

## AN EXAMINATION OF THE METHODS OF COPING WITH STRESS USED BY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 7 AND 17 AND HAVING DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS<sup>1</sup>

### 7-17 YAŞ ARASI FARKLI GELİŞİMSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ OLAN ÇOCUKLARA SAHİP AİLELERİN STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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**Öz:** Bu araştırma daha önceden güvenilirliği ve geçerliliği sağlanmış bir uygulama çalışmasında kullanılan anket kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır. Araştırma süresi 6 aydır. Araştırma basit rassal yöntem ile gerçekleştirilmiş olup, tüm katılımcılar rast gele seçilmiştir. Türkiye evreni Sivas, İstanbul, İzmir, Adana, Erzurum, Niğde, Bolu, Kastamonu, Ankara, Bursa, Samsun, İzmit, Sakarya, Van ve Bitlis örneklemleri şeklinde hazırlanmıştır. Uygulamaya toplam (N=1177) kişi katılmıştır. Katılımcılardan elde edilen veriler SPSS Pasw 18.0 paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analizde betimleyici istatistikler, güvenilirlik analizi, kruskal Wallis, man whitney u, kolmogorov smirnov ve jonckheere-terpstra analizlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Değişkenler arası ilişki farklarında 0.05 önem düzeyi dikkate alınmıştır. Araştırma sonunda katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğunun farklı gelişimsel özelliğe sahip çocuklara sahip ailelerin stresle başa çıkma konusunda sorun yaşadığı, stres yönetimi konusunda ciddi sorunlar ile karşı karşıya kaldığı belirtilmiştir. Gelişimsel özellikteki çocuklara sahip ailelerin büyük çoğunluğu, bu özellikteki çocuklar nedeniyle toplumsal dışlanma, aile içi sosyal ve kültürel sorunlar, şiddet ile kişiler arası ilişkilerde yıpranmaya maruz kaldığı ifade edilmiştir. Sorun yaşayan ailelerin bu özelliğe sahip çocuklarla birlikte rehabilite edildikleri, psikolojik ve sosyolojik açıdan destek aldığı saptanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çocuk, Özellik, Gelişimsel Özellik, Stres, Aile, Anne – Baba, Hiperaktivite, Psikoloji

**Abstract:** This study was carried out through the use of a questionnaire which had been previously used in a practical study verified for reliability and validity. Duration of the study was 6 months. Simple random sampling method was used for the study; all participants were selected randomly. Target population was Turkey, and the sample included the provinces of Sivas, İstanbul, İzmir, Adana, Erzurum, Niğde, Bolu, Kastamonu, Ankara, Bursa, Samsun, İzmit, Sakarya, Van and Bitlis. A total of 1177 people took part in the practice. The data obtained from the participants were analyzed through the SPSS PASW 18.0 software. Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and Jonckheere-Terpstra test were used in the analysis. A significance level of 0.05 was set for relations and differences among the variables. The results of the study showed that majority of the families with children having different developmental characteristics experience problems with coping with stress and that they are faced with serious problems in terms of coping with stress. It was reported that vast majority of families that have children with different developmental characteristics are exposed to social exclusion, familial social and cultural problems, violence, and exhaustion in interpersonal relations due to their children's differences. It was found that families with problems are rehabilitated together with their children and get psychological and sociological support.

**Key Words:** Child, Characteristic, Developmental Characteristic, Stress, Family, Parent, Hyperactivity, Psychology

*Doi: 10.17363/SSTB.20151714054*

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Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık Ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Ekim / Kasım / Aralık – Sonbahar Kış Dönemi Sayı: 17 Yıl:2015

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

October / November / December - Autumn Winter Term Issue: 17 Year: 2015

GEL CODE: D23-I12-I129-J81-L83-M5-M10-M12-O15 ID:261 K:336

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 9001-2008 Belge No / Document No: 12879 & ISO 14001-2004 Belge No / Document No: 12880)

