Family Factors Are Predisposing Factors for Behavioral Disorders in Children Who Don't Have a Place of Residence

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Citation

Abstract
The study "Family factors are predisposing factors for behavioral disorders in children who don't have a place of residence" aims to determine and identify the impact of family contexts as a dangerous factor for the development of behavioral disorders in children. Behavioral disorder is determined by many factors. In this disorder, contribute factors such as biopsychosocial, parenting, social, cultural, psychological, neuropsychological, child abuses and ill-treatment. Identifying the causes of behavioral disorders family factors will be seen as potential stimulants in this disorder but not as determinants factors of this disorder. Participants in this study are 50 children (9-12 years old), who live mainly in the suburbs of Tirana. The 39 participating children are boys and 11 girls. Participants in the study are children living in unsafe neighborhoods belonging to the Roma minority and the stereotypical tendency of society to see behavioral disorder as a characteristic of ethnicity and not as a product of many factors that is difficult to control. Identifying abnormal behaviors among children can be difficult and often a subjective issue. A unique complication varies from the fact that very few children identify themselves as if they need psychological assistance. This is also the case with adults, parents, or mental health professionals who usually decide that a child has behavioral, emotional or psychological disorders.

1. Introduction

1.1. The Goals Set Out in This Paper Are

i Recognizing family factors that are predisposed to increasing the frequency of this disorder.
ii Parental roles and parental methods that are directly determinant of disruption of disorderly behavior.
iii Evidence of these factors may help in setting up the remedial pacts for these factors.

Behavior is a very broad field in which it includes almost all of the child's psychopathology, considering that in most cases its appearance is inevitably in attitudes, reaction modes or different acts. Disorderly behavior disorders are characterized by uncontrolled impulsive behavior and switching to action in situations where control itself is lost. Behavioral disorders are characterized by psychopathological symptoms, which put into question current relationship with the surrounding environment; although they correspond to intra-psychological conflicts and that their perceptions are more or less
incoherent [1]. They provoke inevitably behavioral reactions to the environment, and which question the educational attitude of the parents, sometimes and of the entire social group. Obvious is the fact of the importance of the unique relationship that must exist between the mother and the child, the color of this relationship is decisive for all the other relationships that the child will build [2].

Children who have developed a warm and close emotional relationship with their primary guard tend to feel good about themselves and to appreciate others well and have a strong sense of sensitivity. By contrast, children who fail to establish a close and safe relationship with their parents tend to grow with feelings of insecurity and feel disconnected from relationships with others. Behavior disorders more refer to the psychiatric and mental psychological problems of children. The etiology of behavioral disorders in children is very complex, among the most defective etiologic factors are the deficient skills of the parents. Participants in the study are children living in unsafe neighborhoods, even dangerous we can say where violence is present in every part of their activity. Behavioral disorders in children include a large public and professional interest in the fact that in the last two decades there has been a dramatic increase in this disorder [2].

1.2. The Main Concepts of Disorder

Aggression is an action that harms or threatens someone. Aggression comes to children in various ways. The most obvious is physical aggression by harming another child, such as punching. Counterproductive and aggressive forms of aggression are an important distinction of physical aggression. The child who experiences counter-aggression can be happy a minute and then gets bored when one immediate situation provokes it. For example, a child with antagonistic aggressiveness walks along the school corridor, confronts friends, and begins to fight. A child who uses aggression is most reckless in his actions. This kid will plan his retribution. All forms of aggression are more typical in boys than in girls. Children who show reactive aggression are those who intentionally try to harm the reputation of another child. They can spread words or attract children out to whisper any rumors. In order to harm the reputation of a child. These children often try to expel a child from their group. This is related to children who want attention or want to feel superior, both of which are just but not relieving needs in order to help the child. Reactive aggression is more present in girls than in boys. Aggressive children think differently from non-aggressive children. Aggressive children are prone to think that another child may do badly for them and so they will respond aggressively. Children with reactive aggression often think that aggressive solutions are the best way to treat an interpersonal opposition, so it is not very surprising that he becomes aggressive in this situation [3].

