifter om tidiga sexuella övergrepp bland unga och barn liksom även uppgifter om utsatthet för andra former av våld.

I den norska rapporten från 2007 om ungdomars sexuella erfarenheter kom följande faktorer fram när det gällde behovet av relevanta uppgifter om utsatthet för olika slags våld.

“Även om vi kanske tror att vi vet tillräckligt om förekomsten av missbruk och övergrepp under barndomen och puberteten och det därför inte finns behov av forskning, så ändras ju samhället och det gör också risken för att råka ut för övergrepp... för att kunna förebygga sexuella övergrepp på barn och andra riskfaktorer under barndom och pubertet, måste vi kunna förlita oss på pålitliga och uppdaterade uppgifter.”

Följaktligen finns det ännu ett starkt behov av att med rätta metoder mäta förekomsten av övergrepp på barn, övergreppets karaktär, riskfaktorer och att samla in uppgifter från olika nordiska länder.

Därför har de nordiska brottsförebyggande råden och Nordiska Samarbetsrådet för Kriminologi NSfK arbetat fram en idé om att tillsätta en arbetsgrupp av nordiska forskare för att skapa ett samarbete och kunna belysa befintliga risker för våld mot nordiska barn inklusive sexuellt och fysiskt våld inom och utanför familjen under barndomen eller tidig pubertet.

Ursprungligen var det planerat att arbetsgruppen skulle börja arbeta 2006, men gruppen tillsattes först sommaren 2007. Gruppen består av just de forskare som tidigare hade sysslat med undersökningar om våld gentemot barn och ungdomar och som på den tiden varit engagerade i pågående eller planerade undersökningar om barnövergrepp i Finland och Danmark. Under hösten 2007 hade detta forskarnätverk kommit fram till att det torde vara möjligt att få till stånd en gemensam modell för en ungdomsundersökning av övergrepp mot barn i de nordiska länderna.

Forskarnätverket har kommit överens om en skolbaserad undersökning av barn i årskurs 9 via ett Internetbaserat frågeformulär eller på en bärbar dator som kanske är det bästa sättet att få aktuella och representativa uppgifter om förekomsten av barnövergrepp och deras karaktär. Dessutom har man

kommit överens om vissa nyckel- och alternativfrågor som bäst kan beskriva olika faktorer som hänför sig till barnövergrepp. Dessa överenskommelser grundar sig på erfarenheterna av tidigare nordiska undersökningar bland barn i årskurs nio i Finland och Danmark och bland äldre gymnasieelever i Sverige och Norge.

Besluten om undersökningsmodell och nyckelfrågorna berodde dessutom i hög grad på det faktum att man redan vid tidpunkten för grundandet av forskarnätverket hade fattat beslut om samma saker i Finland vid uppföljningsskedet av en finsk undersökning 1988. Den finska versionen av en skolbaserad undersökning bland barn i årskurs sex och nio prövades redan 2007 och undersökningen genomfördes i januari 2008. Därför relaterar det nordiska frågeformuläret till det finska frågeformuläret 2008, men har dock ändrats en aning när det gäller ordningsföljden av frågorna om sexuella övergrepp och utsatthet för våld. Dessutom innehåller det finska frågeformuläret fler frågor om våld utanför familjen och ett mindre antal frågor som gäller omdömet om den egna hälsan och återhämtningsfaktorer.

Strukturen för det finska och det gemensamma nordiska frågeformuläret och nyckelfrågorna är emellertid likadana. Uppgifterna om sexuella övergrepp och fysiskt våld gentemot barn kommer därför att vara jämförbara mellan de olika nordiska länderna och sålunda kan likadana undersökningar göras i samtliga länder inom en begränsad tidsperiod.

Strukturen för det gemensamma nordiska ramverket kommer dessutom att garantera att trenden för utsatthet för våld och sexuella övergrepp i barndomen kanske beskrivs som en jämförelse med de finska och danska skolbaserade undersökningarna 1988 och 2002.

Undersökningarna i nuläget

I Finland blev den undersökning som baserade sig på barn i årskurs sex och nio klar i januari 2008. I Danmark genomfördes en undersökning via ett datorbaserat självadministrerat frågeformulär med hjälp av Audio-CASI bland barn i årskurs 9 i två omgångar april-maj och september-oktober 2008. Resultaten från Finland har redan publicerats på finska med ett engelskt sammandrag (1). Uppgifterna från Danmark analyseras som bäst och kommer att rapporteras i början av 2009.

I Norge har NOVA, *Norsk institutt for forskning om oppvekst, velferd og aldring* fått ekonomiskt stöd för att 2009 genomföra en likadan skolbaserad undersökning bland niondeklassister. Undersökningen kommer antagligen att genomföras via ett frågeformulär i internet.

I Sverige har forskare från avdelningarna för barn- och ungdomspsykiatri i Linköping och Lund deltagit i det nordiska samarbetet sedan år 2007. Trots att forskarna har varit mycket intresserade att genomföra undersökningen i Sverige kommer det inte att kunna genomföras eftersom finansiering saknas.

Kontakter har skapats för att få till stånd liknande undersökningar på Island och Färöarna. Grönland deltog 2004 i en undersökning av nionde och

tiondeklassister om barnmissbruk och baserade sin erfarenhet på den danska undersökningen av niondeklassister 2002.

Under den tid man företagit undersökningar i Finland och Danmark har forskarnätverket diskuterat en mängd praktiska frågor. På ett möte i Oslo i oktober 2008 presenterades erfarenheter som samlats från den finska Internetbaserade och den danska Audio-CASI undersökningen. På detta möte fattades beslut om att i framtiden gemensamt analysera materialet och fortsätta samarbetet inom nätverket.

Som en följd av det nordiska projektet om våld i de nordiska länderna har det etablerats ett nätverk av ungdomsundersökningar med syftet att uppmuntra till tvärvetenskapliga forskarprojekt i de nordiska länderna. För närvarande deltar barn- och ungdomspsykiater, psykologer, kriminologer, sociologer, barnläkare och hälsovårdsforskare i projektet.

De nordiska ungdomsundersökningarna representerar ett mycket vidsträckt geografiskt område och olika livssituationer med olika ungdomskulturer, trots att de nordiska länderna i princip har liknande välfärdssystem och kulturmönster. Tillgången till jämförbara uppgifter från detta vidsträckta område kommer att garantera att ett stort antal frågor om riskerna för barnmissbruk kan analyseras. Därmed hoppas vi att framtidens våldsförebyggande strategier för övergrepp mot barn kommer att förankras i forskningen.

Yhteenveto

Vuonna 2006 Pohjoismaiden ministerineuvosto rahoitti yhdellä miljoonalla Tanskan kruunulla yhteispohjoismaisen projektin väkivallan rajoittamisesta Pohjolassa (Våld och våldsreducering i Norden”). Aloitteen tekijöinä olivat pohjoismaiset rikoksantorjuntaneuvostot ja Pohjoismaiden kriminologinen yhteistyöneuvosto NSfK. Projektin tarkoitus on kehittää väkivaltaa ehkäisevää/vähentävää toimintaa tukevaa tietopohjaista kriminaalipolitiikkaa.¹

Lopullisen suunnitelman mukaan projektiin kuuluu neljä osaprojektia:

1. Väkivaltatilastot
2. Nuorisotutkimukset, mahdollisuuksia pohjoismaiseen yhteistyöhön (ajankohtainen projekti)
3. Pohjoismaiden lähestymiskieltojen arviointi
4. Maahanmuuttajanaisiin kohdistuva väkivalta Pohjoismaissa

Käsillä oleva raportti kuvaa nuorisotutkimusten suunnitteluyhteistyötä, (projekti 2), jonka mukaan meillä pitäisi olla käytettävissä luotettavaa ja verrattavissa olevaa materiaalia perheen piirissä ja sen ulkopuolella tapahtuvasta lapsiin ja nuoriin kohdistuvasta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä ja fyysisestä väkivallasta. Raporttiin on dokumentoitu koulupohjaisten tutkimusten taustat ja pohjoismaisen tutkijaryhmän päätökset tutkimukseen otettavista avaintemoista, tietojen keräämiseen käytettävistä tutkimusmenetelmistä ja tutkimusotokseen sopivasta ikäryhmästä.

Koulupohjaisia tutkimuksia yhdeksännen luokan 15–16-vuotiaiden kokemuksista lapsiin kohdistuvasta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä ja perheväkivallasta on jo aikaisemmin tehty Suomessa 1980-luvun lopussa ja Tanskassa 2000-luvulla. Ruotsissa kerättiin 1990-luvun alussa 17–18-vuotiaista lukiolaisista ja lukion ulkopuolisista nuorista tietoja lapsiin ja nuoriin kohdistuvasta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä. Vuonna 2003/2004 Ruotsi ja Norja yhdessä Puolan, Viron, Liettuan ja Valko-Venäjän kanssa osallistui Itämeren alueen nuorisotutkimukseen nuorten seksuaalisuudesta ja nuoriin kohdistuvasta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä.² Vuonna 2006/2007 tehtiin Norjassa tutkimus norjalaisten 18–19-vuotiaiden seksuaalisista kokemuksista.

Aikaisemmat norjalaiset tutkimukset lasten hyväksikäytöstä tehtiin eri ikäryhmissä; 15–16-vuotiaiden, 18-vuotiaiden ja sitä vanhempien sekä eri yhteiskuntaryhmien, pakollisessa koulutuksessa olevien ja lukion oppilaiden

¹ Tietoja koko hankkeesta löytyy työryhmien julkaisuista ja TemaNord -sarjan yhteisraportista ministerineuvoston sivulta www.norden.org.

² The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality (yhteinen raportti: Mossige, S., Ainsaar, M., & Svedin, C.G. (Eds.) (2007). The Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality. Report 18/07. Oslo: Norwegian Social Research (NOVA).

keskuudessa käyttäen erilaisia tutkimusmenetelmiä – yleensä itse hallittavissa olevia kyselylomakkeita joko kynää ja paperia tai tietokonetta. Tutkimuksiin otettiin erityyppisiä avainteemoja ja saman teeman kyselylomakkeet erosivat toisistaan suuressa määrin. Lisäksi eri tutkimuksia tehtiin eri aikoina. Suomalainen tutkimus tehtiin vuonna 1988, tanskalainen vuonna 2002, Itämeren tutkimus 2003/2004 ja viimeisin norjalainen 2006/2007. Tänä aikana lasten elinehdot Pohjoismaissa olivat tuntuvasti muuttuneet, varsinkin tietokoneiden, Internetiin ja muun elektronisen kommunikaation saatavuutta ja käyttöä ajatellen.

Tällä hetkellä Norja ja Ruotsi ovat lähinnä Itämeren alueen tutkimuksen kautta voineet tutustua lukiolaisten seksuaalikokemuksia ja seksuaalista hyväksikäyttöä koskevaan materiaaliin. Vaikkei lukiokoulutus Pohjoismaissa ole pakollista, suurin osa – Ruotsissa jopa 90 % nuorista käy lukiota. Lukiotutkimukset lienevät sen takia melko luotettavia nuoriso-otoksia. Suomi ja Tanska eivät valitettavasti osallistuneet Itämeren alueen tutkimukseen, minkä vuoksi Pohjoismaista puuttuu luotettavia tietoja lasten tai nuorten varhaisesta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä ja muun väkivallan alttiiksi joutumisesta.

Tarve saada luotettavia tietoja erilaisen väkivallan alttiiksi joutumisesta ilmeni nuorison seksuaalisia kokemuksia tutkivasta Norjan raportista vuodelta 2007 seuraavalla tavalla:

“Uskomme ehkä tietävämme tarpeeksi hyväksikäytöstä lapsuus- ja varhaisnuoruuden aikana, jolloin tarvetta tutkimuksiin ei ole. Yhteiskuntahan on kuitenkin muuttunut ja väkivaltatekojen todennäköisyys niin ikään lisääntynyt ... Lasten hyväksikäytön ja muun riskin ehkäisemiseksi lapsuus- ja varhaisnuoruusaikana, käytettävissä olevien tietojen on oltava luotettavia ja ajan tasalla.”

Meillä on tästä johtuen tarvetta tutkia lapsiin kohdistuvan hyväksikäytön esiintymistä, hyväksikäytön luonnetta, riskitekijöitä ja oikeilla menetelmillä kerätä pohjoismaista tietoa.

Pohjoismaiset rikosentorjuntaneuvostot ja Pohjoismainen kriminologinen yhteistyöneuvosto NSfK ovatkin päättäneet pohjoismaisen tutkijatyöryhmän asettamisesta yhteistyön parantamiseksi ja voidakseen identifioida pohjoismaisten lasten lapsuus- ja varhaisnuoruusajan väkivallan riskit seksuaalinen ja fyysinen väkivalta perheen sisällä tai sen ulkopuolella mukaan lukien.

Alun perin työryhmän oli määrä aloittaa työnsä v. 2006, mutta ryhmä asetettiin vasta kesällä 2007 ja koostui samoista tutkijoista, jotka aikaisemmin olivat tutkineet väkivaltaa lapsia ja nuoria kohtaan sekä siihen aikaan olleet mukana Suomen ja Tanskan käynnissä tai suunnitteilla olevissa tutkimuksissa lapsiin kohdistuneesta hyväksikäytöstä. Syksyllä 2007 tutkijaverkosto päätyi toteamaan, että mahdollisuudet yhteisen tutkimusmallin aikaansaamiseksi pohjoismaiden lapsiin kohdistuvasta hyväksikäytöstä olivat hyvät.

Tutkijaverkosto suunnittelee yhdeksännen luokan koulupohjaista tutkimusta Internet-pohjaisen kyselylomakkeen tai kannettavan tietokoneen avulla. Näin luultavasti saamme ajankohtaista ja edustavaa tietoa lapsiin ja

nuoriin kohdistuvasta hyväksikäytöstä ja sen luonteesta. Lisäksi on sovittu eräistä avain- ja vaihtoehtokysymyksistä, jotka parhaiten selittävät eri lapsiin kohdistuvan hyväksikäyttöön liittyviä seikkoja. Nämä sopimukset perustuvat aikaisempiin Suomen ja Tanskan yhdeksättä luokkaa sekä Ruotsin ja Norjan näitä vanhempia lukio-oppilaita koskeviin pohjoismaisiin tutkimuksiin.

Päätökset tutkimusmallista ja avainkysymyksistä johtuivat lisäksi suuressa määrin siitä, että jo tutkijaverkoston perustamisvaiheessa ja Suomessa tehdyn tutkimuksen seurantavaiheessa 2007 on päätetty samoista asioista. Suomalainen koulupohjainen versio kuudennen ja yhdeksännen luokan lapsia koskevaa tutkimusta kokeiltiin jo vuonna 2007 ja toteutettiin tammikuussa 2008. Sen takia pohjoismainen kyselylomake viittaa suomalaiseen kyselylomakkeeseen vuodelta 2008, vaikka seksuaalista hyväksikäyttöä ja väkivallan alttiutta koskevien kysymysten järjestys on hieman muutettu. Lisäksi suomalainen kyselylomake sisältää enemmän kysymyksiä perheen ulkopuolella tapahtuvasta väkivallasta ja vähemmän kysymyksiä oman terveyden arvioinnista ja toipumisesta.

Suomen ja Pohjoismaiden yhteisen kyselylomakkeen rakenne ja avainkysymykset ovat kuitenkin samat. Tiedot lapsiin kohdistuvasta seksuaalisesta hyväksikäytöstä ja fyysisestä väkivallasta tulevat tulevaisuudessa Pohjoismaissa olemaan verrattavissa toisiinsa, jolloin samat tutkimukset voidaan tehdä kaikissa maissa sovittuna aikana.

Lisäksi Pohjoismaiden yhteisen rakenteen puitteet takaavat lapsuusikäisten hyväksikäytön alttiuden trendin olevan tulevaisuudessa verrattavissa suomalaisiin ja tanskalaisiin koulupohjaisiin tutkimuksiin vuosilta 1988 ja 2002.

Tutkimukset nykytilanteessa

Suomen kuudennen ja yhdeksännen luokan lapsia koskeva tutkimus valmistui tammikuussa 2008. Tanskan yhdeksännen luokan lapsia koskeva tutkimus toteutettiin tietokonepohjaisen itse hallittavissa olevan kyselylomakkeen ja Audio-CASI'n avulla kahdessa otteessa huhti-toukokuussa ja syyslokakuussa 2008. Tulokset Suomesta on jo julkaistu suomeksi, liitteenä englanninkielinen lyhenne. (1). Tanskan tietoja analysoidaan edelleen ja niistä raportoidaan 2009 alussa.

Norjan NOVA, *Norsk institutt for forskning om oppvekst, velferd og aldring* on saanut taloudellista tukea samantyyppisen yhdeksännen luokan lapsia koskevan koulututkimuksen tekemiseen 2009. Tutkimus tehdään todennäköisesti Internetissä kyselylomakkeen avulla.

Ruotsissa Linköpingin ja Lundin yliopistojen lapsi- ja nuorisopsykiatrian osastojen tutkijat ovat osallistuneet pohjoismaiseen yhteistyöhön vuodesta 2007. Huolimatta tutkijoiden suuresta kiinnostuksesta tutkimusta kohtaan, he eivät voi toteuttaa sitä puuttuvan rahoituksen takia.

Yhteyksiä on luotu samantyyppisten tutkimusten aikaansaamiseksi Islannissa ja Färsaarilla. Grönlanti osallistui vuonna 2004 yhdeksännen ja

kymmenennen luokan lapsia koskevaan tutkimukseen ja perusti kokemuksensa tanskalaiseen yhdeksännen luokan lapsia koskevaan lasten hyväksikäyttöä koskevaan tutkimukseen vuonna 2002.

Sillä aikaa, kun Suomessa ja Tanskassa tehtiin tutkimuksia, tutkijaverkosto on keskustellut monesta käytännön asiasta. Oslossa lokakuussa 2008 pidetyssä kokouksessa esiteltiin Suomen Internet-pohjaisen ja Tanskan Audio-CASI'n tutkimustuloksia. Tässä kokouksessa päätettiin, että tulevaisuudessa tullaan analysoimaan materiaalia yhteisesti ja viemään jo aloitettu yhteistyö eteenpäin.