(MARKA PATENT NO: TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

## INTRODUCTION

Individuals and families are the essential building blocks, with individuals forming families and families forming the society. Therefore the concept of family has been accepted in legal, political, social and cultural terms in all societies, and it has been protected and secured in all aspects. And the most important element in the formation of families and continuity of generation is the fundamentals of the concept of child. A sound generation and society require creating a profile of strong, educated, self-sufficient individuals with more permanent and effective sociocultural values. And the physical and psychological healthiness of individuals requires the general structure of the family and the “Genetic and Physiological” gene map to be proper and non-problematic. The most important indicator of this is the fact that marriages between close relatives are not supported materially or morally. The prohibition or unacceptability of inbreeding for medical reasons is considered necessary for “medical” health of future generations. For inbreeding and close genetic relationships lead to the birth of unhealthy family members and they turn infants into problems in physical and psychological terms. Many studies carried out on this subject have clearly revealed the reality of this issue.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In many societies, the family and its individuals form a model in the creation of large societies.

Therefore, the smallest unit of society is the family. Presence of children is quite important for the realization of the concept of family, for the continuity of its existence, and for the creation of plans for future. In patriarchal societies and families, the child is considered as the assurance of the future of the family (Ataman, 2003). “*Marriage is a social and legal form of small group or a social institution with traditional and psychological aspects.*”<sup>1</sup> The concept of family has been considered as sacred and legally secured in many societies. Besides, it has been politically supported to expand, grow, and produce social benefit.<sup>2</sup> Family structure has been treated from different sociological perspectives. The concept of family has been also examined in terms of size, and it has been reported to differ in various aspects. The family size has been divided into two main types based on the majority of the family members and the number of people. These are nuclear family and extended family. While a nuclear family is made up of mother, father and children, the extended type of family includes mother, father, daughters, sons, grandchildren and other family members. Family types have been also diversified based on marriage. These are examined under the titles of Monogamy and Polygamy. A monogamous marriage refers to a

1 [http://www.ataturkuni.net/ow\\_userfiles/plugins/forum/attachment\\_2839\\_54c8fda7ba161\\_54c8fc5e47530\\_%C3%BCnite-5toplumsal-bir-krum-olarak-evlilik-ve-aile.pdf](http://www.ataturkuni.net/ow_userfiles/plugins/forum/attachment_2839_54c8fda7ba161_54c8fc5e47530_%C3%BCnite-5toplumsal-bir-krum-olarak-evlilik-ve-aile.pdf)

2 <http://www.canaktan.org/politika/refah-devleti/araclar.htm>



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(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

marriage that is established between one man and one woman. Polygamous marriage refers to a type of marriage in which one individual can live with more than one spouse; while it can be sociologically examined, it is considered as real in legal terms. Generally, polygamous type of marriage is observed in less developed or undeveloped, backward societies. It is quite common in Asian and African countries. Family is also divided into three types based on the type of authority. These are strict family, loose family, and democratic family. When the strict and loose types of family are addressed from psychological, sociological and legal perspectives, there seems to be a lot of problems among the family members. On the other hand, democratic type of family includes warm relationships, supervision, rules and the explicitness of their reasons, mutual trust and discussions of ideas, permission for self-defense, independent behavior, and the right to speak. A consideration of the social events in the future lives of children growing up in democratic families shows that they become skilled, highly confident, sociable, independent, realistic individuals that establish warm relationships with their social circles and are consistent in their behavior.<sup>3</sup> The social, psychological, material and cultural relations among the individual members of the family constitute the body of values that contribute to the shaping of the future structure of the family and

to its continuity. The expectations, bringing-up, health, and physical and psychological conditions of the family members, especially of the children, are important for parents. For the family is the initial step where the bringing-up and education of the child begin.<sup>4</sup> Any physical or psychological problems, which the child members of a family may have, cause the other members of the family, especially the parents, to live an arduous life (Bilal et al., 2005). One of the familial situations that are the most difficult to get used to and to accept is when a member of the family is troubled or physically or psychologically different. Such situations cause other individuals in the family to experience various problems, especially stress, and they lead to conflict, abandonment or exclusion (Akçakın and Erdem, 2001). Education is the leading problem that the families with disabled children have (Akydoğan et al., 1999). Inability to meet economic needs in some cases lead parents to such feelings as deficiency, inadequacy, and most importantly, self-accusation (Küçükler, 2001). Conflicts and even divorces can be observed among the spouses that have disabled children with different characteristics (Kavak, 2007). In families with a disabled child, the attitudes and behavior of the child with disabilities towards the other members of the family change when his/her needs or demands are not fulfilled (Özsoy, 1998). The stress resulting from the disabled child causes psychological problems between spouses, and the

