

Prevalence and Contributing Factors of Childhood Physical Abuse in Households and at Schools among School Adolescents in Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia

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Abstract

Background: Though millions of children around the world are the victims and witnesses of physical abuse, every child has the right to health and a life free from violence. Therefore the objective of this study was to assess Prevalence and Contributing Factors of Childhood Physical Abuse in Households and in schools among School adolescents, Arba Minch Town.

Methods: Institution based cross sectional study design was employed from Jan 11 to Feb 11/2016. The sample size of 737 was selected through multi-stage sampling techniques. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaire and interview from 7th to 10th grade students and analyzed by SPSS (IBM 20). Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multiple variable analyses were done.

Results: A total of 718 (97.4 %) school children were participated in the study. Among them, 462 (64%) students faced childhood physical abuse. Of these, 77.3% abused by parents and 58.4% abused by school community. Age, sex (AOR=2.439; 95% CI=1.370, 4.348), presence of domestic violence (AOR=8.929; 95% CI=4.292, 18.519) and where the child grown up (AOR=0.460; 95% CI=0.220, 0.940) were contributing factors for childhood physical abuse.

Conclusions: Majority of children in Arba Minch town have experienced childhood physical abuse at household and school environment.

Keywords: Prevalence; Physical abuse; Adolescent; Schools; Ethiopia

Introduction

Child abuse or maltreatment is a state of physical, emotional, economic and sexual maltreatment mete out to a person below the age of eighteen and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. Physical abuse is the inflicting of physical injury upon a child. It is not by the acts, but the results of the acts (e.g., bruises, burns, broken bones) from many different acts, including hitting, kicking, slapping, shaking, burning, choking, throwing, whipping, and/or beating by other person including family members [1,2].

There are about 25-50% of children around the world who suffer from physical abuse [3]. All over the world children are subjected to violence as a punishment by family members or other adults including school teachers and other staff [4]. Those abused by their biological parents are about equally likely to have been abused by mothers as by fathers (51% and 54%, respectively), while those physically abused by non-biological parents or parents' partners, or by other, perpetrators like teachers are much more likely to be abused by males (74% or more by males versus 26% or less by females)[5].

Since the perpetrators of the maltreatment are at the same times the source of nurture for the child, they are dependent on them and these children often do not tell anyone about the abuse they are

experiencing. This is a major cause of maltreatment being silent, and which can have both short- and long-term impacts on their wellbeing [6]. This occurs right across society regardless of age, gender, race, sexuality, wealth and geography [7]. Childhood physical abuse is common event in different regions of the world and of which, girls report that 24% and 39% of them experiencing an intentional injury from their father and mother, respectively [8].

When the relationship between victims' data to their perpetrators, four-fifths (81.2%) of victims were maltreated by a parent either acting alone or with someone else. Of which nearly two-fifths (36.8%) of victims were maltreated by their mothers and one-fifth (19.0%) of victims were maltreated by their fathers. One-fifth (18.9%) of victims were maltreated by both parents and (12.8%) of victims were maltreated by none of parent of the child [9].

In East African, millions of children in the region continue to be victims of physical, sexual and emotional abuse in the home, at school or within their communities [10]. 74% of the child respondents in Addis Ababa had the experience of being pinched for punishment purposes and about 36% of respondents reported that they had the experiences of being whipped with ropes [11]. In Ethiopian violence against children exists in all regions. Parents thought that beating children and shouting at them sends a clearer message than would advising them and discussing the problem [12].

Since only few related studies conducted in the country and there are no studies on the same topic in the study area, this study was designed to identify the prevalence and contributing factors for childhood physical abuse in the households and schools among school adolescents in Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia.

