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### Child Abuse and School Performance

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Smith, Rachel M., "Child Abuse and School Performance" (2020). *Scholars Day Conference*. 1.  
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# CHILD ABUSE AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

## Sociology-3053 Research Methods



### METHOD

After looking at journals and reports showing child abuse can have a negative impact on learning, I looked at the Ad. Health survey showing abuse rates and school performance for the respondents. Then I gathered more information on national abuse reports to compare Ad. Health data to the national data.

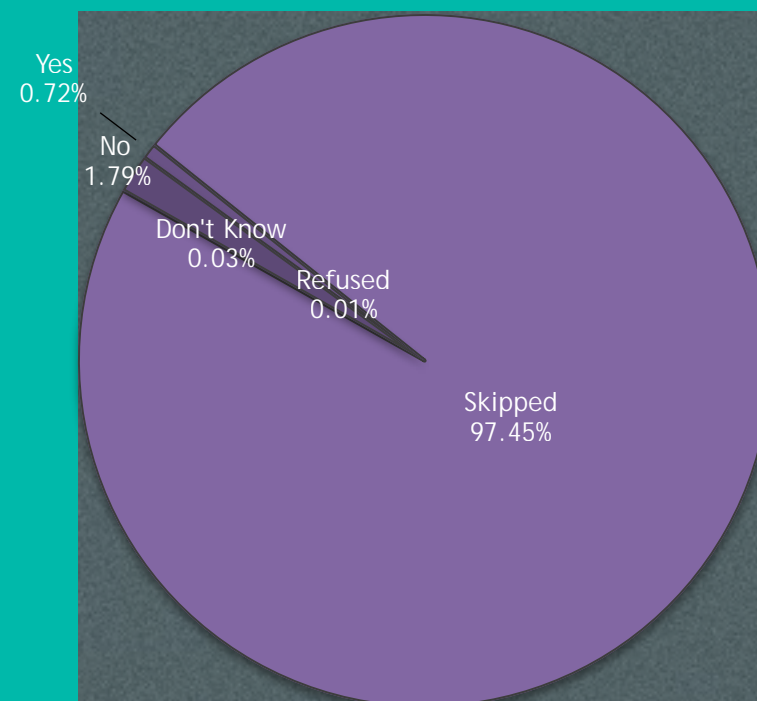
### ABSTRACT

Data reports that child abuse impacts a large number of children. Because of this, a child's learning experience can be negatively impacted. Even though the percentage might be relatively small, when looking at the collective number on a national level, it means that a large population of children are affected.

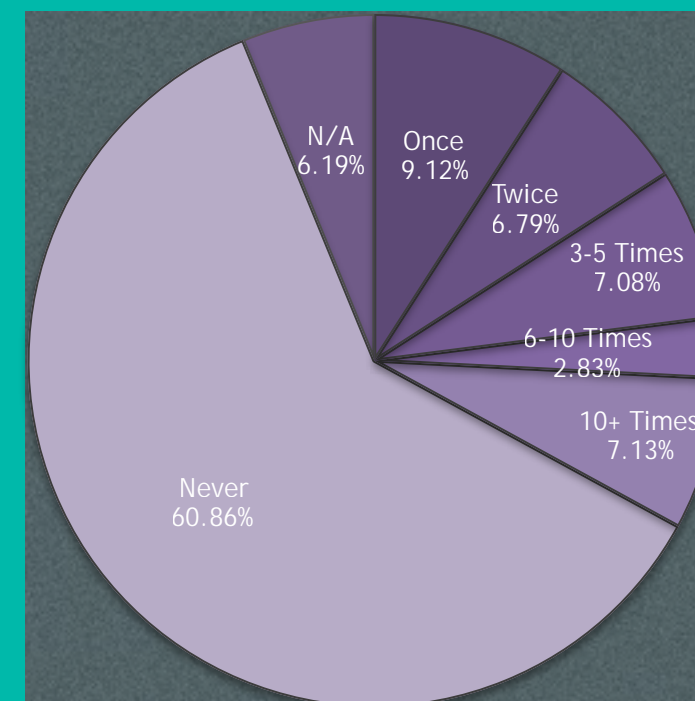
### RESULTS

Based on the Ad. Health Survey taken and the literature review, it is clear that child abuse has a large impact on the American learning system. 60.86% of survey respondents report they have been slapped, hit, or kicked by an adult care-giver. 48.4% report they have been told something hurtful as well. There needs to be better awareness of the number of children experiencing abuse, which inevitably shapes the education experience.

