





10 MODULI ONLINE ZOOMO





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### L'impatto a lungo termine delle esperienze traumatiche del bambino e dell'adolescente

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### Di cosa parliamo quando parliamo di maltrattamento infantile

- •Qualsiasi condotta attiva o omissiva, non necessariamente intenzionale, da parte di un genitore o di un caregiver, che comporta un danno o un potenziale di danno o una minaccia di danno verso un bambino o un adolescente
- •Attiva o omissiva
- Diretta o assistita
- •Intrafamiliare o extrafamiliare

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	Definition	Comment			
Child maltreatment*	Any act of commission or omission by a parent or other caregiver that results in harm, potential for harm, or threat of harm to a child. Harm does not need to be intended	In the USA, 82% of substantiated cases were perpetrated by parents or other caregivers <sup>3</sup>			
Physical abuse*	Intentional use of physical force or implements against a child that results in, or has the potential to result in, physical injury	Includes hitting, kicking, punching, beating, stabbing, biting, pushing, shoving, throwing, pulling, dragging, shaking, strangling, smothering, burning, scalding, and poisoning. 77% of perpetrators were parents according to US figures for substantiated physical abuse <sup>3</sup>			
Sexual abuse*	Any completed or attempted sexual act, sexual contact, or non-contact sexual interaction with a child by a caregiver?	Penetration: between mouth, penis, vulva, or anus of the child and another individual. Contact: intentional touching directly or through clothing of genitalia, buttocks, or breasts (excluding contact required for normal care). Non-contact: exposure to sexual activity, filming, or prostitution. For substantiated cases in the USA in 2006, 26% of perpetrators were parents and 29% a relative other that a parent. Parents form a smaller percentage (3–5%) of perpetrators of self-reported sexual abuse <sup>4</sup>			
Psychological (or emotional) abuse*	Intentional behaviour that conveys to a child that he/she is worthless, flawed, unloved, unwanted, endangered, or valued only in meeting another's needs. In the UK, the definition includes harmful parent-child interactions which are unintentional: "the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development" <sup>5</sup>	Can be continual or episodic—eg, triggered by substance misuse. Can include blaming, belittling, degrading, intimidating, terrorising, isolating, or otherwise behaving in a manner that is harmful, potentially harmful, or insensitive to the child's developmental needs, or can potentially damage the child psychologically or emotionally. Witnessing intimate-partner violence can be classified as exposure to psychological abuse. 81% of substantiated cases in the USA were perpetrated by parents <sup>3</sup>			
Neglect*	Failure to meet a child's basic physical, emotional, medical/dental, or educational needs; failure to provide adequate nutrition, hygiene, or shelter; or failure to ensure a child's safety	Includes failure to provide adequate food, clothing, or accommodation; not seeking medical attention when needed; allowing a child to miss large amounts of school; and failure to protect a child from violence in the home or neighbourhood or from avoidable hazards. Parents make up 87% of perpetrators of substantiated cases in the USA <sup>3</sup>			
Intimate- partner violence	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional) between adults who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, irrespective of sex or sexuality	Most frequently the perpetrator is the man in heterosexual couples, but there is growing recognition of violence inflicted by women. One community survey reported unanimous agreement that punching, slapping, or forcing a partner to have sex should be regarding as intimate-partner violence, but there was less consensus about emotional or economic abuse			
Definitions are bas	sed on Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report 2008, with modification	ons in italics. <sup>2</sup> †Includes substitute caregivers in a temporary custodial role (eg, teachers, coaches, clergy, and relatives			
	ons of child maltreatment				

### Di cosa parliamo quando parliamo di maltrattamento infantile

- Bullismo
- Violenza nella comunità
- •Terrorismo e guerra
- Povertà, problemi legali, mancato accesso ai servizi della comunità
- Separazione, perdita, suicidio dei genitori
- Abuso di sostanze e disturbi mentali dei genitori
- •Instabilità familiare

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### Burden and consequences of child maltreatment in high-income countries

