Abstract
The aim of this study was to develop a reliable and valid family needs scale for Iranian families. The sample includes 472 men and women (267 ma-les) with mean and standard deviation of age 36.39 and 7.71 respectively. All participants filled out The Family Basic Needs Scale. Based on the results of the factor analysis with Varimax rotation, five factors were extracted: 1- Psychological/Emotional needs 2- Financial/Economic needs, 3- Physical Health needs, 4- Recreational needs, and 5- Educational needs. Cronbach’s Alpha for these factors and total scale were: .92, .90, .77, .88, .75, .95 respectively. Also divergent validity for this scale was checked. In sum, the results showed that the Family Basic Needs Scale is a reliable and valid scale for assessment of the family needs for Iranian families.

KeyWords: family needs, family basic needs assessment, validity and reliability, divergent validity

Developing a Reliable and Valid Family Needs Scale for Iranian Families

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چکیده:
هدف از پژوهش حاضر پژوهش نیازهای خانواده برای ایرانیان است. برای رسیدن به این هدف 472 از آزمونی در مراحل انتخاب شدند (36.39 سال و انحراف استاندارد سه 7.71 بود). پس از دو مرحله مدل سبک انسانی 472 از آزمونی خواسته شد که مرحله اول به صورت کیفی بود. از آزمونی داده شده با تحلیل عوامل و روش اکتشافی و مؤلفه‌های اصلی یک مقیاس 48 گویه‌ای ساخته شد. در مرحله دوم، این مقیاس به 472 نفر از ایرانی‌ها در دو مرحله داده شد به این هدف عامل است که 44.6% از آزمونی کل را تیپین می‌نمایند. برای تیپین پایایی از ضریب اندازه کروناخ برای کل مقیاس (0/95) و برای خود مقیاس‌ها بین 0/77 تا 0/90 و روش پایایی تصمیم (0/90) استفاده شد. در نتیجه چک که تابع جایگزین از پایایی مطلوب این مقیاس می‌باشد. برای تعبیه و روانی از دو مرحله تحلیل عوامل و روانی و اگر استفاده شد که نتایج تابع جایگزین از پایایی می‌باشد. 

کلیدواژه‌ها: نیازهای خانواده، ارزیابی نیازهای خانواده، پایایی و روانی، روانی و اگر

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Abstract
The purpose of this study was to investigate attitudes, feelings, reactions and needs of girls and boys with unwished celibacy. The individual and social consequence of this phenomenon was also investigated. 20 girls and 10 boys (ages between 32 and 42) underwent a deep interview with a phonological approach. Qualitative analysis of data indicated that perfectionism and parents’ strictness on girls were the most important obstacles for their marriage. But economic restrictions and difficulty in making decision (choosing right girl to get married) were the important causes for celibacy in boys. Female participants were absolutely unsatisfied with their condition and usually felt failure accompanied with physical weakness. They tended to show wide range of incommensurable reactions to deal with their society problems.

KeyWords: Unwished Celibacy, attitudes, feelings, reactions, needs.
The Relationship Between the Attachment Style and the Extramarital Sex Relationship Among Married Women in Residential Center for Deviant Women

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Abstract
Extramarital relationship is the main issue in the family, which still remains a topic of interest for many research-ers, particularly in the field of sociology and psychology. This study aims to determine the role of attachment style in extramarital sexual relationship in married women. In order to achieve the goal of the study, 55 married women who had extramarital sex relationship were selected in residential center of deviant women.
70 normal women who had no extra-marital relationship were matched as a control group with the study group to compare. Both groups completed the Hazan and Shiver attachment style questionnaire. The Chi-Square and Phi coefficient were used to analysis the data.
The result of the study indicated that women with insecure attachment style are more at risk of extramarital sexual relationship. A significant correlation was found between education level and extramarital sex relationship, rate.
Insecure attachment style may predispose women extramarital sex relationship. Given to the findings, modifying the attachment style into secure type would help to overcome the problem.

