



## Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training

Josephine Yanyan Cooper<sup>1</sup>, Yagmur Cerkez<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>\*Department of Guidance and Psychological Counseling, Atatürk Faculty of Education, Near East University, Nicosia, North Cyprus, Mersin 10 Türkiye, [josephinecooper300@gmail.com](mailto:josephinecooper300@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Education, Near East University, Nicosia, North Cyprus, Mersin 10 Türkiye, [yagmur.cerkez@neu.edu.tr](mailto:yagmur.cerkez@neu.edu.tr)

\*Correspondence: [josephinecooper300@gmail.com](mailto:josephinecooper300@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine with reference to bibliometric analysis, the studies that were carried out on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training. A review of the previous relevant research can be seen here as an example. The current analysis looked into 50 out of 372 different papers that met the inclusion criterion, while 322 were excluded based on the lack of relevance, year of publication, countries, keywords, and research designs gathered from two scientific research databases, Scopus and Web of Science between 2012 to 2022. The mixed method approach was used and data was analysed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). According to the findings, it was determined that 2022 had the highest publications n=10 (20%), while 2014 had the lowest, n=2 (4%); Canada, n=7 (14.0%) whiles Indonesia and Italy were the lowest, n=1 (2.0%); more studies were done in Domestic Violence, n=18 (36,0%), with n=9 (11.0%) in Effectiveness of Parent Training Programs; lastly, quantitative research design had the most studies, n=26 (52.0%) with qualitative at the lowest n=10 (20.0%).

**Keywords:** Preventing child abuse, domestic violence, effectiveness of parent training, children's laws, children's policies.

### Introduction

Abuse and neglect of children are serious issues affecting the public's health and are considered to be "adverse childhood experiences" (ACEs). People's health, opportunities, and overall well-being may be negatively impacted in the long run as a result of them. Abuse and neglect of children under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or other person in a custodial capacity (such as a religious leader, coach, or teacher), resulting in injury, the prospect of injury, or the danger of injury to a child.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that between the ages of two and four, nearly three out of every four children are harmed either physically or emotionally by their families or caretakers. Abuse and neglect of children has been identified as a worldwide issue affecting public health. According to the most recent European Report on Preventing Child Maltreatment published by the World Health Organization (Sethi et al. 2013), 9.6% of children have been subjected to sexual abuse, 22.9% have been subjected to physical abuse, and 21.9% have been subjected to mental abuse. According to Abbasi et al. (2015), this causes negative effects on an individual's physical and mental health as well as their ability to function socially and achieve success in their academic and professional endeavors.

According to Conti et al. (2017), child abuse has an impact not only on a country's overall health but also on its social services, education, crime rate, costs associated with youth justice, and labor productivity.

The ERICA initiative sought to accomplish the goal of providing a global training program that would improve the knowledge and ability of non-specialist threshold workers to prevent, recognize, and respond to suspected or confirmed instances of child maltreatment. This one-of-a-kind investigation was managed by groups from seven different European countries: England, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Scotland. Finland served as the principal investigator for the project. It was made possible thanks to funding from the European Commission's Rights, Equality, and Citizenship Program (Ahmed, T. (2022).

The upbringing of children, the relationships between parents and children, and the conditions within the house are at the center of many of the most effective measures for preventing the abuse and neglect of children, including training for parents. In the context of reducing instances of child maltreatment and neglect, the purpose of this research is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the positive effects, potential drawbacks, and overall efficacy of parent education programs.

#### *Aim of the Study*

- The aim of the study is to analyze studies done on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training between 2012-2022.
- The aim is to analyze the trend and patterns of the years of distribution in terms of research on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training.
- The main area of studies done on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training in terms of the keywords.
- The aim is to analyze the studies done on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training in terms of countries.

#### **Significance of the Study**

This research will shed light on the knowledge gaps that need to be filled in order to prevent child abuse and neglect with parent education. In addition, it will provide additional information on the topic of "child abuse and neglect with parent education" and make a contribution to the body of knowledge. Future academics who work on research studies related to this topic will also benefit from this research.

#### **Problem Statement**

Over the world, children and adolescents are subjected to significant rates of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse all throughout the world, and the people responsible for their care routinely commit these crimes against these vulnerable populations. According to the findings of numerous studies conducted in a variety of countries, it would appear that Africa has the highest rates of risk among all parts of the world for young people. Abuse and neglect of children are major problems in the area of public health and are referred to as "adverse childhood experiences" (ACEs). In the long run, they could have an impact on people's well-being, as well as their health and possibilities. Abuse and neglect of children under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or other person in a custodial capacity (such as a religious leader, coach, or teacher), resulting in injury, the prospect of injury, or the danger of injury to a child.