Pohjoismaisen väkivaltaprojektin seurauksena on luotu verkosto, jonka tarkoituksena on kannustaa pohjoismaisia tutkijoita poikkitieteellisiin projekteihin. Tällä hetkellä lasten- ja nuortenpsykiatrit, psykologit, kriminologit, sosiologit, lastenlääkärit ja terveydenalan tutkijat osallistuvat projektiin.

Pohjoismaiset nuorisotutkimukset edustavat hyvin laajaa maantieteellistä aluetta ja erityyppisiä elämäntilanteita erilaisine nuorisokulttuureineen, huolimatta Pohjoismaiden verrattain samankaltaisesta hyvinvointijärjestelmästä ja kulttuurista. Verrattavissa olevien tietojen saatavuus takaa tulevaisuudessa sen, että suuri joukko kysymyksiä lasten hyväksikäytön riskeistä voidaan analysoida. Lapsiin kohdistuvan väkivallan ehkäisemiseksi tarkoitetut strategiat ankkuroituvat toivon mukaan tulevaisuudessa tutkimukseen.

Objectives and first steps

According to the project plan the following tasks of the working group were defined:

- To clarify the possible obstacles to conducting youth surveys on sensitive topics (child sexual abuse), including a review of ethical and legal issues
- To describe the feasibility of conducting surveys among minors
- To develop a framework in order to advance comparability (comparative studies) among the Nordic countries
- To obtain agreement on topics, questions and wordings to be used in “a Nordic Questionnaire”
- To agree upon key questions to be included in all surveys
- To promote the use of similar survey methods
- To concretize the survey sample, and
- To start the preparations for surveys to be conducted in each Nordic country within a limited time period, by the same method and including the same key questions.

The task is furthermore to outline which institution in each country would be most suitable to carry out the study and also to estimate the costs in each individual country.

Finally, it was up to the working group to identify which possible funding there might be in each country.

By 2006, the establishment of a working group was still a desk plan. It was recommended in the project plan, that the group should include one researcher from each Nordic country and a representative from both national crime prevention councils and NSfK, as a total a group of app. 12 persons. In order to ensure that previous experiences on youth surveys will be included in the planning of a joint framework for future Nordic youth surveys, the working group has to have members of those researchers, who previously have conducted surveys on sexual abuse among children and adolescents.

It was planned that the working group should be starting its work by late 2006; however, there has been little progress until spring 2007. By March 2007, the Danish Crime Prevention Council took the initiative to establish a joint Nordic working group. The research group in charge of the Danish youth survey in 2002 was asked to single out the appropriate researchers in Finland, Norway and Sweden to member a working group.

The basis for the framework was a presentation of questions included in the previous Nordic youth surveys on child abuse. An overview of the questions is presented in Appendix 1.

At the end of June 2007, the first meeting was held in Copenhagen. A list of participants and minutes of the meeting are presented in Appendix 1. The second meeting was held at the end of August 2007, a list of participants and minutes can be found in Appendix 2.

The financial support of the Nordic Council had made it possible to invite researchers from the other Nordic countries and to start a dialogue on some joint research activities. Following the two group meetings in June and August 2008, researchers at the Danish National Institute of Public Health have visited other Nordic research groups and during these meetings they had interim correspondences by e-mail, which promoted a framework for Nordic surveys on sexual abuse and violence against children and adolescents.

The major purposes of these meetings and discussions have been:

- To present the methodology of previous Nordic studies
- To discuss proper methods for conducting future youth surveys
- To clarify the ethical, legal and practical issues concerning representative surveys among minors.
- To start a dialogue on the key questions to be included in a joint Nordic framework for youth surveys on sexual abuse and physical violence.
- To discuss definitions.

In October 2008, the research network held its third meeting and the results of the Finnish 2008 surveys and the preliminary results of the Danish 2008 survey were presented and discussed as to survey method, response rates, reliability of respondents, comparability and other issues (Appendix 3).

It was obvious from the very start of the dialogue in the research network, that there was a keen interest in achieving an agreement on the survey method, key questions and wording of the questions. It was also from the beginning recommended to conduct the survey among a non-selected sample of adolescents, as a school based survey, preferably among 9th grade pupils. This had been the case in the previous Finnish and Danish surveys, whereas surveys in Sweden and Norway had been conducted among older pupils, mainly high-school pupils.

There exist a number of ethical considerations to be taken into account when conducting surveys on sensitive issues among minors. These issues had been clarified in the previous Danish 2000 youth surveys (2;3). Based on the previous experiences of the Finnish and Danish researchers, the working group has extensively discussed problems that may arise in Norway and Sweden in relation to surveys about sensitive issues conducted among minors.

Members of the Nordic research network

- Juha Kääriäinen and Noora Ellonen, The Police College of Finland (Poliisiammattikorkeakoulu)
- Heikki Sariola, Central Union for Child Welfare in Finland (Centralförbundet för Barnskydd)

- Svein Mossige, NOVA – Norwegian Social Research (NOVA – Norsk institutt for forskning om oppvekst, velferd og aldring) Norway
- Gisela Priebe, the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Lund University (Avdeling för barn- och ungdomspsykiatri, Lund Universitet), Sweden.
- Carl Göran Svedin, Dept. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, Linköping University, (Avdeling för barn- och ungdomspsykiatri, Linköping Universitet), Sweden.
- Helmer B Larsen, the Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen (Institut for Psykologi, Københavns Universitet), Denmark.
- Nina Hart Schütt, National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark (Statens Institut for Folkesundhed), Danmark (secretariat)
- Karin Helweg-Larsen, National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark (Statens Institut for Folkesundhed) (secretariat), Denmark.

Previous Nordic surveys on child abuse

Finland

The first Nordic survey among 9th grade pupils was conducted in Finland in 1988 (4). It included a representative sample of school classes in all Finnish regions. The pupils filled in a pen & paper questionnaire either in the classroom, or if the student had been absent at the time of the general class survey, in the room of the school nurse. The response rate was very high, and the sample was representative for all social groups. The survey was approved by the ethical committee and supported by school authorities. There were only a few critical objections to the topics that the survey covered: sexual abuse in and outside the family and physical violence in the family.

Results have been published in reports and in international papers and covers, both sexual child abuse in general (5), abuse within the family (6) and physical violence against children in the family (7).

A total of 18% of girls and 8% of boys reported sexual experiences with a person, at least 5 years older. Among girls, 0.7% had been a victim of incest (sexual abuse by close relatives) and 1.4% by distant relatives. 4% of girls and 3% of boys reported sexual abuse, exclusive experiences that did not include any touching of genitals.

The survey focused on family violence against children and reported that 72% had experienced milder forms of physical violence and 8% severe violence before their 14th birthday. Mild form of violence included pushing, slapping, pulling hair and switching. Severe violence was hitting with fist, hitting with an object, kicking, threatening by knife or gun or using knife or gun. Mothers used mild forms of violence against children more often than fathers, and fathers used severe violence more often than mothers.

Denmark

In 1988, a survey was conducted among 1.300 adults aged 18–50 years about sexual abuse before the age of 18. The survey was based on posted questionnaires. The results have only been published in Danish (8).

Among the 626 men that participated in the survey, 7% reported any sexual abuse before the age of 18, and 14% among the 695 female respondents. It was estimated that about 2/3 of sexual abuse cases against men and 1/2 of cases against women had been severe. Among men 10% of reported cases of sexual abuse before the age of 18 were as interfamilial, and among women this was the case in 42%.

In the end of the 1990's a growing concern arose in Denmark over the risk of sexual abuse children. A study had explored the generally-known cases of child sexual abuse (9), and had pointed out the hidden or dark number of sexual abuse. In 2000, a governmental memorandum recommended exploring the feasibility of conducting a survey among 9th grade pupils in the school classes, similarly to the previous Finnish survey.

It was obvious that the participation of the 15–16 year-olds should be based on their individually informed consent – and that it of course would require acceptance of the school authorities. However, individual parental consent would not be required due to the assumption that it might influence the participation rate strongly and thus the validity of the survey.

A pilot project was conducted to clarify the ethical, legal and practical issues related to conducting such a survey on sensitive topics among minors. The results of the pilot project were presented in an international journal (3) and through a Danish report (10). The article is included in the present report

Experiences from a New Zealand youth survey in 2000 (11) and the Finnish 9th grade survey in 1988 formed a part of the basis for the Danish survey. During spring 2002, a nationwide survey among 9th grade pupils was conducted. The survey was based on computer-assisted self-interviewing in school classes using audio-visual means (Audio-CASI) to improve the pupils' understanding of the questions and their interest to participate. The same method was used in the NZ 2000 Youth survey. The framework for questions on sexual abuse in childhood was also inspired by the Finnish 1988 survey. Experiences from these studies were gathered through discussions with the involved researchers during 2001.

The Audio-CASI method proved to be appreciated by the adolescents, it encouraged their concentration and responsiveness; it guaranteed their anonymity, improved data analyses. Through information read aloud through earphones, basic principles for informed consent were respected. Among 6.203 respondents, only two contacted the psychologist, who had open consultation throughout the survey, afterwards.

The Danish 2002 survey covered a national representative sample of 15–16 year-olds (a total of 6.203). Results have been published in reports (12–16) and in international journals (2;17).

A total of 7% of boys and 16% of girls reported sexual experiences before the age of 15, which according to the Danish penal code would be criminalized, regardless of consent. Using the same definition on sexual abuse as the Finnish 1988 survey (at least 5 years of difference between the child and the older person), 2% of boys and 8% of girls had been victims to sexual abuse. Not all children had perceived these sexual experiences with an older person or a peer as abuse. Among all boys only 1% and among girls only 4% perceived any sexual experience before the age of 15 as clearly or maybe a case of sexual abuse.

The Danish 2002 survey included information on violence in- and outside the family. More girls than boys reported having witnessed physical violence against their mother, 9% and 6% respectively. More boys, 12%,

than girls, 9%, had been exposed to physical violence. Boys were most exposed to violence outside the family, 80%, compared to girls, who reported that 60% of all exposure to violence was inside the family. About 10% of all pupils had been hit, shaken or pulled by the hair in their family during conflicts, and about 5% had been threatened by more severe physical violence.

Norway

In the early 1990's, a survey among a limited number of 18–21 year-olds explored the prevalence of sexual abuse before the age of 12 and between 12 and 17 (18) years old. A review of Nordic surveys pointed out the great variation in the reported prevalence of child sexual abuse (19), and it was stressed that differences in definitions, sample size, response rate and methods hinder national comparisons and trend analyses.

Sætre reported in 1984 a prevalence of sexual abuse before the age of 18 of 9% among boys and 17% among girls (cited from [18]). Pedersen and Aas found a prevalence of early sexual abuse (below the age of 12) among older adolescents to be 7% among girls and 1% among boys (18).

Mossige and co-workers have since the late 1990's conducted a number of studies on adolescents' attitudes towards sexual harassment and abuse. The results are published in Norwegian reports (20) and international papers (21;22).

The Baltic-Nordic study has been initiated by researchers in Norway and Sweden and comprises a survey among 4,911 adolescents aged 18–19 in Norway in 2003/2004 (23). This survey included information on health, health behavior, deviant behavior, attitudes concerning sex between adults and children and paid sex. Experiences of involuntary sexual activity included non-physical and physical contacts. 8% of boys and 9% of the girls at the age of 17 had experienced forced sexual experience.

In 2007, a longitudinal youth survey on violence and physical assaults was conducted among a sample of 10,000 adolescents in higher education, aged 18–19 years. Results of 7,033 respondents were published already in 2007 and included a comprehensive review of definitions and pitfalls in exploring sexual and physical abuse among young persons and their experiences of violence in the family (24).

In the introduction of this Norwegian report, the importance of access to validated data on youth's risk of sexual and physical assaults is stressed. It is pointed out that even though somebody might believe that we know enough about the prevalence of assaults and abuse during childhood and adolescence and that there, thus, are no need for further research, the fact is that the society is changing and therefore the risk factors for abuse is also changing. It is further emphasized that prevention strategies for child sexual abuse and other risk factors in childhood and adolescence must be based on solid and current data. Hence, there exist strong needs to measure the amount, character and risk factors of child abuse by appropriate methods.

Some of the results of the 2007 Norwegian survey on exposure to physical violence and sexual abuse are as follows:

- Relatively few had been exposed to repeated and severe physical violence in the family, less than 2%
- 25% had ever been exposed to violence by their parents; mild violence was often committed by the mother
- 8% had ever been exposed to severe violence by the parents
- 10% had ever witnessed one or both parents being exposed to physical violence, and more had witnessed violence against mother than against father
- 22% of girls and 8% of boys had been exposed to milder forms of sexual abuse, and 15% of girls and 7% of boys to more severe sexual assaults, most outside the family and in about half of the cases by a well known person, including dates
- 9% of girls and 1% of boys reported rape or attempted rape

The survey included comprehensive information on health problems and concluded that exposure to violence and sexual abuse presented a high risk for severe mental problems and self-harm.

Sweden

In early 1990's, Edghard and Ormstad explored the sexual experiences among 17 year-olds Swedes in a survey conducted among about 2,000 high school pupils and 210 pupils in out-of school education. The response rate was low in the last group, 44% (25). Sexual behavior during adolescence was further studied in the late 1990's (26–28).

The 1990 survey reported the prevalence of forced sexual activities among girls to be 11% and among boys 4%, if exposure to indecent behavior was excluded the prevalence of contact sexual abuse was 7% among girls and 2% among boys. A total of 3% of girls and 1% of boys had experienced abusive oral or anal/vaginal intercourse (25).

The Departments of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Lund University and Linköping University have since the early 2000 cooperated with NOVA in the Baltic Sea Regional Study on Adolescents' Sexuality. The study was based on the questionnaire used in the above-mentioned Norwegian survey, and questions were revised according to other Nordic surveys, inclusive the study by Edghard and co-workers. The 2003–2004 survey comprised 4,339 high school pupils. Results include data on the pupils' attitudes towards sex between children and adults and paid sex and their own experiences of sexual activities against their will. Among pupils aged 18, about 2% of girls and 1% of boys reported that they had been exposed to non-voluntary anal sex, and 9% of the girls and 4% of the boys reported experience of sexual intercourse against their will.

This Swedish 2003–2004 survey explored experiences of paid sex among the adolescents. About 1.5% of the 18–19 year-olds had sold sex for payment

and they had significantly more often been exposed to sexual abuse than adolescents, who did not report paid sex. Results concerning youth's sexual exploitation have been published (29) and further results will be part of a thesis by Gisela Priebe.

The Departments of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Lund and Linköping Universities have further published a number of studies on adolescents' risk of assaults (30–32) (33;34).

Definition of child sexual abuse

In all Nordic countries it is illegal to engage in sexual activities with a child under the age of sexual consent. This age differs in the various countries, being in Finland and Norway 16 years and in the other countries 15 years. If the child is 12 years of age or younger, or if use is made of coercion or threats, it is considered aggravating circumstances (e.g. Danish Penalty Code, § 222).

Engaging in sexual activities with a person below 18 years (e.g. a child above the age of sexual consent) is illegal if the victim is the offender's adoptive child, stepchild, and foster child or is entrusted to the offender for purposes of education or upbringing. Similarly, sexual activities with a person under 18 years obtained by gross exploiting of superiority based on age difference and/or the adult's personal experiences are illegal in all the countries.

Engaging in sexual activities with a biological relative in a descending line, e.g. a biological child, grandchild etc. (incest) is illegal regardless of the child's age.

In all Nordic countries, it is also illegal to engage in sexual activities with a person under 18 years where money or other forms of remuneration or consideration is given as payment in exchange for the child engaging in sexual activities: "He, who as a costumer pays or promises to pay in exchange for intercourse with a person under 18 years will be liable to a fine or will be imprisoned for up to two years". In Sweden and Norway, buying of any sexual act is illegal, regardless of the age of the person that offers the service (the prostitute).

The Penalty Code of each country is relatively clear in defining sexual abuse, however, definitions used in research studies vary strongly. Conducting joint studies demands a concord on the definitions of abuse, violation, childhood etc. These problems will be discussed further alongside the development of the joint Nordic research activities.

Considerations to be included are: The importance of age differences between the child and the older person, abuse by peers, self-perceived abuse that is the respondent's own perception of sexual experiences being abusive or not irrespectively of the legal context.

Setting up a framework for a joint questionnaire

In the preparation of the previous surveys on child sexual abuse in the Nordic countries, the researchers have consulted each other and exchanged ideas on the setting up questionnaires. A number of relatively similar key questions were included in the previous questionnaires, and often these questions are based on the early US studies by Finkelhor (35–37).

Prior to the working group meetings, the questionnaires of a number of previous Nordic surveys as well as the one to be used in the planned 2008 survey in Finland were distributed to the participants.

This included:

1. Ingrid Leth's Danish survey on child sexual abuse of 1987
2. Heikki Sariola and Kalle Justander's questionnaire on family violence and sexual abuse of 1988
3. Karin Edghard and Kari Ormstad's questionnaire on adolescent sexuality and sexual abuse of 1990/91
4. Claus Henriksen's Criminality among children and adolescents, a Danish survey of 2002
5. Karin Helweg-Larsen and Helmer Larsen's questionnaire "Unges Trivsel" of 2002
6. Carl-Göran Svedin and Gisela Priebe's questionnaire "Ungdommars sexualitet – attituder och erfarenheter" of 2003
7. Svein Mossige and Kari Stefansen's LUVU survey of 2007

Furthermore, the following Nordic questionnaires were included:

1. Matti Rimpela's Finnish school study of 2002
2. Folkehelseinstituttet's Norwegian study of children's health and well being 2000–2004
3. WHO's school based health survey

We also presented relevant international questionnaires:

1. Finkelhor's US Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire
2. Straus' International Dating Violence Study Questionnaire
3. Elliot's National Youth Survey, US 1977
4. Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2007, US National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

5. Liz Claiborne Inc.'s Teen Relationship Abuse Survey, 2006
6. Liz Claiborne Inc.'s Tech Abuse in Teen Relationships Study, 2007

At the second work group meeting, Nina Hart Schütt, Danish National Institute of Public Health, presented an overview of the structure of the questionnaires and the key questions in the surveys (Appendix 4).

