

## The Prevalence of Preschool Child Domestic Violence at Talkha City

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### Abstract:

**Background:** Children are more likely to be exposed to violence and crime than adults are. An experience of violence can lead to lasting physical, mental, and emotional harm, whether the child is a direct victim or a witness. **Aim of the study;** was to determine the prevalence of domestic violence among preschool children. **Subjects & methods: Research design:** cross-section descriptive study. **Setting;** this study conducted at private nursery schools at Talkha city. **Subjects** composed of 220 mothers and 220 children. **Tools of data collection:** three tools were used: a structured interview questionnaire, attitude scale for mothers, and observation assessment sheet for the child. **Results;** revealed that the majority of children were exposed to violence at home last month. Nearly three quarters of children exposed to physical assault, and half of them exposed to emotional violence, while nearly one third of children suffered from negligence. More than two third of the mothers used two and three types of violence, towards their children. The majority of mothers used physical and emotional punishments towards their children once or more per day. **Conclusion:** the prevalence of violence directed towards children was very high. **Recommendations:** Health education programs for the new couples about child rearing, and educate parents how to manage child's wrong behaviors, and not to use violence as a method of punishment.

**Key words:** domestic violence, preschool children.

### Introduction:

Child violence is now acknowledged as a global public health problem. Abused children are likely to face socioeconomic and health problems in their transition to adulthood. According to the World Health Organization, between 80-98% of children in their homes are victims of physical punishment and at least 30% are victims of severe punishment. In Egypt 37 % of all children face severe physical punishment from their parents. Physically abused children are also often victims of emotional and psychological abuse. Data from Egypt indicate that such abuse occurs among 72% of Egyptian children, which is comparable with observations from the U.S.A, (85%).<sup>(1)</sup>

Children are more likely to be exposed to violence and crime than adults are. An experience of violence can lead to lasting physical, mental, and emotional harm, whether the child is a direct victim or a witness. Children who are exposed to violence are more likely to suffer from

attachment problems, regressive behavior, anxiety, and depression, and to have aggression and conduct problems. Other health related problems, as well as academic and cognitive problems, delinquency, and involvement in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, are also associated with experiences of violence.<sup>(2)</sup>

The caregiver's frequent contacts with children put them in an excellent position to recognize and report suspected child maltreatment. In addition, by providing support to children, families, and colleagues under stress and building on family strengths, caregivers may help them learn ways to cope with their problems, thus preventing maltreatment from occurring. In that way, every parent has the opportunity, and the responsibility, to play a role in preventing child abuse.<sup>(3)</sup>

### Significance of the study:

Exposure to violence almost always carries emotional conseque-

nces for children. Children's exposure to interfamilial violence has been linked to depression and more negative self-concept. The long term effect of domestic violence on children can be very damaging to society. Children who live in violent homes usually grow up to be violent and abusive themselves. <sup>(4)</sup>

#### **Aim of the study:**

The aim of the current study was to: Identify the prevalence of domestic violence among preschool children at Talkha city.

#### **Research questions:**

1. What is the prevalence of violence among nursery school children at Talkha city?
2. How many types of violence used by mothers?

### **Subjects and Methods**

#### **Research design:**

A descriptive cross-section design was used in the present study.

#### **Study setting:**

The present study was conducted at 8 nurseries out of 10 private nursery schools at Talkha city, Dakahleia Governorate.

#### **Study subjects:**

Random sample of mothers were collected from the private nursery schools with the following inclusion criteria:

- Their child belonged to age group 4-6 years old.
- Residence was near to the nursery.
- Normal child (had no handicapped condition)
- Accept to participate in the study.

The sample size included 220 mothers have preschool children joined in these nursery schools, and 220 children from these nursery schools.

#### **Tools of Data Collection:**

Three types of tools were used for collection of data, included a questionnaire, attitude scale, and observation sheet.

#### **Tool one: An Interviewing**

**questionnaire:** A structure questionnaire consisted of three parts:

- **Part (I):** Socio demographic characteristics of the study subjects such as age, sex, birth order, parent's education...etc.
- **Part (II):** covered mothers' knowledge about child violence as definition, types, risk factors, and effects of violence on the child either physically or emotionally.
- **Part (III):** Concerning with signs of violence which may appear on the child.

**Tool two: Attitude scale:** For assessing mother's attitudes towards child domestic violence, it composed of two parts:

- **Part (I):** Covered items related to mother's attitudes towards child rearing and violence was developed by the researcher after reviewing related literatures.
- **Part (II):** Composed questions adopted from The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN).<sup>(5)</sup> It composed of two sessions:
  - **Session (1):** Covered items related to mother's way of punishing their children.
  - **Session (2):** This session covered items related to the mother's way of managing child's wrong behaviors.

#### **Scoring system for mother's attitude scale:**

For mother's attitude: An attitude check list used to assess mother's attitude toward domestic violence. For the attitude scale we used "Likert scoring for 3 items scale", agree items scored "2", not sure scored "1", disagree scored "0" for each part, but item 2 & 3, the mother who answered agree takes "0", not sure "1", and disagree take "2", the scores of the items summed –up and the total divided by the number of the items giving a means of score for the part. These scores considered "positive attitude" if the score less than 12 points (50%), "don't know" if the score 12- 14.3 points (50% to less than 60%), and "negative attitude" if the score 14.4 points (60% or more).