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.academia.edu/5811043/A%4%B0LE\\_NED%4%B0R\\_A%4%B0LE\\_%C3%87E%C5%9E%4%B0TLER%4%B0](https://www.academia.edu/5811043/A%4%B0LE_NED%4%B0R_A%4%B0LE_%C3%87E%C5%9E%4%B0TLER%4%B0)

<sup>4</sup> <http://tegm.meb.gov.tr/dosya/okuloncesi/0-36ebaderegitimcikitap.pdf>



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(MARKA PATENT NO: TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

increase of the stress level may eventually lead to mutual accusations. This situation may cause the spouses to exclude each other and divorce or even to isolate the disabled child from the family (Lusting, 1999).

### **Purpose, Scope and Method**

This study aims to answer the question whether the psychological wellbeing and methods of coping with stress used by families with children aged between 7 and 17 and having special needs (diagnosed with Mental deficiency / Pervasive developmental disorder / Physical deficiency) vary by such variables as the age of the child, type of disability, gender of the parent, and educational level. The first part of the questionnaire includes the demographic and descriptive characteristics of the participants and their children, and the second part includes the coping methods of the parents. Descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the collected data, and various tests were used for the determination of the differences by certain variables in the methods of the parents for coping with the stress. The measuring tool used in this research is the questionnaire form that had been previously used in the study of Korkmaz et al. titled “Analysis of the Methods of Managing Stress Used by the Families Having Children with Different Developmental Characteristics for 7-17 Age Group” published in ACED International Journal of Family, Child and Education, August – December Issue: 04, Volume: 02 pp.16-50. 872 participants took part in the study carried out by

Korkmaz et al., and the data acquired from these participants were analyzed through the SPSS 18 software. The analysis yielded a Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient of 0.982. The present study included 305 more participants than the previous study did. The target population of the study is Turkey, and the sample includes participants from the provinces of Sivas, Istanbul, Izmir, Adana, Erzurum, Niğde, Bolu, Kastamonu, Ankara, Bursa, Samsun, Izmit, Sakarya, Van and Bitlis. The duration of the study is approximately 6 months. Within this period, expert opinions were taken, and the questionnaires were submitted to the participants by hand, e-mail or mail, or they were interviewed face-to-face. Participants were not asked to provide their official identity information, and no such information was included in the study. All the participants were selected through simple random sampling method. Individuals who took part in the study are primarily composed of persons who have stress and stress-based insufficiency of developmental characteristics or need rehabilitation, as well as their parents. Prior to the research, an official permission was received from the Deanery of the Faculty of Letters of Cumhuriyet University. Similarly, for the use of the previously-used questionnaire in this present study, another permission was received through e-mail from Murat KORKMAZ on 11 January 2015, and then the forms were prepared.

### **Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kolmogorov-



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(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

Smirnov test, and Jonckheere-Terpstra test were used in the analysis. The data obtained in the research were analyzed through the SPSS PASW 18.0 software. A significance level of 0.05 was set for relations and differences among the variables.

### Research Hypotheses

- **H1:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the age of the child?
- **H2:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the gender of the child?
- **H3:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the child's type of disability?
- **H4:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the gender of the parent (mother or father)?
- **H5:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the age of parents?
- **H6:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the education level of the parents (by the educational statuses of the mother and father)?
- **H7:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the socioeconomic level of the parents?

### IMPLEMENTATION AND ANALYSES

#### Reliability Analysis

Table 1. Reliability Analysis for the Scale

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of items
.987	123

Since the reliability analysis yielded the result of Alpha = 0.987, it can be suggested that the 123 items have a very high level of reliability.