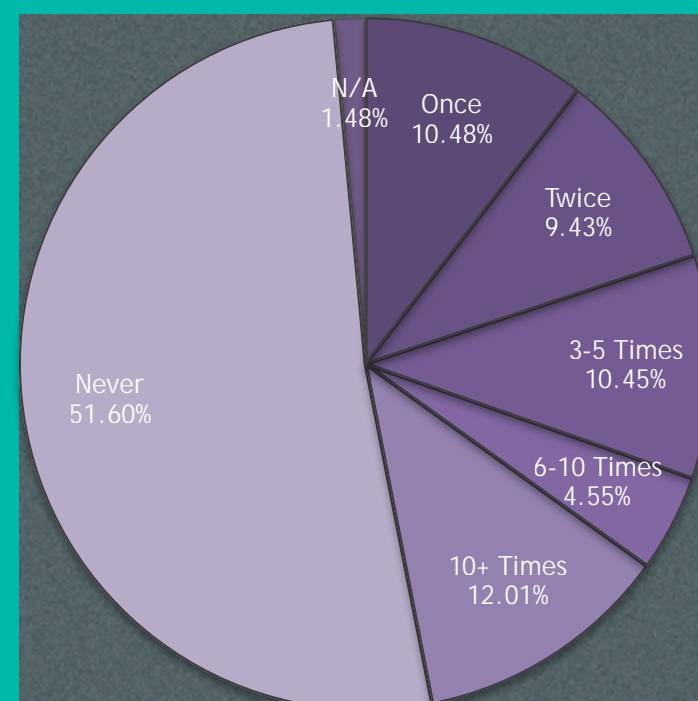
Did you experience neglect, or physical or sexual abuse while in the custody of a biological parent?



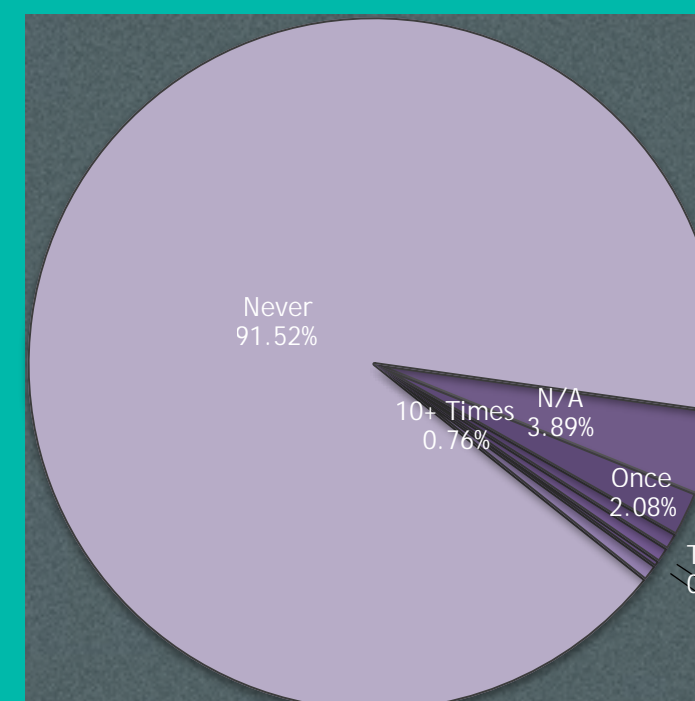
How often had your parents or other adult care-givers slapped, hit, or kicked you?



Before your 18th birthday, how often did a parent or other adult caregiver say things that really hurt your feelings or made you feel like you were not wanted or loved?



How often had one of your parents or other adult care-givers touched you in a sexual way, forced you to touch him or her in a sexual way, or forced you to have sexual relations?



### LITERATURE REVIEW

We know that child abuse impacts school performance and learning capabilities. A report of child abuse is made every 10 seconds, and before the age of 16, 25% of Americans will go through a traumatic event. Because of these experiences, maltreated children are susceptible to having lower grades, more absences, and have a higher chance of dropping out.

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