1.3. Aggression Can Appear in Many Forms

Interpersonal aggression may be verbal threatening against the physical one, and this change is evidenced not only in the descriptive but also developmental phenomena. Physical abuse appears at the beginning of development at the highest levels during pre-school years, while verbal aggression shows a later development [2]. High levels of physical aggression in middle of the childhood may signal the need for clinical attention such as verbal aggression in preschool years. In addition, as growth increases, physical aggression can become violent, represented by offensive words, Damage and the use of weapons. This study of violence is certainly of great interest to scientists, doctors and society. The aggression can be characterized as instrumental versus the hostile to the later type, here severe blows have been characterized as behavioral goals. Levels of instrumental aggression are normative for children who weep for their belongings.

Aggressive behavior can be proactive against reactive. In a systematic search program [2]. They have shown that these subtypes of aggression are represented by different types of primary information with social and cognitive abilities and with defects and distortions. Above all, except the soft or soft links and the empirical and strong links between the hound’s forms of aggression, this change appears to have important empirical and theoretical meanings.

Another important change belongs to direct aggression against indirect aggression. This indirect aggression can belong to more girls than boys [4]. Its deliberation can clarify the changes of aggression in different sessions [3].

I Violence
By this term, by agreement, we mean physical heteroagresiv. Children exhibit a problem in adapting to the collective, the most widespread forms of violence are blows, bites.

II Destruction
Destruction means eliminating what is deliberately and consciously built by others.

III Lies
Children often distort facts or create them, but this can not appreciate it as a lie, because no clear notion of truth and error, imagination and reality is formed, he believes that the fact of something gives to him in a magical way a kind of truthfulness [5].

IV Utility Lies
For the child, it is a natural thing. At first, it strives for reality to respond to its desires and needs, either to gain an advantage or to avoid a dispute. It is nothing but the progressive interiorization of a social law or a personal ethic to make him respect the truth, avoiding immediate agreements, maintaining the appreciation that makes it the surrounding environment or satisfying an ideal. Utilitarian lie may be a reaction to the circumstances and the environment of education [5].

V Neurotic lies
It has the function of imaginably compensating an inferiority or inadequacy that a child feels. "Dupre" would call it a pathological, almost voluntary and conscientious tendency to lying and creating imaginary tales. Disorderly behavior
disorders include aggressive behaviors such as violence, anger, and objection. Aggressive behaviors are not pathological. They are necessary in the child’s evolution, thanks to the expression of his aggressiveness; the child affirms the face of others as a subject of desire and will, gaining the limits of his unit. It is persistence beyond their physiological age that marks the pathological value of aggressive behavior, in these cases the child suffers from emotional lability, caused by its impulsivity, the child could not find more elaborate and socialized means to affirm and continues to run after physical or verbal violence, and in most pathological cases, it has not integrated any personality needs in the person of his or her own and is subject to the needs that it does not own. Psychotic children may have passages of unmotivated aggression and sometimes of extreme violence that addresses the environment which surrounds them for the moment. [5]

1.4. Studies on Family Factors That Determine Behavioral Disorder in Children

Studies show that there are many vulnerable domestic factors that cause the appearance of disorderly disorder behavior. Such major factors are family separation, antisocial parents, mothers’ depression; mother’s depression is closely related to an increased risk of behavioral disorders in the offspring’s [6]. In an investigation of depression in generations of numerous families, a dangerous factor was found in behavioral problems and the disorders of pre-trial minors, compared to those who did not have depressed parents.

Other factors include parents’ negligence, child abuse. Another factor is the carelessness of family members allowing their children to use weapons.

Parents who are deficient in the supervision or control of their children or those who practice poor child growth methods such as harsh punishments. These may be factors that can bring parents to court or participate in the treatment of violence by parents [7]. Psychological disorders of children are related to several family factors that are predisposing prone to disorderly disorder behavior, as stated by English psychiatrist Michalel Rutter.

