Assessment of Exposure to Family's Abuse and Negligence among Minia Nursing Schools Students

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Abstract
Background: The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child abuse and child maltreatment as "all forms of physical and emotional, sexual abuse, neglect or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. The Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of the Childhood Condition (EFACC) revealed in its monthly report that March 2017 saw the highest rates of child abuse in Egypt over the last five years. **Aim:** to assess pattern of family's abuse and negligence exposer among nursing school students'. **Research design:** descriptive exploratory research design was utilized to meet the aim of this study. **Sample:** purposive sample of about 437 male and female nursing students in selected nursing schools and aged from 15 -18 years and willing to participate in the study at Minia nursing secondary schools. **Tools:** two tools were used in this study; assessment of students' knowledge structured questionnaire; child trauma questionnaire (Diavid P.Bernstein 1995). **Results:** more than half(65.9 %) of the students have satisfactory knowledge about family abuse and one third percentage (34.1%) had unsatisfactory knowledge about family abuse. It revealed that more than half (51.7%) of the students had exposed to physical abuse. It was noticed that (88.1%, 97.9% respectively) of the students' had not exposed to psychological and sexual abuse. while (2.1%) had exposed to sexual abuse. Also the majority of students' had exposed to emotional abuse and neglect (82.2%,82.4% respectively). **Conclusion:** more than half of the students have satisfactory knowledge about family abuse and one third percentage had unsatisfactory knowledge about family abuse, Also the majority of students' had exposed to emotional abuse and neglect. **Recommendations:** The study recommended that monitor and closely observes parents performance regarding child abuse address to determine their needs for continuing education programs and provide training courses regarding child abuse and negligence for parents and students.
Keywords: Abuse, Negligence, Family Abuse, Family Negligence and Nursing Schools Students

Introduction

The terms child abuse and child maltreatment are often used interchangeably although some researchers make a distinction between them treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation and trafficking. **(Wise, Deborah ,2015).**

In the United States the centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) uses the term child maltreatment to refer to both acts of commission and omission abuse which include words or overt actions that cause harm or potential harm. **(World Health Organization, 2016).**

The World Health Organization distinguishes four types of child maltreatment physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, and neglect. **(World Health Organization and International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, 2016).**

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the international society for prevention of child abuse and neglect (ISPCAN) identify multiple factors at the level of the individual, their relationships, their local community and their society at large that combine to influence the occurrence of child maltreatment. At the individual level such factors include age, sex, and personal history while at the level of society factors contributing to child maltreatment include cultural norms encouraging harsh physical punishment of children, economic inequality and the lack of social safety nets. **(World Health Organization and International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect ,2016).**

Unemployment and financial difficulties are associated with increased rates of child abuse. In 2015 CBS news reported that child abuse in the United States had increased during the economic recession. **(Hughes, Sandra 2015).**

Significance of the Study

According to UNICEF statistics the study in Egypt found that most of the children aged 13-17 interviewed 61 percent in Cairo 65 percent in Alexandria and 67 percent in Assiut reported that they had been exposed to some physical violence in the past year with boys more likely to be exposed to physical violence than girls. **(National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) and UNICEF 2015).**

According to national child abuse statistics 4.1 million child maltreatment referral reports received Child abuse reports involved 7.5 million children 3.2 million children received prevention & post response services 142,301 children received foster care services 74.9% of victims are neglected 18.3% of victims are physically abused 8.6% of victims are sexually abused 7.1% of victims are psychologically maltreated and highest rate of child abuse in children under age one 25.3% per 1,000. **(May 2014).**

Aim of the study:

The aim of this study is to assess pattern of family's abuse and negligence exposure among nursing schools students.

Research Hypothesis:

- Pattern and types of family's abuse and negligence exposure among nursing schools students.
- Family's abuse and negligence exposure among nursing schools students.

- Students' knowledge about family abuse and negligence.
- A correlation between students' exposure regarding family's abuse and negligence with selected socio demographic variables.

Subjects and methods
Research design:
Descriptive exploratory research design was utilized to meet the aim of this study.
Setting:
The study was conducted in secondary nursing schools in Minia distric which includes the following schools secondary nursing school affiliated to ministry of health, secondary nursing school of health insurance, secondary university nursing school, and secondary school of nursing in zohra.

Sample:
The subjects of this study consisted of all students (499) in the selected secondary nursing school they were 90 female and 62 male students from school affiliated to the ministry of health, 129 female student from school of health insurance and 54 female and 114 male students from university school.
N.B: 12 students refused to participate in the study so the final number of the sample was 437 students.

Tools of data collection:
Structured interview questionnaire it was developed by the researcher in Arabic
Language after reviewing related literature it covers the following tools:-
- **Tool (1):-** socio demographic data which included students characteristic as sex, age, residence, birth order, number of sibling, socio economic scale.......etc.
- **Tool (2):-** part (1) assessment of students' knowledge structured questionnaire sheet :-

It consist of 16 questions it included the related items of abuse and negligence such as types of family abuse, causes of each type and signs and symptoms of each type.

