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**Emotional Problems in Orphanage Children
in Gaza Strip**

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﴿ يرفعُ اللهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ
دَرَجَاتٍ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴾

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Emotional Problems in Orphanage Children in Gaza Strip

By


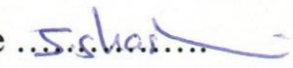

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Al-Quds University

May 2005

Declaration

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master is the result of my own research, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that this thesis (or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Signed: 

Lamia Abed EL-Rahmman Salem Thabet

May, 2005

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Lamia Thabet

Abstract

This study aimed to estimate average of psychological health problems among orphanage children at 9-16 years old.

Abstract

This study aimed to estimate average of psychological health problems among orphanage children at 9-16 years old in Gaza Strip.

The study is descriptive cross sectional in order to know averages of emotional psychological problems among orphanage children in target group of 9-16 years old.

Sample of the study was chosen from children were enrolled at El-Amal and El-Karama orphanages whom care with orphanages in Gaza Strip.

Convenience sample of 115 children was chosen from recorded children from two orphanages.

Child post traumatic stress disorder test "CPTSD-RI", depression test "CDI", anxiety test "RCMAS", which rated by children, and strength and difficulties test "SDQ" rated by teachers, were used to measure the emotional problems.

Split half methods used to prove reliability as following: test "PTSD" $R= 0.7463$, anxiety test "RCMAS" $R= 0.8395$, depression test "CDI" $R= 0.4844$, strength and difficulties test "SDQ" $R =0.7896$.

The main results showed that the prevalence of emotional problems among children in both sex were 38% of sample were sever PTSD, 94.7% depression, 28.69% high anxiety, and 43.7% abnormal on score by SDQ test. Most of problems were on minor test on SDQ, 60% were abnormal on their relations with their beers, 10.14% were abnormal on movement control, 20% were conduct problems with others.

There were no statistical significant differences between sex, father loss, numbers of siblings, kind of residency and emotional problems with orphanages. The study revealed that previous variables were negative significant correlation with emotional problems.

The study highlighted the important of establishing rehabilitation programs to help orphanage children to solve their emotional problems to be more integrated in their society. Also comparative study on emotional problems and coping strategies in orphanage and normal children needed.

ملخص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقدير معدل انتشار مشاكل الصحة النفسية عند الأطفال الأيتام من الفئة العمرية 9-16 سنة في قطاع غزة.

وهي دراسة وصفية مقطعية لمعرفة معدل انتشار المشاكل الانفعالية النفسية عند الأطفال الأيتام من عمر 9-16 سنة، ولقد تم اختيار عينة الدراسة من الأطفال الأيتام المسجلين في دار الكرامة ودار الأمل لرعاية الأيتام بقطاع غزة.

وقد تم اختيار العينة من كل ملجأ بالطريقة القصدية. وبلغ حجم العينة 115 حالة، وقد تم جمع المعلومات من باستخدام عدد من المقاييس وهي مقياس الصدمة النفسية CPTSD-RI ومقياس الاكتئاب CDI ، ومقياس القلق RCMAS وهي تقدر بواسطة الأطفال ومقياس التحديات والصعوبات SDQ وهي تقدر بواسطة المعلم.

وكانت نتائج ثبات المقاييس كما يلي: ثبات ألفا كرونباخ لمقياس الصدمة النفسية ألفا = 0.84 بينما التجزئة النصفية $r = 0.75$ ، وثبات ألفا كرونباخ لمقياس القلق ألفا = 0.81 بينما التجزئة النصفية $r = 0.84$ ، وثبات ألفا كرونباخ لمقياس الاكتئاب ألفا = 0.34 بينما التجزئة النصفية $r = 0.48$ ، وثبات ألفا كرونباخ لمقياس الصعوبات والتحديات ألفا = 0.78 بينما التجزئة النصفية $r = 0.79$.

تشير النتائج إلى أن معدل حدوث المشاكل النفسية عند الأطفال الأيتام كانت عند الجنسين معاً: 38% من أفراد العينة لديهم صدمة حادة، 94,7% مكتئبين، 28,69% يتسمون بالقلق المرتفع، وكان 43,7% غير أسوياء في درجاتهم على مقياس الصعوبات والتحديات وكانت أكثر المشاكل في المقاييس الفرعية على الصعوبات والتحديات 60% من الأطفال الأيتام غير أسوياء في التعامل مع الأقران، في حين 10,14% غير أسوياء من حيث ضبط حركاتهم، 20% لديهم

مشاكل في التواصل مع الآخرين، وأخيراً كان ما نسبته 19.13% من الأطفال الأيتام ذوي مشاكل عاطفية وفقاً لمقياس التحديات والصعوبات المقدر بواسطة المعلم.

ولم تجد هذه الدراسة أية فروق دالة إحصائياً بين الجنس، فقد الأب، عدد الأخوة، نوع الإقامة من جانب وبين المشاكل النفسية لدى الأطفال الأيتام، وتوصلت هذه الدراسة إلى أن المتغيرات سابقة الذكر سلبية الدلالة والبحث في علاقتها بالمشاكل الانفعالية النفسية موضوع الدراسة.

نتائج الدراسة ألقى الضوء على أهمية عمل برنامج تأهيل لمساعدة الأطفال الأيتام على حل مشكلاتهم النفسية ليكونوا أكثر تفاعلاً مع مجتمعهم. وأوصت الباحثة بضرورة إجراء دراسة مقارنة عن الفروق في المشكلات الانفعالية، واستراتيجيات التكيف عند الأطفال الأيتام وغيرهم

List of Abbreviations

ADHD	Attention Deficit – Hyperactivity Disorder
APA	American Psychiatric Associations
C.D.I	Children Depression Inventory
C.M.H	Community Mental Health
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CD	Conduct Disorder
CPTSD-RI	Child Post Traumatic Stress Reaction Index
DICA	Diagnostic Interview for children and Adolescents
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder
G.C.M.H.P	Gaza Community Mental Health Program
M.O.H	Ministry of Health
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
OAD	Over Anxious Disorder
OCD	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
ODD	Oppositional Defiant Disorder
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau Statistics
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
PTSS	Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms
RCMAS	Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale
SDQ	Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire
SAD	Separation Anxiety Disorder
U.K	United Kingdom
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and word Agency
W.H.O	World Health Organization

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