Methods

Study area and period: Arba Minch town which is the capital town of Gamo Gofa Zone is located at 505 km from Addis Ababa and 275 km from regional town, Hawassa. The town covers 514 sqkm and generally located at the altitude of 1200 through 1400 meters above sea level. Based on the 2007 Ethiopian national population and housing census, the population of the town is projected to be about 86,405. Since last July 2014, with male to female ratio of being 0.963. Administratively the town is divided in to four sub cities. There is one Zonal hospital, two health centers, and different level of private health facilities. In the town there is one University, three regional government colleges, eight private colleges, and five high schools of which two preparatory schools. There are three junior secondary and high schools (grade 7-10), namely: Chamo junior, Abaya, and Limat and two high schools. Three private junior secondary and high schools (grade 7 to 10) include Hibret Lelimat, Rehobot and community school. The study population was selected from junior secondary and high schools. The study was conducted from January 11 to February 11, 2016.

Study population: All school children of aged 13-18 years in selected junior secondary & high schools and enrolled in the academic year of 2015/2016 in Arba Minch town.

Sample size and sampling techniques: sample size was calculated using single population proportion formula with assumption of $p=50\%$, with 95% confidence level and 5% level of precision. So, a total of 384 were calculated then by multiplying with design effect of 2 it becomes 768. Since the number of school children in five schools was less than 10,000, we used correction formula. Hence the sample size becomes 670. And finally by adding 10% non-response rate, the final sample size was 737.

To draw the sample, multi-stage sampling technique was used. Three schools from five public schools and two schools from three private schools were selected by simple random sampling. Then consultation with each school administration was made to obtain details information of grades and number of sections for each grade to determine participant sections of grades. Most update records of each school were used as a sampling frame and study subjects were selected from each grade by simple random sampling (Figure 1).

Data collection instrument and procedures: Data were collected using a pre-tested structured questionnaire adapted from literatures [1,13]. It was in English, translated to Amharic and then back to English to check for consistency, and completeness. Then it was collected through a face-to-face interview for junior secondary school students and self-administered for high school students.

Data processing and analysis: After checking for completeness and consistency, data was entered, coded and cleaned in to EPI info version 7.1.0 and exported to SPSS (IBM 20) for descriptive and inferential analysis. Binary logistic regression was used to predict a dependent variable on the basis of continuous and/or categorical independent variables and predictors with P-value <0.25 were candidates for multivariate analysis and factors with $p<0.05$ were statistically

significant. The degrees of association between dependent and independent variables were assessed using AOR at 95% CI.

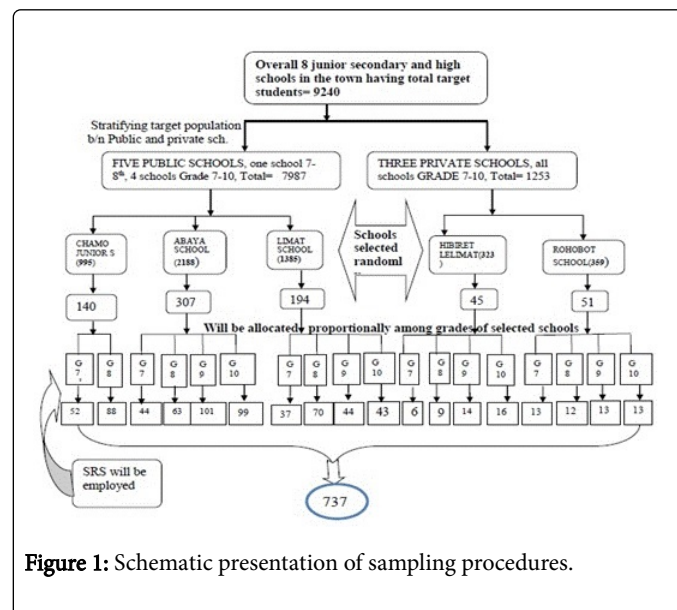


Figure 1: Schematic presentation of sampling procedures.

