

Annex 3: Cross-cultural studies demonstrate how experiences during childhood result in the same effects, regardless of country and culture

Study	Design	Sample	Findings
(Ward, Grogan-Kaylor, Pace, Cuartas, & Lee, 2021)	Cross-sectional study	613 861 households from 65 countries	A large part of the variation of the risk of the child being exposed to physical violence is accounted for by family-level factors (notably the caregiver belief that a child needs physical punishment in order to be raised properly and the number of people living in the household), while protective factors include the age of the child (the older, the less likely to be exposed to violence), being a girl, the education level of the head of household and the wealth of the household. Only 10% of the variation was explained by country-level factors , notable the role of social norms in promoting negative behaviours (physical punishment).
(Pace, Lee, & Grogan-Kaylor, 2019)	Cross-sectional study	215,885 children from 62 countries	Parental violence was not associated with positive outcomes on the child's socioemotional development in any country. 7% of the variance of the child's socioemotional development is explained by the country where she/he lives, while 34% is explained by the characteristics of the household. Parental beliefs about physical punishment did not moderate the negative relationship observed between violence and developmental outcomes.
(Rothenberg, et al., 2021)	Longitudinal study.	1338 children of 12 ethnocultural groups from 9 countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, the United States).	The study documents that family cultures are not constant across the time in a given country and shows that a shift towards positive parenting (increased warmth, decreased violence, abuse and neglect) is steadily associated with the positive developmental outcomes for children , whatever the country where this change happens. In this study, parental warmth promoted the healthy development of the child, while hostility, neglect and rejection impeded development, regardless the parenting norms .
(Lansford, et al., 2015)	Longitudinal study	1,418 families from 9 countries and 13 ethno-cultural groups.	Household, rather than country or culture, characteristics explain the variation of corporal punishment.
(Lansford, et al., 2018)	Longitudinal study	1336 families from 9 countries.	Exosystem characteristics (culture parameters) add to microsystem characteristics (family parameters): mothers' <u>and children's</u> endorsement of aggression ¹ and mothers' authoritarian attitudes (family level) predicted higher level of behavioural disorders in children aged 8 and steeper trajectories of behavioural

¹ Parents who evaluate aggressive responses to social situations more positively are more likely themselves to use aggression in caregiving situations as well as to have children who behave aggressively (Lansford, et al., 2018).

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			disorders over time (until age 14). A higher endorsement of aggression in a given culture added to the severity of these disorders, and never reduced negative effects on children.
(Pastorelli, et al., 2021)	Longitudinal	1107 families from 11 cultural groups of 8 countries	Positive <u>and</u> interconnected family relationships both contribute to child development: a change in parental warmth over time predicted equivalent change in the child's sense of family obligations and integration of parental values, which in turn predicted the same amount of change in the child's prosocial behaviour, in all cultural groups.