

# TeachME Professional Development

## Update on Children's Exposure to Violence, Crime, and Abuse

1. In the most recent comprehensive national survey of children's past-year and lifetime exposure to violence, crime, and abuse in the home, school, and community (the NatSCEV II), results indicated that three in five children experienced at least one exposure to some type of violence in the previous year.

- A. True
  - B. False
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2. Multiple exposures to violence among children and youth continue to be a concern, as demonstrated by approximately what percentage of NatSCEV II participants reporting more than one type of direct or witnessed victimization in the past year?

- A. One-fourth
  - B. One-third
  - C. One-half
  - D. Two-thirds
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### Background

3. Child maltreatment, peer victimization, and exposure to family and community violence have all been shown to be connected throughout the lifespan to problem behavior, physical and mental health effects and:

- A. Poor social functioning
  - B. Gaps in educational success and employment retention
  - C. Impaired peer and family relationships
  - D. Developmental difficulties
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4. One limitation of the NatSCEV I survey was that it failed to examine children's witnessing and exposure to intimate partner violence and other family violence, which are concerns that many of our nation's children face.

- A. True
  - B. False
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**5. The NatSCEV II differed from the original survey in that it included questions about internet and cell phone victimization in an attempt to gauge if the greater use of electronic communication by youth increases or moderates violence between peers.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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## **Methodology**

**6. Each of the following is an accurate statement about the types of victimization and violence assessed in the survey EXCEPT:**

- A. Child maltreatment/neglect addressed a parent's inability to look after a child because of drug or alcohol abuse or psychological problems, parent abandonment of a child, the presence in the home of persons who made the child fearful, unsafe or unsanitary conditions in the home, or failure to attend to the child's cleanliness or grooming**
  - B. Conventional crime questions included information about witnessing such crimes as illegal drug use, vandalism, and assault**
  - C. Peer and sibling victimization looked at types of emotional bullying or relational aggression, including peers spreading lies or rumors about a child or otherwise trying to make a child be disliked, and peers excluding, ostracizing, or ignoring a child**
  - D. Internet/cell phone victimization explored the use of cell phone/texting to harass a child or spread harmful words and pictures about or of the child**
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**7. When evaluating survey results, one drawback was that families that could not be found at home to interview or that refused to cooperate for themselves or their children may be the families where children had discrepant levels of exposure compared to the cooperating families.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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## **Major Findings From the NatSCEV II Survey-Assaults and Bullying**

**8. The greatest number of past year assaults reported by children for the previous year occurred during the latter adolescent years.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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## **Child Maltreatment and Neglect**

**9. Survey results in the area of child neglect and maltreatment showed:**

- A. Emotional abuse by a caregiver was the most frequent type of abuse reported**
  - B. Gender differences were evident for physical abuse only, with boys experiencing somewhat higher rates in the past year**
  - C. Rates of both physical and emotional abuse were significantly higher for older children**
  - D. All of the above**
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## **Multiple Exposures**

**10. In general, exposure to one type of violence, crime, or abuse increases the likelihood that a child will experience exposures to other types as well.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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## **Implications for Researchers, Practitioners, and Policymakers**

**11. In treating child victims of violence, crime, and abuse, professionals must prioritize their focus on the presenting problem, as this is usually the best way to protect them from vulnerability to further abuse and victimization.**

- A. True**
  - B. False**
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## **Implications for Interventions With Children and Families**

**12. School-based interventions that may be the most effective in reducing children's exposure to violence may be those that include family prevention and intervention strategies, along with programs that target bullying, sexual violence, dating violence, and:**

- A. The promotion of healthy relationships**
  - B. Interpersonal conflict**
  - C. Problem-solving**
  - D. Safety strategies**
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