Each right answer was got two score with a total score 32, less than 20 score (60%) was considered unsatisfactory, 20 – 32 (60 – 100 %) was considered satisfactory.

Tool (2) part (2) :- child trauma questionnaire (Diavid P.Bernstein 1995) is a standardized scale for measuring abuse and negligence of childhood or adolescent it firstly began with 28 items and later on modified by researcher and measures four items: physical, emotional, sexual abuse and neglect the instruction asked how much of a problem occur it consisted finally from 39 items.

A five point likert scale is used (0=never, 1=almost never, 2= some times, 3= often, 4= always). A total scale score is 156 was divided into two class (1) abused=94 score (60%) and (2) not abused less than 94 score less than (60%).

After pilot sample was done the researcher found that must be put tool specify with students' knowledge about abuse and negligence.

Procedure
Data of the current study were done by researcher from October 2016 to April 2017 once official permissions were obtained the 437 nursing students who included
Into the present study while 12 students refused to participation in the study. The students were interviewed per day 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM in two days each week within average of 15 minutes for each student the researcher met the students when they were available in the class they were assured on the issue of confidentiality and all students were requested to fill out the questionnaires anonymously. The questionnaire was read aloud to students.

Pilot Study
A pilot study was carried out on 10% of nursing students in the nursing secondary schools who fulfilled the inclusion criteria for testing the clarity, completeness and to determine the time involvement according to the results of pilot, the pilot group was included in the study.

Ethical considerations
A written initial approval was obtained from the researcher ethical committee of the faculty of nursing Minia University and written informed consent was obtained from directors of nursing secondary school which students participate in the study. Each assessment sheet was coded and students name was not appeared on the sheets for the purpose of anonymity and confidentiality. The students were assured that they could withdraw at any time from the study. Administrative approvals were obtained from the dean of faculty of nursing Minia University to directors of nursing secondary school before implementation of the study. Meeting with head master and teacher to explain the nature and purpose of the study, the purpose and nature of the study were explained by the researcher through direct personal communication prior starting to their participation in the study to the students oral consent was obtained from students. These data were confidential between students and the researcher and were used for the purpose of the research only.

Statistical Analysis
Data entry was done using compatible personal computer IBM. The statistical analysis was done using SPSS-12 statistical software package and excel for figures. The content of each tool analyzed, categorized. Data were presented using descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies and percentages for qualitative variables mean and standard deviations for quantities variable. Quantitative continuous data were compared by using student's t-test. Qualitative variable were compared using chi-square test. Statistical significance was considered at p- value <0.05.

Results

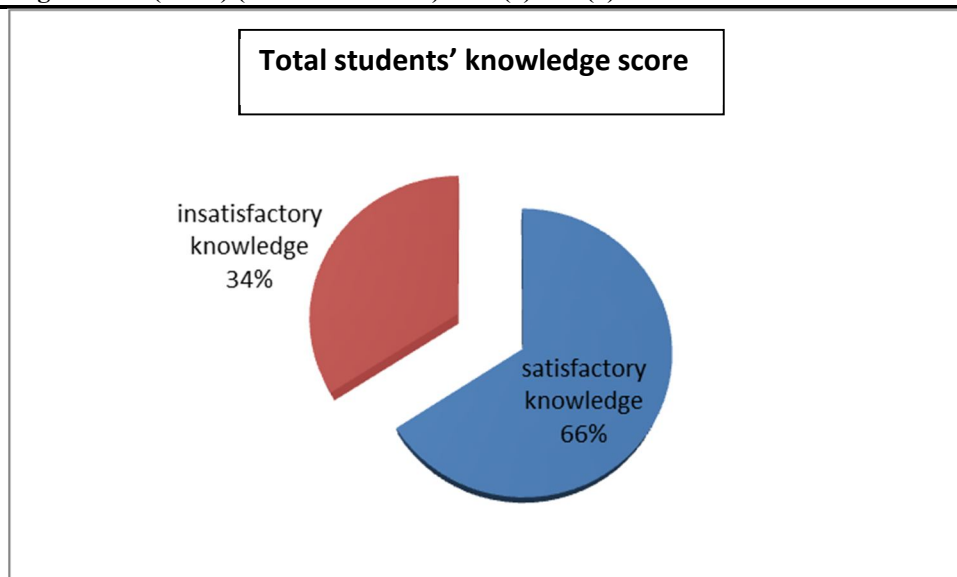**Table (1) Percentage Distribution of socio demographic characteristics of nursing students' (n= 437).**