**Tool three: Observation sheet:** It was used to collect data about the observed signs of violence that appears on the child, these questions were adapted from (Conners, CBRS)<sup>(6)</sup>

**Validity and reliability:**

The modified tools were tested for content validity clarity for relevance, comprehensiveness, applicability, and understanding by a Jury of seven experts (Professors of community health nursing) from the Faculty of Nursing, Banha, Mansoura, and Port Said University.

The test was administered twice at two different points in time. This kind of reliability is used to assess the consistency of a test across time. We assumed that there was no change in the quality or construct being measured, so we were used Test-pretest reliability. If

the correlation between separate administrations of the test is high then it has good test- pretest reliability, also standard deviation under repeatability.

**Field Work:**

The researcher started to collect data and explain objectives of the study during the interview. Questionnaire sheet was filled by the mothers under observation of the researcher.

An observation checklist for children was filled by the researcher at the nursery schools to determine signs of violence on children.

**Pilot Study:**

A pilot study was carried out on 10% of the studied sample to evaluate the content of questionnaire, and attitude scale. It also helps to estimate the needed time for data collection. The mothers who shared in the pilot were excluded from main sample after modification of the tools.

**Administrative and ethical considerations:**

An official permission obtained from Dean of faculty of Nursing and director of the nursery school children in Talkha city to obtain their approval before conducting the study. Additional oral consents were taken from every mother who will participate in the study after explanation of its purpose. They

were given an opportunity to refuse the participation, and they were assured that there information which would be used for research purposes only.

All ethical issues were taken into consideration during all phases of the study. The ethical research considerations in this study included the following: The research approval was obtained before program implementation, the objectives and the aim of the study were explained to the participants, the research maintains on anonymity and confidentiality of subjects, and subjects were allowed to choose to participate or not and they have the right to withdrawal from the study at any time without penalty, and they assure that the collected data were used for research purposes only.

**Statistical analysis:**

All collected data were organized, categorized, tabulated, entered, and analyzed by using SPSS, (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), software program version 16.

Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percent and chi - square or Fisher's Exact Test, t- test, One Way Anova test were used for comparison between groups.

Quantitative variables were presented as mean and standard deviation.

For all statistical tests the level of significance was set at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results**

**Table (1):** Reveals that 53.18% of the studied samples were boys and 46.82% were girls, 55% of them were the first in birth order, and nearly half of their mothers (49.55%) had middle education. Nearly three quarters of their mothers were housewives (73.64%). Also 50.9% of mothers aged 25 years or more. Concerning father education, nearly half of them had middle education, their age 30 years or more, and less than half (47.27%) lived in shared houses.

**Table (2):** Displays family characteristics of the studied sample. According to the table most of children lives with their parents (84.09%),

71.82% of parents spent certain time their children, and one third of children (37.73%) shared family in three meals per day. Children's mothers spent their time at time (87.73%), and 56.35% all time busy with home care. More than half of the mothers mentioned that they have happy childhood and they want treat their children like their parents do.

**Figure (1):** Illustrates that the majority of the studied children exposed to different types of violence (94.5%).

**Figure (2):** Indicates the types of violence among the study sample. The results revealed that most of children exposed to physical violence, followed by emotional and lastly negligence (74.5%, 50% & 35.5%) respectively.

**Figure (3):** Displays that most of the studied sample exposed to one type of violence (and the rest exposed to two or three types (75.5%), and the rest exposed to two or three types (42.7% & 44.5%) respectively.

**Table (3):** Indicates mother's punishment methods. The results revealed that the most physical methods used by mothers were hitting the child (Slapped on the face or different parts of the body), hitting the child by anything like the belt or duster or ruler, and shook the child in order to overhear them ( 57.27% , 43.2% & 30.9%) respectively. As regard emotional punishment, the most methods used were described the child verbally nasty and degrading (Stupid, Lazy, Failed....), yelling at him in angry manner, and comparing him with his brothers and friends (45.9%, 61.8% & 26.3%) respectively.

**Table (4):** Shows that most of the time explain to child the cause of wrong behavior or take with him in a good way when give explanation (73.64% & 75%). While few of mothers promise the child to go with her outside if he not repeats the wrong behavior (17.73%).

**Figure (4):** Presents mother's attitudes toward child rearing. Majority of the mother (90%) reported negative attitude toward child rearing.

**Figure (5):** shows that only 20.9% of study sample had signs of violence on her body.

**Table (5):** Reveals that 74.5% of the studied children exposed to physical violence, boys were assaulted than girls, and child first birth order and their mothers were housewives. While 53.8% of children exposed to emotional violence especially boys (54.7%), were first child, and their mothers were housewives. On the other hand 31.36% of children exposed to negligence, and this type was more among girls 52.7%, were first birth order, their parents had middle education (52.44%), and their mothers were housewives.

**Table (6):** Presents the family characteristics of the types of violence among the studied samples. It revealed that children who live with their parents exposed to physical violence, emotional, and negligence (83.5%, 81.2% & 79.7%) respectively.

#### Discussion:

There has been an increase in acknowledgment that a child who is exposed to domestic violence during their upbringing will suffer in their developmental and psychological welfare. Because of the awareness of domestic violence that some children have to face, it also generally impacts how the child develops emotionally, socially, behaviorally as well as cognitively. Some emotional and behavioral problems that can result due to domestic violence include increased aggressiveness, anxiety, and changes in how a child socializes with friends, family, and authorities.<sup>(7)</sup>

The current study revealed that more than half of children were boys, were the first rank of birth order, and most of them live with their parents. Nearly three quarters of their mothers were housewives and more than half of the mall time busy with household work.