### *Research Questions*

- 1) What is the distribution of studies done on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training in terms of countries?
- 2) What are the distributions of studies done in terms of Keywords on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training?
- 3) What is the distribution of studies done in terms of research design on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training?
- 4) What are the distributions done on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training from 2012 to 2022?

## **Methodology**

### **Research Design**

In order to successfully address the research issues that were presented, this study made use of a mixed-method technique. In research using a combination of methods “both qualitative and quantitative data are simultaneously collected, analyzed and interpreted” (Zohrabi, 2013). A mixed approach employs quantitative and qualitative methods in a single or multiphased study (Tashakkore & Teddlie, 1998) at all or many research stages (Creswell, 1995), such as sampling strategies, data collecting and analysis, conclusions, and integration and reporting.

This can be done in a single study or over multiple studies. According to Frels and Onwuegbuzie (2013), persons who are employed in the field of counseling are not unfamiliar with the practice of combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies in their research designs. Assessments in counseling, for instance, demand for the evaluation of a variety of data types, and counselors often make use of quantitative and qualitative evaluations as part of their professional work, whether they are researchers or practitioners.

### **Procedure/Data collection**

- This research focused on literatures that were published from 2012 to 2022, and comprised only JOURNAL ARTICLES that were collected and analyzed.
- In identifying sources for this literature review, two authentic online educational databases were employed, such as SCOPUS and WEB OF SCIENCE to select samples of articles that were available.
- Descriptors/Keywords such as preventing child abuse, domestic violence, effectiveness of parent training programs, children’s laws and policies, and neglect of parent training were selected because they allowed more data search and specific topics regarding the purpose or relevance of the study.

### **Criteria for Inclusion**

For exclusion, studies that were not related to preventing child abuse with neglect of parent training among children from 0-18years old were excluded. Such as, child abuse and symptoms of ADHD, child abuse and therapy sessions, child abuse with obesity, child abuse and covid-19 pandemic, and child abuse and computer delivery interventions. Also, articles

that were published in other languages apart from English were excluded. Literatures that were not relevant to the study or purpose of the study were also excluded

### Data Analysis

The approach of content analysis is utilized in this study to gather and organize the data in a consistent manner by looking for trends and patterns in the documents (Majhi, Jal, & Maharana, 2016). This method was used to collect and organize the data. Using descriptive statistical methods, the data from the study were structured, obtained, analyzed, and interpreted; the data were calculated as percentages based on frequencies. The creation of frequency (f) and percentage (%) tables, as well as the visualization of specific data through graphs, was done so that the responses to the study questions could be seen in a clear and concise manner. In order to highlight the themes that are associated with each research topic, five tables on four research questions were developed. These tables were sorted according to the publication year, the number of keywords, the study design, and the nations.

### Findings

The Web of Science and Scopus databases were searched, and the results revealed a total of fifty different research projects that had been carried out between the years of 2012 and 2022. In this part of the report, the outcomes of the analyses that were carried out in accordance with the objectives of the study were tabulated, and then they were evaluated in light of the standards that were selected.

#### Databases of the studies that have been carried out on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training

Distributions of the studies that are conducted on Table 1 provide an overview of the databases relevant to the topic of preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training. As a direct consequence of this, it was found that vast majority of the research had been published in the databases of Scopus and Web of Science.

**Table 1.**

*Number of Studies Done on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training*

Number of studies	f	%
Scopus	350	94.1%
Web of Science	22	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Countries where the Studies are conducted on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training

According to the findings of an investigation, which countries carried out research on parent education programs to avoid the exploitation and abandonment of children between the years 2012 and 2022? According to Table 2, the majority of research on preventing child abuse and neglect through parent education was carried out in Canada (14.0%). Indonesia and Italy had the least amount of both types of study completed (2.0%).

**Table 2.**

*Countries of Publication Done on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training*

Countries	f	%
-----------	---	---

Canada	7	14.0%
UK	5	10.0%
USA	3	6.0%
Italy	1	2.0%
Indonesia	1	2.0%
Australia	4	8.0%
Netherlands	3	6.0%
Germany	4	8.0%
New Zealand	2	4.0%
Sweden	2	4.0%
France	2	4.0%
Croatia	2	4.0%
Japan	2	4.0%
Turkey	2	4.0%
South Africa	2	4.0%
Brazil	2	4.0%
China	4	8.0%
Malaysia	2	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **Research Design Conducted on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training**

Table 3 presents the research methods that were utilized in the studies that were conducted on the subject of parental education and its effect on reducing instances of child abuse and neglect. As a direct consequence of this finding, the vast majority of the studies employed a quantitative research methodology. As can be seen in Table 3, the qualitative method is another research approach that does not receive as much attention in the studies.