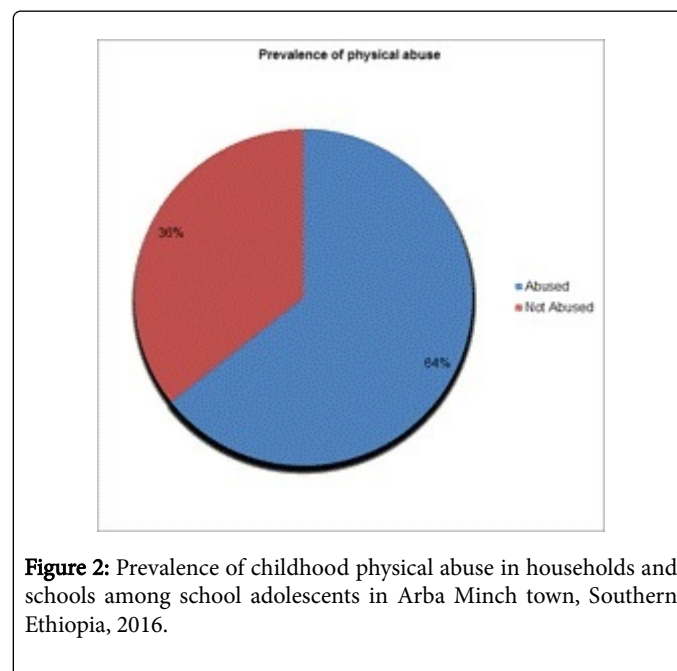


Figure 2: Prevalence of childhood physical abuse in households and schools among school adolescents in Arba Minch town, Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

Ethical considerations: Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical review committee of Arba Minch College of Health Sciences. Zonal and Town administrative of Gamo Gofa Zone were communicated for support letters and administration of selected schools was communicated for administrative support and facilitation of data collection. Before enrolling any of eligible study participants, informed written and verbal consents were taken from students and their parents/guardians. Confidentiality was maintained at all levels of the study by using codes which is only known by the respondents.

Variables		Frequency	Percents
Family size	>5	412	57.4

Religion	Protestant	342	47.6
	Orthodox	298	41.5
	Muslim	32	4.5
	Others	46	6.4
Educational level of mother	Illiterate	399	55.6
	Read and write	161	22.4
	01-Jun	59	8.2
	07-Dec	81	11.3
	College & above	18	2.5
Educational level of father	Illiterate	234	32.6
	Read and write	107	14.9
	01-Jun	70	9.7
	07-Dec	143	19.9
	College & above	164	22.8
Occupation of mother	Housewife	407	35.7
	Government employee	73	9.5
	Farmer	68	25.5
	Merchant	110	26.3
	Daily laborer	60	3.1
Occupation of father	Government employee	256	35.7
	Farmer	68	9.5
	Daily laborer	183	25.5
	Merchant	189	26.3
	Other	22	3.1
Ethnicity	Gamo	483	67.3
	Gofa	75	10.4
	Wolayta	115	16
	Amhara	28	3.9
	Other	17	2.4
Housing accommodation	Owned	586	81.6
	Rented	120	16.7
	other	12	1.7

Table 1: Socio economic and demographic characteristics of parents/guardians in Arba Minch town, Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

Results

Socio economic and demographic characteristics of parents/guardians

From the total of 737 students recruited, 718 completed the questionnaire adequately making the response rate of 97.4%. 412 (57.4%) of family size of respondents was greater than five, 47.6% of parents were Protestant, 55.6% of parents were illiterate, 67.3% of the respondents were Gamo in ethnicity and 81.6% of families of respondent students have their own house (Table 1).

Prevalence of childhood physical abuse both by parents/guardians and school environment

Among 718 respondents, the prevalence of childhood physical abuse was 462 (64%) (Figure 2). From the total students experienced physically abuse, 357 (77.3%) experienced it at home and 270 (58.4) at school. Of those who experienced childhood physical abuse at school, the highest number is abused by teachers (Figure 3).