The survey method

The previous surveys in Finland, Sweden and Norway were based on pen & paper questionnaires either completed in the class rooms or at home by post-mail. The 2002 Danish youth survey was based on audio-CASI and completed by the pupils in the class room. This method has been considered to enhance the respondents' comprehension and willingness to answer sensitive questions (38). Furthermore, the method strongly facilitates data analyses and also the use of open questions.

When the working group first met in June 2007, it learned that the Finnish research group, Heikki Sariola, Juha Kääriäinen and Noora Ellonen, were in the final preparations of a survey among 6th and 9th grade pupils which would be based on Internet accessible questionnaires. The method would be rather similar to the method previously used in the Danish 2002-survey.

Discussions among the participants at the working group's meetings revealed a joint interest in using the Audio-CASI as method for youth surveys on child sexual abuse and exposure to violence. In Denmark, lap-tops would be preferred. In the other Nordic countries, Internet-based surveys would probably be the best option due to much larger geographical territories to be covered than would be the case in Denmark.

The sample

It was agreed upon that the survey should be conducted among 9th grade pupils, 15–17 year-olds, and in the classrooms. This would promote the inclusion of different socio-economic groups and, thus, decrease selection bias and ensure the survey's validity.

The size of the sample in the various countries will presumably vary, but it aims to cover a national representative selection of 9th grade student in each country.

Key questions

Violence exposure

The Nordic framework for school based surveys comprises data on family conflicts, exposure to physical violence by peers and adults in- and outside the family, witnessing physical violence in the family against siblings, father and mother.

The basis is Finkelhor's Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. It is comprehensively adapted into the Finnish version of the Nordic Framework and is modified in the Danish questionnaire. The modification was done primarily in respect to the low prevalence of various crimes against minors, such as robbery, in Denmark and the other Nordic countries. Hence, in order to not invalidate the survey response rate by the length of the survey, a number of detailed questions about rare offences were omitted.

Physical violence is described by concrete questions regarding forms of violence, such as threats, pulling of hair, hitting with fist, being kicked or whipped. The consequence or the severeness of the physical violence is measured by questions about possible lesions. The offender is characterized by the relationship to the respondents, age etc.

The Finnish questionnaire has maintained the order of questions recommended by the US Juvenile Victimization Survey and includes a number of questions on different crimes such as robbery and vandalism, which, as mentioned, are not included in the present Danish survey 2008.

Sexual victimization and Internet-related abuse

Sexual abuse by peers is illuminated by questions concerning not wanted sexual experiences, including experiences of non-physical contact, of physical contact but without penetration, and sexual experiences that include penetration.

It has from the beginning been the intention to relate the wordings and the order of questions to the former Finnish and Danish 9th grade surveys and in particular to the new Finnish 6th and 9th grade survey. This would guarantee comparable data amongst the Nordic countries and ensure analyses of trends in child sexual abuse in Finland, 1988 to 2008, and in Denmark, 2002 to 2008.

The Finnish questionnaire first asks about abuse by adults (5 years age differences to the youth) followed by consensual and non-consensual sexual experiences with peers.

In the Danish youth survey 2002 and 2008, the first questions on sexual experiences concerned voluntary sexual experiences followed by questions about non-consensual experiences with peers and then experiences with adults. Questions about physical violence were presented after questions on sexual abuse.

Furthermore, questions about health and health behavior are presented before questions on abuse and violence.

Experiences from previous youth surveys in Sweden and Norway sustained to present more “soft” questions on sexual experiences before presenting questions about non-consensual sexual experiences with adults. Therefore, the order of questions on different kinds of violence in the framework corresponds to that of the Danish 2002 survey.

Questions about sexual victimization or abuse by adults are primarily based on the wordings used in the former Finnish 9th grade survey in 1988. Each experience of sexual abuse by peers and by adults is thoroughly described by the relationship to the offender, the age at experience, use of force, payment, alcohol intoxication and youth’s own perception of the sexual experience.

The key questions thus define:

1. Early sexual voluntary and non-consensual experiences with peers less than five years older than the respondent
2. Sexual experiences with adults, where adults are defined as persons at least 5 years older than the child
3. Abuse by Internet and mobiles includes information on the general use of Internet and sexual experiences that have been made possible through Internet or some other net contact.

Experiences concerning use and abuse of Internet are based on the experiences by Save the Children Denmark and the LUVVO survey that was finalized during the framework process (24).

Delinquency

Questions about own unlawful behavior include seven different behaviors:

1. Graffiti in public places
2. Destroy public property
3. Destroy on purpose other’s property
4. Stealing from shops
5. Fights
6. Ill-treatment of others
7. Forced anyone to sex.

Demography and socio-economy

Among others background information includes data about age, sex, place of birth of the student and the parents, family, parents’ socio-economic status and leisure time activities (Appendices 4 and 5).

Furthermore, common experiences among young adolescents are explored. Thus, not only marginal phenomenon are covered by the survey, but also factors that might be relevant for the majority of the respondents and might be correlated to their risk of exposure to violence.

Health, health behavior and resilience

Another issue might be to get comprehensive data on mental health, resilience and social capital among the adolescents in order to relate these factors to abuse and assault.

The data about health and health behavior are based on standardized questions used in the Nordic health interview surveys and included in the NOVA survey of 2007.

Mental and behavioral problems are measured by the SDQ scale, and depression and anxiety by SCL-25-S.

Social relationship may influence upon the youth's risk of violence and are related to resilience i.e. a kind of protection against severe consequences of abuse and violence. Data on resilience were included in the NOVA survey and the same questions are included in the Danish survey 2008, the Resilience Scale for Adolescents (READ).

Optional questions

It is obvious that there might be national or sectional interests in various topics related to abuse of children. Hence, the surveys in the different Nordic countries might include different, optional topics.

For example, questions concerning the pupils' knowledge about primary prevention of abuse, their individual access to counseling and safe Internet use might be of special interest in Denmark in order to evaluate the effects of the initiatives implemented by the Danish National Action Plan to Prevent Sexual Abuse of Children, 2003.

Although the implementation of such questions in the individual countries is to be optional, a consensus might be reached on the wording of a number of recommended optional questions.

Present state of implementation

Finland

The Finnish questionnaire was piloted during November and December 2007. The survey was conducted in a representative sample of schools and by Internet based self-administered questionnaires during January and February 2008 and included a national representative sample of 6th and 9th grade school classes. The sample comprised about 7,700 respondents from 6th grade school classes and 5,800 from 9th grade. Results are reported and have been presented in a research network meeting in October 2008 (1).

Denmark

The Danish research group conducted a pilot project among 9th grade pupils in January 2008. It was based on a paper version of the Scandinavian questionnaire framework. Information was gathered the impact of different topics for the pupils and their acceptance of answering questions on sensitive topics. Their comprehension of the questions was also examined. According to the pupils' answers some wordings of a number of questions were changed.

In general, the pupils found the different topics relevant, and the wording of the questions was not experienced as harmful. A teacher was present in the classroom during the pilot project and could also evaluate the questionnaire. The teachers and the school authorities expressed no objections to the topics or to any wordings of the questionnaire. No negative response from the pupils or their parents was presented.

Mid March 2002, the Danish research group obtained funding by a private Fond, Trygfonden. The survey was conducted from the first week of April 2008 to the end of May 2008. Due to heavy workload in the 9th grade classes related to examinations and also in part due to other surveys having been conducted among 9th grade pupils in 2008, it was not possible to include a sufficient number of respondents in this first wave. Hence, a second wave was conducted in September and October 2008 among the schools in the initial sample, who did not have had time to participate. A total of about 5.000 pupils participated in the survey.

Norway

Through the Norwegian Criminal Prevention Council funding already has been guaranteed to conduct a school-based survey among 9th grade pupils.

The survey has since 2007 been planned by NOVA (Svein Mossige) and will be programmed during the autumn 2008 to be conducted in 2009. The plan is to pilot the survey early autumn 2008. The ethical issues concerning minors' participation in surveys on sensitive topics have been enlightened and there seem to be no serious objections to conducting such a survey among minors based on their own informed consent.

Sweden

Great interest has been expressed in conducting a similar 9th grade survey in Sweden; however, final funding is not obtained. The Danish and Swedish research groups have closely discussed the framework and will continue this research co-work in the future.

Ethics

By referring to the results of the Finnish youth survey in 1988 and the Danish one in 2002, the possible ethical and legal problems, which a similar survey would meet in Norway and Sweden, have been discussed in depth during the meetings of the working group. Previously, the Norwegian and Swedish researchers had estimated that it would not be possible to obtain acceptance by the national authorities to conduct surveys on sensitive issues among minors without prerequisite informed consent from the parents.

As mentioned, the Finnish 9th grade survey in 1988 did not meet general criticism or objections from parents or school authorities. The Finnish researchers did not expect ethical problems to be raised during the present school based survey.

The Danish study in 2002 had specifically explored ethical, legal and practical issues related to conducting a youth survey on sexual experiences before the age of 15 without parental informed consent. It was a prerequisite from the involved Danish authorities, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, that these issues were thoroughly assessed beforehand. At the same time it was obvious that we would not obtain reliable data if parental consent were requested.

In 2001, we therefore consulted the relevant Danish authorities regarding possible legal and ethical objections against a survey among minors. Next, a pilot study based on conventional self-administered questionnaires was conducted among 9th grade pupils in 6 different schools to learn the reactions of school boards, teachers and the pupils. Based on these results, the necessary conditions were found to be present for the implementation of a nationwide anonymous youth survey without obtaining parental consent (3;10).

In a number of fields, the Danish legislation accords 15-to-18-year-olds the competence to make independent decisions regarding their personal circumstances. The UN Convention of Children's Rights support this point of view. It states that a child's viewpoints must be accorded appropriate significance in relation to that child's age and maturity.

In the pilot study, no negative reactions were observed among the pupils and school authorities. No student made use of the accompanying offer of counseling. About 25% of the pupils had difficulties in filling the questionnaire due to lack of reading skills. It was concluded that an anonymous youth survey based on computer-assisted self-interview (CASI) and the use of AUDIO would increase the comprehension of the pupils – and thus the validity of the youth survey on child sexual abuse. Furthermore, it was concluded that there were no ethical or legal objections to the survey (2).

The present Nordic working group concluded that based on the Finnish and Danish experiences it might similarly be possible to conduct 9th grade

surveys in Norway and Sweden without prerequisite parental consent. Furthermore, it was informed that Swedish legislation ensures the possibility of conducting surveys among minors based on the youth's own informed consent (Further see Appendix 5).

The Norwegian research group has subsequently addressed the relevant authorities in Norway and found it to be possible to conduct a similar survey among minors in Norway.

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Appendix 1

Minutes of the first meeting of the working group

“Samnordisk Voldsforebyggelses projekt”
Copenhagen 21/22 juni 2007

Present: Karin Edgardh, Sweden; Kari Ormstad, Svein Mossige, Jan Georg Christophersen, Norway; Heikki Sariola, Juha Kääriäinen, Finland; Karin Helweg-Larsen, Helmer Bøving Larsen, Merete Djurhus, Maja Gegersen and Nina Schütt (referee), Denmark.

Introduction/ update on activities in the Nordic countries

Sweden (*Karin Edgardh*)

Relevant contacts: Brotsforebyggande Rådet (Erik Grevholm), Carl-Göran Svedin, Save the Children (Börje Svensson), www.nfbo.com (Nordisk forening mot barnemishandling og omsorgssvikt)

Two studies were conducted in regards to sexual abuse. SAM 90 and Sam SEX 99 – one in early 1990’s among high school pupils and pupils in other type of education

Sweden currently takes part in the Baltic study on young people and sex experiences(contact: C-G Svedin)

Norway (*Svein Mossige*)

A longitudinal study (LUVU) aims to measuring the prevalence of sexual abuse and violence among a national representative sample of adolescents aged 18–19 years. Data have been collected early 2007, and the research team is about to do the data analysis.

The respondents were aged 18 and over, due to issues regarding informed consent.

One problem with the study, it was not able to catch the adolescents that are no longer in schools. The survey included questions in regards to media (Internet) related abuse.

Finland (*Heikki Sariola, Juha Kääriäinen*)

The first nationwide studies in child sexual abuse was conducted in 1983–1984, since these studies a greater awareness of the issue in the general public, which have led to increase in the numbers of reported cases.

Sariola has conducted a school based study with 15–16 year old pupils (1987). Thereby managed to overcome the problem with not reaching ‘out of school’ adolescents and is now planning a 3-year study starting by 1st august 2007. This will be in three parts, a child victim survey, research into police records and research into the cooperation between authorities.

The survey will aim to investigate trends (compare with results from previous surveys) as well as uncover ‘new’ themes such a media related abuse. It will make use of CASI

Denmark (*Karin Helweg-Larsen and Helmer B Larsen*)

Conducted a child sexual abuse survey in 2002, with a national representative sample of 9th grade pupils.

Used CASI (computer based surveys) with good experiences concerning understanding among pupils, high response rate and overcome ethical obstacles.

Did not use an active (individual) parental consent that could have led to social bias in the responses. The young people themselves gave an informed consent at the beginning of the questionnaire and during. School authorities were informed and consented to the schoolbased survey.

Ethical issues were illuminated prior to the survey and have been described in articles and a brief report to the ministries and other relevant authorities.

A joint future study?

Funding/organisation

The Danish Crime Prevention Council has 100.000 dkr. to fund the initial process of meeting and establishing of a joint Nordic plan for a study on child sexual abuse.

The different countries will then have to secure funding for carrying out the surveys in the various countries.

The different countries will establish a research groups that will be responsible for the national research. These groups will have representatives in a Nordic research network (this group) that will secure that the study will be comparable across the Nordic countries.

Sampling

In order to overcome the problem with ‘out of school’ adolescents the study should preferable be carried out among pupils in the last mandatory grade (9th grade), without the need of individual parental consent, as this could lead to social bias. This has been done previously in Finland and Denmark, but the possibilities for this will need to be explored in terms of Norway and Sweden.

The aim would be to having sample sizes of about 10.000 pupils in order to have enough data to be able to conduct analyses on very deviant behavior.

The Questionnaire

Joint process in developing the questionnaire. Important to have a discussion and agreeing on how to define for example sexual abuse in order to secure comparability.

Important to be aware of the message that the questionnaire and the tone in which the questionnaire is formulated. Draw on experiences from previous survey in the Nordic countries

Time scale

Finland already under way, will develop their questionnaire in the autumn 2007 and carry out the survey in beginning 2008. Denmark would presumably be able to carry out the survey in spring 2008. Sweden and Norway are little bit unsure, as they are not as far in the process will have to get the needed ethical clearing and so on.

The differences in the stages upon which the various countries are at in regards to planning and carrying out such a survey, means that producing a joint questionnaire, or a partly joint questionnaire, will have to be done soon.

Conclusions

A general positive attitude towards carrying out a survey among young people aged 15–16 while they are still in the last mandatory class.

Norway and Sweden will have to look into how it will be possible to carry out such a study without the need of individual parental consent (maybe through contact to the childrens ombudsmand). Can in this regard make use of the experiences and papers from the Danish survey. Karin Helweg-Larsen and Helmer Bøving Larsen will circulate a pack containing materials about the Danish study from 2002 including all the practical and ethical consideration. This pack can be used when approaching relevant authorities. Norway and Sweden will be in contact in regards to how their ethical considerations are going forward.

Participants will circulate the questionnaires they have previously used, and will be in contact over mail in regards to how the joint questionnaire should address and define issues such as sexual abuse.

Appendix 2

Minutes of the 2. meeting of the Nordic working group

Copenhagen August 2007

Participants:

Heikki Sariola, Juha Kääriäinen and Noora Ellonen, Finland.
Gisela Priebe, Karin Edgardh, Klara Hradilova, Sweden
Svein Mossige, Jan Georg Christophersen, Norway
Helmer B Larsen, Merete Djurhus, Rune Holst Scherg, Nina Schütt, Karin Helweg-Larsen, Denmark

Welcome. On behalf of the Danish Crime Prevention Council Rune Holst Scherg welcomed the participants and thanked Karin Helweg-Larsen (KHL) for hosting and chairing the meeting.

Comments to the summary from the last meeting. There weren't any comments to the last meeting's summary. KHL explained that she, as promised, had been in contact with Carl Göran Svedin and Gisela Priebe (GP) and said that they were very interested in the project.

Clarifying of National funding opportunities. Heikki Sariola (HS) told that Finland has already secured funding for their part of the survey which is to be carried out in the spring 2008. KHL and Merete Djurhuus (MD) stated that Denmark count on a shared funding plan for the Danish survey between several ministries and the Danish Crime Prevention Council. Svein Mossige (SM) reported that the Norwegian crime prevention council (KRÅD) had already applied for funding for the project from three ministries. SM noted that the cost for the Norwegian survey will be greater than in Denmark partly due to the longer distances the interviewers have to cover. Sweden, Klara Hradilova-Selin (KHS), stated that Brå could not yet commit to financially supporting a national Swedish survey. Brå can first decide if they will support it when the project is more fully developed. According to Karin Edgard (KE) Save the Children in Sweden might be able to support a critical review of the literature on CSA and it might also be relevant to submit an application for funding to the Swedish Socialstyrelsen.

KHL explained that not only do each country need to secure funding for their national survey – funding for an comparative analysis of the data from all countries should also be considered – especially since it is the comparative element which is very appealing. KHL estimated that since it would

take two PhDs to carry out the study such an analysis/study would cost approx. 3 million d.kr.

An argument for securing funding for the Finnish survey had been the awareness that surveying child victimisation is a necessity for the Finnish society – especially in relation to the prevention of such victimisation.

There are national actions plans for combating CSA in Denmark, Finland and Norway but not in Sweden.

Ethical aspects/ Informed consent:

The Danish and Finnish researchers explained that their prior studies, which did not require consent from parents, were not met with widespread societal or professional criticism. Neither Helmer Bøving Larsen (HBL) nor HS had experienced negative responses from the respondents being questioned about sexual abuse. Due to these prior experiences the relevant authorities in Finland and Denmark have approved a survey of CSA among young people age 15 to 16 without consent from parents.