It is obvious from the present study that, the majority of the studied children were exposed to domestic violence last month. The prevalence of

domestic violence in this study was higher compared to other group of studies for example Jennifer et. al. <sup>(8)</sup>, revealed that in one study of parents' use of violence from 24 developing countries, more than two third of mothers used violence towards their children last month. This is result can be explained by, the prevalence of child violence increase in developing countries due to low socioeconomic status and unhealthy environmental conditions which makes parents under constant pressure and leads to frequent attacks of violence towards their children especially mothers.

Regarding types of violence, the current study found that physical violence is the most common, followed by emotional violence, and lastly negligence. This finding was in contrast with Holzer and Bromfield <sup>(9)</sup> who conducted a study in Australia, and found that the most commonly type of violence substantiated across Australia were emotional violence and child neglect.

The current study illustrated that more than two third of children were exposed to two and three types of violence (physical, emotional, and negligence) daily by their mothers. This finding may be due to the lack of training programs for new couples about child rearing, and therefore they depend on solving the problems of their kids on their experiences from childhood. This finding was in accordance with Lilia <sup>(10)</sup>, who found that one third of mothers who participated in her study reported that their children exposed to at least two types of violence daily.

Regarding physical punishments used by mothers, the study revealed that mothers used many different methods of physical punishments either once or more per day, but the most strongly methods used by mothers were hitting, which the results showed that more than half of children were exposed daily to hit by their mothers either slapped on the face or different parts of the body.

Also, nearly one third of them was hitting by anything like the belt or duster or ruler and was shocked in order to overhear their mothers once or more per day. By reviewing the literatures, Fusco and Fantuzzo <sup>(11)</sup>, stated that some of the described actions were more likely to be premeditated forms of discipline while others were actions likely to have been provoked by frustration or anger at a child's behaviors. Although some actions might be considered to be "harmless," all involved a degree of physical violence directed towards the child, and many could be seen as cruel or degrading. There is the additional danger of physical discipline escalating into a more serious assault.

These results were in agreement with Beazley <sup>(12)</sup> who conducted a study in eight countries in Southeast Asia, and found that the most common type of physical punishment was being hit the child with hands and objects including whips, belts and chains. Other punishments included children being electrocuted, having their heads submerged in water, having their joints twisted, being forced to the ground, being pinched, having their hair pulled, being scratched and having an adults stomp on their stomachs, which considered sever physical violence. This may be due to the nature of these communities, and the spread of violence there.

Concerning emotional punishments, the results showed that nearly half of children their mothers described him verbally nasty and degrading as telling him a stupid, lazy, or failed, also more than two third of them their mothers yelling at him in an angry manner. Nearly one third of the children their mothers deliberately insulted and beat them in front of others, or comparing them with their brothers and friends, these actions repeated once or more per day that have a negative impact on the psychology of the child. Although verbal and psychological violence are not as noticeable as physical or sexual violence, they are quite damaging to

the child. <sup>(13)</sup> This result can be explained by, that those mothers were considered these bad words and degrading to children is less damaging, and did not directly harm the child, also they did this instead of physical punishments, and the most important reason, that they believe that the child forgets quickly.

As regards to mother's methods of managing the wrong behaviors of their children, the results showed that the most methods used by mothers for correcting the wrong behaviors were explain the causes of wrong behavior for the child, praise the child with good words with prohibitions of repeating this behavior, and promise him to go out with him if he did not repeat this action again, this result was in contrast with a study in Georgia<sup>(5)</sup> which found that most parents in Georgia were aware of positive management techniques and were willing to use them.

In spite of the high prevalence of violence directed from mothers to their children in this study, and the multiplicity of types of violence directed towards these children per day, there are many predisposing factors which may increase the frequency of violence. The available literature revealed that pertinent factors related to the parent include the parent's age, income, and education, the parent's childhood history of violence, and the parent's psychological functioning, or trauma symptoms. Factors related to the child include its gender and behavioral characteristics. <sup>(14)</sup>

The current study revealed that more than half from physically assaulted children were boys, and were the first child in the family, this finding was in accordance with Grogan and Otis <sup>(15)</sup> who stated that boys at all ages were more likely to receive harsh physical discipline and harsh physical discipline was more likely to be used by mothers than by fathers. Also Bender et al. <sup>(16)</sup> believed that boys received harsh physical discipline more frequently than girls because

boys engaged in behaviors that bring forth punishment (e.g. Aggression) more than girls and because the parents had gender-based thoughts and expectations about their children.

As regards to emotional violence, more than half of the exposed children were boys, and were the first child in the family, this finding was in contrast with Al- Qaisy <sup>(17)</sup> who stated that girls reported more physical and psychological violence than boys, and this finding opposite to Taner and Gokler <sup>(18)</sup> who illustrated that the exposure level of both girls and boys to emotional violence are the same.

Concerning negligence, the study showed that more than half of neglected children were girls, and were the first child in the family, this finding was in contrast with Kimberly <sup>(19)</sup> who found that more than half of boys suffered from negligence, and suggested that the boys experienced more neglect than girls. This may be due to that boy occupies more important and better place in our communities than girls, so we can see a mother who neglects her daughter but take care for her son.