**Table 3.**

*Distribution of Research Design Conducted on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training*

<b>Research design</b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b>%</b>
Quantitative	26	52.0%
Qualitative	10	20.0%
Mixed	14	28.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **Year of Publications done on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training**

The year of publications on the articles that were published on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training indicated in Table 4, the database of Scopus and Web of Science between years of 2012-2022. Accordingly, it was detected that in the year of 2012 and 2013, 3 documents related to preventing child abuse were published but in 2014 it dropped to 2 Publications. In the next year it increased 3 documents from there it when up and down until 2022 it increased to 10 publications.

**Table 4.**

*Year of Publications done on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent training*

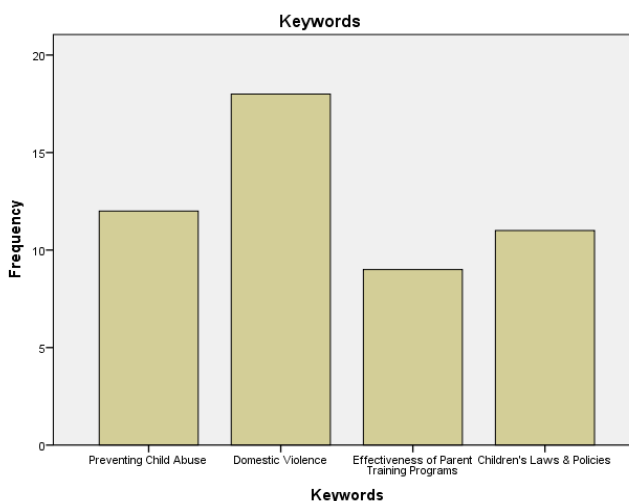
<b>Year of Publications</b>	<b><i>f</i></b>	<b>%</b>
-----------------------------	-----------------	----------

2022	10	20.0%
2021	7	14.0%
2020	5	10.0%
2019	4	8.0%
2018	3	6.0%
2017	5	10.0%
2016	5	10.0%
2015	3	6.0%
2014	2	4.0%
2013	3	6.0%
2012	3	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

According to Figure 1 Domestic Violence was the most published documents with 36.0% while Effectiveness of Parent Training Programs with 18.0%.

**Figure 1.**

*Keywords in term of publication on preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training*



## Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendations

### Discussion

During the course of the investigation, the publications that were accessed for the study were investigated according to the inclusion criteria that had been set. It was discovered that the studies of preventing child abuse and neglect with parent training were published between the years 2012-2022. It is referred to as child mistreatment when children under the age of 18 are subjected to forms of abuse or neglect. It is stated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2017 that all children have the ability to escape being abused and to realize their full potential if they are provided with environments and relationships that are safe, stable, and caring. This was identified when the papers were examined in accordance with the inclusion criteria. It was found that the number of studies that were made on the subject increased and was mostly actualized between the years 2018 and 2022. The number of studies that were created on the topic decreased swiftly only 2014, and then increased again between those years. The association between preventative action and a decrease in

child abuse and neglect in high-risk families with young mothers appears to be most strongly associated with reproductive planning, according to Eckenrode et al. (2017). Following an examination of the data included in two different databases, it was discovered that the year 2014 had the lowest number of research projects being carried out.

The findings, on the other hand, suggested that participation in training programs was more effective in preventing abuse of children. While Indonesia and Italy have the lowest articles related to this topic, Canada has the most (the highest total number of articles). In order to prevent child abuse from occurring in the first place, parenting programs are a primary intervention that is effective Chan, et al. (2012). These programs can reach all of the parents in the neighborhood. In addition, it was found that preventing child abuse was a more common concern and had been the focus of a greater number of researches than the other topics that were investigated in this literature review.

### **Conclusion and Recommendation**

Studies on parent education's effectiveness to prevent child abuse and neglect that had been published in the Scopus and Web of Science databases were going to be the focus of this paper's primary purpose, which was to conduct a bibliometric analysis study in order to evaluate those studies. It is predicted that this study will shed light on subsequent research and techniques on minimizing child abuse and neglect through parent education. Given that this study revealed the trends in the studies, it is anticipated that it will provide this information. Children whose mothers had been abused or neglected previously had a significantly higher risk of being abused or neglected themselves, in comparison to children whose mothers had not been mistreated or neglected by anybody else whatsoever. According to Putnam-Hornstein et al. (2015), the child's mother's history of abuse served as a strong signal that the subsequent generation will likewise be subjected to abuse. Because of this high risk, teen parents may need extra services to help them go to treatment more often and with things like managing their fertility, getting an education or job, or getting social support. It is of utmost importance for child welfare services to cater to the requirements of adolescent parents in order to prevent assigned adolescent-led families from committing more offenses and to assist them in becoming more qualified parents. This will assist in breaking the cycle of child abuse and neglect, which can have severe repercussions for subsequent generations. The findings of the study led to the formulation of some suggestions for future lines of inquiry and methods of operation, which are shown below:

Also, the results showed that questionnaires were the most common way to collect data, SPSS was the most common way to analyze data for quantitative analysis, and children under 18 were the most common study subjects in research papers. However, the findings suggested that children who had been subjected to both physical and sexual abuse were more badly affected by both types of abuse. In the meantime, the nations that have the highest number of articles published on this topic are Canada (the highest), the United Kingdom (the second highest), Australia (the third highest), Germany (the fourth highest), and China. The countries that have the lowest number of articles published are Indonesia and Italy. In comparison to the other problems examined in this literature review, the abuse of children was found to be more prevalent and was the focus of a greater number of research papers.

- Other academic databases from across the world can be searched through in order to get a better understanding of the developments that have occurred in the field of "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training."

- In the course of this research, the papers titled "Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect with Parent Training" were dissected and examined. In upcoming investigations, the postgraduate theses written on the subject may be analyzed to find for patterns.
- Other bibliometric analysis criteria, such as the number of authors, Subject, Sample, and citations, may be used to highlight trends in articles on Parent Training as a Preventative Measure for Child Abuse and Neglect. These papers focus on how training parents can help prevent child abuse and neglect.

### Limitations

This study has restrictions in terms of the data collection methods, the publication year gap, the nations, the age range, the language, and the application of the study. Because there aren't many papers that were published before 2014, this review of the relevant literature contains a significant time gap between the years of publication. Instead, we chose only resources that had been published between the years 2012 and 2022. Only children under the age of 18 were taken into consideration for this survey. In this particular investigation, only articles written in English were taken into consideration. Only publications that were important to the purpose of the literature study were allowed, notably formal studies that expressly reviewed various methods of protecting children from abuse. On the other hand, there were not a lot of investigations carried out in Italy and Indonesia.

### References

- Abbasi, M. A., Saeidi, M., Khademi, G., Hoseini, B. L., & Moghadam, Z. E. (2015). Child maltreatment in the worldwide: A review article. *Int J Pediatr*, 3(1-1), 353-365.
- Ahmed, T. (2022). The European Commission and Minority Rights. *Research Handbook on Minority Politics in the European Union*, 144.
- Berrios-Torres, S. I., Umscheid, C. A., Bratzler, D. W., Leas, B., Stone, E. C., Kelz, R. R., & Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee. (2017). Centers for disease control and prevention guideline for the prevention of surgical site infection, 2017. *JAMA surgery*, 152(8), 784-791.
- Chan, K. M., Guerry, A. D., Balvanera, P., Klain, S., Satterfield, T., Basurto, X., & Woodside, U. (2012). Where are cultural and social in ecosystem services? A framework for constructive engagement. *BioScience*, 62(8), 744-756.
- Conti, G., Pizzo, E., Morris, S., & Melnychuk, M. (2021). The economic costs of child maltreatment in UK. *Health economics*, 30(12), 3087-3105.
- Frels, R. K., & Onwuegbuzie, A. J. (2013). Administering quantitative instruments with qualitative interviews: A mixed research approach. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 91(2), 184-194.
- Eckenrode, J., Campa, M. I., Morris, P. A., Henderson Jr, C. R., Bolger, K. E., Kitzman, H., & Olds, D. L. (2017). The prevention of child maltreatment through the nurse family partnership program: Mediating effects in a long-term follow-up study. *Child maltreatment*, 22(2), 92-99.
- Majhi, S., Jal, C., & Maharana, B. (2016). Content analysis of journal articles on wiki in science direct database. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1331.



- Putnam-Hornstein, E., Cederbaum, J. A., King, B., Eastman, A. L., & Trickett, P. K. (2015). A population-level and longitudinal study of adolescent mothers and intergenerational maltreatment. *American journal of epidemiology*, *181*(7), 496-503.
- Sethi, D., Bellis, M., Hughes, K., Gilbert, R., Mitis, F., & Galea, G. (2013). European report on preventing child maltreatment. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe.
- Zohrabi, M. (2013). Mixed method research: Instruments, validity, reliability and reporting findings. *Theory and practice in language studies*, *3*(2), 254.