



THE COMPARATIVE STUDY ON AXIETY LEVELS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to examine the anxiety levels of children of migrant and non-migrant families and to determine whether or not various variables create a difference on the trait anxiety levels. The children determined by using simple random sampling method among those, who were studying in Üzümlü and Geyikli Secondary Schools located in Üzümlü district in Erzincan province and were the children of Meskhetian Turkic migrant families and non-migrant families, were included in the study. A personal information form, developed by the researchers, to obtain information about the children and their families included in the study State/ Trait Anxiety Inventory developed by Spielberger et al., (1970) and adapted by Öner and Le Compte (1985) in order to determine their anxiety levels were used. In the result of research, it has been determined that the state anxiety points of migrant children are high, but the difference is not meaningful; there is a meaningful difference between the average points of state anxiety according to class level, birth order, sibling number and monthly income of the family. It has been designated that trait anxiety points of migrant children are high and the difference is meaningful; there is a meaningful difference between the average points of state anxiety according to class level, birth order, sibling number and monthly income of the family. It has been designated that trait anxiety points of migrant children are high and the difference is meaningful; there is a meaningful difference between the average points of state anxiety according to pender, class level, family type, birth order, sibling number and monthly income of the family.

Keywords: Children of migrant families, anxiety, two-way analysis of variance.