Variable	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
Age: (years)		
- 16	89	20.4%
- 16-17	165	37.8%
- 17-18	183	41.9%
Mean± SD	16.6 ± 0.93	
Gender		
- Males	196	44.9%
- Females	241	55.1%
Residence		
- Urban	129	29.5%
- Rural	308	70.5%
Number of sibling		
- One	25	5.7%
- Two	60	13.7%
- Three & more	352	80.5%
Birth order		
- First child	140	32%
- Second child	124	28.4%
- Third child or above	173	39.6%
Housing		
- Rented	31	7.1%
- Owned	406	92.9%
Crowding index		
- 3 persons / room & more	118	27%
- 2 person / room	201	46%
- 1 person / room	118	27%
Mean± SD	3.9±0.9	

Table (1) Shows percentage distribution of socio demographic characteristics of nursing students'. It revealed that more than half (55.1%) of students were females and their ages between 17-18 years were (41.9%) with a mean and SD 16.6 ± 0.93. It was found that two third of students from rural area (70.5%) and had three sibling and more were (80.6%). Also it was observed that most of them had owned house (92.9%). Also it was shown (46%) had two person per room.

Table (2) percentage distribution of socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents (n =437).

Variable	Mother		Father		Total	
	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)	(No)	(%)
Education						
- Illiterate	126	28.8%	44	10.1%	170	38.9 %
- Read and write	117	26.8%	120	27.5%	237	54.3%
- Secondary school	155	35.5%	194	44.4%	349	79.9%
- University and up	39	9 %	79	18.1%	118	27.1%
Occupation						
- House wife	307	70.3%	------	-----	307	70.3%
- Manual	46	10.5%	167	38.2%	213	48.7%
- Clerical	78	17.8%	198	45.3%	276	63.1%
- Professional	4	0.9%	67	15.3%	71	15.12%
Family income						
- No income	307	70.3%	5	1.1%	312	71.4%
- Less than 1000	59	13.5%	121	27.7%	180	41.2%
- 1000-2000	62	14.2%	226	51.7%	288	65.9%
- 2000-3000	9	2.1%	71	16.2%	80	18.3%
- 3000-5000	----	-----	14	3.2%	14	3.2%

Table (2) percentage distribution of socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents. It was observed that mother and father education with secondary school (35.5% and 44.4%) respectively. Two third of their mother were house wife (70.35). Also it was illustrated that (45.3%) of their father were employee and half of them was salary between 1000-2000 (51.7%).

Figure (1) Percentage Distribution of students' total score of knowledge about family abuse and negligence (n= 437).

Figure (1) shows Percentage Distribution of students' total score of knowledge about family abuse and negligence. It revealed that (66%) of the students have satisfied knowledge about family abuse and one third percentage (34%) had unsatisfied knowledge about family abuse and negligence.
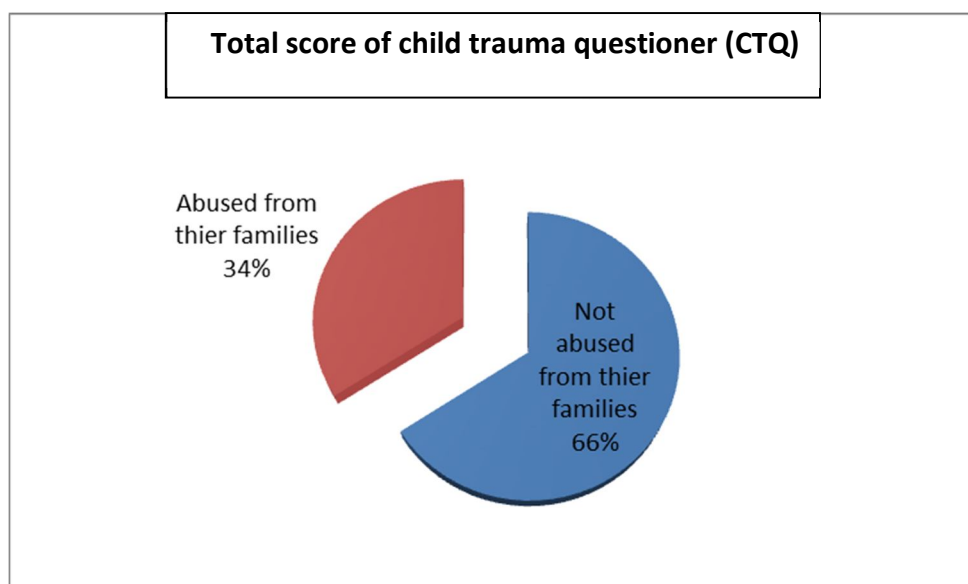
Figure (2) Percentage Distribution of total score of child trauma questioner (n=437).

Figure (2) presents Percentage Distribution of total score of child trauma questioner. It revealed that more than half (66%) of the students' had exposed to abuse and neglect from their families.