Some of these factors are:

a. Low Domestic Income
b. Overcrowded at home
c. Maternal Depression
d. Father’s antisocial behavior
e. Conflict between parents
f. Removing the child from home

Other epidemiological studies point to the connection between child psychological problems and social disadvantages. Families that have or are having a life with stressful events are related to internal and external problems. Therefore, for these reasons, troubled families are the key issue in the etiology of children’s psychological problems and disorders. Various ineffective parents’ practices have been implicated since the beginnings of aggressive and non-social behavior of children. This includes harsh disciplinary practices, poor follow-up observation, and low levels of positive involvement with these offspring. A contemporary model of parental disciplinary practices is very influential and points out that harsh conflicts between parents and children on disciplinary matters in the family, usually push the child into aggressive and non-social behavior. Parents with poor disciplinary skills lead their children towards negative behaviors: a child’s negative behavior occurs when a parent makes requests, the child refuses to fill or ignore the request, often the child’s refusal is aggressive, or threatening. When the parent’s request is successfully eliminated, the child learns that aggressive behaviors are a winning strategy. These behaviors are later generalized in out-of-home environments. For example: classrooms or other environments where debate may occur. Aggression and behavioral disorder is particularly widespread when stressed parents follow a pattern of ineffective discipline with harsh explosive behavior directed directly at the child [8]. Studies in the world have shown that 30 to 32 percent depending on the development of non-social behavior [8] these parental practices lead to parent-child conflict and this leads to an independent predictor of later youth problems.

Poor supervision and monitoring of children have to do with another parenting practice that is related to the aggression of children’s problems [9]. Parents of children with these problems often do not know where, how or with whom children spend time. Parental surveillance is a powerful prediction of bad, abusive behavior [12]. By observing behavior in their free time, parents can influence the choice of their child’s friends and activities and reduce the risk of developing childhood problems [9].

1.5. Parents and Family Functions

Parents and families of successful and competing children often change in meaningful ways. If the parents and the family function well, the child is likely to be fine. We also know that if a parent is preoccupied with personal problems or if the family has difficulty it will definitely contribute to the child’s competitive development. However, it is important to consider expanding personal relationships between parents and families. They can be distinguished based on how well they respond to daily life challenges [10]. Parents and orienting families function well in general and have a capability to manage the challenges of the day. Parents or stressed families are filled with concerns and have difficulties in meeting their life issues. An intent of intervening with parents or stressed families is to help them work better. In addition, this will have beneficial effects on the child. These studies clearly show the role and function of parenting in determining the child’s behavior. Parental factors include parental psychopathology and criminal behavior, as well as ineffective and confusing parental interventions. Family conflicts and separation from one parent during childhood are observable. Birth and family size are factors that are thought to be contributors in disorderly disorder behavior [11]

Other factors include: early-birth marriage, lack of interest in child performance, lack of family members in religious
activities, constant exposure of the child to violence (Show & Emery, 1987). In a study of [3] they have shown that if a disorder seems familiar the next step is to make sure of inheritance, is there any genetic component disorder? The twinning adoption study may start answering this question. In the adoption methodology, the biological children of antisocial parents who have been adopted since birth have been compared to the problems that parents have experienced during childhood and adolescence. These studies are interested in finding genetic influences on behavioral disorder, non-social behavior, aggressiveness, and youth crimes. Since adoptive paradigms produce members, these families share a common environment but have no genetic connection. These studies can also provide information about the risk of environmental separation that affects the development of child problems. Adopting offspring children of non-social parents develop disorders behavior [3].