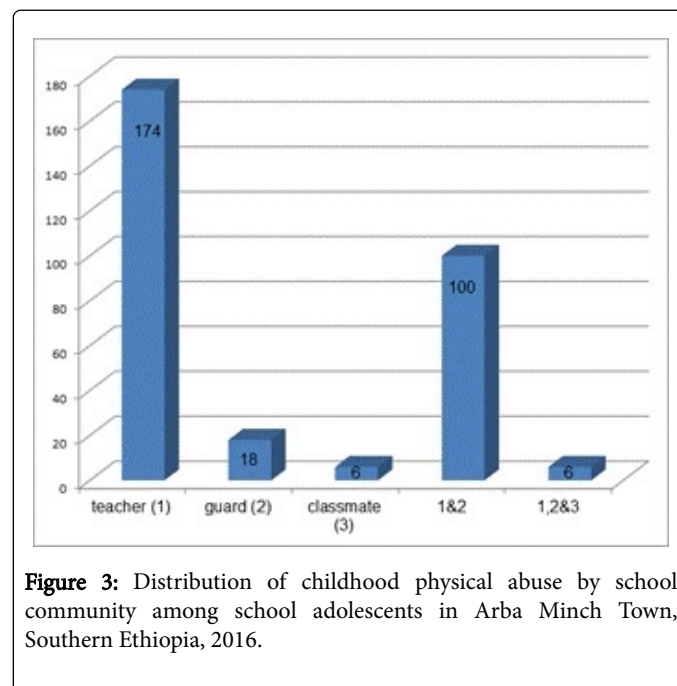


Figure 3: Distribution of childhood physical abuse by school community among school adolescents in Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

Reasons given for physical abuse in households and at schools

672 (93.6%) of study participants mentioned that the cause of physical abuse was disobedience to parents and refusing to go to school or coming late. 357 (49.7%) students believe the importance of physical abuse as discipline measure while others denied it and rather expressed it as can exacerbate.

Factors associated with childhood physical abuse in household and at school

Further analysis on factors associated with childhood physical abuse revealed that age, sex, presence of domestic violence and where the child grown up were significant determinants of childhood physical abuse in household and school environment (Table 2).

Age was an important determinant of childhood physical abuse. While 85.6% of children aged 13 to 14 faced physical abuse, only 35.6% of aged 15-16 and 21.4% of aged 17-18 faced physical abuse. Children aged 13-14 years are more likely to face physical abuse than children aged 15-16 (AOR=0.064; 95% CI=0.033, 0.126) and 17-18 (AOR=0.095; 95% CI=0.035, 0.263). The other important determinant factor for child hood physical abuse was sex of participants. While 82.9% of males have faced child hood physical abuse, only 49.9% of females faced it. Male participants faced child hood physical abuse 2 times more likely than female participants (AOR=2.439; 95% CI=1.370, 4.348).

Another variable associated with child hood physical abuse was presence of domestic violence. While 80.6% of children who live in

house with domestic violence have faced child hood physical abuse, only 33.5% of children live in house where there was no domestic violence faced it. Children from the house where there was domestic violence faced child hood physical abuse 9 times more likely than children who are from the house where there was no domestic violence (AOR=8.929; 95% CI=4.292, 18.519).

The last important variable associated with child hood physical abuse was where the child grown up. While 76.7% of children from rural areas have faced child hood physical abuse, 61.6% of children in urban faced it. Children in urban faced child hood physical abuse less likely than children from rural areas (AOR=0.460; 95% CI=0.220, 0.940).