The relationship between socio demographic of nursing schools students' and types of abuse.

Table (3) relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of nursing schools students' and Physical, psychological abuse (n=437)

Variable		Physical abuse						Psychological abuse					
		Abused N=226		Not Abused N=211		X^2	P Value	Abused N=52		Not Abuse N=385		X^2	P Value
		NO	%	NO	%			NO	%	NO	%		
Age:													
-	> 16	50	22.1	39	18.5	2.8	0.2	5	9.6	84	21.8	7.2	0.02*
-	16-17	77	34.1	88	41.7			17	32.7	148	38.4		
-	17-18	99	43.8	84	39.8			30	57.7	153	39.7		
Gender													
-	Males	100	44.2	96	45.4	0.06	0.7	21	40.4	175	45.5	0.4	0.4
-	Females	126	55.8	115	54.5			31	54.5	210	54.5		
Residence													
-	Urban	64	28.3	65	30.8	0.3	0.5	17	32.7	112	29.1	0.2	0.6
-	Rural	162	71.7	146	69.2			35	67.3	273	70.9		
NO of sibling													
-	One	16	7.1	9	4.3	6.1	0.04*	1	1.9	24	6.2	2.7	0.2
-	Two	23	10.2	37	17.5			10	19.2	50	13		
-	Three & more	187	82.7	165	87.2			42	79.2	311	80.7		

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Variable	Physical abuse						Psychological abuse					
Birth order												
- First child	77	34.1	63	29.9	0.9	0.6	12	23.1	128	33.2	2.3	0.3
- Second child	61	27	63	29.9			18	34.6	106	27.5		
- Third child or above	88	39.9	85	40.3			22	41.5	151	39.2		

Table (3) shows relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of nursing schools students' and Physical, psychological abuse. It was illustrated that there is no a statistical significant between total physical, psychological abuse and gender, Residence, and Birth order. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between age & psychological abuse (p = 0.02) and Also between number of sibling and physical abuse (p=0.04) It was found that more than half (55.8%, 54.5% respectively) of students were females had exposed to physical and psychological abuse while (44.2%) of males exposed to physical abuse. Also it noticed that two third of students (71.7%) from rural area and (82.7%) with three siblings and more exposed to physical abuse.

Table (4) relationship between socio-demographic data of nursing students' parents and Physical abuse (n=437).

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=226		Not abused N=211		X^2	P value	Abused N=226		Not abused N=211		X2	P value
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**			**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**		
Education												
- Illiterate	60	26.5	66	31.3	4.2	0.3	21	9.3	23	10.9	4.9	0.2
- Read and write	59	26.1	58	27.5			59	26.1	61	28.9		
- Secondary school	89	39.4	66	31.3			107	47.3	87	41.2		
- University & up	18	8	21	9.9			39	17.3	34	15.1		
Occupation												
- House wife	148	65.5	159	74.4	8.3	0.08	----	----	----	----	0.57	0.9
- Manual	29	12.8	17	8.1			86	38.1	81	38.1		
- Clerical	44	19.5	34	16.1			105	46.5	93	44.4		
- Professional	4	1.8	0	0			33	14.6	34	16.1		
Family income												
- No income	150	66.4	157	74.4	4.1	0.2	2	0.9	3	1.4	12.07	0.01*
- Less than 1000	35	15.5	24	11.4			62	27.4	59	28		
- 1000-2000	37	16.4	25	44.8			115	50.9	111	52.6		
- 2000-3000	4	1.8	5	2.4			45	19.9	26	12.3		
- 3000-5000	---	----	-----	-----			2	0.9	12	5.7		

Table (4) present relationship between socio-demographic data of nursing students' parents and Physical abuse. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between father salary and physical abuse (p = 0.01), it found that more than one third of mother and nearly half of father education secondary school (39.4%, 47.3% respectively) exposed to abuse. It was noticed that two third (74.4%) of mother' students were house wife not exposed to abuse, while (46.5%) of father' students were employee exposed to abuse.

Table (5) relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents and psychological abuse (n=437).

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=52		Not abused N=385		X^2	P value	Abused N=52		Not abused N=385		X^2	P value
	No	**%**	**No**	**%**			**No**	**%**	**No**	**%**		
Education					4.7	0.3					1.3	0.8
- Illiterate	16	30.8	110	28.6			3	5.8	41	10.6		
- Read and write	8	15.4	109	28.3			16	30.8	104	27		
- Secondary school	21	40.4	134	34.8			23	44.2	171	44.4		
- University & up	7	13.4	32	8.3			10	19.2	69	17.9		
Occupation					4.9	0.2					2.1	0.5
- House wife	31	59.6	276	71.7			---	---	----	-----		
- Manual	7	13.5	39	10.1			18	34.6	149	38.7		
- Clerical	14	26.9	64	16.6			23	44.4	175	45.5		
- Professional	0	0	4	1			11	21.1	56	14.5		
Family income					4.7	0.1					4.7	0.3
- No income	30	57.7	227	71.9			0	0	5	1.3		
- Less than 1000	10	19.2	49	12.7			19	36.5	102	26.5		
- 1000-2000	11	21.2	51	13.2			24	46.2	202	52.5		
- 2000-3000	1	1.9	8	2.1			6	11.5	65	16.9		
- 3000-5000	---	---	---	---			3	5.8	11	2.9		