2. Methodology

2.1. Selected Subjects

The study included 50 children (9-12 years of age), 39 of whom are males and 11 are girls who live in the suburbs of Tirana. The study was conducted on the main streets of Tirana and mainly by the “University Hospital Center Mother Theresa”, Tirana for reasons of frequent attendance use of these. This study aims to be a revelator and the selected subjects were taken in order to meet the objectives set in the study. Children are regular living attendants and street activities. Subjects selected for the study "Family factors are predisposing factors for behavioral disorders" have become part of the study because of their activity on the street, from the work they do they have deficit of their education. Those living on the street are more likely to develop street-like behaviors and behavior disorders.

2.2. Questionnaire

For the realization of this study, a double questionnaire was used. It was divided into two sections.

The first part of the questionnaire aims to measure:

- Collection of information on the child's demographic data.
- Insuring information on building and functioning of family relationships such as: father behavior, mother behavior, parenting relationships, and potential conflicts.
- The first questionnaire was based on Michael Rutter's study of family factors as factors the risk of behavioral disorders, published in the book "Antisocial Behavior by Young People" (1998).
- Providing information if any of the members of the family is a user of alcoholic beverages or substances.
- Providing data on the social economic status of the family.
- Providing data on parental disciplinary practices.
- Providing information on whether the child has been physically, psychologically and emotionally abused.
- Providing information on the job data they perform.
- Providing information if parents have had similar stories of behavioral disorder.

The second part of the questionnaire measures characteristics that are determinative of disorderly disorder behavior such as:

- Aggressiveness and its appearance. Aggression is any form of behavior displayed, directed in order to damage, hurt, another being.
- So aggressiveness is used by children as a hostile behavior in which they use force in order to achieve leadership and domination, while the aggressiveness of the child has been the initiator of the beginning of a violent act "or a physical war"
- Use of violence. Violence is explained in the use of inappropriate acts of harm to the well-being of other individuals, during such acts the child has used illegal means to achieve his purpose by causing physical, serious damage to others.
- Vandalism, deliberately destroying property belonging to others, the child has been deliberately involved in setting fire and violating the apartments and objects of others.
- Acquisition of another's property. Sometimes the child has been purposely implicated in the acquisition of objects without the approval of others.
- Non-implementation of family rules. The child has been breaking the rules and social norms set by the family. In this context, the child has left the home by night more than twice without the parent’s approval.
- Manipulation and falsity of conversations with others. Children often lie or transform the facts in order to achieve their own goals and objectives.
- Avoiding Duty. Sometimes the child finds excuses for failing to meet obligations and dismissing responsibilities.
- Absence of feeling guilty. In the child's judgment, there is a lack of sense of responsibility for the conduct and its consequences.
- Lack of empathy. Children who show lack of empathy, by their behavior express total indifference towards injury, suffering or pain of another individual.

3. Study Results

The selected subjects belong 76% to the Roma minority. 16% Egyptian community and 8% Albanian. Most of the street children involved in this research (80%) say they live in the suburbs. 12% say they live in the city and 8% in villages, in Tirana.

As shown by the graph, the overwhelming part of this population shows that they live with both parents. Next comes the selection of the "mother" option, with a 38% share. It is noticed that the children who live with their fathers are fewer, only 6% of them and then we have the alternative of living with someone else, which is selected by 14% of them.
a 68% of children who participated in the questionnaire replied that their parents were users of alcoholic drinks, while 32% of the respondents claimed that their parent was not a user.

b Their relationship with the family 38% of respondents rated it as not good, 34% rated it as good, 4% rated it relatively good and 24% rated it as not good.

c Father's behavior was considered as a cooperative only by 8% of the children asked, understanding 21% of them, the children who claimed that their parents were negligent were 29% of them, aggressive behavior was estimated by 42% of the participating children.

d The study found that only 10% of children had never experienced physical violence, 13% of them claimed that their parents always violated them, 37 claimed that sometimes, and often claimed 40% of them.

e 76% of children claimed that parents had had physical violence among them, 24% said no.

f 18% of the children surveyed claimed that parents had behavioral problems.

g 24% of them claimed there were no problems in behavior and the majority of 58% said they did not know.

h 94% of the children claimed they had never used a weapon to cause serious harm to others, only 6% claimed they had.

i 82% claimed that they had never taken part in the destruction of someone else's property, and 18% claimed that they had destroyed one's property intentionally.

j 76% answered no, and 24% responded positively. 24% of the children surveyed had hidden the truth for personal benefit reasons, and 76% stated that there was no situation where the truth was concealed.

k 68% of children claimed that they never avoid their obligations, 32% said yes.

l 92% of children claimed that they did not feel destitute after doing their socially unfamiliar behavior and only 8% claim to feel repentance after doing an inappropriate behavior.