Finally, much progress has been made with research documenting the effects on children of exposure to domestic violence. Studies have shown statistically significant differences between children exposed to domestic violence and their non-exposed peers in terms of emotional, social, cognitive, physical development, and behavioral maladjustment problems. <sup>(20)</sup> Studies have shown that children exposed to domestic violence may exhibit internalizing problems as well as externalizing problems, and that exposed children continue to experience psychological problems into adulthood. <sup>(21)</sup>

### **Conclusion:**

The study revealed that the majority of children in the studied sample exposed to violence, and the most common type of violence was physical violence, followed by

emotional, and lastly negligence. Only one fifth of children had signs of violence.

**Recommendations:**

According to the finding of the study the following are recommended:

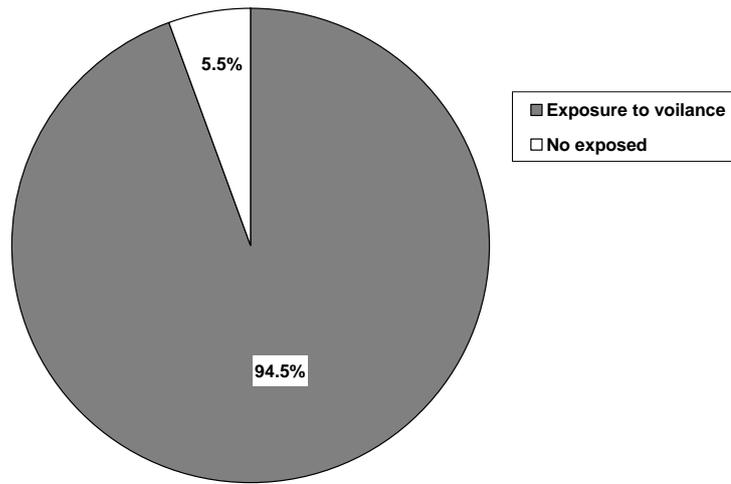
- Health education programs for the new couples about child rearing.
- Educate parents how to manage child's wrong behaviors, and not to use violence as a method of punishment.
- Further studies on other settings to detect the prevalence of child violence, and early treat the affected children.

**Table (1): Distribution of the study group according to their demographic characteristics (N=220)**

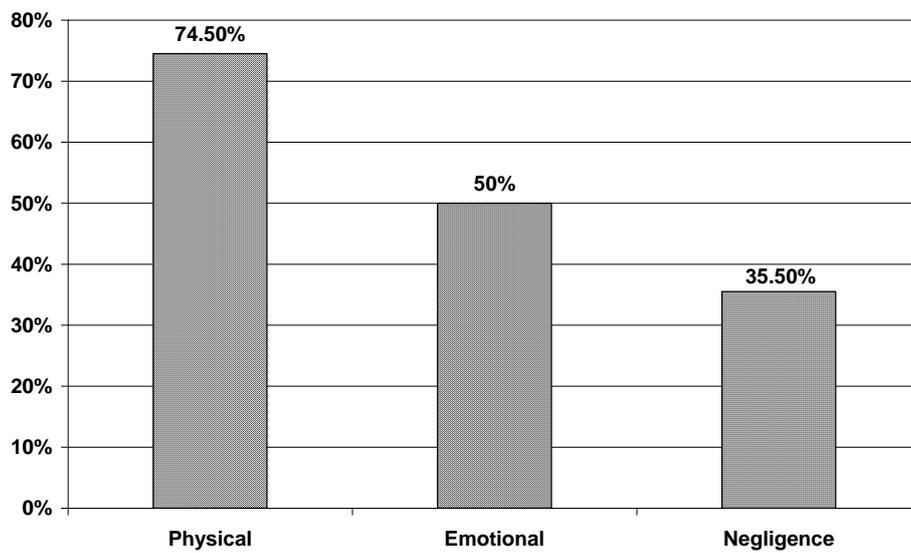
<b>Socio-demographic data</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Sex:</b>		
▪ Boy	117	53.18
▪ Girls	103	46.82
<b>Birth Order</b>		
▪ 1 <sup>st</sup> .	121	55
▪ 2 <sup>nd</sup>	53	24.09
▪ 3 <sup>rd</sup>	46	20.9
<b>Mother's Education</b>		
▪ Illiterate or read& write	26	11.82
▪ Middle education	109	44.55
▪ University education or above	85	38.63
<b>Mother's Occupation</b>		
▪ Working	58	26.36
▪ House Wife	162	73.64
<b>Mother's Age</b>		
▪ 20-	52	23.64
▪ 25-	112	50.9
▪ 30-45	56	25.45
<b>Father's Education</b>		
▪ Illiterate or read& write	56	25.45
▪ Middle education	108	49.09
▪ University education or above	56	25.45
<b>Father's Occupation</b>		
▪ Working	208	94.55
▪ Not working or dead	12	5.45
<b>Father's Age</b>		
▪ 20-	45	20.45
▪ 30-	148	67.27
▪ 40-55	27	12.28
<b>Family Income</b>		
▪ Less than 200pounds	24	10.9
▪ From200-500	55	25
▪ From 500-1000	90	40.9
▪ More than 1000	51	23.18
<b>Housing</b>		
▪ Holding house	95	34.18
▪ A rent apartment	21	9.55
▪ Shared residence	104	47.27
<b>Crowding index</b>		
▪ >1	55	25
▪ 1 to 2	146	66.36
▪ More than 2	19	8.64