Table (5) presents relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents and psychological abuse. It was illustrated that there is no a statistical significant between psychological abuse and parents education, occupation and salary. It was noticed that more than one third of mother and father education is secondary school (40.4%, 44.2% respectively) exposed to abuse. It was found that two third (71.7%) of mother' students were house wife, while (45.5%) of father' students were employee not exposed to abuse. It noticed that two third (71.9%) of mother' students hadn't income, while (52.5%) of father income from 1000 to 2000 didn't exposed to abuse.

Table (6) relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' and sexual, emotional abuse (n=437).

Variable	Sexual abuse						Emotional abuse					
	Abused N=9		Not Abused N=428		X^2	P Value	Abused N=359		Not Abuse N=78		X^2	P Value
	NO	%	NO	%			NO	%	NO	%		
Age:												
- > 16	0	0	89	20.8	12.7	0.002*	83	23.1	6	7.7	9.7	0.008*
- 16-17	0	0	16	38.6			133	37	32	41		
- 17-18	9	100	174	40.7			143	39.8	40	51.3		
Gender												
- Males	7	77.8	189	44.2	4.01	0.04*	166	46.2	30	38.5	0.2	0.2
- Females	2	22.2	239	55.8			193	53.8	48	61.5		
Residence												
- Urban	3	33.3	126	29.4	0.06	0.8	104	29	25	32.1	0.2	0.5
- Rural	6	66.9	302	70.6			255	71	53	67.9		
NO of sibling												
- One	0	0	25	5.8	2.2	0.3	23	6.4	2	2.6	1.8	0.3
- Two	0	0	60	14			50	13.9	10	12.8		
- Three & more	9	100	343	80.1			286	79.7	66	84.6		
Birth order												
- First child	2	22.2	138	32.2	2.5	0.2	121	33.7	19	24.4	2.3	0.3
- Second child	3	33.3	121	28.3			100	27.9	24	30.8		
- Third child Or above	4	44.5	169	39.5			138	38.4	35	44.8		

Table (6) presents relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' and sexual, emotional abuse. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between age & sexual, emotional abuse (p = 0.002) (p = 0.008), gender & sexual abuse (p = 0.04), it was found that more than half (55.8%) of students was females and two third (70.6%) of them from rural area had not exposed to sexual abuse. It was found that more than half (53.8%) of students was females and (71%) from rural area had exposed to emotional abuse.

Table (7) relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents and sexual abuse (n=437).

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=9		Not abused N=428		X^2	P value	Abused N=9		Not abused N=428		X^2	P Value
	No	%	No	%			No	%	No	%		
Education												
- Illiterate	3	33.3	123	28.7	7.7	0.1	1	11.1	43	10	8.7	0.06
- Read and write	3	33.3	114	26.6			5	55.6	115	26.9		
- Secondary school	2	22.2	153	35.7			1	11.1	193	45.1		
- University & up	1	11.1	38	8.9			2	22.2	74	18		
Occupation												
- House wife	6	66.7	301	70	1.5	0.8	----	----	----	----	0.3	0.9
- Manual	2	22.2	44	10.3			4	44.4	163	38.1		
- Clerical	1	11.1	77	18			4	44.4	194	45.3		
- Professional	0	0	4	0.9			1	11.1	66	15.4		
Family income												
- No income	6	66.7	301	70.3	0.6	0.8	0	0	5	1.2	5.2	0.2
- Less than 1000	1	11.1	58	13.6			3	33.3	118	27.6		
- 1000-2000	2	22.2	60	14			2	22.2	224	52.3		
- 2000-3000	0	0	9	2.1			3	33.3	68	15.9		
- 3000-5000	0	0	0	0			1	11.1	13	3		

Table (7) present relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students' parents and sexual abuse. It was illustrated that there is no a statistical significant between sexual abuse and parents education, occupation, and salary. It was noticed that more than one third of students' mother and father had secondary school (35.7%, 45.1% respectively) not exposed to abuse. Also found two third (70%) of mother' students were house wife, while (45.3%) of father' students was employee didn't exposed to abuse.

Table (8) relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students parents and emotional abuse (n=437).