64% of the children surveyed responded and 36% did not answer.

The function of this study is the identification and analysis of family factors that may be risky factors for disorderly disorder behavior. Selected subjects have become part of the study because of their living and work they do, the children have lack of education. By working and living on the street, they develop street behavior. Their verbal behavior is associated with inadequate vocabulary in their age. Other emotional feelings are unlike other children. They feel that their needs are not fulfilled, such as the need for love, etc. Emotions of working children in general are not developed. An unhappy childhood characterizes them.

3.1. Parental Psychopathology

Parents who demonstrate pathology have higher levels of emotional and behavioral difficulty than the children of parents with no psychiatric problems [10]

This factor is also determinant for children who have become part of this study "family factors are predisposing factors for behavioral disorders" for the conditions in which Albania is located, what was evident in the questionnaire that was 18% of the participants in the study who met some of the diagnostic criteria of behavioral disorder, such as physical coercion with other children, or hid the truth for profit, and the question of whether parents had stories of improper parenting in socially unpopular behavior they responded-yes. They claimed that their fathers had been in jail several times for breaking the rules and norms of the society. Parental psychopathology symptoms that appear related to the increased risk of child psychopathology involving aggression and antisocial behavior of parents are factors that affect evidently in the disorder of their child's disorderly behavior [8].

Levels of behavioral problems in children who claimed that their parents were alcoholic drinkers were higher than those who claimed that their parents were not alcoholic drinkers. Parental alcholing is a direct and specific factor for disorderly disorder behavior and antisocial behavior but may also be indirect and mediator of other variables [10]

The study found that in the families of the children surveyed, 68% of the parents were alcoholic drinkers, the fact that alcohol is considered to be predisposed is also influenced by other variables, from post-consumer behavior after alcohol consumption. The parent who is a frequent user of alcoholic beverages is very likely not to pay attention to the child, to meet his basic needs, his behavior and consequently its disorder, so in some way the alcoholic parents become negligent in relationships with their child.

Alcohol and frequent use of it is a common occurrence in abusive parents with their children because alcohol can affect their condition and stimulate violent behavior [12].

From the subjects studied, the abuse of them may take different epithets depending on the answers given, the study describe them as continuous abuse, everywhere found within their activities, and in this way you can say that it is identified as social problem taking into account the risk of modeling behavior on the part of children and a lot of children have positively answered the question of whether you are starting a physical violence? Or do you fight other children? About 64% of them report that they have been initiators of various physical comforts with other children [13].

The weakening of the culture and education often makes the parents themselves agree, or worse, to encourage the child to become a complementary family economic factor without appreciating the child's risk of street life. Due to the lack of family functioning or lack of head of household, children are a real contingent who need special psychological, pedagogical, and material support. Analyzing the data of the results with whom the children lived was that 38% of them lived with the mother and other family children in the absence of the father. These children were prone towards typical lies, manipulation [14]. The study noted that volatile discipline is another frequent issue of children's’ external problems. Such are poor observation or poor parenting, 64% of children claimed that their parents were not aware of and with whom their children spent their free time. In the context of this discussion, the
researcher can call these ineffective practices of immeasurable parents into socially inadmissible behavior of their children. This includes such harsh disciplinary practices that we may call poor observation as well as low levels of positive inclusiveness children. Children claim to feel rewarded by their parents but fail to show how they are rewarded. Why could this discrepancy happen, perhaps because there was verbal assessment and lacking concrete and material reckoning and reward, or perhaps children want to disguise the reality of real relationships with parents [15].

