

СЕМЕЙНАЯ ПСИХОПАТОЛОГИЯ В ТЕГЕРАНСКОМ ЦЕНТРЕ
ПСИХОКОРРЕКЦИИ И ПЕРЕВОСПИТАНИЯ

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Ключевые слова: семейная психопатология, преступность несовершеннолетних, центр психокоррекции и перевоспитания.

Аннотация: Цель этого исследования - исследование семейной психопатологии Тегеранского центра коррекции и перевоспитания, где ведется работа по семейной психокоррекции. К исследованию были привлечены 250 мальчиков и 40 девочек, которые каким-либо образом провинились в семье. Инструмент исследования - анкетный опрос, а также интервью. В итоге исследования было определено, что наиболее частая причина в психологических отклонениях связана с конфликтной ситуацией в семье, в том числе приведшей к разводу. 90% девочек и 69% мальчиков сообщили о разводе в семье.

Introduction. Policymakers, practitioners, citizens, and researchers often consider the family a critical ingredient in a child's subsequent involvement in crime (e.g., Loeber & Loeber-Stouthammer, 1986). Researchers have undertaken a number of investigations to better understand the relationship between various family factors and crime. For example, factors studied in criminological research include the role of maternal deprivation, whether a child has criminal parents, the severity of discipline administered to a child, parental neglect and abuse, inadequate parental supervision, domestic violence, age of parents at time of child's birth, parental attitudes toward violence, parental drug use, parent history of mental illness, birth order, size of the family, parent education and socioeconomic status, and parent/child separation (e.g., Loeber and Loeber-Stouthammer, 1986).

There are a number of studies examining the role of the family and other social, psychological, genetic, and environmental factors on crime. For example, there are longitudinal studies in which large cohorts of children are followed for years, with some becoming criminal and others remaining law-abiding. Such studies provide a fertile ground for analyzing and comparing the factors that predict the onset of criminal behavior (e.g., Farrington, 1979).

Another set of studies follows a group of already identified offenders who have been released from prison, or have completed their probation or parole term. In any set of already identified offenders, some will become recidivist and others will not. Again, it provides opportunity to analyze the factors that are most persuasive in these already identified offenders becoming recidivist or not (e.g., Gottfredson and Tonry, 1997). In this study we try to describe some psychopathological factors that is important in juvenile delinquency such as: divorce, Addiction of parents, Absence of parents in family, and other factors that has effective impact on delinquency.

Divorce: The research findings on divorce and delinquency have been mixed. Overall, however, there is general support for the argument that children of divorce are more likely to be delinquent (Shaw, 1991; Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994; Price and Kunz, 2003; Glueck and Glueck, 1950; Chilton and Markle, 1972; Wells and Rankin, 1991; Needle, Su and Doherty, 1990). For example, a study by Furstenberg and Teitler (1994) looks at the effects of marital disruption before and after the actual act of separation through divorce that may influence a child's development. They found that in marriages that are disrupted, parents may have higher levels of conflict, be more prone to economic stress and meager parenting practices (Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994). The study suggests that exposure to these effects of divorce may compromise the child's social, economic and psychological well-being (Furstenberg and Teitler, 1994).

A recent study by Beaulieu and Messner (2010) on effects of divorce on homicide rates revealed that the effects of divorce rates on homicide tend to be considerably stable over the last couple decades in the 20th century, although the significance of these effects are not strong. —In general, children whose parents divorce have moderately poorer outcomes (i.e., emotional well-being, a variety of conduct related difficulties,

academic achievement, physical health, teen- age childbearing, and labor force participation) than children living in continuously intact two- parent families (Videon, 2002:489).

Addiction: According to Goldstein (1985), drugs can lead to crime in the following ways: psychopharmacological effects (e.g. low self-control, irrationality), economic-compulsive need for money to pay for drugs, and the systemic nature of the drug trade. Psychopharmacological effects can lead to violent crimes, economic-compulsive needs can lead to robberies and burglaries, and the systemic nature of the drug trade may lead to violence (Conklin, 2003).

Much research has been done on the drugs-crime relationship, asserting that drug use is common among offender populations (Bennett & Holloway, 2005; Taylor, Fitzgerald, Hunt, Reardon, & Brownstein, 2001; Valdez, Kaplan, Curtis, & Yin, 1995). —While _the reality of the drugs-crime nexus is indisputable_(Brownstein, 2002:1), _the paths into crime and drug abuse are numerous and varied_(White & Gorman, 2000:152). Despite the ambiguities surrounding the drugs-crime connection, the assumption of a straightforward causal relationship between the two seems to retain its foothold in the media and in the minds of much of the public (Ford and Beveridge, 2006:395; see also Hawdon, 2001).

While drugs may not cause crime, the use of drugs is certainly correlated with the increase the in all four indicator crimes of murder, robbery, burglary and motor vehicle theft. Yet, it is unknown if changes in rates of drug use caused the decline of crime rates. Changes in crack usage could explain the decrease in violent crimes, but do not explain the decreases in burglaries or motor vehicle theft. In addition, it is possible that the emergence of a subculture of a - softer drug like marijuana in the 1990s could have contributed to decreases in violent crime (Conklin, 2003).

