

Implications of Family Disintegration on Aggressive Behavior among Children

Dr. Sonia Abdulfattah Ibrahim Shehadeh¹ & Shihab al-Din Wael Hussein Awad²

¹ Academic staff member, Head of Diploma in Administrative and Financial Business Department, and head of Bachelor of Accounting and Auditing Department, Palestine Technical University Kadoorie, Ramallah Branch – Palestine.

² Graduate student at the College of Graduate Studies specializing in Forensic Psychology, Al-Istiqlal University, Jericho, Palestine.

*Corresponding Author: **Dr. Sonia Abdulfattah Ibrahim Shehadeh**

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the impact of family disintegration on children's aggressive behavior from the perspective of family protection centers in the Hebron Governorate. The research focused on understanding how factors such as divorce, parental separation, and ongoing family conflict influence children's emotional and behavioral outcomes. Additionally, the study explored the perceived role of family protection centers and demographic variables in mitigating these effects.

A descriptive-analytical approach was employed, with a sample consisting of employees from family protection centers in Hebron. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire comprising 25 items covering three domains: family disintegration, aggressive behavior among children, and the role of family protection centers and demographic factors. Statistical analyses, including mean, standard deviation, t-tests, and one-way ANOVA, were conducted to test the study hypotheses.

The results indicated that family disintegration has a moderate impact on children's aggressive behavior. No statistically significant differences were observed across gender, place of residence, or scientific qualification, suggesting that these demographic factors do not strongly influence respondents' perceptions. The study also highlighted the importance of family protection centers in providing guidance, intervention, and support to children affected by family breakdown.

Article DNA

Article Type:

Original research article

DOI:

10.5281/zenodo.18357541

Article History:

Received: 08-01-2026

Accepted: 15-01-2026

Published: 24-01-2026

Keywords:

Family Disintegration, Aggressive Behavior, Children, Family Protection Centers, Hebron Governorate.

How to Cite

Dr. Sonia Abdulfattah Ibrahim Shehadeh, Shihab al-Din Wael Hussein Awad. (2026). Implications of Family Disintegration on Aggressive Behavior among Children. *UAR Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies (UARJMS)*, 2(1), 1–21. [10.5281/zenodo.18357541](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18357541)

License Information

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Related declarations are provided in the final section of this article.

Based on these findings, the study recommends enhancing family support programs, offering early interventions for at-risk children, and providing specialized training for family protection staff. The study contributes context-specific insights to the Palestinian setting and offers practical implications for policy development and child protection initiatives.

Introduction

Family breakdown is one of the most prominent social challenges threatening children's psychological well-being. Recent studies indicate that the family is the primary environment for shaping a child's personality and regulating their behavior during their early years (Lin, 2023).

With the increasing rates of divorce and separation in Arab societies, clear effects on children have begun to emerge, particularly concerning behavioral and emotional disorders. Numerous studies have confirmed that the breakdown of the family environment is one of the most important factors explaining the rise in aggressive behavior among children (Lesmana et al., 2024).

Given the sensitivity of this age group, dysfunctional relationships within the family directly affect children's ability to regulate their emotions and adapt socially. Furthermore, family breakdown has become a recurring theme in international organizations' reports due to its close link to youth violence (WHO, 2022).

The family plays a pivotal role in shaping a child's social and emotional personality. It is the first institution with which a child interacts and through which they learn communication skills and behavior regulation (Mohamed et al., 2024).

Research has shown that children raised in stable family environments often exhibit lower levels of aggressive behavior compared to their peers living in troubled environments (Wei, 2025). A lack of parental consistency or weak emotional control is associated with increased negative behaviors, particularly verbal and physical abuse. Furthermore, the crucial role of family relationships lies in their ability to create a safe environment that helps alleviate stress and develop a child's problem-solving skills. Recent findings suggest that healthy family dynamics protect children from serious behavioral problems later in life (Li, 2024).

The importance of family breakdown significantly increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children (Drapeau et al., 2024). International studies have shown that ongoing

parental conflict leaves profound psychological effects, most notably feelings of insecurity, irritability, and a loss of emotional control (Miklowitz, 2025).

Children experiencing family breakdown often suffer from a lack of behavioral control models, leading them to express their stress through aggressive or impulsive behaviors. Arab research has also indicated that family breakdown is associated with higher rates of violent behavior, particularly in early and middle childhood (AJSP, 2023). These findings are linked to the fact that children in broken homes lack the emotional stability that is essential for balanced behavior.