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## DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

**Table 2. Demographic Statistics of the Participants' Parents**

		Frequency	Column N %
Your gender	Female	776	66%
	Male	401	34%
Age group	30 or below	93	8%
	31-40	513	44%
	41-50	443	38%
	51 or above	128	11%
Your educational status	Literate	66	6%
	Primary school	315	27%
	Middle school	177	15%
	High school	289	25%
	University graduate	311	26%
	Master's degree or above	20	2%
Do you live with your spouse?	Yes	1096	93%
	No	81	7%
We, as the mother and father, both work	Yes	483	41%
	No	694	59%
Your monthly income	Less than 1000 TRY	247	21%
	1000-1500 TRY	234	20%
	1501-2000 TRY	220	19%
	2001-3000 TRY	240	20%
	3001-4000 TRY	104	9%
	4000 +	132	11%
IS THERE ANYBODY ELSE IN THE FAMILY (OTHER THAN THE PARENTS) THAT ASSISTS IN LOOKING AFTER YOUR CHILD?	Yes	386	33%
	No	791	67%
WHO ARE THE PEOPLE THAT HELP YOU IN LOOKING AFTER YOUR CHILD?	My mother	329	85%
	My father	14	3%
	My sibling	7	2%
	Caretaker	36	9%



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**Table 3. Demographic Statistics of the Participants**

		Frequency	Column N %
Age group of the child	7-9	325	28%
	10-12	333	28%
	13-17	518	44%
Gender of your child	Female	498	42%
	Male	679	58%
The school that your child attends	1.00	392	33%
	2.00	173	15%
	3.00	192	16%
	4.00	147	13%
	5.00	274	23%
YOU'RE YOUR CHILD HAVE A MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY	Yes	585	50%
	No	593	50%
Diagnosis of your child	Mental disability	269	45%
	Visual impairment	239	40%
	Hearing impairment	84	14%
WHAT IS YOUR CHILD'S LEVEL OF DEFICIENCY	Very severe	32	5%
	Severe	207	35%
	Medium	209	35%
	Mild	143	24%
DOES YOUR CHILD ATTEND A SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION?	Yes	485	82%
	No	107	18%



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## ANALYSES

*H1: Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the age of the child?*

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents shows that the items of Problem solving (7-9 age group has the highest average), Social support seeking (10-12 age group has the highest average), Somatization (13-17 age group has the highest average),

Obsessive-compulsive (13-17 age group has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (13-17 age group has the highest average), Hostility (13-17 age group has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (7-9 age group has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (10-12 age group has the highest average), Psychoticism (10-12 age group has the highest average), and Additional scale (13-17 age group has the highest average) vary by the age of child.

**Table 4. Kruskal-Wallis Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Age of Child**

Test Statistics<sup>a,b</sup>

	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Problem solving	15,043	2	,001
Social support seeking	6,865	2	,032
Avoidance	1,304	2	,521
Somatization	48,625	2	,000
Obsessive-compulsive	6,283	2	,043
Interpersonal sensitivity	9,823	2	,007
Depression	4,740	2	,093
Anxiety	5,943	2	,051
Hostility	22,961	2	,000
Phobic anxiety	11,254	2	,004
Paranoid ideation	18,702	2	,000
Psychoticism	11,192	2	,004
Additional scale	11,322	2	,003

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: Age group of the child





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**H2:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the gender of the child?

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the gender of their children shows that the items

of Problem solving (Females have the highest average), Social support seeking (Females have the highest average), Somatization (Males have the highest average), Depression (Females have the highest average), and Hostility (Males have the highest average) are affected by the gender of the child while the others are not affected.

