

## عنوان مقاله:

Prevalence of Bullying and its Relationship with Trauma Symptoms in Young Iranian Students

## محل انتشار:

مجله تمرین در روانشناسی بالینی، دوره 2، شماره 4 (سال: 1393)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

## نویسندگان:

Samira Lotfi

Behrooz Dolatshahi

Parvaneh Mohammadkhani

Marilyn Campbell

Ebrahim Rezaei Dogaheh - *Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

## خلاصه مقاله:

Objective: Bullying and peer victimization in school are serious concerns for students, parents, psychologists, and school officials around the world. This descriptive study examined bullying/victimization among Iranian students and the relationship between bullying and trauma symptoms. Methods: This study was a cross-sectional research and descriptive correlative study. Descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation were used to analyze the data. The Revised Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire and Trauma Symptoms Checklist for Children (TSCC-A) were administered to ۵۹۱(۳۲۵males and ۲۶۶ females) students aged ۱۰ to ۱۴ year. Results: The results revealed that ۳۸.۴ % of students reported bullying behavior. In addition, victims had the highest level of depression, anxiety, and anger compared to uninvolved students. Bullies were not related to trauma symptoms. Conclusion: Conclusions include detailed recommendations for further empirical studies.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Bully, Victim, Trauma symptoms, Prevalence

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1864062>