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=359		Not abused N=78		X^2	P value	Abused N=359		Not abused N=78		X^2	P value
	No	%	No	%			No	%	No	%		
Education												
- Illiterate	97	27	29	37.2	7.4	0.1	28	10.6	6	7.7	10.6	0.03*
- Read and write	93	25.9	24	30.8			87	24.2	33	42.3		
- Secondary school	133	37	22	28.2			167	46.5	27	36.4		
- University & up	36	10	3	3.9			60	17.7	12	15.4		
Occupation												
- House wife	249	69.4	58	74.4	4.8	0.3					1.8	0.5

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=359		Not abused N=78		X^2	P value	Abused N=359		Not abused N=78		X^2	P value
	No	%	No	%			No	%	No	%		
- Manual	35	9.7	11	14.1			132	36.8	35	44.9		
- Clerical	69	19.2	9	11.5			166	46.2	32	41		
- Professional	4	1.1	0	0			57	15.9	10	12.8		
Family income												
- No income	250	69.6	57	73.1			4	1.1	1	1.3		
- Less than 1000	50	13.9	9	11.5			99	27.6	22	28.2		
- 1000-2000	51	14.2	11	14.1	0.6	0.8	184	51.3	42	53.8	2.5	0.6
- 2000-3000	8	2.2	1	1.3			62	17.3	9	11.5		
- 3000-5000	0	0	0	0			10	2.8	4	5.1		

   Table (8) relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing student's parents and emotional abuse. It showed that there is a statistical significant between Father Education & emotional abuse (p = 0.03). It was noticed that two third (69.6%) of mother' students hadn't income, while (51.3%) of father income from 1000 to 2000 exposed to abuse.

Table (9) relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' and neglect (n=437).

Variable	Neglect				X^2	P value
	Abused N=360		Not abused N=77			
Age						
- > 16	84	23.3%	5	6.5%		
- 16-17	131	36.4%	34	44.2%	11.09	0.004*
- 17-18	145	40.3%	38	49.4%		
Gender						
- Males	167	46.4%	27	37.7%	1.9	0.1
- Females	193	53.6%	48	62.3%		
Residence						
- Urban	104	28.9%	25	32.5%	0.3	0.5
- Rural	256	71.1%	52	67.5%		
Number of sibling						
- One	23	6.4%	2	2.6%		
- Two	49	13.6%	10	14.3%	0.2	0.07*
- Three & more	288	80%	64	83.1		
Birth order						
- First child	122	33.9%	18	23.4%		
- Second child	101	28.1%	23	29.9%	3.4	0.1
- Third child or above	137	38.1	36	46.7%		

   Table (9) present relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' and neglect. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between age, number of sibling & negligence   (p = 0.004 and p=0.07). It was found that more than half (53.6%) of students' was females, two third of them (71.1%) from rural area and (80%) had three sibling and more was neglected.

Table (10) relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' parents and neglect (n=437).

Variable	Mother						Father					
	Abused N=360		Not abused N=77		X^2	P value	Abused N=360		Not abused N=77		X^2	P value
	No	%	No	%			No	%	No	%		
Education												
- Illiterate	97	26.9	29	37.7			38	10.6	6	7.8		
- Read and write	93	25.8	24	31.2	8.01	0.09	86	23.9	34	44.2	13.1	1.01*
- Secondary school	134	37.2	21	27.3			168	46.7	26	33.8		
- University & up	36	10	3	3.9			68	18.9	11	14.3		
Occupation												
- House wife	249	69.2	58	75.3			----	----	----	----		
- Manual	35	9.7	11	14.3	5.7	0.2	132	36.7	35	45.5	2.1	0.5
- Clerical	70	19.4	8	10.4			168	46.7	30	39		
- Professional	4	1.1	0	0			56	15.6	11	14.3		
Family income												
- No income	250	69.4	57	74			4	1.1	1	1.3		
- Less than 1000	50	13.9	9	11.7			98	27.2	23	29.9		
- 1000-2000	52	14.4	10	13	0.7	0.8	184	51.1	42	54.5	4.4	0.2
- 2000-3000	8	2.2	1	1.3			64	17.8	7	9.1		
- 3000-5000	0	0	0	0			10	2.8	4	5.2		

   Table (10) relationship between socio-demographic characteristics of the nursing schools students' parents and neglect. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between father education and neglect (p= 1.01). It was noticed that two third (69.4%) of mother' students was no income while half (51.1%) of father' students has income from 1000 to 2000 was neglected.