 $Ruth\,Gilbert,\,Cathy\,Spatz\,Widom,\,Kevin\,Browne,\,David\,Fergusson,\,Elspeth\,Webb,\,Staffan\,Janson\,Gilbert,\,Gathy\,Spatz\,Widom,\,Gathy\,Gat$ 

- •4 -16% vittime di abuso fisico l'anno, 10% di abuso o trascuratezza psicologica
- •5% -10% delle femmine e sino al 5% dei maschi, vittime di abuso sessuale penetrativo nell'infanzia. Percentuali tre volte superiori se si considerano tutte le forme di abuso
- •6 -12% esposto a persistente trascuratezza fisica durante l'infanzia
- •8 25% ha assistito a episodi di violenza intra-familiare durante l'infanzia
  - 1.5-4.8% presi in carico dai servizi sociali, prevalentemente per trascuratezza fisica, abuso fisico, abusi multipli e abuso sessuale

# Establishing the international prevalence of self-reported child maltreatment: a systematic review by maltreatment type and gender

CrossMark



Gwenllian Moody<sup>1\*</sup>(), Rebecca Cannings-John<sup>1</sup>, Kerenza Hood<sup>1</sup>, Alison Kemp<sup>2</sup> and Michael Robling<sup>1</sup>

- •In Europa 27% maschi 12% femmine vittime di abuso fisico nell'arco della vita
- •6% maschi14% femmine di abuso sessuale, la stessa % di abuso psicologico
- •15% bambini e ragazzi vittime di neglect
- •Maggiore prevalenza di abuso fisico e neglect in Africa e Sud America

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## Maltrattamento infantile e pandemia (WHO, 2021)

- •1.5 miliardi di bambini coinvolti dalla chiusura delle scuola
- •Restrizioni dei movimenti, isolamento, sovraffollamento, difficoltà finanziarie
- Aumentati livelli di stress e ansia dei genitori
- Maggiore esposizione ad abusi e maltrattamenti tecnomediati, includi cyberbullismo e grooming on line
- Minore accesso a fonti di supporto sociale formale informale, amici, altri adulti significativi
- Aumentato ricorso alle help-line, diminuite segnalazioni ai servizi sociali



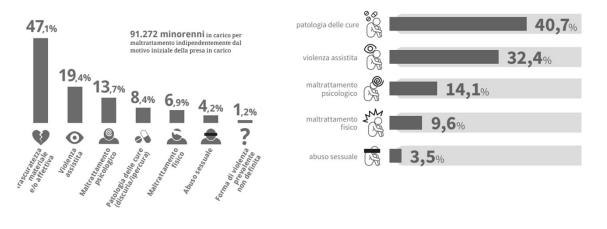
### **National Survey on Child Maltreatment** in Italy (Authority for Children and Adolescents, CISMAI, & Terre des Hommes, 2021)



•9/1000 bambini presi in carico dai Servizi Sociali, con prevalenza nel Centro Italia e nelle aree metropolitane, oltre il doppio gli stranieri

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#### **National Survey on Child Maltreatment** in Italy (Authority for Children and Adolescents, CISMAI, & Terre des Hommes, 2015)

- •Tassi di neglect fisico e psicologico simili a quelli europei
- •Tassi di abuso fisico e sessuale nettamente inferiori agli altri paesi

	ogni 1000 minorenni residenti			
Australia	6,8 ‰			
Italia	9,5 ‰			
Canada	9,7 ‰			
Inghilterra	11,2 %			
Stati Uniti	12,1 ‰			

Principali forme di maltrattamen	ogni 100 casi di minorenni maltrattati						
		Italia	Inghilterra	Stati Uniti	Canada	Australia	Europa
Abuso sessuale	<u> </u>	4	7	7	7	10	10
Maltrattamento fisico	6	7	15	10	23	28	23
Maltrattamento psicologico	0	14	23	11	11	34	29
Frascuratezza materiale e/o affettiva	8	47	44	60	38	34	35

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