Keywords: attachment style, extramarital relationship, women
A Comparative Study of The Prevalence of Child Abuse
In Highschools Based on Gender, Education and History of Divorce in The Family

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Z. Fadaee, M. A.
M. Habibi AsgharAbad, M. A.

Abstract
The purpose of the present research is to study the prevalence of child abuse among highschool students in Tehran townships. A sample of 738 high school students (355 girls) were selected based on clustered and stratified sampling. A questionnaire for measuring physical and emotional abuse and neglect was developed. The questionnaire was standardized in a pilot study. Data was analyzed using factor analysis and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA). Prevalence of physical abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect respectively were 17.5%, 49.46%, and 36.4%. The most prevalent type of physical abuse were slapping and kicking; for emotional abuse, shouting and insulting; and for negligence, lack of attention to the child’s interests, sicknesses and not taking the child to the doctor. Moreover, results showed that there are significant differences in prevalence of child abuse according to gender of students, grades, and divorce history in the family. Results indicated that prevalence of child abuse is not as high as western countries, however it is similar to other studies that have been conducted in Iran and indicates that we need fundamental strategies for preventing child abuse.

Keywords: prevalence, physical and emotional abuse and negligence, high school students.
Abstract

Required services for delinquent children and adolescents are addressed in the field of forensic psychology. Delivering better services to them depends on taking a professional approach in assessment, diagnosis, and treatment. Hence, the type of gathered information could guide offered educations towards assigned objectives.

The objective of the present study was to examine demographic and psychosocial characteristics of juveniles main-tained in correction service and the need for a comprehensive psychological and forensic assessment as early as they enter the system. Profiles of 120 male juveniles inhabiting in correction center were reviewed to investigate the content and available information. Among them 78 profiles with valid data were selected, organ-ized, and reported in three categories: individualual, family status, and peers and school features. Preliminary, the results suggest the need for development of a proper and standardized procedure for evaluation of children and adolescents in correction centers based on forensic psychology appro-ach to be implemented national wide. The prevalence of remarkable different mental-family-academic problems in this group necessitates the need for attending to these problems while proceeding them as delinquents in juve-nile justice system.

KeyWords: Forensic Psychology, Ju-veniles, Correction Services, assessm-ent.
The Effect of Narrative Couple Therapy on Couples Family Functioning in Isfahan

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F. Bahrami, Ph.D.

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of narrative couple therapy on couple’s family functioning. Research procedure was quasi experimental with pre-test and post-test and control groups. Sample included 30 couples who were referred to Kashani hospital in Isfahan province in 2007. They were placed randomly in the experimental (15 couples), and control (15 couples) groups.

Family functioning as dependent variable was assessed by Bloom’s Family Function questionnaire.

The experimental group were exposed to narrative couple therapy for nine sessions. It was hypothesized that narrative couple therapy would improve couple family functioning and it’s dissensions and out come will differ based on.

Results showed that narrative couple therapy had improved couple’s Family Functioning (P<0/01) and influenced all dimensions except enmeshment and religious commitment (p<0/05).

There was no gender difference (P<0/05).

Keyword: Narrative couple therapy, Family Functioning.
Prediction of Academic Achievement From Attachment Rate

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Abstract

The present study examines the relationship and predictability of academic achievement through attachment and its dimensions such as trust, communication, and alienation to parents and peers. Sample includes 200 individuals (100 male and 100 female) of first grade students of high school that have been chosen through cluster sampling method. The IPPA questionnaire used in order to measure the personality traits, Bes-ides, the average score of final exams in the third grade of guidance school was set as a criterion to measure academic achievement. Results show a significant relationship between attachment to mother (r=0.378), father (r=0.352) and peer (r=0.342) and the academic achievement. It was found that mother attachment has the most power to predict academic achievement and explained 14.3% of academic achievement variance. Among other attachment subscales mother trust has the most power to predict the academic achievement, explaining 15.5% of academic achievement variance.

Keywords: academic achievement, parent attachment, peer attachment.