ENDNOTES AND REFERENCES


2 In Peru, young people who migrate may be more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Family violence may also motivate young people’s decision to migrate. See: Crivello, G. (2015). ‘There’s no future here’. The Time and Place of Children’s Migration Aspirations in Peru, Geoforum, 62, 38-46.

3 Children and young women migrating from rural to urban and becoming involved in street work, forced labour or sex work, see for example: Rushing, R., Watts, C., & Rushing, S. (2005). Living the Reality of Forced Sex Work: Perspectives from young migrant women sex workers in northern Vietnam. Journal of Midwifery & Women’s Health, 50(4), e41-e44.


6 Gender norms including dominance of men over women and children, see for example: Dao The Duc, Hoang Cam, Le Ha Trung, & Kanthoul (2012). ‘Teach the wife when she first arrives’: Trajectories and pathways into violent and non-violent masculinities in Hue City and Phu Xuyen district, Vietnam. Hanoi: Partners for Prevention and UNFPA. Available at: http://www.partners-apri.org/en/ sites/default/files/resources/qualitative_study_on_masculinities_gbv_eng.pdf

7 In Peru the ‘masculine’ trait of physical strength is highly valued, see for example: Rojas, V. (2011) ‘Prefiero que me peguen con palo … las notas son sagradas’. Perceptions on discipline and authority in a secondary public in the Perú. Lima: GRADO / Niños del Milenio, Documento de Trabajo 70.

8 On the imbalance of power between men and women, see for example: Madjar, L. (2013). Corporealisation of Gender Violence in Zimbabwe. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 3(15), 94-103.


15 Townsend, M. (2016). 10,000 refugee children are missing, says Europol. The Guardian. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/Jan/30/fears-for-missing-child-refugees


20 For traditional and religious practices in Zimbabwe see: Dube, R. (2013). “She probably asked for it!” A Preliminary Study into Zimbabwean Societal Perceptions of Rape. Harare: Research and Advocacy Unit.


22 Weak school connectedness is a risk factor for being hurt or injured, see for example: Vu Manh Loi. (2015). Data analysis of SAVY 1 and SAVY 2. UNICEF.


26 In Viet Nam there are weak protection and legal mechanisms for children witnessing domestic and for women to leave domestically violent relationships, see for example: Tran Thi Minh Thi. (2014). Divorce in Contemporary Viet Nam: A socio-economic and structural analysis of divorce in the Red River Delta in 2000s. Social Sciences Publishing House.


29 Differences according to location and school characteristics vary between countries: in Ethiopia and Viet Nam children in urban areas report experiencing more corporal punishment, with the reverse in India and Peru. In Ethiopia, India, and Peru, children in government and private schools were most likely to experience corporal punishment, but results were only significant in Peru: Portela, M. J. O., & Pells, K. (2015). Corporal Punishment in Schools: Longitudinal evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Viet Nam. Young Lives Working Paper 2015-02.


31 Cultural practices such as chiramu in Zimbabwe where an elder sister’s or grandson’s husband can fondle or force sex with the younger sister or niece; see for example: Dube, R. (2013). “She probably asked for it!” A Preliminary Study into Zimbabwean Societal Perceptions of Rape. Harare: Research and Advocacy Unit.


Witnessing domestic violence is also a risk factor for bullying, see for example: Baldry, A. (2003). Bullying in schools and exposure to domestic violence. Child Abuse and Neglect, 27(7), 713-732.

Experiences of forced sexual debut are a risk factor for later violence experiences, see for example: World Health Organization (2005). Multi-country study on women’s health and domestic violence against women: Summary report of initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women’s responses. Geneva: World Health Organization.


Stressors at the family level linked with mental and physical health of family members as well as economic difficulties. See, for example: Bardi, M., Borgongini-Tarli, S. M. (2001). A survey on parent-child conflict resolution: its impact on violence in Italy, Child Abuse & Neglect, 25, 839-851.

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Victims of peer violence tend to be those who are seen as different, either especially smart or slow or of ethnic minority groups, see for example: INEI. (2015) Encuesta Nacional de Relaciones Sociales (ENARES). Lima: MIMP / INEI.


early violence includes forced sex and/or forced sexual activity.

among 15-19 year olds, lifetime experience of sexual violence included forced sex or other types of sexual activity.

among 16-70 year olds, experience of sexual violence included forced sex or other types of sexual activity.

among 16-24 year olds, lifetime experience of sexual violence included forced sex or other types of sexual activity, attempted forced sex or other types of sexual activity, partner violence and/or forced sexual touching. Respondents were also asked an open-ended question about experiencing any other form of sexual violence.

among 16-70 year olds, experience of sexual violence before the age of 18 years included unwanted sexual touching and/or forced sexual activity.

among 16-24 year olds, lifetime experience of sexual violence before the age of 18 years included unwanted sexual touching (kissing, grabbing or fondling), attempted forced sex or other types of sexual activity, partner violence and/or pressured sex through the use of threats, lure or harm or tricking.

among 15-19 year olds, lifetime experience of sexual violence included being forced to touch someone else, experiencing unwanted touching and/or being threatened or forced into having sex.