

2023 Abstract of Doctoral Dissertation
Graduate School of Nursing, Sapporo City University
Development of the Japanese version of the ISPCAN
Child Abuse Screening Tool-Parent version3 (ICAST-P Ver.3)

Graduate School of Nursing, Sapporo City University (Doctoral Course)

Student ID : 2175001 Name : Miki Iwasaki

I. Introduction

In 2009, the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) developed the ISPCAN Child Abuse Screening Tool-Parent version1 (hereafter, ICAST-P Ver.1) to help prevent serious child abuse worldwide (Runyan et al.,2009). The English version of ICAST-P Ver.1 is a self-administered questionnaire for parents that assesses child victimization due to parental disciplinary behavior toward their children over the past year. Since 2009, The English version of ICAST-P Ver.1 has been translated into 16 languages. After two subsequent revisions, in 2015, the English version of ICAST-P Ver.3 was created (Runyan et al., 2015). The questionnaire consists of 43 items (6 items of non-violent discipline, 16 items of physical abuse, 14 items of psychological abuse, 5 items of neglect, and 2 items of sexual abuse). The English version of ICAST-P Ver.3 (hereafter, original) has been translated into Spanish, Russian, Korean, and Chinese, but the Japanese version of ICAST-P Ver.3 has not yet been developed.

Therefore, this study was conducted using the Japanese version of ICAST-P Ver.3 (hereafter, Japanese version) to verify its reliability and validity.

II. Research Methods

1. Research Design

Descriptive study design.

2. Study 1

The translation follows the methodology set forth in the Manual for Administration : The ICAST. The procedure was as follows : (a) obtain permission for development from ISPCAN, (b) the researcher examined the differences in the forward translation with two bilinguals (one expert in child abuse and one non-expert in child abuse) to create a forward translation version, (c) the researcher compared the content of the forward translated version with the original version by two bilinguals (non-experts in child abuse) for back translation, (d) items that did not revert to the original version, were re-evaluated by requesting another back translation, and (e) create a Japanese version (Draft 1) based on these steps. In addition, the translation process of the COSMIN Study Design Checklist was used as a reference to ensure accuracy.

3. Study 2

The content validity of the Japanese version was verified. The method consisted of (a) requesting responses to the Japanese version from seven mothers with children 3 years old and under of age attending preschool, (b) conducting semi-structured interviews with the participants (cognitive debriefing), (c) holding expert meetings to review the appropriateness and comprehensiveness of the Japanese version, and (d) completing the Japanese version.

4. Study 3

The reliability and validity of the Japanese version was tested on mothers with children 3 years old and under of age who came to the 18-month-old checkup and the 3-year-old checkup.

III. Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Sapporo City University Graduate School of Nursing Ethics Review Board (FY2022 No.6, No.17).

IV. Results

1. Study 1

In the forward translation, 7 items were reviewed and revised. A forward-translated version was then prepared and back-translated. Back translation was repeated twice. In the first translation, 9 items were revised, and in the second translation, 3 items were revised. After modification, a Japanese version (Draft 1) was created. The Japanese version (Draft 1) was submitted to ISPCAN for review. After the review, there were "no modifications needed" and permission for use was obtained.

2. Study 2

The participants answered all questions in the Japanese version (Draft 1), and there were no incorrect answers. The average response time was 15 minutes. Regarding appropriateness, 8 items were raised in the participant interviews and 8 items were raised in the expert meetings. They were then revised. There were no items raised regarding comprehensiveness. Based on the above, the Japanese version was completed.

3. Study 3

The number of copies of the Japanese version was 1,200, of which 306 (25.5% collection rate) were collected. The number of valid responses was 300 (98.0%). Reliability was based on the Cronbach's α coefficient for the Japanese version as a whole being 0.67 and the reliability coefficient by the split-half method was 0.72. An exploratory factor analysis in structural validity extracted three factors. Factor 1 was physical abuse, and factors 2 and 3 were a mixture of physical abuse, psychological abuse, and neglect. A goodness-of-fit index could not be calculated using confirmatory factor analysis. In construct validity, the scaling success rate was 87.2-100%. In terms of cross-cultural validity, the percentage of non-violent discipline was higher than in other countries. In terms of abusive behaviors, "Threatened to invoke demons (psychological abuse)" and "Your child was injured because no adults were supervising (neglect)" showed a higher percentage compared to other countries. The mean value for each item was 3.01 for non-violent discipline, moderate physical discipline 0.11, severe physical discipline 0.01, psychological abuse 0.39, neglect 0.05, and sexual abuse 0. The comparison based on the child's age, physical and psychological abuse was significantly higher at age 3 than at age 1 ($p < .01$). Neglect was significantly higher at age 1 than at age 3 ($p < .01$). Additionally, in the comparison based on the position in the family, a significant difference was observed in non-violent discipline ($p < .05$).

V. Discussion

The translation process for the first study was conducted in accordance with the Manual for Administration: The ICAST, and the Japanese version (Draft 1) was completed through proper procedures. In the second study, the content validity of the Japanese version was ensured by verifying its appropriateness and comprehensiveness in cognitive debriefings and expert meetings. The third study confirmed that the reliability and validity of the Japanese version was maintained. In particular, cross-cultural validity confirmed that the Japanese version has been culturally adapted for use in Japan. The results also revealed the characteristics of Japan in terms of discipline and child abuse among parents with children 3 years old and under of age. The study revealed that while positive discipline, such as "non-violent discipline" is being practiced, there was a low awareness that behaviors such as threatening with "invoke demons" and "Your child was injured because no adults were supervising" are also considered abusive behaviors.

VI. Conclusion

The Japanese version is an applicable tool. Moreover, it is capable of clarifying the characteristics of parental discipline and child abuse in Japan.