SM added that the young people (age approx 18) in his study stated that the questions about sexual experience/victimisation were seen as tapping into very ‘private’ matters but were also seen as ‘important’ questions.

GP added that some respondents in their study, based on the same survey questionnaire as the Norwegian, became angry or agitated. HBL added that the (unpleasant) recalling of past abuse in a survey can have not only negative outcomes since it can make the abused deal with their abuse.

Regarding the legal/ethical matter about asking young people age 15 to 16 sensitive question about victimization (sexual and non-sexual), GP could tell that within the human sciences and the social sciences in Sweden it is not necessary to obtain consent from parents if the participants are 15 years old or older.

SM underlined that the age of sexual consent is 16 in Norway, however the enforcement of the law might be a bit more relaxed than in other Scandinavian countries. SM further highlighted that there was a tradition of protecting children in Norway. SM thought that based on the Finnish and Danish experiences, which has been communicated to the relevant authorities, it might be possible to convince the Norwegian research body NSD to approve a study of this kind but the regional medical committees would also have to approve the study.

Lastly, KE contemplated if it was even relevant to do another prevalence study of CSA in the light of the volume of prior studies. At the final analysis KE thought that there were sufficient reasons to do another study, in any case because the abuse pattern seems to have changed and IT-related (mobile phones, internet, social networks etc.) methods have developed.

Which themes to concentrate on

Finland, Nora Ellonen, presented the current version of the planned Finnish survey which replicates the questions from HS’s earlier survey on CSA.

Since all participating countries want to construct questions that make comparison between earlier national surveys possible, one of the key challenges is therefore to do that without 'impeding' the questionnaire. KHL outlined two models: One in which the joint Nordic questionnaire is exactly the same in every country and a second model were 'only' a core of questions are shared. In relation to option two the challenge is to do this in such a way that the different themes and sequence of question do not compromise the comparability or the results more generally.

Nina Schüt (NS) presented a comparison of the existing Scandinavian surveys on CSA (see Appendix 4). Overall, the differences among them are not overwhelming, although some differences need to be addressed. Next NS presented some consideration in relations to the planning of the joint Nordic CSA study (see handouts) – identifying some central consideration – for example should it be the 'first', 'last' or 'most severe' abuse episode that should be explored in depth the survey?

It was agreed that abuse by peers should be covered as well as question about IT-related abuse. Furthermore, questions regarding relevant risk factors should be included in the survey – quite possible questions on consensual/wanted 'positive' sexual experiences – which was suggested by KHL and HL.

The degree to which the sequence of questions affects the reliability of the study is to be piloted in a small survey conducted by the Danish and Finnish researchers. It was also suggested that the consequences of focussing on 'first', 'last' or 'most severe' abuse be piloted. The Danish Crime prevention Council promised to support a piloting of the questionnaire.

Since each country is not equally far in the planning of their national survey, it seems unlikely for all the surveys to be carried out simultaneous in all countries. Finland has planned a survey in January 2008 and Denmark would like to do theirs in the spring of 2008. It was stressed that all the national surveys should be carried out within a two-year span to be comparable.

The exact content of the questionnaire

To be decided later

In the near future:

The Danish and Finnish experts will meet in the middle of September and discuss the arrangement of the pilot, which is to be carried out ASAP.

The Finnish and Danish researchers will report back to the group when the results are ready and the exact questionnaire and survey plan can be decided.

Appendix 3

Minutes of 3. research group meeting;

Voksenåsen, Oslo

Monday 27th – Tuesday 28th of October 2008

Participants:

Day one: Regina Järg-Tärno; representing the National Council for Crime Prevention in Finland (RTN); regina.jarg-tarno@om.fi

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Hanne Cecilie Hougen; hch@dok.no
Denmark: Helmer B Larsen; helmer.larsen@psy.ku.dk
Nina Schüt; nms@niph.dk
Karin Helweg-Larsen (referee); khl@niph.dk

1. Overview of the joint Nordic Project on Violence (Regina Järg-Tärno)

The first initial steps for a project that inter alia aimed to collect comparable data on different aspects of violence in the Nordic countries were taken already in 2003. In 2006, a budget of 1 mio DKK was granted by the Nordic Council. In the beginning it covered seven projects, but after structural changes in 2007 there was four:

1. Statistics on violence
2. Youth surveys, the feasibility of joint Nordic framework (the present project)
3. Evaluation of restraining orders in Nordic countries.
4. Ethnic minority women and exposure to violence

Information about the entire project may be found at The Nordic Council of Ministers: www.norden.org

The immediate objective of the project concerning youth surveys has been to promote the exchange of knowledge amongst relevant researchers in the Nordic countries concerning data collection on physical violence and sexual abuse in childhood – thereby to support increased co-work between research institutions in order to develop appropriate methods for youth sur-

veys on sensitive topics and if possible to initiate a joint study on the prevalence and character of child abuse in the Nordic countries.

2. Status for implementation of the Nordic Framework for Youth surveys on child abuse

Finland:

The Finnish questionnaire was elaborated before the start of the joint Nordic project. However, the key questions were adapted in accordance with the decisions taken by the Nordic research group during autumn 2007. Hence, the majority of data concerning child abuse will be comparable to data collected in the other Nordic countries.

The questionnaire was to be filled in by Internet available in the majority of Finnish primary schools. A contact person was selected in each of the participating schools.

January 2008, during two weeks, data were collected by Internet. Respondents were a total of 7,653 pupils in 6th grade school classes and 5,762 pupils in 9th grade.

Data were analysed by Noora Ellonen, Juha Kaarianinen, Venla Salmi and Heikki Sariola and results were published start of October.

The report, *Lasten Ja Nuorten, väkivaltakokemukset* (Experiences of violence among children and adolescents) includes a summary in English that was distributed to us all.

Very few of the selected municipalities did not take part in the survey.

The survey did not require informed consent from the parents. Few parents called afterwards (about 30) to criticise lack of prior information about the survey. One newspaper published a critical comment and opened for web-chat on the ethical issues of no parental informed consent. All following web-comments were, however, positive – and the Newspaper quickly closed the web-chat.

Some important results:

- 12-year-olds responded very well to the questionnaire.
- A small number of pupils, 1.5%, reported some anxiety linked to filling in the questions.
- Average time for answering was 28 minutes
- All pupils were told to stay in the classroom until all had finished.

A number of difficulties were linked to Internet service difficulties due to the amount of data being processed at the same time. It resulted in missing information about geographical localisation.

Noora and Venla presented selected results, among these risk factors for exposure to different kind of violence. Their presentation was handed around (copy of power points).

Norway:

NOVA, Svein, has been preparing the survey since Autumn 2007. By January 2009, Hanne Cecilie Hougen will be full time employed to prepare the survey. It is the plan to conduct it during 2009. Budget is granted. However, there still remain some possible problems linked to the fact of asking young people below the age of 18.

The survey shall be dealt with both by the Norwegian Central Ethical Committee and presumably also the regional ethical committees as well as Datatilsynet must give the permission.

It was agreed that the Danish group shall send any information about the ethical issues related to youth surveys to Svein and Hanne – and that if Svein finds it desirable, Helmer and Karin might well participate in a meeting with the Norwegian authorities – may-be in December 2008.

Sweden:

Gisela informed about the current difficulties in starting up the survey:

- Lack of budget
- Lack of capacity; Gisela is finishing her thesis based on the former Baltic survey
- Some ethical issues.

Carl Göran Svedin and Gisela very recently were asked to conduct a follow-up study of the Swedish part of the Baltic study among 18-year-olds. If so, there will be no capacity within the next 6 months also to engage in a survey among 9th grade pupils. The follow-up study is scheduled to last only until July 2009. It would have been possible to include 9th grade pupils – but after the meeting Gisela informed that Ungdomsstyrelsen (they have the funding of the follow-up study) did not want to include 9th grade pupils.

Gisela has tried a number of solution for funding of the 9th grade survey – including contacted Regina to learn about the possibilities of funding by the Nordic Council or by BRÅ (Swedish Council of Prevention of Violence).

Regina informed that there, unfortunately, are no financial resources in the Nordic project to grant that the planned surveys are conducted within a limited time period in all the Nordic countries. Furthermore, it was the impression that BRÅ would not be willing to support a 9th grade youth survey.

It was suggested that Noora and Karin make appointment with BRÅ to facilitate funding of a Swedish 9th grade survey.

Gisela has by e-mail confirmed that she and Carl Göran support this approach and want to participate in a possible future meeting.

Ethical issues do not seem to be an obstacle for conducting the survey among 15–16 year-olds.

Denmark:

Preparation for the computer-based survey was done during March 2008. Funding from a private fund was only granted mid March 2008, which meant that the survey started relatively late in the school semester. Many schools did not want – or had not the possibility – to participate due to lack of time, having participated in other 9th grade surveys or having no 9th grade classes. This resulted in a relatively low number of participating pupils (about 2,500) for which reason a second wave has been conducted in September/October 2008.

It is estimated that there will be valid data concerning about 5% of the age group, approximately 3,500 pupils.

Some difficulties were met related to the setting up of a few questions. Primary questions about adult offenders, where the pupil might answer about experiences with more than one adult.

The use of voice-over text presented with graphics on the computer and the presence of a skilled interviewer in the classroom seem to have positively influenced on the survey.

Nearly all pupils present in the classroom participated and compiled nearly all questions.

No critics were met, neither from media, school authorities, teachers or parents. Only 2 pupils addressed the psychologist (Helmer) and it was not due to problems directly related to the participation in the survey.

Nina presented preliminary results (power point overview handed over to participants).

Analyses will be conducted November-December 2008 and reporting is scheduled to late February 2009.

Additional funding has been granted from Servicestyrelsen (Central Social Services Authorities) that will permit further analyses of selected issues, among these, the use of Internet and risk of abuse.

Iceland:

We did not succeed up to now to integrate Icelandic researchers in our group. During a conference, late November, in Iceland, Karin will take contact to possible co-workers and present the joint Nordic project:

Gerdur Run Gudlaugsdottir conducted a violent behaviour survey in Iceland in 1997 among 9th grade pupils

Gudrun Kristinsdottir at Iceland University is currently conducting studies on Children's perspectives on Violence at home.

Faeroe Islands:

Helmer and Karin have contact to psychologists who may be interested and capable of conducting a survey among the 745 pupils in 9th grade classes in the islands.

It was learned from Regina that the Nordic Council might be approached to guarantee a limited budget for starting up the surveys in Iceland and the Faeroe Islands – however, there remain no budget in our joint project.

3. Models for data collection

A. Computer based surveys present a number of advantages to Internet based surveys – and may be used (as currently) in limited geographical areas (Denmark and the Faeroe Islands). However, in Finland, Sweden and Norway it shall be too costly and time consuming.

B. Internet based surveys must rely on functioning capacity in the schools and might not be able to use over-voice (presentation of questions by ear-phones). The Finnish survey met some problems related to “overloading” of the Internet server.

Recently, a number of advantages are related to Internet based questionnaire:

- Easy accessible systems permit personally to set up the questionnaire
- Low budget: a number of new systems offer very cheap solutions
- Data security is granted by law
- Servers are fully secured
- Direct access to data
- Increased possibility to analyse open questions.

C. Pen-and paper questionnaires lack the advantages of the tree structure that avoids presentation of irrelevant questions – and which guarantee that young respondents are not presented to questions about experiences that are unknown to them.

In Finland, nearly all schools have access to well functioning Internet. In Oulu, homeland of Nokia, all pupils have their own computer.

In Norway, especially small communities have good Internet facilities in schools – but the mapping of Internet access in schools have not been done – so far.

4. Ethical considerations – why chose minors

Heikki Sariola informed that the Finnish 1988-survey concretely was based upon the assumption of having a very low social bias by conducting the survey among 9th grade pupils in the “mandatory” public school system.

Moreover, 15–16 year-olds will have fresh memory of the experiences that are dealt with. The present answers from also 12th grade pupils prove that this assumption was correct.

No severe ethical problems were met in 1988 – and now that the respondents are about 30–35 years, no one has put forward any complaints.

Helmer stated that for some pupils it may be a chance to inform about abuse and to get the necessary help and counselling by the open offer of contact to psychologist that follows the survey.

The Danish 2002 survey was preceded by a pilot that studied the ethical and legal issues of conducting surveys among minors. Referring to the UN Convention of Child Rights, the Danish child ombudsmand, strongly rec-

commended the survey in its present form that is not requiring active parental consent.

It was agreed that the experiences in Finland and Denmark shall be handed over to the research groups in the other countries – and as mentioned above, representation at meetings with ethical committees and other authorities may be a possibility.

A limited pilot, by pen-paper questionnaire and interviews among school authorities may be recommended in Norway. It would be possible to conducting it during the first months of 2009.

Svein may arrange a seminar in NOVA on the ethical and practical issues related to 9th grade surveys on sensitive topics.

5. Experiences concerning the key and optional questions in the survey

Key questions should be comparable, and even though the Finnish survey present questions on experiences with adults before not wanted sexual experiences with peers – contrary to the Danish survey – the wordings of the questions are comparable.

The “Scandinavian” questionnaire includes fewer questions on physical violence – but otherwise the same questions about violence in and outside the family – and about delinquency.

The Scandinavian version includes three different set of questions about anxiety, depression, resilience and mental well being. Helmer has tested the correlations, and he recommends that SDQ might be omitted where as, the modified Ferguson questions and SCL 25 are suitable for analysing the mental health and resilience of respondents.

Gisela find that SDQ might be appropriate in the given age group. A self-control scale is used in criminology that contains 4 main questions – to be found by Google: Grasmich Scale

A large number of studies report correlations between hyperactivity – attachment problems and lack of self-control and victimisation and delinquency.

Specific items were discussed:

- Exclusion criteria: how to calculate prevalence – which data should be excluded in the analyses – missing response to some questions: is it a criteria for exclusion?
- Meeting someone in reality met by Internet: is it a risk factor or a common event?
- Alcohol abuse: how to measuring: by direct question or by data about seeing parents drunk?
- Socio-economic status: too may pupils do not know or do not inform about length of parents’ education – responses on parents’ occupation can not be used (too vague/inexact or not to categorise) – current labour force participation may be used in combination with data about economical resources in the family.

- Internet use – may be regarded very differently by young persons than by adults – questions reflect adults’ points of view!
- Questions are lacking on “why did you not tell to anyone else that you were abused?”

It was recommended to present an overview by crude rate tables –and a “code book”, which may be of great value for the future surveys in Norway and Sweden and promote analyses of comparable Nordic data.

It was recommended in future surveys to include:

- Whether meeting an Internet contact in reality was a positive experience?
- Did you have sex in reality with a person met by Internet –
 - The person’s age?
 - How was the experience?
 - Was it abusive?

Gisela presented thoughts about the “innocent” victim and the “outgoing” victim –

The Internet creates a safe area – and which kind of “abuse” is harmful – hence all questions should be neutral in order to interpreting only afterwards.

6. Discussion on involving other countries than Nordic to get additional funding

It may be possible to apply for budget by the EU Daphne project by involving other countries.

Portugal, Baltic countries, Poland were suggested.

However, it was concluded that the Nordic project per se would not gain by such enlargement fo the study – and that there would be great difficulties in collecting comparable data – and conducting the data analyses.

7. Presentation of the joint Nordic project

Venla suggested that the group aim to arrange a workshop on youth surveys on child abuse at the forthcoming European Conference on Criminology that takes place in Ljubana, Slovenia, the 9th to 12th September 2009.

It was agreed to send in the following abstracts:

1. Nordic youth victimisation surveys – trends in sexual abuse (Nina and Karin)
2. Conventional crime (Noora)
3. Electronic victimisation (Svein)
4. Psychological well being and sexual abuse (Helmer)

Velna will be primary contact person – and depending of her job affiliation (budget for data analyses) she will participate in the workshop preparation and possibly presenting some of the Finnish results.

At he Stockholm Symposium on Criminology 2010, the group will also plan a workshop on youth surveys.

8. Budget for various tasks

We shall approach the Nordic program, Regina, to learn if it would be possible to get funding for the following:

- Making sure that Sweden may participate
- Establishing a common database
- Translation of national reports to English
- Networking, continuously to meet at least yearly to prepare joint analyses
- Including Iceland the Faeroe Islands

9. Conclusions

This joint Nordic project started as a limited task presented to selected researchers in Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, who previously have conducted youth surveys on violence and sexual abuse. The aim was to discuss the possibility of setting up youth surveys that enable analyses of comparable data on child abuse. However, the project has gained much more. At present, strong research relationship is established, surveys have been conducted in Finland and Denmark, and there is realistic chance that similar surveys will be conducted in Norway in 2009 and later on in Sweden – hopefully also in Iceland and the Faeroe Islands.

Hence, by this project it shall be possible to publish unique and comparable data on children's risk of violence in a large geographical area and by the size of a joint database to analyse various topics that may increase the possibility to prevent child abuse in the Nordic countries.

We hope to be able to meet in 2009. A meeting may be arranged in connection to the European Conference on Criminology in September 2009. During a one-day meeting we would have the possibility further to discuss future joint data analyses, publishing etc.

Immediate tasks:

1. Noora, Karin and Gisela will prepare approach to BRÅ
2. Noora to write down the principals that were used in "cleaning" the Finnish data
3. Svein will consider setting up a meeting in NOVA on the ethical issues of youth surveys among minors
4. Send abstracts to Venla – and to the Ljubana conference: Deadline by March 2009.

