

Early Harm, Lasting Impact: The Effect of Parental Violence on Educational Outcomes Among Filipino Children Discussion


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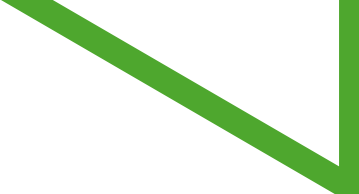

Key points/basic questions

- Recent PIDS studies show exposure to violence among children is associated with poor education outcomes
- Measures of education outcomes are readily understood – scores in standardized tests, enrollment, missed classes, school grades, on-track in schooling.
- The concept of exposure to violence among children based on national legislation is also clear. What is not clear is how close are we to measuring the concept – what's missing?
- And would different measures affect our analysis and conclusions for policy purposes?
- What other studies can we do?




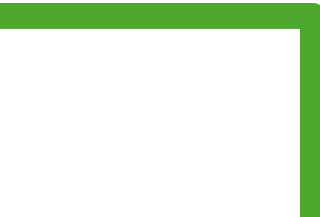
Recent PIDS studies
linking exposure to
violence (physical
and/or emotional)
and education
outcomes


- Orbeta et al. (2020) – experience of bullying and scores in reading, math, and science using PISA 2018 data
 - Abrigo et al. (2024) – exposure to bullying and learning loss with implication for future economic activity using PISA 2022 data,
 - Herrin et al. (2024) – experience of bullying by parents, adults and classmates/friends and measures of education outcomes: on-track schooling, missed school days, and average class grades using LCSFC data
 - Manuel et al. (2025) – exposure to parental violence (combined physical and emotional) with enrollment, and grades in science, math and reading using LCSFC data
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Concept of violence
against children or
bullying based on
national legislation

Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 (RA 10627:
Section 2: Acts of Bullying)

- Characteristics of the Act
 - severe or repeated
 - written, verbal or electronic expression, or a physical act or gesture
 - causing reasonable fear of physical or emotional harm or damage to his property
 - creating a hostile environment
 - Acts include:
 - unwanted physical contact
 - act that causes damage to a victim's psyche and/or emotional well-being;
 - slanderous statement or accusation that causes the victim undue emotional distress
 - cyber-bullying
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Concept of violence
against children or
bullying based on
national legislation

RA 9262 (2004) An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children

- Act or a series of acts committed against a child which result in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering, or economic abuse

Includes:

- “Physical violence” refers to acts that include bodily or physical harm
 - “Psychological violence” refers to acts or omissions causing or likely to cause mental or emotional suffering
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Measures of bullying/ exposure to violence

- Orbeta et al. 2020 based on PISA 2018, Constructed index based on three items out of 8 items: experience bullying if index above average of OECD countries
- Abrigo et al. (2024) based on PISA 2022. Constructed single bullying experience score by on responses to 9 questions. Students in the top ten percentile globally with the highest bullying exposure scores were classified as the "most bullied."
- Herrin et al. (2024) based on LCSFC. Exposure (Yes, No) for each bullying question; three physical (adult, parent, classmates) and two emotional (parents, classmates)
- Manuel et al. (2025 based on LCSFC. Exposure to parental violence (both physical and emotional) at baseline (Wave 1-10 years old) and at Wave 4 (13 years old)

Measuring of
bullying with
explicit questions
on intention and
repetition

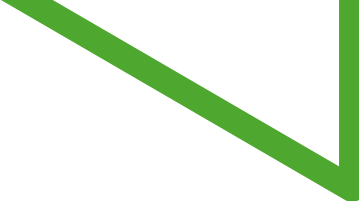

Wave (Survey 6) of LCSFC asked Index Child (age 16 years) about intention (as perceived by the child) and repetition

Results*

- Ever been bullied (physically/emotionally) by anyone in past 6 months?
19% said yes: 18% among males, 20% among females
- Of those ever bullied:
 - 33% reported as NOT done intentionally nor repeatedly
 - 7% reported as NOT done intentionally BUT repeatedly
 - 37% reported as done intentionally BUT not repeatedly
 - 23% reported as done intentionally AND repeatedly (**true bullying**)

True bullying prevalence: 4.5% (3.7% among males, 5.3% among females)

*Source: Borja, et al. (2025)



Further work on consequences of bullying/exposure to violence in children

PISA reports describe consequences for both bully and the victim other than on education outcomes*

Other consequences include:

- Depression and anxiety
- Low self-esteem
- Change in eating patterns
- Loss of interest in activities

Emotional and behavioral problems suffered by both victims and bullies may continue into adulthood

Can we replicate consequence studies, specifically on mental health concerns?

- Add to scientific evidence that is local enough that children and parents can relate to
- Help inform implementation of existing laws: Anti-Bullying Act, Basic Mental Health Education Act, and Anti-Violence against Women and Children Act

*Source: OECD 2019. PISA 2015 PISA Results. Vol. III, Ch.8. Bullying



References


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Mabuhay