**Table 5. Mann-Whitney U Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Gender of Child**

Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	Mann-Whitney U	Wilcoxon W	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Problem solving	77765,500	204521,500	-4,099	,000
Social support seeking	82306,000	209062,000	-2,861	,004
Avoidance	87270,500	155535,500	-1,509	,131
Somatization	85559,000	153824,000	-1,976	,048
Obsessive-compulsive	92399,000	219155,000	-,110	,912
Interpersonal sensitivity	87036,000	213792,000	-1,572	,116
Depression	81173,500	207929,500	-3,173	,002
Anxiety	89424,000	216180,000	-,921	,357
Hostility	85587,500	153852,500	-1,972	,049
Phobic anxiety	90371,000	217127,000	-,666	,505
Paranoid ideation	90014,500	216770,500	-,781	,435
Psychoticism	87734,500	214490,500	-1,386	,166
Additional scale	91903,000	160168,000	-,248	,804

a. Grouping Variable: Gender of your child

**H3:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the child's type of disability?

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the type of disability shows that the items of Problem solving (visual impairment has the highest average), Social support seeking (hearing impairment has the highest



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average), Avoidance (visual impairment has the highest average), Somatization (visual impairment has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (mental disability has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (visual impairment has

the highest average), Anxiety (visual impairment has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (mental disability has the highest average), and Additional scale (visual impairment has the highest average) are affected by the child's type of disability.

**Table 6. Kruskal-Wallis Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Child's Type of Disability**

Test Statistics<sup>a,b</sup>

	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Problem solving	54,389	2	,000
Social support seeking	33,411	2	,000
Avoidance	8,971	2	,011
Somatization	9,086	2	,011
Obsessive-compulsive	16,364	2	,000
Interpersonal sensitivity	8,038	2	,018
Depression	2,781	2	,249
Anxiety	7,883	2	,019
Hostility	3,697	2	,158
Phobic anxiety	13,872	2	,001
Paranoid ideation	4,990	2	,082
Psychoticism	1,745	2	,418
Additional scale	12,793	2	,002

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: Diagnosis of your child

**H4:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the gender of the parent (mother or father)?

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the

gender of the parents shows that the items of Problem solving (female has the highest average), Social support seeking (female has the highest average), Avoidance (female has the highest average), Somatization (female has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (female has the



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October / November / December - Autumn Winter Term Issue: 17 Year: 2015

GEL CODE: D23-I12-I129-J81-L83-M5-M10-M12-O15 ID:261 K:336

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(ISO 9001-2008 Belge No / Document No: 12879 & ISO 14001-2004 Belge No / Document No: 12880)

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highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (female has the highest average), Depression (female has the highest average), Anxiety (female has the highest average), Hostility (female has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (female has

the highest average), Paranoid ideation (female has the highest average), Psychoticism (female has the highest average), and Additional scale (female has the highest average) vary by the gender of parent.

**Table 7. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Gender of Parent**

Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>

	Most Extreme Differences			Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
	Absolute	Positive	Negative		
Problem solving	,100	,001	-,100	1,402	,039
Social support seeking	,349	,000	-,349	4,880	,000
Avoidance	,165	,000	-,165	2,309	,000
Somatization	,318	,000	-,318	4,457	,000
Obsessive-compulsive	,244	,000	-,244	3,414	,000
Interpersonal sensitivity	,272	,000	-,272	3,810	,000
Depression	,252	,000	-,252	3,533	,000
Anxiety	,330	,000	-,330	4,615	,000
Hostility	,383	,000	-,383	5,357	,000
Phobic anxiety	,130	,000	-,130	1,822	,003
Paranoid ideation	,215	,000	-,215	3,014	,000
Psychoticism	,208	,000	-,208	2,910	,000
Additional scale	,249	,000	-,249	3,491	,000

a. Grouping Variable: Your gender

**H5:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the age of parents?

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the age of parents show that the items of Problem solving (31-40 age group has the highest average), Social



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support seeking (41-50 age group has the highest average), Avoidance (41-50 age group has the highest average), Somatization (30 and below has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (51

and above has the highest average), Anxiety (30 and below has the highest average), and Phobic anxiety (41-50 age group has the highest average) vary by the age of parents.