Appendix 4

Previous Nordic youth surveys: The wording of questions about violence and background information Sexual experiences (voluntary and non-voluntary)

	SAM 73- 90 SexSAM-99 (Edgarch)	Ungdomars Sexualitet (Priebe, Svedin) (translated)	Finnish study, 1987 (Sariola)	LUVU, Norway (Mossige) (Translated)	Unges trivsel, Denmark (Helweg-Larsen & Larsen) (Translated)
Voluntary sexual experiences	What sexual experiences do you have with a boyfriend/girlfriend? Hugged cuddled Caressed someone Open mouth kissing Caressed breasts (own, partners) Touch genitals (own partners) Ever had sexual intercourse Oral sex (received, given)	"The following questions are about sexual experiences where both consented to it: Have you been in love with a boy/girl? Have you ever had a steady boyfriend/girlfriend? Have you ever kissed a boy/girl? Have you ever petted a boy/girl? Have you ever had oral sex with a boy/girl? Have you ever had anal sex with a boy/girl? g) Have you ever had sexual intercourse with a boy/girl? Have you had sexual intercourse with a person that was at least 5 years older than you when you were 15 or younger		Have you ever had a sexual experience with a boy or a girl a) Been turned on by someone you were with b) French kissed c) Touched upper body d) Touched genitals e) Had sexual intercourse f) Have you had sexual intercourse with a person that was at least 5 years older than you, when you were 15 or younger	1) Age at first kiss on mouth, (perception: wanted-not at-all wanted) 2) Ever had sex with a boyfriend/girlfriend 3) Have had sex with someone older/younger than 18
	Elaborated questions about first intercourse	1) Age at first intercourse 2) Number of sexual partners		1) Age at first intercourse 2) Number of sexual partners	

		SAM 73- 90 SexSAM-99 (Edgardth)	Ungdomars Sexualitet (Priebe, Svedin) (Translated)	Finnish study, 1987 (Sarioia) (Translated)	LUVU, Norway (Mossige) (Translated)	Unges trivsel, Denmark (Larsen, Helweg-Larsen) (Translated)
Non-voluntary sexual experiences	<i>Central question</i>	All sexual experience is not consensual/voluntary. Sometimes children and young people are persuaded or forced into sexual activities by adults or by someone their own age. This is called sexual abuse of children and young people. Have you experienced any of the following against your will, with an adult or someone your own age? You had to show your genitals Somebody touches your genitals Somebody had oral sex with you Somebody exposed his or her genitals "Flashing" You had to watch somebody masturbate You had to masturbate someone You had to give someone oral sex You were force to vaginal intercourse You were forced to anal intercourse You had to pose for porn/pictures, Other forms of sex.	"Have you experienced any of the following against your will?"	"Do you have sexual experiences with an adult who was at least 5 year older than you? "What happened? (with adult 1,2,3)	"Have you experienced any of the following against your will?"	"The next questions are about sexual experiences you had before the age of 15 with a person that was considerably older than you?"
	<i>Types of experiences</i>		Somebody exposed them selves to you? Somebody has touched your body in an indecent way? You exposed yourself masturbating towards somebody? You have had sexual intercourse You have had oral sex You have had anal sex	An offer to do something sexual? Caressing Someone flashed their genitals You flashed your genitals Someone touched your genitals (through your clothes) You touched someone's genitals (through their clothes) Someone touched/caressed your genitals You touched/caressed someone's genitals Sexual intercourse without penetration Sexual intercourse	Somebody exposed himself or herself to you? Somebody has touched your body in an indecent way? You touched yourself in front of someone? You have touched someone? You have masturbated in front of someone? You have had sexual intercourse You have had oral sex You have had anal sex You have any other form of sex You have been attempted raped You have been raped	Have you been encourage to do something sexual, without it actually happening Have you been filmed while being naked or partially naked by an older person Have you experienced having to watch an older person masturbate Have you experienced having to look in porn magazines or watch porn films with a person that was older than you Have you been kissed or caressed by an older person against your will? Have you been touched in an sexual way through your clothes Have you been touched on your genitals through your clothes Have you touched an older persons genitals through their clothes Have an older person attempted to take your clothes of, in order to touch you Have an older person taken their clothes of in order to have sexual contact with you

Non-voluntary sexual experiences	Central question	SAM 73- 90 SexSAM-99 (Edgardth)	Ungdomars Sexualitet (Pribe, Svedin) (Translated)	Finnish study, 1987 (Sariola) (Translated)	LUVU, Norway (Mossige) (Translated)	Unges trivsel, Denmark (Larsen, Helweg-Larsen) (Translated)
		<p>All sexual experience is not consensual/voluntary.</p> <p>Sometimes children and young people are persuaded or forced into sexual activities by adults or by someone their own age. This is called sexual abuse of children and young people.</p> <p>Have you experienced any of the following against your will, with an adult or someone your own age?</p> <p>You had to show your genitals</p> <p>Somebody touches your genitals</p> <p>Somebody had oral sex with you</p> <p>Somebody exposed his or her genitals "Flashing"</p> <p>You had to watch somebody masturbate</p> <p>You had to masturbate someone</p> <p>You had to give someone oral sex</p> <p>You were force to vaginal intercourse</p> <p>You were forced to anal intercourse</p> <p>You had to pose for porn/pictures, Other forms of sex.</p>	<p>"Have you experienced any of the following against your will?"</p> <p>"What happened? (with adult 1,2,3)</p>	<p>"Do you have sexual experiences with an adult who was at least 5 year older than you?"</p> <p>"What happened? (with adult 1,2,3)</p>	<p>"Have you experienced any of the following against your will?"</p>	<p>"The next questions are about sexual experiences you had before the age of 15 with a person that was considerably older than you?"</p>
	Types of experiences		<p>Somebody exposed them selves to you?</p> <p>Somebody has touched your body in an indecent way?</p> <p>You exposed yourself masturbating towards somebody?</p> <p>You have had sexual intercourse</p> <p>You have had oral sex</p> <p>You have had anal sex</p>	<p>An offer to do something sexual?</p> <p>Caressing</p> <p>Someone flashed their genitals</p> <p>You flashed your genitals</p> <p>Someone touched your genitals (through your clothes)</p> <p>You touched someone's genitals (through their clothes)</p> <p>Someone touched/caressed your genitals</p> <p>You touched/caressed someone's genitals</p> <p>Sexual intercourse without penetration</p> <p>Sexual intercourse</p>	<p>Somebody exposed himself or herself to you?</p> <p>Somebody has touched your body in an indecent way?</p> <p>You touched yourself in front of someone?</p> <p>You have touched someone?</p> <p>You have masturbated in front of someone?</p> <p>You have had sexual intercourse</p> <p>You have had oral sex</p> <p>You have had anal sex</p> <p>You have any other form of sex</p> <p>You have been attempted raped</p> <p>You have been raped</p>	<p>Have you been encourage to do something sexual, without it actually happening</p> <p>Have you been filmed while being naked or partially naked by an older person</p> <p>Have you experienced having to watch an older person masturbate</p> <p>Have you experienced having to look in porn magazines or watch porn films with a person that was older than you</p> <p>Have you been kissed or caressed by an older person against your will?</p> <p>Have you been touched in an sexual way through your clothes</p> <p>Have you been touched on your genitals through your clothes</p> <p>Have you touched an older persons genitals through their clothes</p> <p>Have an older person attempted to take your clothes of, in order to touch you</p>

Appendix 5

Ethical issues

The ethical issues related to conducting youth surveys about sensitive questions such as sexual experiences and family violence have been a major concern of the working group. These issues were clarified prior to the Danish youth survey in 2002.

We, therefore, include an article that describes general and specific ethical issues based on the experiences by the Danish research group.

Ethical issues in youth surveys

Helweg-Larsen K, Larsen HB

Copy of article published in *American Journal of Public Health*; November 2003; Vol 93: 1878–1882.

Objectives: This study evaluated ethical constraints concerning youth surveys on child sexual abuse (CSA).

Methods: A review of international viewpoints and Danish regulations concerning school-based surveys without a pre-request of active parental consent.

Results: Ethical constraints concerning participants in youth community studies have been scantily assessed. Danish legislations accord minors a right to be heard on issues concerning themselves. The anticipated societal benefits of children's participation in community studies justify the conduction of anonymous surveys among schoolchildren based upon their own informed consent.

Conclusions: No ethical or legal objections were found to conducting an anonymous survey in Denmark on CSA among 9th grade pupils without pre-requested parental consent, given that it was accompanied by an offer of counselling.

Introduction

The difficulties in obtaining valid and reliable data on child sexual abuse (CSA) have been discussed by Martin amongst others (1). One avenue by which to obtain valid data could be to implement youth surveys among minors. High response rate and low social selection bias are reported in surveys conducted amongst children in the mandatory school system (38) (39). A further advantage of school-based surveys is that the results gathered reflect ongoing or recently occurred abuse, thus increasing their relevance for national action plans. Although there are advantages to asking young people about their experiences of CSA, reporting bias may be expected due to fear of perpetrator retaliation. It may, however, be expected that anony-

mous self-administrated questionnaires about recent events will limit both reporting and recall bias and thus increase the accuracy of responses.

A request for active parental consent may represent a threat to the validity of a youth survey. The consequences of a change from passive to active parental consent procedures were evaluated in a longitudinal youth survey. The results indicated that active consent procedures produce deleterious effects on participation rates and under-representation of at-risk youth in the sample (40). Therefore, to secure a high response rate with low selection bias, written permission from parents for young adolescents to participate in anonymous surveys should be avoided. In planning a survey on child sexual and physical abuse in Denmark, we reviewed international experiences and the current national legislation concerning the implementation of youth surveys without obtaining active parental consent.

Review

Ethical considerations about research conducted on young people have primarily concerned biomedical research, including the circumstances under which children and youngsters may be used in clinical research, for example in the testing of various treatment methods (41) (42). Discussions have focused upon the dilemma in the complex problem of how to promote the best interests of children as a group through research, while protecting the rights and welfare of individual research subjects (43). However, ethical issues within epidemiological studies have received less attention as recently pointed out by a Canadian research team, which emphasised the importance of establishing ethical standards for epidemiological research with children (44).

There exist a number of problems concerning youth surveys, including who can give consent for children's participation in research, how "informed" must informed consent be, how to ensure that the information is understood by mentally impaired youth, how to conduct surveys among abused children, and how to provide information on study results. These issues are generally not discussed in published reports of research results from youth surveys.

A study in United States evaluated the practices of institutional review boards concerning consent of adolescent minors participating in anonymous surveys. With a response rate of 39% among all review boards, the majority, 72%, required parental consent for longitudinal sex surveys. However, 93% supported minors being able to give informed consent for anonymous surveys (45). In a study examining perceived need for parental consent in youth studies, a minority of parents (33%) and adolescents (26%) reported that parental consent was needed, when it concerned anonymous surveys (46).

The ethical issues that arise when implementing a questionnaire-based study amongst schoolchildren naturally demand that the same considerations be taken, as they are for corresponding studies amongst adults. These include that sufficient information be provided regarding the aims of the study; the methodologies used; expected results, and potential risks and discomforts that participation in the study may entail. Additionally, each participant should be informed that s/he is free to abstain from participation at any time. The integrity

of the participant should be respected and all measures should be taken to respect the individual's privacy, as well as to ensure that the study has a minimal impact on her/his physical, mental and personal integrity.

Previously, knowledge about young people's health; their use of the health care system; their health behaviour; and risk factors for poor welfare was rather sparse. However, in the past 5–10 years, a number of surveys have collected general information on young people's health and lifestyles, with a focus upon the well-known risk factors: tobacco smoking, low physical activity and high alcohol consumption in young boys and girls (47) (48) (49). These youth surveys have been based upon parental consent on behalf of the young respondents. In general, they have not included any discussion of the ethical and methodological issues in the data collection: namely, what impact pre-required parental consent might have on the study.

An exception is a questionnaire-based study conducted in Switzerland amongst 15–20 year olds in 1992 (50). This study discussed the potential ethical problem in establishing health indicators for young people, based on data that primarily concern persons from higher social groupings, and which do not include youngsters from specific risk groups. One of the reasons for this omission is that families with concrete problems may be less willing to give their consent for the child's participation in such a study.

Other research teams have pointed out the societal obligations to conduct research with particular groups to avoid cutting them off from scientific advancement (44). The discussions, however, concerned mainly ethical principles related to biomedical research on children, and to a lesser extent, children's participation in community surveys. Lépine and Smolla referred to child and adolescent psychiatric community surveys, which serve to establish the prevalence of psychopathology, the need for care, and the utilisation of health services. They argued that such non-therapeutic studies are justified by their anticipated social benefits. In child psychiatry community surveys it has been shown that the information children provide about themselves may diverge from that provided by their parents (51).

The issue of parents refusing to give their consent to children's participation in community surveys may pose problems even in studies on 'non-sensitive' issues. For example, in a recent study on backaches in young people, a total of 153 pupils aged between 16–18 years reported experiencing regular lower back pain. They were requested to complete a self-administered questionnaire, as well as to participate in a face-to-face interview, this being on the condition that informed consent was obtained from their parents. As a consequence, only 57 of the 153 pupils (37.3%) participated in the study from thereon (52).

In Denmark, there is no established set of rules governing the extent to which it is necessary to obtain parental consent, in order for persons younger than 18 to participate in anonymous questionnaire and interview-based studies. The practice of obtaining parental consent has been upheld in earlier studies conducted by a number of Danish epidemiological research institutes. It was found that a substantial amount of parents did not consent to their children's participation in the studies, apparently regardless of the nature or the themes of the studies. In a recently completed health survey among 9th grade pupils, 11%

of parents refused to grant their children permission to participate, despite the absence of 'sensitive' topics in the questionnaire (53). The study did not analyse whether the parental reluctance was due to lack of confidentiality, as there was a request for possible participation in a follow-up study.

In Finland, a questionnaire-based nationally representative study was conducted in the late 1980's among schoolchildren aged between 15 and 16 in the 9th grade classes. The questionnaire itself included neutral information on family circumstances, and also whether or not (threats of) physical violence were used as punishment, as well as a number of questions about sexual experiences with adults (1). The study was described as "A study of 9th grade pupils' childhoods, upbringings and sexual experiences with adults, aimed at improving the welfare of children and young people in Finland." (2). By permission from the Ethics of Science committee and the educational authorities it was conducted as an anonymous self-administered questionnaire without prerequisite parental consent. The study achieved a high response rate, 90.5% of the randomly selected school classes participated (20).

In a questionnaire-based study on the sexual experiences of high school and college pupils in Sweden in 1990, the view was upheld that 17-year-olds are sufficiently mature to decide for themselves whether to participate or not. Accordingly parental consent was not considered a prerequisite for the investigation to be carried out (24).

An English study has assessed different methodologies employed for questionnaire-based studies about young people's sexual experiences (54). The main conclusion drawn was that young people themselves found questions on sexual experiences to be relevant in youth surveys, but the participants acknowledged that it would be difficult to implement, should parental consent be pre-required.

In summary, during the past twenty years, research groups from different countries have conducted youth surveys without parental consent, with seemingly little criticism being raised from authorities. However, it is not clear if this is due to lacking awareness or indifference toward ethical issues in research with children and whether there is a significant change in societal views and governmental policy.

In the preparation of a national representative survey on CSA, we lacked a critical overview of the ethical issues of self-interviewing youths in Denmark or other European countries about sensitive topics. We therefore aimed to illuminate the possible contradictions between the legislation on parental custody and legislation concerning children's rights to contributory influence. A further objective was to discuss the ethical issues concerning detection of abuse and the influence of anonymity on the type of follow up that can be offered in connection with a self-administered questionnaire on abuse.

Results

A prerequisite for conducting a questionnaire-based study on sexual abuse amongst young people in Denmark, without the procuring of active parental consent was a thorough assessment of potential ethical and legal problems from a number of organisations and bodies, as outlined below.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

In the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 12 states that a child's viewpoints must be accorded appropriate significance, in relation to that child's age and maturity. Children have knowledge and a right to be heard, as they are the best informed about important aspects of their lives. Children should also be given joint-determination, such as the right to refuse participation in a given study.

The Danish National Council for Children

The Council is a public institution set up in 1994 on the basis of a decision made by the Danish parliament. The Council is both professionally and politically independent of the government. The tasks of the Council are to ensure children's interests and rights on the basis of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child. The function of the chairman of the Danish National Council for Children parallels the "ombudsman" function for adults.

The Council draws on the views and opinions of children in its work towards the improvement of children's living conditions. Its efforts occur in conjunction with those of a Children's Panel, which comprises sixty randomly selected 5th grade classes of approximately 1225 pupils. The Children's Panel has been available for questioning in 1998–99 and 1999–2000 on topics such as friendship, teasing and bullying (55). Recently, the Council published an anthology that illuminates issues related to using children as informants. It referred to the principles of respecting children's views as ratified in art. 12 of the UN Convention of Children's Rights in upholding the child's right to contributory influence, by according him/her joint-determination (56). Hence, the Council has recommended the implementation of a representative survey about CSA among 15–16-year-old. Representativity would best be achieved by requesting informed consent for participation from the youth, but not from their parents.

The Danish Central Scientific Ethical Committee

In the World Medical Association's Helsinki declaration, basic principles have been outlined for biomedical research: Informed consent must be obtained from a guardian if the subject of biomedical research is a minor. Although these principles relate primarily to biomedical research, it has been widely accepted that epidemiological research should be assessed according to the same principles. A case in point is the principle regarding the protection of the research subject's integrity: All measures should be taken to respect the subject's privacy and that the study's impact on the subject's physical, mental and personal integrity should be minimised. The research subject should be sufficiently informed of the objectives of the study, as well as the methodologies to be employed, expected results and the discomforts and potential risks that participation might entail. Similarly, the subject should be informed that they are free to disengage themselves from the study at any time.

In Denmark, questionnaires and information relating to epidemiological studies conducted by physicians are conventionally forwarded for assessment to

an ethical committee. This evaluation often occurs in the form of a 'self-declaration', whereby the ethical committee is oriented about the research project, and the project leader confirms that no ethical problems requiring consideration by the committee occur in the project at hand. Conversely, such declarations are rarely used in social scientific epidemiological studies. The fact that sensitive issues may in some cases lead to distress or other adverse reactions in the respondents (57) may not be acknowledged.

Civil Rights Authority of the Ministry of Justice

The Danish national legislation on parental custody and care rules that children under the age of 18 are wards of their parents. However, other laws also regulate a child's right to self-determination. Legislation concerning patient rights maintains that informed consent to treatment must be obtained from children aged 15 years and above. According to the Danish Parental Custody and Care Act, from the age of 12 onwards, a child has the right to co/joint-determination, regarding whom s/he wishes to live with in the case of parental divorce. Additionally, s/he must be heard by the social services should the case involve a placement outside the home, while children older than 15 years have independent party status in placement cases.