The logical analysis of the present factors shows abusive, some alcoholic, some negligent parenting, and rewarded children. Regarding this situation, obviously there is a special responsibility for families who, from free surveys, seem to have lost their sense of responsibility for their children. It seems that these children experience both emotional and physical neglect, when talking about emotional neglect, we realize that these children are not able to meet the basic need for affection, to concretize this statement we can mention the parents’ cold and unattended attitudes, these parents allow children to witness chronic mistreatment, among them 76% of them claim that the relationship between parents has degraded to physical violence among them. Instability between mothers and fathers often becomes a problem when parents have conflicts in their relationships or when they are married, unhappy or divorced [6]. Marriage relationships can be considered as a source of stress or support for children. In separated or divorced families, the conflicts present between parents provide a source of stress that interferes with their ability to take care of their children's needs. This conclusion is supported by studies that documented this relationship between marital conflict, negative parenting behavior and child problems [6].

The category of children without parent or one parent is more likely to be aware of the risk of behavioral disorder due to the lack of spiritual education of the family. The number of children who only lived with their mother was too high, about 38% of them claimed to live with their mother alone. The child is a fragile and innocent creature that more than anyone has special needs, security, affection, faith, love, understanding, care, and so on, and living with only one parent these child's basic needs are ignored. About 30% of the children surveyed claimed that parents use disciplinary techniques as physical punishment. And some studies have links between physical punishment for children, the different effects they have, such as aggression, abuse of one parent to the other [16].

### 3.2. Practices and Styles of Parenting

Various ineffective parents' practices have been implicated since the beginning of aggressive and non-social behavior of children. This includes harsh disciplinary practices, poor observation, poor supervision of child activities, and low levels of involvement with these children.

About 18% of children involved in the study claim that parents are unaware of the activities they perform during the day and do not know their social circle. Parents should observe their free time in order to influence their peers' choice and supervise their activities in order to reduce the risk of developing behavioral disorders in their children. And there is a large number of children who claim to have not been positively rewarded by their parents for the activities they had high expectation to be rewarded. Parents with poor disciplinary skills lead their children towards negative behaviors. For example, a child's negative behavior occurs when a parent submits a petition to a child, the child refuses to fill or ignore the request, often the child's refusal is harsh and threatening to make the parent low, when the parent's request is successfully eliminated the child learns that aggressive behavior is a winning strategy. These behaviors are then generalized in out-of-home environments, for example in the environments where they attend, where debate can be construct, the child already taught that the winner is aggressive and becomes the initiator of any embarrassment or inappropriate behavior [2].

Aggression is particularly widespread when stressed parents follow an ineffective disciplinary model with harsh and explosive episodic direct behavior to the child [17].

Damaged parent-child relationships are particularly to be treated as social strategies for negotiating interpersonal relationships. Most of the children surveyed claimed that the parents did not influence the selection relations that the children themselves chose to do. Parental involvement in the selective links of the children caused a troubled state because by not being influential in their relationships the children were unable to establish a relationship Long and stable with a certain figure that would be the foundation for building later relationships [18].

Parents exhibit extreme behavior and neglect, depriving their children of the ability to form a selective relation. This negligence can be the cause of disorder of relationships, lack of social responses found through children who are not related to one of the parents [19].

Family size can be assessed as a risk factor for behavioral disorders. Families of surveyed children were more than 5 members in the family, this fact can be considered as determining factors due to the fact that large families are burdened with failure of the basic needs of life, large families often face the uninsured survival when unemployment has touched its older members and in these conditions it is born the poverty that we can call it extreme poverty and are such circumstances that may require the child to work in the street without considering the risk that the child is threatened with. The level of income in Albania can be said to be among the lowest, while the cost of living has increased [19].