**Table (2): Distribution of the study group according to their family characteristics (N=220)**

<b>Items</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>The child lives with:</b>		
▪ Parents	185	84.09
▪ Mother only	35	15.9
<b>Number of hours spent by the father at home :</b>		
▪ One hour or less	13	5.9
▪ From 1-2 hours	49	22.27
▪ No specific time	158	71.82
<b>Number of meals shared with the family:</b>		
▪ Nothing or one meal	56	25.45
▪ Two meals	81	36.82
▪ Three meals	83	37.73
<b>Number of visits or picnics with family:</b>		
▪ Once a week	73	33.18
▪ Once every two weeks	25	11.36
▪ Once every month	58	26.36
▪ Nothing	64	29.09
<b>Mother spent most time:</b>		
▪ At home	193	87.73
▪ At work	27	12.27
<b>Mother spent her time at home:</b>		
▪ With children	82	37.27
▪ Watching T.V.	6	2.73
▪ Household work	124	56.96
▪ With friends or on reading	8	3.34
<b>Quarrel between mother and father in front on children:</b>		
▪ Daily	33	15
▪ Once a week	59	26.82
▪ Twice a week	25	11.36
▪ Does not happen	103	46.82
<b>The mother childhood was happy and enjoyable :</b>		
▪ Yes	117	53.18
▪ No	44	20
▪ I do not remember	59	26.82
<b>The mother want to treat her child as her parents do:</b>		
▪ Yes	122	55.45
▪ No	77	35
▪ I do not remember	21	9.55
<b>Did the mother embrace her child and accepted tenderly touch:</b>		
▪ Once a day	33	15
▪ More than once a day	158	71.83
▪ Only when he cry	16	7.27
▪ On special occasions or do not remember	13	5.9
<b>Would the mother say to her child that she loves him and he is the best baby in her consideration:</b>		
▪ Once a day	26	11
▪ When he does something I loved	161	73.18
▪ Only when he cry	16	7.27
▪ On special occasions or do not remember	17	7.73



**Figure (1): The prevalence of child violence among the study group (N=220)**



**Figure (2): Types of violence among the studied preschool children (N=220)**

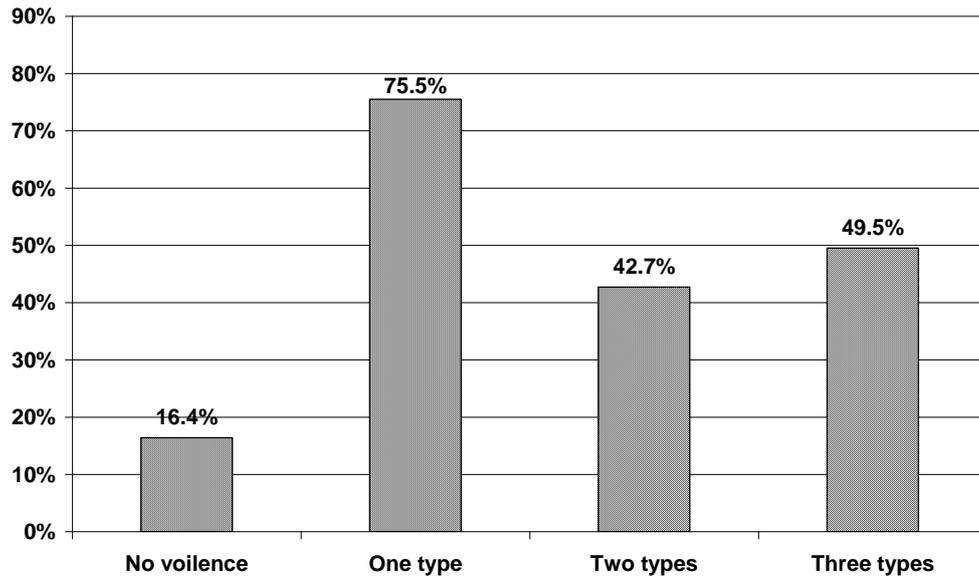


Figure (3): The multiplicity of child violence among the study group (N=220)

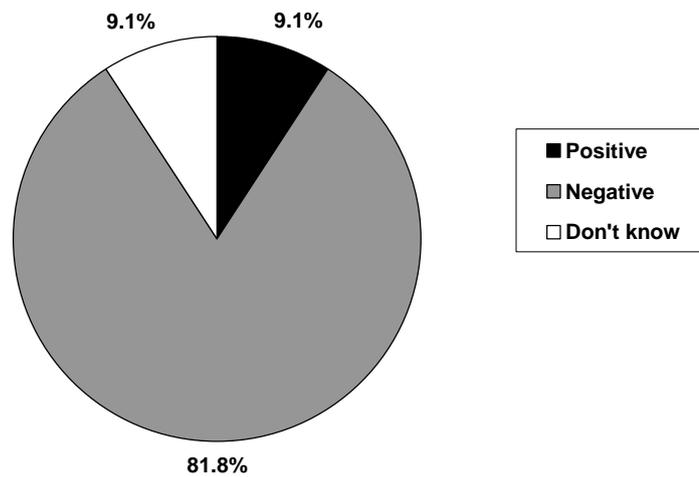


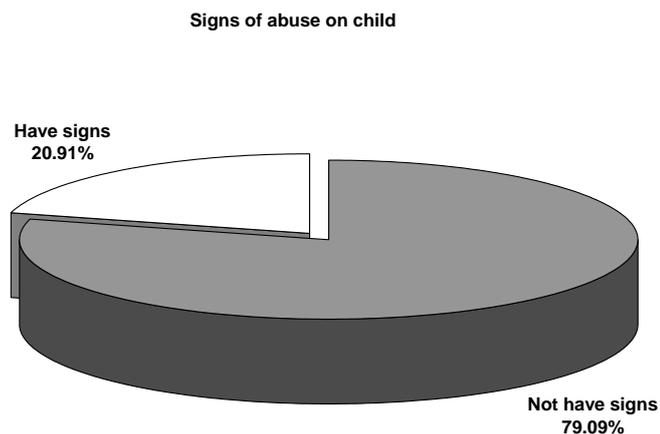
Figure (4): Mother's attitudes towards child rearing in the study group (N=220)