Thus, in Denmark children under the age of 18, have to varying degrees, the right to self-determination and joint determination, both within health, social and educational contexts. Furthermore, it should be emphasised that consented sexual relations between children older than 15 and adults (or older children) are legal, unless there is a kin or dependency relationship between the parties. The minimum age for criminal responsibility is 15 years.

The Danish Primary Education Act

This act states that every school must have a board consisting of parents, teachers and pupils' representatives. The pupils are included as full members of school boards. The board decides on principal matters concerning the school, whereas the head master is entitled to decide in concrete matters. In this way, both the school board and the head master may feel entitled to decide whether they will allow a survey to take place in their school.

The Social Security Law

According to the Danish Social Security Law, every citizen is obligated to inform municipal authorities in cases of suspected abuse of children younger than 18. A situation could potentially arise during a youth survey on CSA, in which concrete knowledge of abuse of an identified minor was obtained, thus creating an obligation to informing authorities. However, no conflict regarding notification duty will arise, when a youth survey is structured so as to ensure absolute anonymity of the respondents when answering the self-administered questionnaire.

Discussion and conclusions

There is a clear public interest in obtaining knowledge about the extent and nature of CSA, with a view to effective prevention. We aimed at illuminat-

ing the ethical and legal issues of obtaining this knowledge through a youth survey conducted among schoolchildren, which likely would not be biased by social selection and would achieve a very high response rate (2). If parental consent must be obtained it may result in a significantly lower participant rate, and the pupils whose parents do not consent may come from relatively disadvantaged backgrounds with high rate of problems.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child views older children as persons with the right to joint-determination. A number of Danish regulations within the health and social systems accord young people this joint-determination and express a regard for children and young people's right to be heard on issues concerning them. Consequently, the Danish authorities had no objection against the conducting of a national survey among 15–16 year-olds, given that data could not be linked to any respondent. Whether the current interpretation of the national and international conventions and legislation can be generalised to other countries, should be examined empirically.

The design of an anonymous survey will exclude the possibility of a longitudinal approach, e.g. to conduct a follow-up study among the respondents and thereby analyse the validity and reliability of the data on CSA. Among young adults, at age 18 and 21 years a face-to-face interview found substantial unreliability in the reporting of CSA, which resulted in a possible underestimate of the true prevalence of abuse (57). It may also concern anonymous surveys among younger persons. However, in a national representative youth survey this problem cannot be addressed because of the provision of anonymity. Data on hospital contacts due to sexual abuse in the National Danish Patient Register may provide such a possibility.

The possible harmful effects of participating in surveys, which include questions about sexual abuse, have been investigated in a series of longitudinal studies amongst women in New Zealand, which focus upon the incidence of child sexual abuse. The study enabled the researchers to assess the participants' reactions to being questioned about the given topics. It revealed that ten times as many women recalled participation in the study as being a positive experience, than those who remembered it negatively. Furthermore, there were significantly more women who had been subjected to CSA, who recalled the study positively, in comparison with women who had not been abused (58). Another New Zealand research team has pointed out that for the majority of subjects, child sexual abuse interviewing does not evoke observable distress reactions or difficulties. A minority of subjects showed some distress to the questioning, but among about one thousand respondents only one case showed severe reactions that led to termination of the interview (57).

Additionally, other researchers have found that despite the discomfort, which some young people may experience in answering the questionnaire, many children may be contended by the opportunity to pass on information concerning abuse. The researcher pointed out that it should be an ethical prerequisite that counselling and follow-up are offered if needed (59). However, other points of view have been expressed concerning the ethical issues around detection of abuse and follow up. Kinard has emphasized that in research, which is not clinically oriented, the investigator cannot offer or deliver interven-

tion or treatment services for problems uncovered in the course of data collection, which did not primarily aim at medical and psychological treatment. Although treatment of emotional problems may be in the best interest of the child, parents may resent any intrusion of the researchers beyond simply conducting the research (60). Fisher and co-workers evaluated the adolescent perspectives of referring and reporting participants at risk (61). Judgments of reporting options were related to risk severity; hence confidentiality was viewed unfavourable for child maltreatment and threats of suicide. The results confirm that it is mandatory to include an open offer of counselling and follow-up in youth surveys.

Based upon our results we feel that young people aged fifteen or older, should be accorded the right to make an independent decision as to whether or not they want to participating in a study dealing with issues that are relevant to them. Assuming that the relevant educational authorities and school boards approve the study, a youth survey on CSA which respects the rights of the young people to decide to participate or not, cannot be found to contravene any legislation. It should be a condition that the minor's own consent is obtained explicitly, preferably before, during and after participation, and that the minor is assured about the confidentiality of the results. In our opinion, research on sensitive topics with young people should be assessed by an ethical committee and should be accompanied by an offer of counselling for all those who should need it. The cost of such counselling should be included in the research budget. An offer of counseling may violate the anonymity of the respondent. It should therefore primarily be offered as a contact by telephone, in which the implications of a face-to-face contact between the counselor and the client can be discussed.

The use of computer based self-administrative questionnaire has been found to overcome both comprehension and ethical problems related to sensitive questions. It enhances the feeling of privacy of the self-administered form, and guarantees the anonymity of the answers (62). It may therefore increase the possibility of obtaining reliable data on CSA by limiting the reporting bias related to fear of perpetrator retaliation. Accordingly, we prepare to conduct a computer-based self-administered questionnaire on CSA among a representative sample of 9th grade pupils in Denmark, and to include a voice-based component. Thereby, the possibility for all the young participants to understand and give informed consent to the study will be increased.

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Appendix 6

Danish version of Nordic Framework for Youth Surveys

Introduktion

Denne undersøgelse handler om unges trivsel i familien og i fritiden.

Den kan belyse nogle af de problemer, som kan have stor betydning for børn og unges opvækst.

Dine svar kan hjælpe til, at børn og unge kan få det bedre i Danmark.

Du besvarer spørgsmålene ved at klikke i boksen ud for det svar, der passer bedst til dig. De fleste spørgsmål vil blive læst op. Hvis du vil have spørgsmålet gentaget, kan du trykke på symbolet, der ligner en højttaler.

Undersøgelsen er anonym, det vil sige, at ingen ved hvem der har besvaret spørgsmålene eller hvad den enkelte har svaret.

Vi håber, at du vil deltage i undersøgelsen og besvare spørgsmålene så nøjagtigt som muligt. Det er naturligvis op til dig selv om du vil deltage. Du kan lade være med at besvare nogle af spørgsmålene. I så fald skal du trykke på 'spring-videre' knappen.

Unges Trivsel en undersøgelse blandt 9.-klasses elever

1a Er du klar til at besvare spørgsmålene? hvis du har besvær kan du spørge interviewereren

1 Ja

2 Nej

Afsnit Spørgsmål om dig selv

1

De første spørgsmål er om din alder, om du er pige eller dreng og hvor du er født.

Husk, at dine svar ikke gør det muligt at vide hvem det er, der har besvaret spørgeskemaet.

1 Hvor gammel er du?

12 12 år

13 13 år

14 14 år

- 15 15 år
16 16 år
17 17 år
- 2 Er du dreng eller pige?
1 Dreng
2 Pige
- 3 Er du født i Danmark?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 3A Hvor er du født?
1 Norge
2 Sverige
3 Finland
3 Island
5 Grønland
6 Andet land i EU: England, Tyskland, Holland, Frankrig, Italien
mm
7 Østeuropa, inklusiv Rusland
8 Mellemøsten: Palæstina, Syrien, Libanon, Jordan
9 Tyrkiet, Pakistan, Irak, Iran
10 Andre asiatiske lande
11 USA, Australien, New Zealand
12 Nordafrikansk land
13 Andet land i Afrika
14 Syd- og Mellemamerika
- 3b Hvor gammel var du da du kom til Danmark?
_____ Antal år
- Afsnit Din familie
- 2 De næste spørgsmål handler om din familie og hvem du bor sammen med.
- 4 Hvem bor sammen med dig i dit hjem? Gerne flere svar
1 Din far
2 Din mor
3 Søster/søstre
4 Bror/brødre
5 Stedsøster/stedsøstre (pap-søster)
6 Stedbror/stedbrødre (pap-bror)
7 stedfar/pap-far
8 Stedmor/pap-mor
9 Bedsteforældre
10 Anden voksen
11 Jeg bor ikke hjemme
- 4a Hvis du ikke bor hjemme, hvor bor du da?
1 Plejefamilie
2 Døgninstitution
3 Andet, fx ungdomsbolig
- 4b Hvor længe har du boet dér (dvs. i plejefamilie, døgninstitution, andet

- sted)?
- 2 6-12 måneder
 - 1 I mindre end 6 måneder
 - 3 Mere end et år
- 5 Nogle børn har mere end ét hjem, for eksempel hvis forældrene er skilt. Bor du nogle gange i et andet hjem?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 5.1 Hvem bor i dit andet hjem? gerne flere svar
- 1 Din far
 - 2 Din mor
 - 3 Søster/søstre
 - 4 Bror/brødre
 - 5 Stedsøster/stedsøstre (papsøster)
 - 6 Stedbror/stedbrødre (pap-bror)
 - 7 stedfar/pap-far
 - 8 Stedmor/pap-mor
 - 9 Bedsteforældre
 - 10 Anden voksen
- 6 Hvilket sprog taler I derhjemme
- 1 Dansk
 - 2 Dansk og et andet sprog
 - 3 Kun et andet sprog
- 6a Hvilket andet sprog?
- 1 Hvilket sprog:
- 7 Hvordan syntes du at din families økonomi er?
- 1 Den er rigtig god
 - 2 Den er ganske god
 - 3 Den er hverken god eller dårlig
 - 4 Vi har en del økonomiske vanskeligheder
 - 5 Vi har store økonomiske vanskeligheder
 - 6 Jeg ved ikke
- 8 Lever din far?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 9 Hvor gammel er din far?
- 1 31-40 år
 - 2 41-50 år
 - 3 51-60 år
 - 4 Over 60 år
 - 5 Ved ikke
- 10 I hvilket land er din far født?
- 99 Danmark
 - 1 Norge
 - 2 Sverige
 - 3 Finland

- 3 Island
- 5 Grønland
- 6 Andet land i EU: England, Tyskland, Holland, Frankrig, Italien mm
- 7 Østeuropa, inklusiv Rusland
- 8 Mellemøsten: Palæstina, Syrien, Libanon, Jordan
- 9 Tyrkiet, Pakistan, Irak, Iran
- 10 Andre asiatiske lande
- 11 USA, Australien, New Zealand
- 12 Nordafrikansk land
- 13 Andet land i Afrika
- 14 Syd- og Mellemamerika
- 11 Har din far et arbejde?
 - 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 12 Hvor arbejder din far (fx hospital, bank, restaurant)?
 - 1 Hvor
- 13 Hvad laver han - Skriv nøjagtigt hvilket arbejde han har (fx lærer, buschauffør, elektriker)?
 - 1 Hvad laver han
- 14 Hvorfor har din far ikke et arbejde?
 - 1 Han er syg/pensioneret
 - 2 Han er studerende
 - 3 Han søger arbejde
 - 4 Han er hjemmegående (barselsorlov eller anden orlov)
 - 5 Ved ikke
- 15 Hvilken uddannelse har din far?
 - 1 Grundskole, dvs. 9. eller 10 klasse
 - 2 Studentereksamen (og ingen videre uddannelse)
 - 3 Erhvervsfaglig uddannelse (fx tømrer, mekaniker, bankassistent)
 - 4 Mellemlang uddannelse (fx skolelærer, sygeplejerske, pædagog)
 - 5 Universitets- eller anden lang uddannelse
 - 6 Ved ikke
- 16 Lever din mor?
 - 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 17 Hvor gammel er din mor?
 - 1 31-40 år
 - 2 41-50 år
 - 3 51-60 år
 - 4 Over 60 år
 - 5 Ved ikke
- 18 I hvilket land er din mor født?
 - 99 Danmark
 - 1 Norge
 - 2 Sverige
 - 3 Finland
 - 3 Island
 - 5 Grønland

- 6 Andet land i EU: England, Tyskland, Holland, Frankrig, Italien
mm
- 7 Østeuropa, inklusiv Rusland
- 8 Mellemøsten: Palæstina, Syrien, Libanon, Jordan
- 9 Tyrkiet, Pakistan, Irak, Iran
- 10 Andre asiatiske lande
- 11 USA, Australien, New Zealand
- 12 Nordafrikansk land
- 13 Andet land i Afrika
- 14 Syd- og Mellemerika
- 19 Har din mor et arbejde?
- 1 Ja
- 2 Nej
- 20 Hvor arbejder din mor (fx hospital, bank, restaurant)?
- 20 Hvor:
- 21 Hvad laver hun - Skriv nøjagtigt hvilket arbejde hun har (fx lærer, buschauffør, kontorassistent)?
- 21 Hvad laver hun
- 22 Hvorfor har din mor ikke et arbejde?
- 1 Hun er syg/pensioneret
- 2 Hun er studerende
- 3 Hun søger arbejde
- 4 Hun er hjemmegående (barselsorlov eller anden orlov)
- 5 Ved ikke
- 23 Hvilken uddannelse har din mor?
- 1 Grundskole, dvs. 9. eller 10 klasse
- 2 Studentereksamen (og ingen videre uddannelse)
- 3 Erhvervsfaglig uddannelse (fx tømrer, mekaniker, bankassistent)
- 4 Mellemlang uddannelse (fx skolelærer, sygeplejerske, pædagog)
- 5 Universitets- eller anden lang uddannelse
- 6 Ved ikke
- Afsnit Dagligliv**
- 3 De næste spørgsmål handler om dit forhold til dine forældre, søskende og venner.
- 24 Hvor nemt eller svært er det for dig at tale med følgende personer, når du har problemer, bekymringer eller sorger ? (giv et svar for hver person)
- 1 Far
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 2 Mor
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 3 Stedfar
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 4 Stedmor
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 5 Bedsteforældre
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 6 Lærer

- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 7 Træner
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 8 Brødre eller halvbrødre
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 9 Søstre eller halvsøstre
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 10 Kæreste
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 11 Kammerater af det modsatte køn
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 12 Kammerater af dit eget køn
- 1 Meget nemt 2 Nemt 3 Svært 4 Meget svært 5 Har ingen
- 25 Har du oplevet en eller flere af følgende reaktioner fra dine forældre, eller de voksne som du bor sammen med, under eller efter en konflikt (sæt gerne flere svar)?
- 1 Vi har sammen snakket om konflikten
- 10 Vi har ikke haft konflikter med hinanden
- 2 De var vrede og tavse
- 3 Du blev kritiseret
- 4 Du blev skældt ud eller hånet, men ikke brugt vold
- 5 Du blev truet med vold
- 6 Du blev skubbet og rystet i vrede
- 7 Du blev revet i håret
- 8 Du blev slået
- 8 Du blev udsat for en anden form for vold
- 26 Har du fortalt nogen, at du er blevet udsat for eller truet med vold?
- 1 Ja
- 2 Nej
- 27 Hvem har du fortalt det til?
- 1 Hvem
- 28 Hvor ofte har du set eller hørt dine forældre skændes inden for de seneste 12 måneder?
- 1 Næsten dagligt
- 2 Cirka en gang om ugen
- 3 Cirka en gang om måneden
- 4 Højest et par gange om året
- 5 næsten aldrig
- 6 Aldrig
- 7 Ikke relevant
- 29 Hvor ofte plejer du og dine forældre (eller voksne du bor med) at spise aftensmad sammen?
- 1 Hver dag
- 2 Flere gange om ugen
- 3 En gang om ugen
- 4 Cirka en gang om måneden
- 5 Meget sjældent

	6	Ikke relevant
Afsnit 4	Din fritid	
	De næste spørgsmål handler om din fritid.	
30	Hvem tilbringer du det meste af din fritid med?	
	1	Jeg er mest alene
	2	Familien
	3	En til tre venner/kammerater
	4	En gruppe venner/kammerater
	5	Kæreste
31	Hvor tit er du sammen med klassekammerater eller venner efter skoletid?	
	5	Jeg er ikke sammen med nogen efter skoletid
	1	Højest en dag om ugen
	2	2-3 dage om ugen
	3	4-6 dage om ugen
	4	Hver dag, også i weekenden
32	Hvor gamle er de venner, som du oftest er sammen med i fritiden?	
	1	Yngre end dig (mindst 2 år yngre)
	2	Samme alder
	3	Ældre end dig
	4	Voksne (over 18 år)
	5	Ikke relevant
33	Hvor ofte opholder du dig i fritiden på offentlige steder (fx gadehjørne, café, netcafé, shoppingcenter)?	
	5	Aldrig
	1	Højest en dag om ugen
	2	2-3 dage om ugen
	3	4-6 dage om ugen
	4	Hver dag, også i weekenden
34	Hvor ofte opholder du dig på et offentligt sted om aftenen eller om natten? svar for hvert af følgende tidspunkter	
1	Inden kl. 18.00	
	1 Ofte	2 Ret ofte
	3 Nogle gange	5 Aldrig
2	Kl. 18.00-20.00	
	1 Ofte	2 Ret ofte
	3 Nogle gange	5 Aldrig
3	Kl. 20-22	
	1 Ofte	2 Ret ofte
	3 Nogle gange	5 Aldrig
4	Kl. 22-24	
	1 Ofte	2 Ret ofte
	3 Nogle gange	5 Aldrig
5	Efter kl. 24	
	1 Ofte	2 Ret ofte
	3 Nogle gange	5 Aldrig
35	Hvor ofte har du haft nogle af følgende aktiviteter inden for den seneste måned ? svar venligst på alle spørgsmålene	

- 1 Sport/idræt i en klub
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 2 Sport alene eller med venner
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 3 Spejder
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 4 Ungdomsklub
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 5 Musikundervisning
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 6 Biograf/teater eller koncert
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 7 Besøgt venner i deres hjem
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 8 Passet små søskende
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 9 Deltidsjob
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 10 Spillet eller surfet på internettet
1 Ofte 2 Ret ofte 3 Nogle gange 5 Aldrig
- 36 Ved dine forældre, hvem du er sammen med i fritiden?
1 Altid
2 Nogle gange
3 Næsten aldrig
4 Jeg er ikke sammen med nogen i fritiden

