

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYNDROME AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

Inventory subject to domestic violence and post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems responded, after reviewing the data, the results showed that the level of domestic violence and child behavior problems (01/0 P <) There is a significant positive correlation, However, negotiations between the components of children with behavioral problems, there was a significant negative correlation. Between post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems in the area (01/0 P <) is positive and significant relationship. The results of stepwise regression analysis showed that the total score of domestic violence and negotiation parameters can predict 72% of the variance in children's behavioral problems.

Keywords: domestic violence, post-traumatic stress syndrome, behavioral problems

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Introduction:

life and the environment, health, cultural and social education of many people is such that it is difficult and sometimes impossible to achieve mental health. Limits of children's group living is so large that their survival is impossible.

Emotional and behavioral problems in children as well as the inevitable consequence of poverty, disruption of family and social and educational deficiencies severely hamper their growth and attain perfection in their creation is destined (Kakavan, 1385).

Affected children and their families are affected by the other. In the first years of life, children experience the outside world almost completely done by the family. In families where children first about the external world, social life and relationships with others, learn something. So how families have profound effects on a child's development will be. One of the fundamental aspects of the impact of family relationships is child's parent. Initial weak relationships, rejection, parental harsh and frequent changes of caregivers of children increases the risk of mental health problems (Mozaffari, 1392).

Behavior is not always the only result of circumstances, but can also be under the influence of family background and personal history development. So we can say that the situation is a situation where one (such as family background in general) and the history of people (such as the quality of the child's family environment) can be roughly a good prediction of the behavior of pupils (Jimerson et al., 2000).

People who are exposed to violence in childhood, due to injuries and psychological injuries resulting from the abuse, it will influence their next relationship (Frisch, 2006). Because of the importance of the role of violence experience in childhood, family's violence today is of interest to psychologists.

In most cases, violence among family and close relationships within the family occurs (Vaknyn, 2007). Domestic violence not only harms the development of intimacy, but also the stability of the family and children's mental and physical health and also threatens couples (compromise Halyh contained, 2001).

Violence have non-fatal health consequences such as injury (from notch to breakage and damage to internal organs), unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, miscarriage, pelvic

inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain, headaches, irritable bowel syndrome, smoking tobacco, addiction, and alcoholism, deadly consequences including suicide, another drawing, and psychological consequences such as depression, fear, anxiety, eating problems, sexual disorders and OCD and PTSD are the result of violence (Farhadian, 1385; Movahedi and Ahadi, 1385).

According to the results of research such factors on children's behavioral problems, can caused by domestic violence and individuals post-stress syndrome. So researcher in this article try to answer to this question that; is there any relation between domestic violence with post-stress syndrome and children behavioral problems?

Theoretical research:

Domestic violence includes a range of violent intentional acts of physical, psychological, sexual, emotional and mental that leaves the negative effects on body and health. Domestic violence means that one partner in the family, aggressive, violent and destructive than any other exercise. Usually The violence comes from men and women are often the victims of this treatment.

Violence against women irreparable blow to the family and the community, in addition to physical and psychological harm to children would adversely affect women. One of the most obvious effects of behavioral problems in children. One of the most common childhood behavioral problems concerns that tarnish the relationship between the child and the environment.

These problems are important information about the child's needs, relevant assignments, social context and orientation of offers. Behavior helps an individual to satisfy his/her, social, emotional, cognitive and physical needs. A behavior can be considered as a problem for the individual and others, when interfere with and disrupt their normal life.

On the other side each year a number of children are also suffering from PTSD,

The symptoms of exposure to various types of damage they can cause many of them occur at home or nearby. After seeing the debate about children and family conflicts may have PTSD.

Khamse and Hussainian (1389) in his study entitled "A review of the experience of violence in childhood and behavioral patterns of violence and intimacy in the students' scores showed that among women and men in terms of violence, physical violence and sex, there was a significant difference.

But in terms of economic violence and violence experienced during childhood is a significant difference between the two groups. And violence in general and violence experienced during childhood are the strongest predictor of marital intimacy.

Akbari (1387) showed that the attitudes of teachers, to distort the behavior of students, as well Factors related to personal and familial, educational factors affect the violence.

Among these factors are the physical environment of the classroom and school, communication and interaction with students, school teachers, classroom management, teaching methods, course content, planning, discipline, teachers, school management behavior patterns and educational management cited.

Haji Yahya in the research showed that women who experience violence during the past year, compared to women who did not have this experience, psychological disorder, anger and fear have reported.