**Table (3): Mother's methods of punishment among the study group (N=220)**

Methods of punishment	Items	Study group	
		No	%
<b>Physical</b>			
▪ Hitting (Slapped on the face or different parts of the body)	▪ Never not even once	27	12.27
	▪ Once or more per month	67	30.45
	▪ Once or more per day	126	57.27
▪ Hitting child by anything like the belt or duster or ruler	▪ Never not even once	121	55
	▪ Once or more per month	60	27.27
	▪ Once or more per day	39	17.73
▪ Shook the child in order to overhear	▪ Never not even once	95	43.18
	▪ Once or more per month	57	25.91
	▪ Once or more per day	68	30.9
▪ Nip out the child's ear	▪ Never not even once	135	61.36
	▪ Once or more per month	51	23.18
	▪ Once or more per day	34	15.45
▪ pulling the child's hair	▪ Never not even once	139	63.18
	▪ Once or more per month	58	26.36
	▪ Once or more per day	23	10.45
▪ Put chili in the child's mouth	▪ Never not even once	200	90.91
	▪ Once or more per month	14	6.36
	▪ Once or more per day	6	2.73
▪ Forcing the child to stand or bend in place causes him pain	▪ Never not even once	197	89.55
	▪ Once or more per month	15	6.81
	▪ Once or more per day	8	3.64
▪ Choke the child put your hands around his neck	▪ Never not even once	202	91.82
	▪ Once or more per month	8	3.64
	▪ Once or more per day	10	4.55
▪ Biting child	▪ Never not even once	149	67.73
	▪ Once or more per month	55	25
	▪ Once or more per day	16	7.27
▪ Burning the child or to sting by hot things	▪ Never not even once	193	87.73
	▪ Once or more per month	16	7.27
	▪ Once or more per day	11	5
<b>Emotional</b>			
▪ Described him verbally nasty and degrading (Stupid, Lazy, Failed....)	▪ Never not even once	62	28.18
	▪ Once or more per month	57	25.9
	▪ Once or more per day	101	45.9
▪ Deliberately insulted and beat him in front of others	▪ Never not even once	119	54.09
	▪ Once or more per month	57	25.9
	▪ Once or more per day	44	20
▪ Yelling at him and anger from him	▪ Never not even once	29	13.18
	▪ Once or more per month	55	25
	▪ Once or more per day	136	61.82
▪ Comparing him with his brothers and friends	▪ Never not even once	103	46.82
	▪ Once or more per month	58	26.3
	▪ Once or more per day	59	26.28
▪ Locking up the child at home or in a dark place	▪ Never not even once	201	91.36
	▪ Once or more per month	14	6.36
	▪ Once or more per day	5	2.27
▪ Intimidation of the child from dark or ghost or animal	▪ Never not even once	182	82.73
	▪ Once or more per month	21	9.55
	▪ Once or more per day	17	7.73
▪ The threat of leaving the child or abandoning care	▪ Never not even once	156	70.9
	▪ Once or more per month	34	15.45
	▪ Once or more per day	30	13.64

**Table (4): Mother's methods of management child's wrong behaviors among the study group (N=220)**

The Methods	Study group	
	No	%
▪ Explain the causes of wrong behavior for the child	▪ Never not even once	14 6.36
	▪ Once or more per month	44 20
	▪ Once or more per day	162 73.64
▪ Buy a gift for the child so as not to repeat this behavior	▪ Never not even once	67 30.45
	▪ Once or more per month	118 53.64
	▪ Once or more per day	35 15.9
▪ Praise the child with good words with prohibitions for repeat this behavior	▪ Never not even once	12 5.45
	▪ Once or more per month	43 19.55
	▪ Once or more per day	165 75
▪ Give the child some money, that promised me not repeat this behavior	▪ Never not even once	69 31.36
	▪ Once or more per month	57 25.9
	▪ Once or more per day	94 42.73
▪ Deprive the child from something he loves, such as watching television or playing or to perform any work as a punishment for him	▪ Never not even once	91 41.36
	▪ Once or more per month	60 27.27
	▪ Once or more per day	69 31.36
▪ Promise him to go out with you if he did not repeat this act	▪ Never not even once	39 17.73
	▪ Once or more per month	93 42.27
	▪ Once or more per day	88 40
▪ Ruction	▪ Never not even once	85 38.64
	▪ Once or more per month	59 26.8
	▪ Once or more per day	76 34.55

