The Prevalence of Child Maltreatment and Non-accidental Trauma and Related Demographic Factors among Families of Karaj, Iran

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Abstract
Background and Objectives: Child abuse of the most devastating types of damage that has been a significant increase in recent decades and its prevention is essential. The purpose of the investigation of the prevalence child maltreatment and non-accidental trauma and related demographic factors among families of Karaj city.

Material and Methods: The present study was a cross-sectional study. The statistical population included 2178 families of Karaj in 2017. According to 800 families were selected by simple random sampling; and demographic variables, parent-child conflict tactics scale were completed. The data were Analyzed using Descriptive Statistics, Chi-Square Test, Logistic Regression analysis of SPSS-21 software. The level of significance was considered (P<0.05).

Results: The mean (SD) age of mothers was 33.6 (2.4) and fathers was 38.2 (2.1) years old and the mean age of children was 10.2 (1.2) in girls and 11.6 (2.2) in boys. The prevalence of abuse in the families surveyed, 211 (%26.4) the prevalence in boys than girls were abused (P<0.01). The most common abuses consisted of emotional abuse 94 (%44.6), neglect 61 (%28.9) and physical abuse by 56 (%26.6). All the demographic factors, except the Childrens education degree had a significant relationship with the prevalence of abuse in the family, (P<0.05).

Conclusion: The study showed that child abuse is common among families, therefore, monitoring of children, ratification of rules supporting children, planning and administration of preventive educational programs can be effective to reduce child abuse.

Keywords: Prevalence, Child malteatment and Non-accidental trauma, Demographic factors, Families, Child abuse, Physical abuse.