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Table (13) relationship between socio-demographic data of the nursing students' environments and physical, psychological and sexual abuse (n=437)

Variable	Physical						Psychological						Sexual					
	Abused N=226		Not abused N=211		X^2	P Value	Abused N=52		Not abused N=385		X^2	P value	Abused N=9		Not abused N=428		X^2	P value
	NO	%	NO	%			NO	%	NO	%			NO	%	NO	%		
Housing Rented Owned	11 215	4.9 95.1	20 191	9.5 90.5	3.5	0.06	5 47	9.6 90.4	26 359	6.8 93.2	0.5	0.4	0 9	0 100	31 397	7.2 92.8	0.7	0.4
Crowding index 3 persons /room& more 2 person /room 1 person / room	60 109 57	26.5 48.2 25.2	58 92 61	27.4 43.6 28.9	1.4	0.8	19 22 11	36.5 42.3 21.2	99 179 107	25.7 46.5 27.8	7.5	0.1	1 5 3	11.1 55.6 33.3	117 196 115	27.3 45.8 26.9	1.3	0.8
Mean± SD	2.07±0.8		2.05±0.8		t= 0.27	0.7	2.1±1.2		2.1±0.8		t= 0.46	0.2	1.7±0.6		2.01±0.8		t= 1.01	0.3

Table (13) presents relationship between characteristics of the nursing students' environments and physical, psychological and sexual abuse. It was illustrated that there is no a statistical significant between total physical, psychological, sexual abuse and environment characteristics. It showed that high percentage of students had exposed to physical, psychological and sexual abuse had owned house (95.1%, 90.4%, and 100% respectively). It was found that (48.2%, 55.6% respectively) of students' was exposed to physical, sexual abuse had two person per room.

Table (14) relationship between characteristic of the nursing students' environments and emotional abuse, neglect (n=437).

Variables	Emotional						Neglect					
	Abused N=359		Not abuse N=78		X^2	P value	Abused N=360		Not abused N=77		X^2	P value
	NO	%	NO	%			NO	%	NO	%		
Housing Rented Owned	18 341	5 95	13 65	16.7 83.3	13.2	0.001*	19 341	5.3 94.7	12 65	15.6 84.4	10.2	0.001*
Crowding index 3 persons /room& more 2 person /room 1 person / room	89 166 104	24.8 46.2 29	29 35 14	37.3 44.9 17.9	12.7	0.01*	90 165 105	25 45.8 29.2	28 36 13	36.4 46.8 16.9	12.7	0.01*
Mean± SD	2.01±9.8		2.2±9.8		t=2.4	0.01*	1.8±0.8		2.2±0.8		t=2.07	0.03*

Table (14) presents relationship between characteristic of the nursing students' environments and emotional abuse, neglect. It was illustrated that there is a statistical significant between environmental characteristic and both emotional abuse, neglect. It was found that high percentage (95%, 94.7% respectively) of students' had owned house. Also more than one third of them (46.2%, 45.8% respectively) had two persons per room was exposed to emotional abuse and neglect

Discussion

Regarding knowledge about negligence and abuse. This study revealed that more than half (51.7%) of students had correct answer about family abuse, more than third of students (41.6 %) don't know about types of family abuse as shown in table (3) This finding may be explained that despite students had knowledge about negligence they exposed to it. It was in agreement with **Lundberg et al, 2014** who reported that half of the students had correct answer about family abuse and nearly half of students (48%) had little knowledge about types of family abuse. In contrast **Lundblad et al, 2017** reported that the highest percentage of students (88%) had more knowledge about definition and types of family abuse. Also these findings are contrary with **Macdonald, et al, 2015** who found that about more than half of the students had more knowledge about types of family abuse.

Also this study revealed that students' total score of knowledge about family abuse and negligence as shown in figure (3). It revealed that (66%) of the students have satisfied knowledge about family abuse and one third percentage (34%) had unsatisfied knowledge about family abuse and negligence. This finding was in agreement with **Smolak, et al, 2016** who reported that more than half (58%) of the students were

knowledgeable about family abuse. Similarly **Sprusinska, 2014** which reported that more than two third (81%) of students were knowledgeable about family abuse. In contrast **LeBrun et al , 2015** reported that more than half of students (57%) hadn't knowledge about family abuse.

Also this result revealed that the majority (85.6 %) of the students have scientific source of knowledge about family abuse as shown in table (3). This result may be explained that most of students have satisfactory knowledge about abuse and negligence as a general. This finding was in agreement with **Bandura et al, 2017** who reported that two thirds of the students were knowledgeable about family abuse. Similarly, **Belsky et al, 2016** reported that more than two third of students were knowledgeable about family abuse. In contrast **Benedict et al, 2016** reported that nearly half of students (47%) hadn't knowledge about family abuse. Also these findings are contrary with **Cole et al, 2014** who found that about more than half of the students had incorrect knowledge about family abuse.

Also this study revealed that total score of child trauma questioner. It revealed that more than half (66%) of the students' had exposed to abuse and neglect from their families as shown in figure (4). This may be explained that high

percentage of our children suffer from abuse and negligence which indicate that we should change our- believes, thoughts and ways of dealing with our children. Similarly **Sprusinska et al, 2016** reported that more than two thirds (72%) of students were abused and neglected from their families. In contrast **Smolak, L et al, 2014** found that more than half (57%) of students weren't receive any negligence from their parents. Also these findings are contrary with **Kring et al, 2018** who found that only quarter of the students were abused and neglected from their parents.