Absence of parents: Living in a single-parent family is a major predictor of delinquency. Research has consistently shown that children in single-parent homes are more likely to be delinquent (Breivik, Olweus, Endersen, 2009; Mandara and Murray, 2006; Astone and McLanahan, 1991,1994; Downey and Powell, 1993; Wu, 1996). According to Simons, Simons and Wallace (2004) there is evidence to suggest that single-parent families, especially single-mothers, expect less of their children, spend less time monitoring them and use less effective techniques to discipline them. Furthermore, children in single-parent homes are more likely to participate in delinquency. In addition, it is harder for a sole parent to find the time to monitor, supervise, and discipline because they find it hard to —prioritize their children's needs above other life demands (Mack et al., 2006:53).

Overall, this means that children have greater opportunities and motivation to participate in delinquent acts than do those living in a two-parent family. Hence, the absence of one parent is a major predictor for juvenile delinquency (Mack et al., 2006). In alcoholic families; children are routinely exposed to parental alcohol use. Several studies have shown that children and parents tend to exhibit similar drinking practices, indicating that observational learning plays some role in later alco-

hol use (Webster et al. 1989). Other studies have found that as early as the preschool years, COA's are more familiar with a wider range of alcoholic beverages and are better able to identify alcoholic beverages by smell than are non-COA's (Zucker et al. 1995b). These observations suggest that more and earlier opportunities for learning about alcohol exist in alcoholic families. However, the pathway from earlier acquisition of information about alcohol to more problematic alcohol use by COA's has not been well characterized. Social learning theory suggests that modeling of a behavior such as heavy alcohol use is more likely if the observer (e.g., the child) respects the model (e.g., the parent) (Jacob and Leonard 1994).

This modeling hypothesis of alcohol abuse in COA's is at least partially supported by findings that children of alcoholic fathers are more likely to develop alcoholism themselves if their mothers hold the fathers in high esteem (McCord 1988). The conditions that tend to promote parental modeling (e.g., positive parent-child relations), however, may exist only in certain types of alcoholic families, such as those in which the parent has late-onset and/or less severe alcoholism with little comorbid psychopathology (Jacob and Leonard 1994). Therefore, modeling of parental alcohol use may play an important role in the development of alcoholism only for a subset of COA's.

Mental illness of Parents: in families with parents who suffer from psychiatric disorders in addition to alcohol abuse or dependence. Research in other mental health areas has long established a link between parental psychopathology and child mental health problems. For example, parental ASPD has been associated with conduct disorder in children, and parental depression has been linked to depression in children. Alcohol researchers, however, are just beginning to acknowledge such an association (Sher et al. 1991; Chassin et al. 1991; Zucker et al. 1995a).

Several studies that have classified alcoholic families based on the presence of co morbid parental psychopathology have indicated that this alcohol-nonspecific risk factor may account for elevated rates of nonalcoholic-related problems, such as delinquency and depression, among COA's (Johnson and Jacob 1995; Chassin et al. 1991). In addition, in many heavily troubled alcoholic families, in which alcoholism coexists with other parental mental health problems, both parents, rather than just one, suffer from psychiatric disturbances (Johnson and Jacob 1995). Consequently, children in this subset of alcoholic families are less likely to experience the protective effects of having one parent who caprovide appropriate nurturance and discipline. This concept of aggregation of risk factors is further discussed later in this article.

Incarceration of Parents: The prison population grew tremendously after 1980 due to several factors, one being the increasing skepticism of rehabilitative methods (see Martinson, 1974). The overall opinion of the American public on harshness of criminal sentencing rose to 85% in 1978 and did not begin to drop until after 1994 (Conklin, 2003). In addition, there was an increase in the rate at which convicted offenders were sent to prison and the length of their sentence.

There is little doubt that incarceration rates had an effect on crime rates; yet, some researchers question the importance of this factor. For example, Useem and Piehl (2008) assess *what type of offenders* the prisons hold. Although there is no doubt that the —quintupling of the prison population has brought great benefits to society in terms of crime reduction, they question of whether the —truly dangerous people are behind bars or are we incarcerating low-level offenders (Useem and Piehl, 2008:52). Similarly, Blumstein (1998) argues that incarceration did not significantly affect crime rates; instead, he argues that —incapacitative effects could have been diminished because the marginal prisoners brought into prison during the expansion had lower values of offending frequency than might have been anticipated (Blumstein, 1998:132).