**Figure (5): Signs of child violence as observed among the experimental nursery school children (N=220)**

**Table (5): Distribution of child violence of the study group according to their demographic characteristics (N=220)**

Socio-demographic data	Total	Physical		Emotional		Negligence	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>74.55</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>53.18</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>31.36</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
▪ Boy	117	91	55.44	64	54.7	33	47.83
▪ Girl	103	73	44.5	53	45.3	36	52.17
<b>Birth Order</b>							
▪ 1 <sup>st</sup> .	121	92	56.09	58	58.11	40	57.97
▪ 2 <sup>nd</sup>	53	38	23.17	27	23.07	19	27.53
▪ 3 <sup>rd</sup>	46	34	20.74	22	18.8	10	14.49
<b>Mother's Education</b>							
▪ Illiterate or read& write	26	16	9.76	13	11.11	6	8.69
▪ Middle education	109	86	52.44	65	55.55	35	50.72
▪ University education or above	85	62	37.8	39	33.33	28	40.57
<b>Mother's Occupation</b>							
▪ Working	58	40	24.39	28	23.93	22	31.88
▪ House Wife	162	124	75.6	89	76.07	47	68.12
<b>Mother's Age</b>							
▪ 20-	52	36	21.95	26	22.22	21	30.43
▪ 25-	112	88	53.66	61	52.14	29	42.03
▪ 30-45	56	40	24.39	30	25.64	19	27.54
<b>Father's Education</b>							
▪ Illiterate or read& write	56	44	26.83	39	33.33	14	20.28
▪ Middle education	108	77	46.95	53	45.3	38	55.07
▪ University education or above	56	43	26.22	25	21.37	17	24.64
<b>Father's Occupation</b>							
▪ Working	208	157	95.73	106	90.6	68	98.55
▪ Not working or dead	12	7	4.27	11	9.4	1	1.45
<b>Father's Age</b>							
▪ 20-	45	34	20.73	25	21.37	20	28.98
▪ 30-	148	108	65.85	78	66.67	40	57.97
▪ 40-55	27	22	13.42	14	11.97	9	13.04
<b>Family Income</b>							
▪ Less than 200pounds	24	14	8.54	10	8.55	7	10.14
▪ From200-500	55	45	27.44	31	26.5	10	14.49
▪ From 500-1000	90	68	41.46	50	42.74	36	52.17
▪ More than 1000	51	37	22.56	26	22.22	16	23.18
<b>Housing</b>							
▪ A private residence	95	72	43.9	56	47.86	31	44.92
▪ Apartment rent	21	16	9.76	9	7.92	5	7.25
▪ Shared residence	104	76	46.34	52	44.44	33	47.83
<b>Crowding index</b>							
▪ >1	55	37	22.56	29	24.78	21	30.43
▪ 1 to 2	146	114	69.51	78	66.66	40	57.97
▪ More than 2	19	13	7.93	10	8.55	8	11.59

(\*) Fisher's Exact Test

**Table (6): Distribution of child violence of the study group according to their family characteristics (N=220)**

Items	Total	Physical		Emotional		Negligence	
	220	No	%	No	%	No	%
<b>The child lives with:</b>							
▪ Parents	185	137	83.5	95	81.19	55	79.7
▪ Mother& his brothers	35	27	16.5	22	18.81	14	20.9
<b>Number of hours spent by the father at home :</b>							
▪ Less than one hour	5	5	3.1	1	0.85	2	2.9
▪ One hour	8	6	3.7	5	4.27	2	2.9
▪ From 1-2 hours	49	37	22.6	27	23.07	11	15.9
▪ No specific time	158	116	70.6	84	74.79	54	78.3
<b>Number of meals shared with the family:</b>							
▪ Nothing or one meal	56	38	23.2	35	29.91	14	20.3
▪ Two meals	81	58	35.3	39	33.33	24	34.8
▪ Three meals	83	68	41.5	43	36.75	31	44.9
<b>Number of visits or picnic with family:</b>							
▪ Once a week	73	55	33.5	35	29.9	24	34.8
▪ Once every two weeks	25	21	12.9	15	12.8	10	14.5
▪ Once every month	58	40	24.4	32	27.4	19	27.5
▪ Nothing	64	48	29.2	35	29.9	16	23.2
<b>Mother spent most time:</b>							
▪ At home	193	141	85.9	107	91.45	59	85.5
▪ At work	27	23	14.1	10	8.54	10	14.5
<b>Mother spent her time at home:</b>							
▪ With children	82	61	37.2	49	41.9	28	40.6
▪ Watching T.V.	6	5	3.1	2	1.7	-	-
▪ Household work	124	91	55.5	63	53.8	36	52.2
▪ With friends and neighbors	8	7	4.2	3	2.6	5	7.2
<b>Quarrel between mother and father in front on children:</b>							
▪ Daily	33	25	15.2	20	17.09	13	18.8
▪ Once a week	59	48	29.3	26	22.22	19	27.5
▪ Twice a week	25	18	10.8	13	11.11	12	17.4
▪ Does not happen	103	73	44.5	58	49.57	25	36.2
<b>The mother childhood was happy and enjoyable :</b>							
▪ Yes	117	88	53.7	63	53.84	38	55.1
▪ No	44	34	20.7	24	20.5	13	18.8
▪ I do not know	59	42	25.6	30	25.64	18	26.1
<b>The mother want to treat her child as her parents do:</b>							
▪ Yes	122	92	54.3	66	56.4	30	43.5
▪ No	77	55	27.4	42	35.89	25	36.2
▪ I do not know	21	32	18.3	9	7.69	14	20.3
<b>Did the mother embrace her child and accepted tenderly touch:</b>							
▪ Once a day	33	29	17.7	25	21.36	9	13
▪ More than once a day	158	116	70.7	80	68.37	53	76.8
▪ Only when he cry	16	10	6.1	7	5.98	3	4.3
▪ On special occasions or do not remember	13	9	5.5	5	4.27	4	5.7