Afsnit Dine styrker og svagheder

5 Nu handler spørgsmålene om dine egne styrker og svagheder.

- 36 Se på hvert spørgsmål og angiv det svar, der passer bedst på dig (i forhold til det sidste halve år)?
- 1 Jeg forsøger at tage hensyn til andre. Tænker over hvordan de har det
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 2 Jeg er rastløs (svært ved at holde mig i ro)
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 3 Jeg har tit hovedpine, ondt i maven eller kvalme
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 4 Jeg deler tit med andre (slik, sodavand, blade eller lignende)
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 5 Jeg kan blive meget vred og tit hidsig
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 6 Jeg gør ting alene eller passer mig selv
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 7 Jeg gør som regel hvad jeg får besked på
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 8 Jeg er tit bekymret

- 1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 9 Jeg prøver at hjælpe hvis nogen er kede af det
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 10 Jeg har altid uro i kroppen og svært ved at sidde stille.
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 11 Jeg har mindst én god ven
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 12 Jeg slås ofte. Jeg kan få andre til at gøre det jeg siger at de skal
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 13 Jeg er tit ked af det, trist eller lige ved at græde
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 37 Lidt flere spørgsmål. Angiv det svar der passer bedst på dig (i forhold til det sidste halve år)?
- 14 Mine jævnaldrende synes for det meste godt om mig
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 15 Jeg har svært ved at koncentrere mig
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 16 Jeg bliver utryg i nye situationer og let usikker
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 17 Jeg er god mod yngre børn
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 18 Jeg bliver tit beskyldt for at lyve eller snyde
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 19 Jeg bliver tit mobbet eller drillet
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 20 Jeg tilbyder tit at hjælpe, hvis nogen har brug for det
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 21 Jeg tænker mig om, før jeg gør noget
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 22 Jeg tager ting som ikke er mine
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 23 Jeg har det bedre med voksne end med mine jævnaldrende
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 24 Jeg er bange for mange ting, og nem at forskrække
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- 25 Jeg gør ting færdige, og er god til at koncentrere mig
1 Passer ikke 2 Passer delvist 3 Passer godt
- Afsnit Trivsel og sundhedsvaner
- 6 De næste spørgsmål handler om trivsel, helbred og sundhedsvaner.
- 39 Hvor høj er du? Din højde i cm _____
- 40 Hvor meget vejer du? Din vægt i kilo _____
- 41 Hvordan synes du dit helbred er normalt?
- 1 Virkeligt godt
- 2 Godt
- 3 Nogenlunde

- 4 Dårligt
5 Meget dårligt
- 42 Har du været syg og fraværende fra skole i de to sidste uger?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 43 Har du i det seneste år haft perioder på mindst to uger, hvor du har haft en eller flere af disse psykiske problemer? svar gerne på alle spørgsmålene
- 1 Har du følt dig trist, melankolsk eller deprimeret næsten hver dag?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 2 Har du oplevet at have tabt interessen for de fleste ting som du normalt kan lide?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 3 Har du haft svært ved at falde i søvn om aftenen?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 4 Har du haft mareridt om natten?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 5 Har du haft dårlig appetit eller madlede?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 6 Har du følt dig meget nervøs?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 7 Har du haft angstanfald?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 8 Har du følt at alting var uoverkommeligt?
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 43 Har du kroniske helbredsproblemer eller medfødte lidelser?
1 Synsbesvær (meget nærsynet)
2 Hørenedsættelse
3 Muskel, led eller andre bevægelses problemer
4 Psykisk sygdom
5 Overvægt
6 Andre kroniske lidelser
7 Nej, ingen problemer
- 45 Tror du man selv kan gøre noget for sit helbred?
1 Ja
3 Måske
2 Nej
4 Ved ikke
- 46 Hvor ofte dyrker du hård motion (løbetræner, fodbold, andet)?
1 Aldrig
2 Højst hver anden måned
3 En gang om måneden
4 Hver uge
5 Dagligt
- 47 Ryger du?

- 1 Nej, jeg har aldrig røget
- 2 Nej, har kun prøvet enkelte gange
- 3 Nej, jeg er holdt op
- 4 Ja, men sjældent
- 5 Ja, men kun når jeg er til fest
- 6 Ja, hver dag
- 48 Hvor mange cigaretter ryger du dagligt? antal cigaretter _____
- 49 Hvor ofte drikker du alkohol, dvs. øl, vin eller spiritus? Det gælder også de gange hvor du kun har drukket lidt
- 1 Aldrig
- 2 En gang om måneden eller mere sjældent
- 3 2-4 gange om måneden
- 4 2-3 gange om ugen
- 5 4 gange om ugen eller mere
- 50 Har du nogensinde drukket dig fuld?
- 1 Nej, aldrig
- 2 Ja, 1 gang
- 3 Ja, 2-3 gange
- 4 Ja, 4-10 gange
- 5 Ja, mere end 10 gange
- 51 Hvor gammel var du dengang du første gang prøvede følgende? Hvis du aldrig har haft prøvet så svar aldrig
- 1 Drak alkohol
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Aldrig | 2 11 år | 3 12 år | 4 13 år | 5 14 år | 6 15 år | 7 16 år | eller ældre |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
- 2 Blev fuld
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Aldrig | 2 11 år | 3 12 år | 4 13 år | 5 14 år | 6 15 år | 7 16 år | eller ældre |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
- 3 Røg en cigaret
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 Aldrig | 2 11 år | 3 12 år | 4 13 år | 5 14 år | 6 15 år | 7 16 år | eller ældre |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|

52 **Har du nogensinde røget hash (dvs. pot, cannabis eller marihuana)?**

- 1 I hele dit liv
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 2 I det sidste år
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 3 I den seneste måned
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 53 Har du nogensinde taget følgende stoffer?
- 1 Amfetamin
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 2 Kokain
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 3 Heroin
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange

- 4 Ecstasy
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 5 Lightergas eller lignende
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 6 Doping (steroider)
1 Aldrig 4 10 eller flere gange 2 1-2 gange 3 3-9 gange
- 54 Har du oplevet alkoholmisbrug i din nærmeste familie?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 55 Har du inden for det sidste år været udsat for noget af følgende? gerne flere svar
- 1 At du selv har været alvorligt syg
- 2 At du selv har været udsat for en alvorlig ulykke
- 3 Alvorlig sygdom i din nærmeste familie (dem du bor sammen med)
- 4 Alvorlig ulykke i din nærmeste familie (dem du bor sammen med)
- 5 Dødsfald i din nærmeste familie (dem du bor sammen med)
- 6 At dine forældre er flyttet fra hinanden
- 7 Du holdt op med at komme sammen med en kæreste
- 8 Din hund eller kat eller et andet dyr du holdt af, døde
- 9 Du havde alvorlige problemer i skolen med lærerne
- 10 Nogle af dine ejendele blev stjålet eller ødelagt
- 11 Du har været udsat for vold
- Problemer i dagligdagen
- Afsnit 7 I de næste spørgsmål vil vi gerne vide noget om særlige helbredsproblemer.
- 56 Vil du svare på spørgsmål om problemer i dagligdagen?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 57 Har du i den sidste uge haft nogle af følgende problemer - svar i forhold til, hvor meget besvær du har haft
- 1 Hovedpine
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 2 Rysteture
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 3 Svimmelhed
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 4 Nervøsitet
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 5 Bange uden grund
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 6 Bekymring
2 Lidt 1 Nej 3 Ret meget 4 Virkelig meget
- 7 Hjertebanken

	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
8	Anspændt ellet stresset			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
9	Angst/panikanfald			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
10	Rastløshed, kan ikke sidde stille			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
11	Uoverkommelighed, mangler energi			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
12	Selvbebrejdelser			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
13	Let til gråd			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
58	Der er flere spørgsmål om problemer som unge kan have i dagligdagen, svar i forhold til hvor meget besvær du har haft i den seneste uge			
14	Selvmordstanker			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
15	Dårlig appetit			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
16	Søvnbesvær			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
17	Følelse af håbløshed			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
18	Tristhed			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
19	Følelsen af ensomhed			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
20	Følelsen af at være fastholdt			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
21	Bekymring			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
22	Tabt interesse			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
23	Fornemmelse af at alt er besværligt			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
24	Fornemmelse af at være værdiløs			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
25	Haft lyst til at skære i dig selv			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget
26	Har du tilføjet dig selv fysisk skade			
	2 Lidt	1 Nej	3 Ret meget	4 Virkelig meget

Afsnit
8

Dine seksuelle erfaringer

De næste spørgsmål handler om seksuelle erfaringer både med jævnald-

rende og voksne.

Husk at ingen ved noget om hvem der har besvaret spørgsmålene. Hvis der er nogle spørgsmål, som du ikke vil besvare, kan du trykke på 'næste-knappen' og du går videre til næste spørgsmål.

Hvis nogle af spørgsmålene giver dig problemer, kan du få råd og hjælp ved at ringe til telefonnummeret på det visitkort du har fået, eller du kan tale med skolens sundhedsplejerske.

- 59 Vil du fortsætte med at besvare spørgsmålene?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 60 Hvor gammel var du da du første gang du kysede nogen på munden?
- 1 Under 11 år
 - 2 11 år
 - 3 12 år
 - 4 13 år
 - 5 14 år
 - 6 15 år eller ældre
 - 7 Jeg har aldrig kysset nogen
- 61 Har du for tiden en kæreste?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 62 Har du tidligere haft en kæreste?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 63 Var eller er din kæreste/kærester?
- 1 Dreng
 - 2 Piger
 - 3 Både drenge og piger
- 64 Har du nogen sinde været i seng med en kæreste?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 65 Første gang du var i seng med en kæreste, hvordan var det?
- 1 Jeg havde lyst til det - var parat
 - 2 Jeg syntes at det var for tidligt, men det var ok
 - 3 Det var for tidligt, men jeg gjorde det fordi min kæreste ønskede det
 - 4 Jeg blev presset
 - 5 Ved ikke - kan ikke huske det
- 66 Ser du nogensinde pornofilm eller pornoblade?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 67 Når du ser porno gør du det da?
- 1 Mest alene

- 2 Sammen med en kæreste
3 Sammen med venner
- 68 Hvor ofte ser du porno?
1 Omtrent hver dag
2 Højest en gang om ugen
3 Sjældent
- 69 De næste spørgsmål handler om *uønskede* seksuelle oplevelser du har haft med jævnaldrende, det vil sige nogen, som har samme alder eller er højst 5 år ældre end dig.
Vil du svare på spørgsmål herom?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 70 Har du været udsat for at en jævnaldrende imod din vilje har blottet sig for dig, tvunget dig til at blotte dig, fotograferet dig nøgen eller udsat dig for andre former for seksuelle ting – men uden direkte at røre dig?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 70.1 Hvor mange gange er du blevet udsat for den slags imod din vilje?
1 En enkelt gang
2 2-3 gange
3 4-6 gange
4 7-10 gange
5 Mere end 10 gange
- 70.2 Hvor mange forskellige personer har udsat dig for den slags?
1 En person
2 2-3 personer
3 4-6 personer
4 7-10 personer
5 Flere end 10 personer
- 70.3 Hvor gammel var du første gang det skete?
1 10 år eller yngre
2 11 år
3 12 år
4 13 år
5 14 år
6 15 år eller ældre
- 70.4 Hvor gammel var personen?
1 11 år eller yngre
2 12-14 år
3 15-17 år
4 18-20 år
5 Ved ikke
- 70.5 Var den anden person en dreng/mand eller pige/kvinde?
2 Pige/kvinde
1 Dreng/mand

- 70.6 Hvem var han/hun?
- 1 En ven eller kammerat
 - 2 Kæreste
 - 3 En tidligere kæreste
 - 4 Min bror/søster
 - 5 Min stedbror/stedsøster
 - 6 En anden i familien
 - 7 Min træner
 - 8 En ung pædagog
 - 9 En jeg ikke kendte
 - 10 En anden person
- 70.7 Hvor skete det?
- 1 Hjemme
 - 2 I en andens hjem
 - 3 I nærheden af mit hjem
 - 4 I skolen, uden for skolen eller på skolevejen
 - 5 Sportsklub eller idrætsforening
 - 6 På et offentligt sted (fx station eller shoppingcenter)
 - 7 På gaden eller i park
 - 8 I tog, bus eller lignende
 - 9 Andet sted
 - 10 Jeg husker ikke, ved ikke
- 70.8 Brugte personen vold eller trusler mod dig?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 70.9 Hvilken form for overtalelse, trusler, tvang eller vold blev der brugt?
- 1 Snød dig
 - 2 Udnyttede sin magtposition
 - 3 Overtalte dig
 - 4 Truede med at afvise dig
 - 5 Holdt dig fast
 - 6 Slog dig eller gjorde dig ondt på anden måde
 - 7 Gav dig sprut eller stoffer
 - 8 Andet
- 70.10 Fik du betaling eller anden belønning, fx penge, tøj, smykker, taletidskort eller andet første gang det skete?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 70.11 Hvad har du fået?
- 1 Penge
 - 2 Mad, husly
 - 3 Ting, fx tøj, smykker, taletidskort
 - 4 Rejser, koncerter, biografbilletter eller lignende
 - 5 Sprut

Hvis ja til spm 73 gentagelse af spørgsmål 70.1-70.15

Afsnit 9 Seksuelle kontakter og erfaringer med voksne

De næste spørgsmål handler om seksuelle kontakter eller erfaringer, som du har haft før du fyldte 15 år, med voksne det vil sige nogen, der er mindst 5 år ældre end dig.

Husk at ingen ved noget om hvem der har besvaret spørgsmålene. Hvis der er nogle spørgsmål, som du ikke vil besvare, kan du trykke på 'næste-knappen' og du går videre til næste spørgsmål. Hvis nogle af spørgsmålene giver dig problemer, kan du få råd og hjælp ved at ringe til telefonnummeret på det visitkort du har fået, eller du kan tale med skolens sundhedsplejerske.

- 74 Har du set porno sammen med en voksen?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 75 Har du nogensinde haft seksuel kontakt med en voksen - eller er du blevet kontaktet seksuelt af en voksen før du fyldte 15 år?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 76 Vi vil nu spørge om forskellige typer af seksuelle erfaringer med en voksen. Der er mulighed for at svare om erfaringer med tre forskellige voksne. Voksen 1 er den person, som du først har haft oplevelser med. Hvis du har haft oplevelser med mere end en voksen kan du besvare ud for voksen 2 og eventuelt voksen 3. Hvad skete der?
giv gerne flere svar, hvis du har haft forskellige typer af erfaringer
- 1 Et forslag eller tilbud om at gøre noget seksuelt uden at den voksne rørte dig eller der skete andet
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 2 Befamlet
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 3 Den voksne blottede sine kønsdele
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 4 Du blottede dig
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 5 Den voksne rørte ved dine kønsdele (uden på tøjet)
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 6 Du rørte ved den voksne persons kønsdele (uden på tøjet)
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 7 Den voksne berørte/befamlede dine kønsdele, mens du var nøgen
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 8 Du rørte den voksnes kønsdele, mens han/hun var nøgen
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3
- 9 Efterlignet samleje, uden at det blev gennemført
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 2 3 Voksen 3

- 10 Samleje
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 11 Andet
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 75.1b
Hvis ja til 76-10
Hvor gammel var du første gang I havde samleje? angiv antal år ____
- 1 Med voksen 1
2 Med voksen 2
3 Med voksen 3
- 75.2 Hvor gammel var du første gang det skete? angiv alder
- 1 Med voksen 1
2 Med voksen 2
3 Med voksen 3
- 75.3 Hvor gammel var den voksne første gang det skete? angiv alder
- 1 Voksen 1's alder
2 Voksen 2's alder
3 Voksen 3's alder
- 75.4 Var det en mand eller kvinde?
- 1 Voksen 1
2 Kvinde 1 Mand
2 Voksen 2
2 Kvinde 1 Mand
3 Voksen 3
2 Kvinde 1 Mand
- 75.5 Omtrent hvor mange gange havde du seksuel kontakt med den voksne?
- 1 Antal gange med voksen 1
2 Antal gange med voksen 2
3 Antal gange med voksen 3
- 75.6 Hvor lang tid stod det på, angiv antal måneder?
- 1 Antal måneder med voksen 1
2 Antal måneder med voksen 2
3 Antal måneder med voksen 3
- 75.7 Foregår det stadigvæk?
- 1 Voksen 1
1 Ja 2 Nej
2 Voksen 2
1 Ja 2 Nej
3 Voksen 3
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 75.8 Hvem var den voksne person? giv kun et svar for hver voksen
- 1 Ukendt person
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3

- 2 En du kender, men ikke en ven
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 3 En ven
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 4 En af dine forældres venner
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 5 Fætter eller kusine
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 6 Farbror, morbror, moster eller faster
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 7 Bedsteforælder
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 8 Bror
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 9 Søster
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 10 Far
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 11 Stedfar
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 12 Mor
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 13 Stedmor
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 14 Lærer
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 15 Pædagog/pædagogmedhjælper
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 16 Træner
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 17 Voksen kæreste
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 19 En person på dit arbejde
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 18 Anden voksen
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 75.9 Hvem var det der startede den seksuelle kontakt?
1 Voksen 1
1 Den anden 2 Du selv
- 2 Voksen 2
1 Den anden 2 Du selv
- 3 Voksen 3
1 Den anden 2 Du selv
- 75.10 Blev du udsat for tvang, trusler eller pres?