Also this study revealed that there is a statistical significant correlation between father salary and physical abuse (p = 0.01) as shown in table (6). Similarly **Maniglio et al, 2017** reported that there is a statistical significant correlation between parent's income and physical abuse. In contrast **McAdoo et al, 2015** reported that there is no a statistical significant correlation between total physical abuse and family income. Also the present study will confirmed that (65.5%) of mothers were housewife, (46.5%) of fathers were employee. Also it was in agreement with **Krisinformation et al, 2014** who cited that two third of mothers of the subjects were house wife and their fathers were employee. Conversely **Köhler, et al, 2015** reported that the highest percentage of both parents (91%) were employee.

Regarding relation between socio-demographic and psychological abuse among the studied students this study revealed that there is a statistical significant correlation between age & psychological abuse (p = 0.02) study revealed that while females was more than half (54.5%), study delineated that number of sibling three and more was (79.2%). Also the present study delineated that more than half of students' parents (46.2%) had moderate income, the highest percentage (90.4%) of them owned house and more than half of students (42.3%) were living as two persons per room as shown in table (5). Similarly **McLennan et al, 2016** which reported that Age is a major factor among psychological abuse. In contrast **Murthi et al, 2014** reported that there is no a statistical significant correlation between age and psychological abuse, This finding was in agreement with **Ager et al, 2014** who reported that more than half (58%) of the students was females. In contrast with **Boothby et al, 2014** reported that males were the highest percentage. These findings were in agreement with **Bryman et al, 2015** who cited that number of sibling were five. Conversely **Stockholm et al, 2014** reported that number of sibling was less than three. This finding was in agreement with **Landgren et al, 2017** who reported that highly percentage of the parents had moderate income, owned house. In contrast **Leviner et al, 2017** cited that the highest percentage of parents had high income.

Concerning relation between socio-demographic and sexual abuse among the studied students this study revealed that there is a statistical significant correlation between age & sexual abuse (p = 0.002) and sex & sexual abuse (p = 0.04). Also the present study delineated that number of sibling three and more was (100%) as shown in table (8). Similarly **Neumann et al, 2017** which reported that sex and age are main factors among sexual abuse. In contrast **Pazdera et al, 2015** reported that there is no a statistical significant correlation between sex and sexual abuse. The current study supported by **Cocozza et al, 2017** who mentioned in their studies that number of sibling were more than five. Also these findings are contrary with **Gilbert et al, 2015** who found that number of sibling was two siblings.

Also the present study delineated that (22.2%) of father income had from 1000 to 2000 pound salary, the highest percentage (100%) of them owned house and more than half of students (55.6%) were living as two persons per room as shown in table (9). This finding was in agreement with **LeBrun et al, 2018** reported that half of students had parents had moderate income, owned house. Also these findings are contrary with **Losoncz, et al, 2018** who found that about quarter (31%) of the parents had high income with four persons per room.

Regarding relation between socio-demographic and negligence among the studied students this study revealed that there is a statistical significant correlation between age & negligence (p = 0.004) and Father education & negligence (p = 0.01) Also The present study revealed that more than half of abused students was females as shown in table (11) . Similarly **Radloff et al, 2018** which reported that illiterate parents always neglect their children. In contrast **Rind, et al, 2016** reported that there is no statistical significant correlation between age & Father Education and negligence.

This study revealed that there is a statistical significant correlation between housing & negligence (p =0.001) and Crowding index & negligence (p =0.01) as shown in table (14). Similarly **Rumstein et al, 2016** which reported that poor housing is a major problem lead to negligence In contrast **Seltmann et al, 2014** reported that there is no statistical significant correlation between crowding and negligence.

Conclusion

Considering the results of the present study and the available evidence, it can be concluded that more than half of the students have satisfactory knowledge about family abuse and one third percentage had unsatisfactory knowledge about family abuse majority of students were emotionally abused and neglected so this results indicate that there is a large wide gap between their knowledge and their behaviors regarding child abuse and negligence**.**

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the current study it was recommended that:-

Recommendations related to parents

1) Greater attention should be given to monitor and closely observe parents performance regarding child abuse.
2) Parents' educational needs must be addressed to determine their needs for continuing education programs.
3) Providing training courses regarding child abuse and negligence for parents and students.

Recommendations for furthers researches

1) 1Replication of the study on a larger probability sample from different geographical areas in Egypt to obtain more generalizable data.
2) Future studies have to be carried out in order to assess factors associated with their abuse and negligence.
3) Providing hot line telephone number to child who exposed to abuse or negligence to provide help.

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