This is a worrying fact that forces many families to see children as a solution to their situation, regardless of how their development is not in the function of the work they undertake to do. Cultural norms are key factors in this treatment, children living and working on the street would not have such a widespread phenomenon if it were not socially and culturally acceptable. Selected subjects mainly belong to an ethnic minority in Albania who, apart from the lack of minimum living conditions, allow themselves and the child the
opportunity to be deprived of some fundamental rights by stereotypically thinking that children should follow the tradition and the traces of their family, the mentality of the parents who lived in the street it is stated like this: if I live in the streets you also have to live in the streets or such thoughts that all the members should contribute to the family regardless of their age. These were some of the answers of children ask what parents think about your lifestyle? Childhood as an universal phenomenon is independent of class, gender, culture, geography or ethnicity. In childhood it is emphasized that the genetic material communicated by the parents is important, as well as the different life experiences of various factors such as food, environmental care, medication, social environment, family-related factors and its survival, peers with who the child is associated, community school, media and culture of a country [11].

Parental status is associated with the risk of their offspring's behavior. The structure of families with only mothers is related to the lack of authority or the appearance of the manifestation of aggression in children [9]. This relationship may be mediated by male descendants of low-economic families and residences in urban areas with the presence of these factors, family structures only with the mother, such as the mother-grandmother-male partner, could not protect the child from behavioral problems [9],[20]. The effects of large families, births and parental status only with the mother is a major risk for non-social behavior and aggression. But not all children of large families are inclined to be aggressive and antisocial. The size of the family is not deterministic of these conclusions, results. Other variables may interact with the size of the family to increase the risk. These modifying variables include gender, and birthrights, for example, several studies report that large families are a dangerous factor for antisocial outcomes only for the number of male children in a family with sister currently helps them develop anti-social problems to their brothers. This study emphasized that family size is an important variable related to economic resources, parents could not be able to supervise and monitor their children and thus were unable to provide a structure for children to conduct self-control. At the conclusion of the treatment of this study, it is important to identify family factors that may be risky factors for the behavior, what is more important is to focus on the role of parenting and its practices such as poor observation and supervision which directly or indirectly influence the child's inappropriate behavior.

Children who claimed that parents were not aware of how they spent their free time were more likely to develop behavioral disorders. These children claimed to have had episodes of leaving the house at night, have had situations that were physically confronted with other children and what was observed in their responses was the lack of empathy, 54% of children testified that they stayed indifferent to the physical or emotional injury of another individual.

Associations where statistics were taken:

1. EDEN "Daily center managed by the National Association" Life Education "(SHKEJ),
2. "Swallows" Daily center managed by VIS-Albania organization,
3. Save the Children

4. Conclusion

I Children do not have a regular behavior for a variety of reasons and factors, perhaps because they do not understand the rules, they feel that they have to decide their autonomy or maybe they want to test the limits set against them.

II Some children have irregular behavior because they are experimenting with internal stress factors like anger and frustration, and they express it through their behavior.

There are children that their behavior is worrying to others and in these cases the behavior of children is out of the rank considered normal or acceptable to their development, perhaps the most alarming is that they show little regret for what they do, they also show very little guilt even when they understand the injuries and pains they cause with their behaviors.

Most children in the growing process may have behavioral problems that are transient in nature, temporary related to stressful processes, family adoption, and what society expects them to do. Recommendations of the study:

a) Measures should be taken in order to quickly identify these family factors that may be risky for behavioral disorders, child service centers should also use in their manual assessment reports for street children behaviors.
b) The identification of ineffective parenting forms and practices, such as neglect, poor observation and supervision of the child should serve to raise the problems of their way of parenting and improving them.
c) Knowing such factors as parental alcoholism, physical punishment, abuse make it necessary to intervene in these families through disciplinary techniques.
d) The identification of defective relationships and violence within the family and assessment of the measures that should be taken to remove children from these environments to stop being chronically exposed to violent acts.
e) Considering these factors, it is necessary to raise the relevant structures to help children with behavioral problems by examining their behavior and evaluating their treatment.

References

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