**Table 6: continue**

**Would the mother say to her child that she loves him and he is the best baby in her consideration:**

▪ Once a day	26	16	9.6	8	6.83	5	7.2
▪ When he does something I loved	162	122	74.4	93	79.49	52	75.4
▪ Only when he cry	16	12	7.5	8	6.8	6	8.7
▪ On special occasions or do not remember	16	14	8.5	8	6.8	6	8.7

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## معدل انتشار العنف المنزلي الموجه لطفل ما قبل المدرسة في مدينة طلخا

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## مقدمة:

تعتبر مشكلة العنف الموجه للطفل الآن مشكلة صحية عالمية، فمن المرجح أن يواجه الطفل المعتدي عليه العديد من المشاكل الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والصحية في انتقاله إلى مرحلة البلوغ. ووفقاً لمنظمة الصحة العالمية، ما بين ٨٠: ٩٨٪ من الأطفال في منازلهم هم ضحايا العقاب الجسدي و ٣٠٪ على الأقل من ضحايا العقاب الشديد، وفي مصر ٣٧٪ من جميع الأطفال يواجهون عقوبة جسدية شديدة من والديهم. الأطفال الذين تساء معاملتهم جسدياً أيضاً في كثير من الأحيان هم ضحايا الاعتداء العاطفي والنفسي، أيضاً الأطفال الذين يتعرضون للعنف هم أكثر عرضة للمعاناة من مشاكل التعلق، والسلوك الرجعي، والقلق، والاكنتاب، والعدوان والكثير من المشاكل السلوكية فيما بعد.

## الهدف من الدراسة:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة معدل انتشار العنف المنزلي الموجه لطفل ما قبل المدرسة في مدينة طلخا محافظة الدقهلية.

## التصميم البحثي:

تم استخدام تصميم وصفي مقطعي.

## مكان البحث:

أجريت الدراسة في دور الحضانات الخاصة بطلخا. عينة الدراسة:

اشتملت الدراسة علي مجموعة من الأمهات وعددهن ٢٢٠ أم واللاتي لديهن أطفال بالحضانة، و٢٢٠ طفل.

## أدوات جمع البيانات:

تم جمع البيانات بواسطة الأدوات التالية:

الأداة الأولى: استمارة استبيان مقابلة شخصية لأمهات الأطفال وتحتوي على ثلاثة أجزاء:

- الجزء الأول: تشمل البيانات الاجتماعية مثل العمر، الحالة الاجتماعية، عدد الأطفال ومستوي التعليم والوظيفة.
- الجزء الثاني: يشتمل على معلومات الأمهات حول العنف تجاه الأطفال مثل أنواع العنف، علامات العنف الجسدي، وتأثير العنف على الطفل.
- الجزء الثالث: تشتمل على علامات العنف التي قد تظهر على أطفالهن كالبكاء المستمر، الانطواء والتبول اللاإرادي.

## الأداة الثانية: استمارة تقييم آراء وسلوكيات

الأمهات تجاه أطفالهن وتحتوي على ثلاثة أجزاء:

- الجزء الأول: يشتمل على آراء الأمهات تجاه إساءة معاملة الأطفال.
- الجزء الثاني: يشتمل على ممارسات الأمهات تجاه أطفالهن مثل طرق العقاب والثواب الموجهة للطفل، مثل الضرب والركل، أو التوبيخ.
- الجزء الثالث: يشتمل على الطرق التي تتبعها الأم في تقويم سلوك الطفل مثل توضيح السلوك الصحيح بهدوء، حرمان الطفل من اللعب أو شراء هدية للطفل حتي لا يكرر هذا السلوك الخاطيء.

## الأداة الثالثة: استمارة تقييم للطفل أثناء تواجده

بالحضانة وتشتمل علي : آثار وعلامات العنف التي قد تظهر علي الطفل مثل آثار عض أو خدش، آثار جروح أو خدوش، الانطواء أو عدم النظافة.

## النتائج:

أسفرت نتائج الدراسة عما يلي:

- غالبية الأطفال قد تعرضوا للعنف المنزلي خلال الشهر الماضي.
- ما يقرب من ثلاثة أرباع العينة قد تعرضوا للايذاء البدني، ونصفهم تعرضوا للايذاء المعنوي ، في حين أن ما يقرب من ثلثي الأطفال يعانون من الإهمال.
- أكثر من ثلثي الأمهات يستخدمن نوعين وثلاثة أنواع من العنف يوميا تجاه ابنائهن.

## الخلاصة:

كشفت الدراسة أن غالبية الأطفال في العينة المدروسة يتعرضون للعنف، والنوع الأكثر شيوعا من العنف كان العنف الجسدي، يليه العاطفي واخير الإهمال. خمس الأطفال فقط كان لديه علامات العنف.

## التوصيات:

- إجراء المزيد من البرامج التعليمية للمقبلين علي الزواج حول أساليب التربية الصحيحة للأطفال.

- تثقيف الآباء والأمهات عن كيفية إدارة سلوكيات الطفل الخاطئة، وعدم استخدام العنف كوسيلة من وسائل العقاب.
- إجراء المزيد من الدراسات للكشف عن مدى انتشار العنف ضد الأطفال، وذلك للكشف المبكر عن الأطفال المصابين وسرعة علاجهم.