In New Zealand, Mary Andrew, 66 children from 3 to 6 months after the rape examined, 64% of children with other psychiatric disorders, and 18% had PTSD criteria (Putnam, 2003).

Methods:

This research was conducted using the correlation method. Where domestic violence and post-traumatic syndrome as predictor variables and the criterion variable was assessed behavioral problems

The study sample was all elementary students in the city of Takestan. And a sample of 100 children

multistage cluster sampling method. (That 4 schools from elementary school in the city of Takestan and the 3 classes of 10 students per class at random, a total of 120) were selected, The following 20 people were being undermined by the lack of cooperation and questionnaires were excluded. Along with the children as well as their parents to respond to domestic violence and post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems were selected.

Research Tools

1. Conflict Tactics Scale Strauss et al (CTS - 2)
2. The parents report symptom scale after the children
- 3-scale behavioral problems in children Conner - Parent Form

After obtaining permission from the Department of Education to schools in the selected city Takestan, and students who were selected randomly. After the selection of parents to parent report questionnaire of symptoms after the children, domestic violence and behavior problems answered. It should be noted that prior to the implementation of the questionnaire was explained to parents that the test results are confidential and used only for research. After collecting the questionnaires and the data obtained were analyzed by appropriate statistical methods.

Methods and tools for analyzing data

After collecting the questionnaires completed by descriptive average statistics data, standard deviation, minimum and maximum frequency and analytical methods of Pearson correlation and regression analysis to test the hypotheses with use of SPSS software.

The overall findings of the study can be divided into two parts, the first part of this chapter have describes the results of statistical data in raw scores who has tried to use descriptive statistics to study and interpretation.

In the second part also as inferential results are analyzed and hypothesized that the results of the variables studied.

Part I: Descriptive research findings

Descriptive indicators of post-traumatic stress syndrome in children ((PTSD)

Variance	Standard deviation	Average	The most	Least	Domain	Count
120/39	10/97	35/55	58	20	38	100

Table (4-1) Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome descriptive statistics include the minimum, the maximum, average, standard deviation, variance is shown.

Descriptive indicators of behavioral problems

Variance	Standard deviation	Average	The most	Least	Domain	Count	Components
40/86	6/39	25/81	34	13	21	100	Conduct Problem
36/90	6/07	26/08	32	12	20	100	Social Problems
33/40	5/77	22/95	32	12	20	100	Mental - ton
25/62	5/06	21/88	31	13	18	100	Anxiety - shy
495/43	22/25	96/72	128	61	67	100	Total score of behavior problems

Table (4-2) Descriptive Statistics components and total behavioral difficulties score include a minimum, the maximum, mean, standard deviation, variance is shown

Table (4: 3) Descriptive indicators of domestic violence

Variance	Standard deviation	Average	The most	Least	Domain	Count	Components
117/29	10/83	28/98	55	12	43	100	Physical violence
55/94	7/47	25/18	45	14	31	100	Psychological violence
56/66	7/52	23/86	35	14	21	100	Sexual

								violence
40/67	6/37	32/22	35	13	22	100		Damage
27/89	5/28	18/04	30	10	20	100		Negotiation
697/69	26/41	119/28	175	85	90	100	Total score	violence

Table (4-3) components and the descriptive statistics of domestic violence, including the minimum, the maximum, mean, standard deviation, variance is shown.

Other results

First hypothesis: There is a positive relationship between domestic violence and child behavior problems exist. In Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to test this hypothesis in Table (4-4) is shown

Table 4. 4. The results of the correlation Matris between domestic violence and child behavior problems

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
										1	1-Mshklat Conduct
										**	2-Social Problems
								1	0/92		
									**	**	3-Psychosomatic
							1	0/92	0/88		
									**	**	Anxiety shy-4
						1	0/86**	0/85**	0/80		
						**	0/81**	0/81**	**	**	5-Physical violence
					1	0/82**	0/84	0/81**	0/84**	**	6-Psychological violence
				1	0/82**	0/82**	**	0/85**	0/85**	**	Sexual violence
			1	0/82**	0/82**	**	0/80	0/85**	0/85**	0/86	
		**	0/93	0/86**	**	0/81**	0/81**	0/82**	**	**	Damage
					1	0/80	0/81**	0/82**	0/84		

	1	-0/68**	-0/65**	-0/73**	-0/75**	-0/71**	-0/70**	**	**	9- Negotiation
					**		-0/74	-0/70		
1	-0/67**	0/94**	0/94**	0/91**	0/92	0/88**	0/86**	0/86**	**	10. The whole family violence
			**	**	**			0/85		
1	0/90**	-0/75**	0/86**	0/88	0/87	0/84	0/91**	0/96**	0/97**	**
								0/95		11. The total score of behavior problems

The results in Table (4.4): the component elements of domestic violence and child behavior problems and significant positive correlation between the level (01/0) there. This means that more domestic violence becomes more behavioral problems in children. Apart from negotiating with all components and the components of children's behavioral problems and significant negative correlation (01/0) there. This means that both parents how much their differences through negotiation will be proportionally reduced child behavior problems.