**Table 8. Jonckheere-Terpstra Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Age of Parents**

Jonckheere-Terpstra Test<sup>a</sup>

	Number of Levels in the Age group	N	Observed J-T Statistic	Mean J-T Statistic	Std. Deviation of J-T Statistic	Std. J-T Statistic	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Problem solving	4	872	114631,000	123653,500	3981,333	-2,266	,023
Social support seeking	4	872	109776,500	123653,500	3981,799	-3,485	,000
Avoidance	4	872	103498,500	123653,500	3980,226	-5,064	,000
Somatization	4	872	134238,500	123653,500	3979,136	2,660	,008
Obsessive-compulsive	4	872	129013,000	123653,500	3975,344	1,348	,178
Interpersonal sensitivity	4	872	135258,500	123653,500	3981,126	2,915	,004
Depression	4	872	121764,000	123653,500	3977,922	-,475	,635
Anxiety	4	872	113891,500	123653,500	3982,090	-2,451	,014
Hostility	4	872	127573,000	123653,500	3971,575	,987	,324
Phobic anxiety	4	872	111926,500	123653,500	3960,851	-2,961	,003
Paranoid ideation	4	872	126994,000	123653,500	3876,887	,862	,389
Psychoticism	4	872	130586,500	123653,500	3968,382	1,747	,081
Additional scale	4	872	123292,500	123653,500	3943,458	-,092	,927

a. Grouping Variable: Age group

**H6:** Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the education level of the parents (by the educational statuses of the mother and father)?

An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the education level of parents shows that the items of Problem solving (master's degree and above has the highest average), Social support seeking (literate has the highest average), Avoidance (literate has the highest average), Somatization (literate



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has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (university graduate has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (university graduate has the highest average), Depression (university graduate has the highest average), Anxiety (high school has the highest average), Hostility (high school has the highest average), Phobic anxiety

(master's degree and above has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (middle school has the highest average), Psychoticism (high school has the highest average), and Additional scale (university graduate has the highest average) vary by the educational level of parents.

**Table 9. Kruskal-Wallis Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Educational Level of Parents**

Test Statistics <sup>a,b</sup>			
	Chi-square	df	Asymp. Sig.
Problem solving	69,553	5	,000
Social support seeking	31,970	5	,000
Avoidance	29,452	5	,000
Somatization	36,033	5	,000
Obsessive-compulsive	38,695	5	,000
Interpersonal sensitivity	17,177	5	,004
Depression	14,627	5	,012
Anxiety	15,637	5	,008
Hostility	29,598	5	,000
Phobic anxiety	23,688	5	,000
Paranoid ideation	11,517	5	,042
Psychoticism	14,741	5	,012
Additional scale	15,314	5	,009

a. Kruskal Wallis Test

b. Grouping Variable: Your educational level

*H7: Do the psychological wellbeing and strategies of coping with stress of parents having children with special needs vary by the socioeconomic level of the parents?*



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An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the socioeconomic levels of parents shows that the items of Problem solving (1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), Avoidance (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average), Somatization (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (Less than 1000 TRY has the highest average), Depression

(1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), Anxiety (1501-2000 TRY has the highest average), Hostility (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (More than 4000 TRY has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Psychoticism (1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), and Additional scale (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average) vary by the socioeconomic levels of parents.

**Table 10. Jonckheere-Terpstra Test on the Methods of Coping with Stress Used by Parents by the Variable of the Socioeconomic Status of Parents**

Jonckheere-Terpstra Test<sup>a</sup>

	Number of Levels in Your monthly income	N	Observed J-T Statistic	Mean J-T Statistic	Std. Deviation of J-T Statistic	Std. J-T Statistic	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Problem solving	6	872	174515,500	155795,000	4213,957	4,442	,000
Social support seeking	6	872	153774,000	155795,000	4214,454	-,480	,632
Avoidance	6	872	135177,500	155795,000	4212,783	-4,894	,000
Somatization	6	872	132921,000	155795,000	4211,625	-5,431	,000
Obsessive-compulsive	6	872	124035,500	155795,000	4207,597	-7,548	,000
Interpersonal sensitivity	6	872	140709,500	155795,000	4213,735	-3,580	,000
Depression	6	872	128320,500	155795,000	4210,333	-6,525	,000
Anxiety	6	872	132534,500	155795,000	4214,762	-5,519	,000
Hostility	6	872	130203,000	155795,000	4203,604	-6,088	,000
Phobic anxiety	6	872	144349,000	155795,000	4192,234	-2,730	,006
Paranoid ideation	6	872	133902,000	155795,000	4103,309	-5,335	,000
Psychoticism	6	872	141333,000	155795,000	4200,213	-3,443	,001
Additional scale	6	872	141114,500	155795,000	4173,808	-3,517	,000