- 1 Voksen 1
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 2 Voksen 2
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 3 Voksen 3
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 75.11 Blev du udsat for fysisk vold?
- 1 Voksen 1
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 2 Voksen 2
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 3 Voksen 3
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 75.12 Var den voksne påvirket af alkohol?
- 1 Voksen 1
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 2 Voksen 2
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 3 Voksen 3
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 75.13 Var du selv påvirket af alkohol?
- 1 Voksen 1
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 2 Voksen 2
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 3 Voksen 3
3 Aldrig 2 Nogle gange 1 Ofte
- 75.14 Synes du, at det var et seksuelt overgreb?
- 1 Voksen 1
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 2 Voksen 2
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 3 Voksen 3
1 Ja 2 Nej 3 Måske 4 Ved ikke
- 75.15 Har du fortalt det til nogen? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ingen
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 2 Mor
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 3 Far
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 4 Bror eller søster
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 5 En ven eller veninde

- 1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 6 Kæreste
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 7 En anden voksen
1 Voksen 1 2 Voksen 3 Voksen 3
- 75.15b Hvorfor fortalte du det ikke til nogen?
1 Voksen 1
2 Voksen 2
3 Voksen 3

Afsnit Konflikter

10

De fleste børn og unge oplever konflikter i deres hjem og mange oplever vold i deres omgivelser. Der er mange forskellige måder at løse konflikter mellem voksne og børn og mellem unge indbyrdes.

De næste spørgsmål handler om dette.

Du behøver ikke at svare på alle spørgsmålene, hvis du ikke vil. Husk, at der ikke er nogen der kan finde ud af, at det er dig der har svaret eller hvem din familie er. Vil du gerne fortsætte med spørgsmålene, så skal du besvare det næste spørgsmål med JA.

- 76 Vil du besvare spørgsmålene?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 77 Har din mor gjort noget af følgende mod dig, når I skændtes?
Gerne flere svar
- 1 Været sur eller ikke ville tale om sagen
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 2 Skældt ud, hånet eller såret dig
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 3 Kastet med ting eller sparket til ting
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 4 Truet med vold
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 5 Skubbet eller rystet dig voldsomt
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 6 Trukket dig i håret
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 7 Slået dig med flad hånd
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 8 Slået dig med knytnæve
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 9 Slået dig med en genstand
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 10 Sparket dig

- 1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 11 Pisket dig (fx med bælte)
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 12 Givet dig bank
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 13 Truet dig med kniv eller andet våben
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 14 Brugt kniv eller andet våben
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 15 Gjort noget andet voldsomt
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 77 Har din far gjort noget af følgende mod dig, når I skændtes?
Giv gerne flere svar
- 1 Været sur eller ikke ville tale om sagen
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 2 Skældt ud, hånet eller såret dig
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 3 Kastet med ting eller sparket til ting
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 4 Truet med vold
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 5 Skubbet eller rystet dig voldsomt
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 6 Trukket dig i håret
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 7 Slået dig med flad hånd
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 8 Slået dig med knytnæve
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 9 Slået dig med en genstand
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 10 Sparket dig
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 11 Pisket dig (fx med bælte)
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 12 Givet dig bank
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 13 Truet dig med kniv eller andet våben
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 14 Brugt kniv eller andet våben
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 15 Gjort noget andet voldsomt
1 De seneste 12 mdr. 2 Tidligere 3 Nej, aldrig
- 78 Har du hørt eller set din mor blive udsat for nogle af følgende ting i jeres

- hjem indenfor de sidste 12 måneder?
Giv gerne flere svar
- 1 Er blevet skældt ud
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 2 Er blevet hånet og udmyget
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 3 Er blevet truet med vold
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 4 Er blevet trukket i håret
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 5 Er blevet slået med flad hånd
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 6 Er blevet slået med knytnæve
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 7 Er blevet slået med en genstand
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 8 Har fået bank
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 9 Er blevet angrebet med en kniv
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 10 Er blevet truet med våben
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 11 Er blevet udsat for noget andet voldeligt
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 79.1 Hvem gjorde det imod din mor? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ikke relevant, mor har ikke været udsat for vold i hjemmet
- 2 Min far
- 3 Stedfar/pap-far/mors kæreste
- 4 Min bror
- 5 Min søster
- 6 Jeg selv
- 7 En slægtning
- 8 En anden person
- 80 Har du hørt eller set din far blive udsat for nogle af følgende ting i jeres hjem indenfor de sidste 12 måneder? gerne flere svar
- 1 Er blevet skældt ud
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 2 Er blevet hånet og udmyget
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 3 Er blevet truet med vold
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 4 Er blevet trukket i håret
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 5 Er blevet slået med flad hånd

- 3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 6 Er blevet slået med knytnæve
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 7 Er blevet slået med en genstand
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 8 Har fået bank
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 9 Er blevet angrebet med en kniv
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 10 Er blevet truet med våben
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 11 Er blevet udsat for noget andet voldeligt
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 80.1 Hvem gjorde det imod din far? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ikke relevant, far har ikke været udsat for vold i hjemmet
- 2 Min mor
- 3 Stedmor/pap-mor/fars kæreste
- 4 Min bror
- 5 Min søster
- 6 Jeg selv
- 7 En slægtning
- 8 En anden person
- 81 Har du hørt eller set en bror eller søster blive udsat for nogle af følgende ting i jeres hjem indenfor de sidste 12 måneder? gerne flere svar
- 1 Er blevet skældt ud
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 2 Er blevet hånet og udmyget
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 3 Er blevet truet med vold
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 4 Er blevet trukket i håret
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 5 Er blevet slået med flad hånd
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 6 Er blevet slået med knytnæve
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 7 Er blevet slået med en genstand
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 8 Har fået bank
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 9 Er blevet angrebet med en kniv
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 10 Er blevet truet med våben
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange

- 11 Er blevet udsat for noget andet voldeligt
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 81.1 Hvem gjorde det imod din bror/søster? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ikke relevant, har ikke nogle søskende/ mine søskende har ikke været udsat for vold i hjemmet
- 2 Min mor
- 8 Min far
- 3 Stedmor/pap-mor/fars kæreste
- 10 Stedfar/pap-far/mors kæreste
- 4 Min bror
- 5 Min søster
- 6 Jeg selv
- 7 En slægtning
- 9 En anden person
- 82 Er du nogensinde før du fyldte 15 år - blevet slået eller overfaldet uden for dit hjem -?
- 1 Ja
- 2 Nej
- 82.1 Hvem gjorde det? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ukendt person
- 2 Kæreste eller tidligere kæreste
- 3 Kammerat eller ven
- 4 Slægtning
- 5 Lærer
- 6 Pædagog/pædagogmedhjælper
- 7 Træner
- 8 Politi
- 9 Anden person
- 83 Har du i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder været udsat for at blive slået eller overfaldet uden for dit hjem?
- 1 Ja
- 2 Nej
- 83.1 Hvem gjorde det? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ukendt person
- 2 Kæreste eller tidligere kæreste
- 3 Kammerat eller ven
- 4 Slægtning
- 5 Lærer
- 6 Pædagog/pædagogmedhjælper
- 7 Træner
- 8 Politi
- 9 Anden person
- 83.2 Hvor mange gange er det sket inden for de sidste 12 måneder?
- 1 Antal gange
- 83.3 Hvad blev du udsat for, sidste gang det skete? gerne flere svar

- 1 Skubbet, rystet eller slået med flad hånd
 - 2 Sparket, slået med knytnæve eller genstand
 - 3 Smidt mod en væg, ned af trappe eller lignende
 - 4 Forsøgt kværket, angrebet med kniv eller et andet våben
 - 5 Andet
- 83.4 Blev du skadet?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 83.4b Hvordan blev du skadet? gerne flere svar
- 1 Et blå mærke eller en hudafskrabning
 - 2 Et stort blå mærke eller dybe sår
 - 3 Knoglebrud eller tand slået ud
 - 4 Indre skader
 - 5 Bevistløs
 - 6 Andet alvorligt
- 83.5 Hvem gjorde det? gerne flere svar
- 1 Ukendt person
 - 2 Kæreste eller tidligere kæreste
 - 3 Kammerat eller ven
 - 4 Slægtning
 - 5 Lærer
 - 6 Pædagog/pædagogmedhjælper
 - 7 Træner
 - 8 Politi
 - 9 Anden person
- 83.6 Hvor gammel var gerningspersonen sidste gang det skete?
- 1 Under 12 år
 - 2 12-14 år
 - 3 15-17 år
 - 4 18-24 år
 - 5 25-39 år
 - 6 40 år eller ældre
 - 8 Ved ikke
- 83.7 Var gerningspersonen påvirket af alkohol eller stoffer?
- 1 Nej
 - 2 Ja, lidt
 - 3 Ja, meget
 - 4 Ved ikke
- 83.8 Var du selv påvirket af alkohol eller stoffer, sidste gang det skete?
- 1 Nej
 - 2 Ja, lidt
 - 3 Ja, meget
- 83.9 Hvor blev du slået eller overfaldet?
- 1 Hjemme

- 2 I et andet hjem
 3 Uden for dit hjem
 4 I skolen eller på skolevejen
 5 I et shoppingcenter, station eller lignende
 9 Andet sted
 6 På gaden eller i en park
 8 Ved koncert, idrætsbegivenhed eller lignende
 7 I tog eller bus
- 83.10 Har du fortalt det til nogen? - angiv gerne flere forskellige personer
- 1 Kæreste
 10 Politiet
 11 Nogen i kommunen fx sagsbehandler
 12 Ingen
 2 Ven/kammerat
 3 Mor
 4 Far
 5 Bror, søster - halvbror, halvsøster
 6 Voksen slægtning eller ven
 7 Lærer eller træner
 8 Skolens elevråd
 9 Skolesundhedsplejerske, læge eller lignende
- Afsnit Mobiltelefon og Internet
- 11 Her kommer nogle spørgsmål om dine erfaringer med brugen af mobiltelefon og internet.
- 84 Hvor meget tid bruger du i gennemsnit om ugen på Internettet?
 1 Mere end 2 timer om dagen
 2 Omkring 1 time om dagen
 3 Et par timer om ugen
 4 Sjældnere
- 85 Hvor mange SMS'er sender du hver uge?
 1 Ingen
 2 Mindre end 10
 3 Mellem 10 og 50
 4 Mellem 50 og 100
 5 Mere end 100
- 86 Hvor er du oftest på Internettet?
 1 I dit hjem, på din egen computer
 2 I dit hjem, på en fælles computer
 3 Hos en kammerat på hans/hendes computer
 4 Hos en kammerat på familiens computer
 5 I skolen
 6 På et bibliotek
 7 På en netcafé
- 87 Når du bruger Internettet, er du da oftest alene eller sammen med no-

- gen?
- 1 Alene
 - 2 Sammen med familien
 - 3 Sammen med venner
- 88 Har du en internetprofil på et dansk netmødested, fx på ARTO?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 89 Har du en internetprofil på et internationalt netmødested, fx på Facebook?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 90 Bruger du Messenger?
- 1 Ja, på Internettet
 - 2 Ja, på mobil
 - 3 Nej
- 91 Er du blevet oplyst om 'sikker chat', det vil sige hvordan man undgår uønskede beskeder på Internettet og over mobilen?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 92 Hvem har fortalt dig om det? gerne flere svar
- 1 Skolelærer
 - 2 Forældre
 - 3 Søskende
 - 4 Venner
 - 5 Andre
- 93 Har du læst om sikker brug af Internettet og mobilen?
- 1 Ja, på Sikkerchat.dk
 - 2 Ja, hos Medierådet for børn og unge
 - 3 Ja, på Cyberhus.dk
 - 4 Ja, på det netmødested jeg bruger
 - 5 Ja, på andre hjemmesider eller pjecer
 - 6 Nej
- 94 Ved dine forældre hvad du laver, fx. hvem du chatter med, på Internettet?
- 1 Ja
 - 2 Nej
- 95 Hvem ville du henvende dig til, hvis du fik ubehagelige beskeder over Internettet eller mobilen? gerne flere svar
- 1 Skolelærer
 - 2 Forældre
 - 3 Søskende
 - 4 Venner
 - 5 Andre
 - 6 Ville ikke henvende mig til nogen
- 96 De næste spørgsmål er om ubehagelige henvendelser via Internet eller

- mobil. Har du oplevet noget af det følgende i de seneste 12 måneder?
Sæt et svar ud for hvert spørgsmål
- 96.1 Blevet mobbet med SMS beskeder?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 96.2 Modtaget trusler via mobilen?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 96.3 Modtaget klamme beskeder på mobilen?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 96.4 Andre har spredt rygter eller skrevet onde ting om dig via Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 96.5 Andre har, imod din vilje, lagt frække billeder af dig på Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 96.6 Er du blevet narret af en falsk profil på Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 97 Har du selv gjort noget af følgende inden for de seneste 12 måneder?
Sæt et svar ud for hvert spørgsmål
- 97.1 Drillet andre via SMS beskeder?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 97.2 Sendt trusler eller klamme beskeder via mobilen?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 97.3 Spredt rygter eller skrevet onde ting om andre via mobilen?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 97.4 Lagt frække billeder af dig selv på Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 97.5 Skrevet eller lagt ubehagelige ting på andres profiler?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98 Har du oplevet noget af følgende inden for de seneste 12 måneder? Sæt et svar ud for hvert spørgsmål
- 98.1 Er du blevet krænket af groft seksuelt sprog, når du har chattet med en ukendt på Internettet ?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.2 Er du af nogen du ikke kender blevet spurgt om at sende frække billeder/film af dig selv via Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.3 Har du over webcam set en anden person gøre frække ting?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.4 Har du vist dig selv på en fræk måde foran et webcam?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.5 Er du via Internettet blevet opfordret til sex fra nogen du ikke kender?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.6 Er du blevet tilbudt gaver eller penge for sex fra nogen du ikke kender via Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.7 Har du givet din email adresse til nogen du kun kender fra Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange

- 98.80 Har du givet dit telefonnummer til nogen du kun kender fra Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 98.9 Har du chattet med nogen via MSN, som du først havde lært at kende igennem et andet sted på Internettet?
3 Nej, aldrig 1 Ja, en enkelt gang 2 Ja, mange gange
- 99 Har du mødt personer i virkeligheden, som du har lært at kende via Internettet?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 100 Har du oplevet noget af følgende med en person, som du havde lært at kende via Internettet, da I mødtes i virkeligheden? Sæt et svar ud for hvert spørgsmål
- 100.1 Er du forsøgt overtalt til noget seksuelt?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 100.2 Er du blevet presset eller tvunget til at gøre noget seksuelt?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 100.3 Har du fået penge eller gave for at gøre noget seksuelt?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 101 Hvor på Internettet havde du lært personen at kende?
1 I et chatroom, der ikke kræver password
2 I et chatroom, der kræver password
3 Via et dansk netmødested (fx ARTO)
4 Via et internationalt netmødested (fx Facebook)
5 Via onlinespil
6 Andet sted
- 102 Hvem var personen? gerne flere svar
1 Jævnaldrende
2 En lidt ældre person
3 Voksen
- 103 Første gang det skete, hvor gammel var du?
103 Alder i år
- 104 Er noget af det du blev udsat for blevet filmet eller fotograferet?
1 Ja
2 Nej (gå til afsnit 12)
3 Ved ikke
- 105 Ved du om filmen eller billederne blev lagt ud på Internettet eller sendt til andre personer ?
1 Ja
2 Nej
3 Ved ikke
- Afsnit 12 Ulovlige handlinger
12 De næste spørgsmål er om ting man nogle gange gør, selv om de ikke er lovlige.
- 106 Nogle gange er unge med til ulovlige ting. Det handler de næste spørgsmål om, vil du svare på dem?
1 Ja

- 2 Nej
- 107 Har du været med til noget af det følgende, de sidste 12 måneder?
- 107.1 Lavet tags eller grafitti på offentlige steder?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.2 Med vilje ødelagt skolens ejendom eller bygninger?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.3 Med vilje ødelagt andres ting?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.4 Stjålet fra en butik eller kiosk?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.5 Deltaget i slagsmål?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.6 Mishandlet nogen?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- 107.7 Forsøgt at tvinge nogen til sex?
2 En gang 3 2-4 gange 4 5 gange eller flere 1 Nej
- Afsnit Forebyggelse
- 13 Vi vil gerne vide om din skole har gjort noget for at ruste dig mod overgreb, og om du ved, hvor du kan få gode råd og hjælp, hvis du bliver udsat for noget, som du ikke bryder dig om.
- 108 De næste spørgsmål handler om undervisning i skolen om emner som har betydning for at undgå overgreb.
- 108.1 Er du blevet undervist i hvordan du siger fra (sætter grænser) og undgår oplevelser, som du ikke ønsker?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 108.2 Har du fået undervisning om børns seksuelle udvikling?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 108.3 Er du blevet undervist om hvordan man undgår at blive presset til uønskede seksuelle forhold?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 108.4 Er du blevet undervist om hvor du kan henvende dig hvis du har brug for rådgivning og hjælp i forbindelse med overgreb i familien?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 108.5 Er du blevet undervist om hvor du kan henvende dig hvis du har brug for rådgivning og hjælp i forbindelse med overgreb uden for familien?
1 Ja 2 Nej
- 109 Gør din skole noget for at undgå mobning og/eller løse konflikter imellem eleverne?
1 Ja
2 Nej
- 110 Hvad gør skolen?
1 Beskriv
- 111 Her er en liste over steder hvor børn og unge kan søge hjælp. Hvilke af disse steder kender du til og eventuelt brugt?
1 Børnetelefonen
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt

- 2 Børnechatten
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt
- 3 Ung På Linie
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt
- 4 Skolesundhedsplejersken
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt
- 5 Den lokale sundhedstjeneste
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt
- 6 Kontaktperson på skolen (fx klasselærer)
1 Ja, kender 2 Ja, har brugt
- 112 Nu vil vi gerne have din egen personlige mening om det følgende: Hvad mener du er de vigtigste årsager til, at nogle børn bliver behandlet dårligt af voksne? Skriv lige hvad du synes. Når du er færdig, så tryk på NÆSTE-knappen. Måske må vi afbryde dig før du er færdig, hvis der ikke er mere tid.
- 113 Vi vil også gerne have din mening om det følgende: Hvordan mener du selv, at børn bedst beskyttes mod overgreb og vold? Skriv lige hvad du synes. Når du er færdig, så tryk på NÆSTE-knappen.

Tak fordi at du har villet være med i undersøgelsen.

Hvis du har brug for at tale med nogen kan du ringe til det telefonnummer som står på det visitkort du får udleveret, eller du kan tale med jeres skolesundhedsplejeske.