In addition, there are possible disadvantages of high incarceration rates. For instance, although the —growth in prison population alone resulted in 10,800 fewer murders, 2,176,000 fewer robberies, 738,000 fewer burglaries, and 748,000 fewer

motor vehicle thefts over the course of the decade, the prisons had to be built, more officers were needed and more funds were needed for the care of the prisoners (Conklin, 2003:97). Further, drug arrest rates were concentrated on young, African American males in poor neighborhoods. These tactics created disorganization throughout the families and community. Nevertheless, Conklin concludes that the expansion of the prison population contributed significantly to the reduction of crime rates in the 1990's (Conklin, 2003). In fact, incarceration may have been the most influential variable affecting crime rates in the 1990s since it is —changed in the expected direction before the downward trend in crime rates began, and the only one that a substantial body of research has shown to influence crime rates (Conklin, 2003:200).

Domestic violence and parent's aggression: Although numerous studies have demonstrated an association between delinquency and parents violence, many of these studies suffer from lack of methodological rigor (e.g., they lac control groups or they oversample population groups that likely have high rates of both violence and delinquency) (Sher 1991). Other investigations have suggested that a link between crime in a parent and increased family aggression and/or child abuse is particularly characteristic of families of alcoholics with comorbid ASPD (Zucker et al. 1996b).

In these alcoholic families, in which parents demonstrate high rates of deviant and aggressive behaviors, frequent exposure to family violence may increase the risk for aggression among the children. Early childhood aggression, in turn, is known to be related to the development of later conduct problems and delinquency. Moreover, childhood aggression is more closely linked to the development of a severe, early onset form of alcoholism than is general behavioral deviancy (Jaffe et al. 1988). Consequently, COA's from families with comorbid ASPD have a substantially increased likelihood of experiencing a variety of early and severe externalizing behavior problems, including experimentation with and abuse of alcohol; disregard for authority figures, such as parents and teachers; and trouble with the law.

Illiteracy of parents: The negative effects of alcohol on cognitive functioning in heavy drinkers are well documented (Ron 1987). In addition, recent studies suggest that poor performance by alcoholics on neuropsychological tests may not only result from alcohol's neurotoxicity, but also may reflect pre morbid cognitive deficits (Sher et al. 1991). Consequently, COA's may be raised by parents with relatively poorer cognitive abilities than children reared by nonalcoholic parents. Furthermore, a strong correlation exists between the cognitive abilities of parents and their children. Accordingly, a lack of stimulation in the rearing environment may account in part for the pattern of cognitive impairments, lower academic achievement, and increased school failure found in COA's compared with non-COA's (Johnson and Rolf 1988). In keeping with this hypothesis, Noll and colleagues (1992) found that preschool-aged COA's exhibited poorer language and reasoning skills than did non-COA's and that poorer performance among the COA's was predicted by the lower quality of stimulation present in the home.

Poor academic achievement and school failure, in turn, not only place COA's at risk for lower educational attainment, but also may act synergistically with early behavior problems to bring COA's into contact with a more deviant peer group (Dishion et al. 1991), thereby increasing their risk for externalizing behavior problems and subsequent alcohol abuse. Based on these results of researches we describe some finding below (table 1).

Results: As you seen in table: Divorce, Addiction of father, Absence of parents, Incarceration of father, Physical punishment at home, Father aggression, Illiteracy of parents, Unemployment of mother, Chronic Physical illness of father in delinquent girls are very frequent, but in delinquent boys: Addiction of father, Absence of parents, Physical punishment at home, Domestic violence, Engagement with law(parents) are very frequent. In other word, psychopathological factors has important impact on girls delinquency and for this reason,

Table 1: Psychopathological risk factors of family of boys client of Tehran correction centre

Has reported	Boys %	Girls %
Addiction of father/ mother	79/28	95/7
Absence of father/ mother	73/80	73/84
Parents anti-social behavior	30	6
Mental illness of father/ mother	40/63	16/10
Incarceration of father/ mother	70/18	11/3
Physical punishment at home	85	14
Domestic violence	38	6
Child abuse	30	5
father aggression/ mother aggression	73/55	12/65
Illiteracy of father/ mother	80/95	25/61
Unemployment of father/ mother	60/93	43/4
Chronic Physical illness of father/ mother	90/52	14/22
Engagement with law (parents).	35	88
Engagement with police (parents)	35	88

clinicians, teachers, police officers and other professionals must concentrated on corrective actions on families that have psychopathological signs. The results of this study demonstrates, that juvenile girls are very vulnerable than boys, and we should pay most attention to them in schools, home and other situations that they live.

Research limitations

- 1-The result is limited to Tehran correction centre clients.
- 2-This study is descriptive.

Recommendations

It is recommended to do similar research works on the adolescents of other cities of Iran or, if possible, to do comparative cross-cultural studies among the adolescents of different countries.

As for future research works, it is recommended to adopt other methods.

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FAMILIAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF TEHRAN CORRECTION & EDUCATION CENTRE CLIENTS

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Keywords: Familial psychopathology, Juvenile Delinquency, Correction and Education Center

Annotation: The purpose of this study is descriptive study of familial psychopathology of Tehran correction & education centre clients. The samples are 250 boys and 40 delinquent girls. The instrument of research is questionnaire that complete by interview. The results of research are: 90% girls and 69% boys has reported divorce in family.