The second hypothesis: the post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems in children, there is a positive relationship.

Table 4. Results 5. The correlation coefficient between post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems in children

Total score of behavior problems	Anxiety - shy	Mental - ton	Social Problems	Conduct Problems	Pearson	PTSD
0/80**	**0/74	0/80**	0/78**	0/73**		
0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	Significant level.	

The results in Table (4-5): Between Traumatic Stress Syndrome and all components and total behavior problems in children and a significant positive correlation (01/0) there.

The third hypothesis: post-traumatic stress syndrome and domestic violence, child behavior problems predict

Table (4, 6) short step regression model syndrome domestic violence and problems of post-traumatic stress and child behavior

Standard error	2R modified	² R	R	Model
8/40	0/66	0/67	(a)0/82	1
7/27	0/72	0/72	(b)0/85	2

Table (4, 7) analysis of variance predictor variables to explain behavioral problems in children

Sig	F	Mean squar	df	Sum of squares	Model
(a)00/0	454/14	40342/68 88/83	1 98 99	4032/68 8705/48 4908/16	Regression The remaining Total
(b)00/0	299/19	21103/16 70/53	2 97 99	42206/33 6841/82 49048/16	Regression The remaining Total

Table (4, 8) regression coefficients are used to explain the behavior problems of children

Sig	T	Standardize d coefficient	Non-standardized coefficients	Model	
		Beta	Standard error	B	
0/207 00/0	1/27 21/31	0/907	4/38 0/36	5/56 0/764	Constant The whole family violence
00/0 00/0	5/20 14/29	0/731	8/30 0/43	43/24 0/616	Constant The whole family violence
00/0	-5/14	-0/263	0/215	-1/10	Negotiation

The results of Tables (4-6), (4-7) and (4-8): Step by step wise regression analysis to predict the behavior of children with post-traumatic stress syndrome and domestic violence, the results showed that the total score domestic violence can be 67% of the variance in children's behavioral problems and negotiate components with domestic violence 72% of the total variance explained behavioral problems in children.

Considering the fact that there is significant F and 72% of the variance in behavioral problems in children with post-traumatic stress syndrome variables and domestic violence is explained.

The regression coefficients shows that the variables in the first model the total score of domestic violence is $(90 / 0 = \beta)$ due to changes related to behavioral problems in children T statistics can predict with 99% certainty. In the second model of negotiation variables $(26/0 - = \beta)$ with respect to T statistics can change the behavior of children with 99% predicted.

Findings

The results showed that there is a positive relationship between domestic violence and child behavior problems.

This result of the research with results of Khamse and Hussinyan (1389); Sahin, Timor, Argin (2010); Mozaffari (1392), Akbari (1387), Haji Yahya (1999) Zargarinezhad and Yazdandost (1388); Kamranyfaktor (1385). (Kaufman, Krack, Aschv, Ortega, 2011), Kouroshnia and Latifian (1386), Edwards et al. (2011), Lyand, Subramanian (2010), Ansari, Parisaee, Rahimi and Rakhshani (1387), (Stivenson, Barik, Ahmad. and Hyndyn, 2010) is consistent.

The explanation for this result could be said, behavioral problem is one of the most common problems of childhood that can tarnish correlation between the child and the environment. These problems are important information about the child's needs, relevant assignments, social context and orientation to offers.

The second hypothesis, the results indicate a positive relationship between post-traumatic stress syndrome and behavioral problems in children, as well as the results of the third hypothesis, the

negotiation of domestic violence and child behavior problems can be explained 72% of variance.

According to the results obtained in this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The consultants recommended by teaching them how to communicate properly with principled negotiation to prevent parents from their children's behavioral problems.
2. It is recommended to those involved in education, family education classes, aware parents from the bad consequences of domestic violence and post-traumatic stress syndrome on children's behavioral problems.
3. Welfare and judiciary are recommended to parents who are in conflict Identify and refer them to counseling centers to prevent domestic violence for them to educate healthy children.

