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Relationship between Tabriz elementary students' mothers' personality disorders and antisocial behavioral disorder of children in 2008-2009

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Abstract

Primary goal of this research is to establish the relationship between personality disorder in mothers and antisocial behavior disorder of their children. To achieve this goal the Millon Personality Disorders Inventory- III and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) were used. The result from the analysis of total behavior disorders was only mother's paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal, borderline dependent personality disorders which were effective on child's antisocial behavior disorder.

Keywords: Personality disorder, Antisocial behavior disorder;

1. Introduction

Childhood is the most important stage of life development. This is the point of life, during which, most behavior and maladjustment disorders are developed as a result of insufficient attentions and lack of the authentic guidance in child's development.

Considering the importance of childhood in preparing the base for mental health in adults, it is necessary and mandatory to think of the effective elements causing the behavior disorders. With this consideration, you then formulate the mental interventions in order to lessen the severity of behavior and mental disorders in children. There are many psychological theories on childhood, for example attachment theory (Khanjani, 2005) and thematic psychoanalysis theories (Dadsetan, 1997) that acknowledge and confirm this claim.

Some scientists believe that almost all of the serious problems of children are caused by the primary negative relationship between mother and child (Hallahan and Coffman, 1994). There is a negative relationship between behavior externalizing disorder and child's benevolence and conscientiousness and also parents' emotive constancy (Prinzle, Onghena, Hellinckx, Grietens, Chesquiere, Colpin, 2003). The aggressive and antisocial behaviors in children may be more related to the ways their parents manage and control them than their own hyperactivity.

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Managing and controlling children are mostly affected by parents', especially mother's mental and personality health (Douglas, 1950). When children with behavior disorders are exposed to their parents' psychological disorders, they would more likely be faced with antisocial behavior disorders in their adulthood. This means being antisocial may be hereditary or is because of behavior modeling and the direct influences of wrong education (Hudson, Rapee, 2005). Macleod et al (1998, 2004) write about the lack of real long-time objectives and lack of positive future-directed thinking which is caused by self-mismanagement of excitement.

It is obvious that educational and cultural patterns help the child to have antisocial behavior disorders (Paris, 2003). Neo psychiatrists accept the attachment model, especially in borderline personality disorder. As this model shows early childhood attachment problems are the main reason for borderline behavior disorder (Fanagy, Target, 1999). Several numbers of researches indicate that those children, who genetically are prone to behavior disorder, seem unlikely to have the disorder unless they are exposed to the environment which accelerates the antisocial behavior (Cloninger, Gottesman, 2008).

Attachment theorists believe that early reliable and safe attachment causes the individual to understand others' psychiatric temperament, thus lack of such interest can cause evil behaviors (Khanjani, 2005). According to different theories made by psychiatrists, behaviorists and psychologists, the condition of relationship between the mother and the child in early childhood is known as the major factor occurring in the state of development. When there is a disorder in relationship between the mother and the child, consequently it will affect the child's safety and its influences could be seen in child's behaviors later in life.

The paper's main question is: Which personality disorders in mothers can be used to forecast the child's antisocial behavior disorder?

2. Approach

Population, sample, research's approach

The paper's statistical universe consists of all the elementary students studying in Tabriz state schools between the years 2008-2009, and their mothers. Since the research is to find mothers with personality disorders, and because usually they do not accept their state of being; and also due to our inability to visiting all of them in clinics or hospitals we used the screening method for sampling. At the first stage, a number of male and female students from schools were selected by the cluster random method. Then the behavior disorder Rutter form inventory was filled by teachers. The result was a selection of 300 students with behavior disorder above the cut line. At the next stage the Millon personality disorder inventory was completed by mothers. The result of this sampling was 109.

3. Research's devices

3.1. Millon Personality Disorders Inventory- III

Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory III is theorized by Millon (2008) on the base of his method. This inventory is a self-testing scale with 175 yes-no questions (Millon, 1994). Khajeh Mogehi was the person who introduced it for the first time in Iran. Test's Reliability coefficient through internal consistency and retesting method was respectively 0.80 and 0.86.

3.2. Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)

Rutter Behavior scale for children is consisted of 30 observing tests about their behavior which is scored from 0 to 2. For analysis of child's behavior scale internal consistency the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. The

inventory was organized by Michael Rutter in 1967 in order to supply a reliable and valid device to study the behavioral problems of children in school. According to Rutter’s research the score 9 was selected to differentiate between the normal and maladjusted child (Rutter, 1976). In Iran after modifying the inventory, the score 13 and more was fixed to make differentiation.

4. Findings

To determine the amount of influence mother’s disorders has on child’s antisocial behavior disorders, we used the step-by-step analysis of variance. The findings are presented in table 1. The result from the analysis of total behavior disorders was only five disorders which were effective on child’s antisocial behavior disorder.