a. Grouping Variable: Your monthly income



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## CONCLUSION and ASSESSMENT

- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents shows that the items of Problem solving (7-9 age group has the highest average), Social support seeking (10-12 age group has the highest average), Somatization (13-17 age group has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (13-17 age group has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (13-17 age group has the highest average), Hostility (13-17 age group has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (7-9 age group has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (10-12 age group has the highest average), Psychoticism (10-12 age group has the highest average), and Additional scale (13-17 age group has the highest average) vary by the age of child.
- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the gender of their children shows that the items of Problem solving (Females have the highest average), Social support seeking (Females have the highest average), Somatization (Males have the highest average), Depression (Females have the highest average), and Hostility (Males have the highest average) are affected by the gender of the child while the others are not affected.
- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the type of disability shows that the items

of Problem solving (visual impairment has the highest average), Social support seeking (hearing impairment has the highest average), Avoidance (visual impairment has the highest average), Somatization (visual impairment has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (mental disability has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (visual impairment has the highest average), Anxiety (visual impairment has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (mental disability has the highest average), and Additional scale (visual impairment has the highest average) are affected by the child's type of disability.

- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the gender of the parents shows that the items of Problem solving (female has the highest average), Social support seeking (female has the highest average), Avoidance (female has the highest average), Somatization (female has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (female has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (female has the highest average), Depression (female has the highest average), Anxiety (female has the highest average), Hostility (female has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (female has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (female has the highest average), Psychoticism (female has the highest average), and Additional scale



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(female has the highest average) vary by the gender of the parent.

- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the age of parents show that the items of Problem solving (31-40 age group has the highest average), Social support seeking (41-50 age group has the highest average), Avoidance (41-50 age group has the highest average), Somatization (30 and below has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (51 and above has the highest average), Anxiety (30 and below has the highest average), and Phobic anxiety (41-50 age group has the highest average) vary by the age of parents.
- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the education level of parents shows that the items of Problem solving (master's degree and above has the highest average), Social support seeking (literate has the highest average), Avoidance (literate has the highest average), Somatization (literate has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (university graduate has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (university graduate has the highest average), Depression (university graduate has the highest average), Anxiety (high school has the highest average), Hostility (high school has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (master's degree and above has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (middle school has the

highest average), Psychoticism (high school has the highest average), and Additional scale (university graduate has the highest average) vary by the educational level of parents.

- An examination of the methods of coping with stress used by the participating parents by the socioeconomic levels of parents shows that the items of Problem solving (1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), Avoidance (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average), Somatization (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Obsessive-compulsive (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average), Interpersonal sensitivity (Less than 1000 TRY has the highest average), Depression (1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), Anxiety (1501-2000 TRY has the highest average), Hostility (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Phobic anxiety (More than 4000 TRY has the highest average), Paranoid ideation (3001-4000 TRY has the highest average), Psychoticism (1000-1500 TRY has the highest average), and Additional scale (2001-3000 TRY has the highest average) vary by the socioeconomic levels of parents.

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Ekim / Kasım / Aralık – Sonbahar Kış Dönemi Sayı: 17 Yıl:2015

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

October / November / December - Autumn Winter Term Issue: 17 Year: 2015

GEL CODE: D23-I12-I129-J81-L83-M5-M10-M12-O15 ID:261 K:336

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 9001-2008 Belge No / Document No: 12879 & ISO 14001-2004 Belge No / Document No: 12880)

(MARKA PATENT NO: TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

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