Variables	n (%)	Faced physical abuse	Crude odds ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted odds ratio (95%CI)
Age				
13-14	432 (60.2%)	370 (85.6%)	1	1
15-16	216 (30.1%)	77 (35.6%)	0.093 (0.063, 0.137)	0.064 (0.033, 0.126)
17-18	70 (9.7%)	15 (21.4%)	0.046 (0.024, 0.086)	0.095 (0.035, 0.263)
Sex				
Male	315 (43.9%)	261 (82.9%)	4.854 (3.413, 6.897)	2.439 (1.370, 4.348)
Female	403 (56.1%)	201 (49.9%)	1	1
Domestic violence				
Yes	470 (65.5%)	379 (80.6%)	8.280 (5.839, 11.739)	8.929 (4.292, 18.519)
No	248 (34.5%)	83 (33.5%)	1	1
Where grown up				
Urban	589 (82.0%)	363 (61.6%)	0.487 (0.313, 0.756)	0.460 (0.220, 0.940)
Rural	129 (18.0%)	99 (76.7%)	1	1

Table 2: Contributing factors for childhood physical abuse in Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia, 2016.

Discussion

This study assessed the prevalence and contributing factors of childhood physical abuse in household and school among school adolescents in Arba Minch town, Southern Ethiopia.

In the study proceeding years of life time, unit count childhood physical abuse was 64%. This finding is slightly lower than the finding of FGDs conducted in Somali region on parents where the prevalence was 68% and it is lower than the finding of the study conducted in Northern Gondar which was 74% [11,14]. This might be attributed to the fact that participants in Somali were parents and in case of Northern Gondar study there might be cultural difference and the study was conducted both in urban and rural while our study only conducted in urban that is Arba Minch town. Our finding is higher than the finding of the study conducted in Thailand among grade six students where the prevalence of physical abuse was 30.3% [8]. This might be because of socio cultural difference and the study in Thailand is only restricted to grade six students.

In this study the number of children who were abused by parents was 77.3%. This finding is higher than the finding of the study

conducted in India where 59% of students were abused by family [1]. This might be because of the difference in sample size and participant characteristics between our study and Indian study: while Indian study covers nationwide our study is only restricted to specific area.

Similarly, in our study the number of children abused by school community was 58.4%. This finding is higher than the finding of the study done among secondary school students in Ilorin Town, Nigeria where the abuse in school was 47.5% [6]. This difference might be because of cross-cultural variation in the prevalence of physical abuse between the two towns.

In this study child hood physical abuse is more prevalent among lower aged children than their counter part. While 85.6% of children aged 13 to 14 faced physical abuse, only 35.6% of aged 15-16 and 21.4% of aged 17-18 faced physical abuse. This finding is similar with the finding of the study conducted in Southern China where those who aged 14 years or below were about 1.52 times more likely to have experienced physical maltreatment [8].

This study revealed that male children were more likely faced childhood physical abuse than females. While 82.9% males faced

childhood physical abuse only 49.9% of females faced it. This finding is somewhat consistent with the finding of study conducted in China in case of females where 50% of females faced hit during childhood [8]. But the finding of the study is higher than the finding of the study conducted in Viet Nam where the prevalence of life time physical abuse was 54% for boys and 41.6% for girls [8]. This could be attributed to the fact that there is a big socio cultural difference between the two study areas.

In our study children who lived in house of domestic violence faced more childhood physical abuse than their counter part. This finding is in line with the finding of the study conducted in hospital settings where children suspected of being maltreated have reported that between 45% and 59% of their mothers showed evidence of being battered by their partners [15].

Our study also revealed that the occurrence of childhood physical abuse is strongly related with where the child grown up. While 76.7% children from rural areas faced child hood physical abuse, 61.6% of children in urban faced it.

This finding is consistent with the finding of the study conducted in Albania where rural residence was strongly positively associated students' experience of violence [16]. This probably is due to children in the rural setting exposed early to different responsibilities and duties that lead them to different trials and errors and in response parents abuse them physically.

Conclusions

In general the study revealed that child hood physical abuse is highly prevalent among school students in household and school environment. Age, sex, presence of domestic violence and where the children grown up were significant determinants of childhood physical abuse in household and school environment.

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