Table1. Regression step-by-step analysis of variance of child’s antisocial behavior disorder (standard variable) according to the types of mother’s personality disorders (anticipant variable)

| Model | Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Regression | 339.082 | 1 | 339.082 | 69.042 | .000 |
| | Residual | 525.505 | 107 | 4.911 | | |
| | Total | 864.587 | 108 | | | |
| 2 | Regression | 369.931 | 2 | 184.965 | 39.636 | .000 |
| | Residual | 494.656 | 106 | 4.667 | | |
| | Total | 864.587 | 108 | | | |
| 3 | Regression | 395.781 | 3 | 131.927 | 29.548 | .000 |
| | Residual | 468.807 | 105 | 4.465 | | |
| | Total | 864.587 | 108 | | | |
| 4 | Regression | 417.378 | 4 | 104.345 | 24.266 | .000 |
| | Residual | 447.209 | 104 | 4.300 | | |
| | Total | 864.587 | 108 | | | |
| 5 | Regression | 443.180 | 5 | 88.636 | 21.664 | .000 |
| | Residual | 421.408 | 103 | 4.091 | | |
| | Total | 864.587 | 108 | | | |

Table 2. Regression step-by-step analysis of variance of child’s antisocial behavior disorder (standard variable) according to the types of mother’s personality disorders (anticipant variable)

| Statistical indices Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model 1 | 0.626 ^a | .392 | .387 | 2.21614 |
| Model2 | 0.654 ^b | .428 | .417 | 2.16022 |
| Model 3 | 0.677 ^c | .458 | .442 | 2.11301 |
| Model 4 | 0.695 ^d | .483 | .463 | 2.07366 |
| Model 5 | 0.716 ^e | .513 | .489 | 2.02270 |

- a) Predictors: anticipant variable: mother's paranoid personality disorder
- b) Predictors: anticipant variable: mother's paranoid and antisocial personality disorder
- c) Predictors: anticipant variable: mother's paranoid, antisocial and schizotypal personality disorder
- d) Predictors: anticipant variable: mother's paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal and borderline personality disorder
- e) Predictors: anticipant variable: mother's paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal, borderline and dependent personality disorder

The results derived from the table 2 shows that among mother's personality disorders sampled, there are five disorders: paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal, border and dependent disorders which have effective and significant proportion in anticipating the standard variable variance which is antisocial behavior problem.

Table 3 shows that these five personality disorders of mother statistically have a significant relation with antisocial behaviour problems.

| Model's Statistical indices | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | Test t | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | Sig. | |
| 1 | Constant | -.123 | .493 | | -250 | .803 |
| | Paranoid | .080 | .010 | .626 | 8.309 | .000 |
| 2 | Constant | -.492 | .502 | | -981 | .329 |
| | Paranoid | .069 | .010 | .535 | 6.557 | .000 |
| | Antisocial | .028 | .011 | .210 | 2.571 | .012 |
| 3 | Constant | -1.951 | .780 | | -2.501 | .014 |
| | Paranoid | .068 | .010 | .534 | 6.685 | .000 |
| | Antisocial | .031 | .011 | .237 | 2.944 | .004 |
| | schizotypal | .023 | .009 | .175 | 2.406 | .018 |
| 4 | Constant | -1.415 | .802 | | -1.764 | .081 |
| | Paranoid | .076 | .011 | .590 | 7.171 | .000 |
| | Antisocial | .043 | .012 | .323 | 3.675 | .000 |
| | schizotypal | .025 | .009 | .198 | 2.742 | .007 |
| | Borderline | -.030 | .014 | -.198 | -2.241 | .027 |
| 5 | Constant | -1.720 | .792 | | -2.173 | .032 |
| | Paranoid | .079 | .010 | .618 | 7.631 | .000 |
| | Antisocial | .035 | .012 | .262 | 2.939 | .004 |
| | schizotypal | .028 | .009 | .220 | 3.109 | .002 |
| | Borderline | -.048 | .015 | -.313 | -3.205 | .002 |
| | Dependent | .026 | .010 | .226 | 2.511 | .014 |

The anticipant equation of child's antisocial behavior problem according to paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal, borderline and dependent personality disorder is as following:

1. $Y = -1.72 + 0.079X_1 + 0.035X_2 + 0.028X_3 + (-0.048X_4) + 0.026X_5$
2. Y= child's antisocial behavior disorder
3. X_1 = mother's paranoid personality disorder
4. X_2 = mother's antisocial personality disorder
5. X_3 = mother's schizotypal personality disorder
6. X_4 = mother's borderline personality disorder
7. X_5 = mother's dependent personality disorder

5. Conclusion and discussion

The results of regression analysis show that mother's paranoid, antisocial, schizotypal, borderline personality disorders are respectively strong anticipant variables for child's antisocial behavior. Studying this type of personality disorder indicates that mothers with paranoid personality traits who tend to pessimism and distrust of society and people as threatening subjects, have their children naturally more probably prone to antisocial behaviors. Antisocial mothers who have indifference to others, tend to do illegal acts, not feeling sinful after they have done antisocial behaviors, and mothers with schizotypal personality disorders and deficiency in interpersonal patterns, and with cognitive, perceptual and uncommon behavior disorder not only do they create a wrong behavior pattern for their children but also have negative affects on them while cooperating. Children of mothers with borderline personality disorder who break the interpersonal norms or tend to have aggressive behaviors, or mothers with dependent personality disorder that can not make decision by their own are naturally and highly prone to antisocial behaviors.

6. References

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