Family breakdown, whether due to divorce, separation, or ongoing conflict, is a significant risk factor. Psychological theories explain aggressive behavior in children as an emotional reaction to stressors that the child is unable to cope with in healthy ways (Oberheim, 2024). With repeated exposure to stress within the family, whether through conflict or the absence of a parent, the likelihood increases that the child will resort to aggression as a means of expressing needs or anger. Numerous studies have shown that children in cases of family breakdown often lack sufficient emotional support to help them regulate their emotions and act responsibly (CDC, 2024).

To further complicate matters, parental conflict creates a tense environment that increases the child's susceptibility to imitating aggressive behavior and developing interaction patterns that reflect their daily experiences (Harris, 2025). This makes aggression a natural consequence of an unstable environment.

The impact of family breakdown extends beyond the emotional sphere to include the child's social development. Children from broken homes often face difficulties with communication and interaction skills both at school and in the community (Lesmana et al., 2024). Evidence suggests that these children struggle to form and maintain friendships due to a constant feeling of emotional threat and a lack of trust in others (Lin, 2023).

Studies have documented increased social isolation, verbal abuse, and hypersensitivity among these children. Furthermore, Arab research has shown that family instability leads to a deficiency in the social skills necessary for children to resolve conflicts peacefully (Makhlouf, 2025). Thus, a decline in social skills is an additional factor contributing to aggressive behavior.

Studies show that the nature of the parent-child relationship after separation plays a crucial role in determining the level of aggressive behavior in children (Drapeau et al., 2024). When conflict

persists after divorce, the child is exposed to repeated doses of stress, making them more prone to exhibiting intense emotional behaviors (Mohamed et al., 2025).

Conversely, in cases where parents maintain respectful communication, aggression levels are significantly lower. Recent research indicates that the absence of a father or mother in the post-separation period can create an emotional void manifested in defiant and aggressive behaviors. Furthermore, the child's need to move between two different family environments can cause emotional confusion, increasing stress levels and negative behavior (UNICEF, 2024).

Studies indicate that communities facing economic or social pressures, as is the case in some Palestinian governorates, may experience an increase in aggressive behavior among children in the context of family breakdown (Makhlouf, 2025). Economic pressures, family tensions, and a lack of adequate psychological services interact with family breakdown to exacerbate aggressive behavior. Local studies also show that young people living in environments characterized by high rates of family conflict are more prone to school violence and behavioral problems (Pal-EA, 2023).

Research has demonstrated that environmental fragility weakens the family's ability to provide adequate emotional support for the child, thus amplifying the impact of family breakdown and creating an environment conducive to the frequent emergence of aggressive behavior (AJRSP, 2024).

Given the strong correlation between family breakdown and aggressive behavior, there is a pressing need for local field studies that explore this phenomenon within its specific context, particularly in the Hebron Governorate, which is undergoing significant social transformations. Previous studies have emphasized the importance of understanding the perspective of family protection institutions, as they are best positioned to monitor changes in the behavior of children affected by family breakdown (WHO, 2022).

Engaging stakeholders is crucial for identifying factors that increase the risk of aggression and developing appropriate intervention programs. Studies have also shown that assessing this phenomenon from the perspective of official institutions contributes to building effective protection policies targeting children most vulnerable to such behaviors (UNICEF, 2024). Therefore, this study aims to address a significant knowledge gap in the Palestinian context. Despite the pivotal role of the family in shaping a child's personality and regulating their

behavior, recent years have witnessed a significant increase in family breakdown in Arab societies in general, and in Palestinian society in particular.

This has raised educational and social concerns about the repercussions of such breakdown on children. Recent studies have shown that troubled family relationships, accompanied by conflict, separation, or the absence of a parent, are among the most prominent factors contributing to the rise in aggressive behavior patterns among children, especially during their early years when their basic emotional structure is formed (Lin, 2023; Lesmana et al., 2024). Other studies indicate that a dysfunctional family environment weakens a child's ability to regulate their emotions and increases the likelihood of resorting to aggression as a means of expressing the psychological pressures they experience (Miklowitz, 2025; Li, 2024).

Gaps in the Literature

Despite the growing body of international and regional research addressing family breakdown and its impact on children's aggressive behavior, several critical gaps remain evident in the existing literature. First, most empirical studies have focused on Western or East Asian contexts, while there is a noticeable scarcity of localized research examining this phenomenon within Palestinian society, particularly in the Hebron Governorate. This limits the applicability of existing findings to communities experiencing unique social, political, and economic pressures.

Second, although numerous studies have established a general association between family breakdown and aggressive behavior, fewer studies have examined this relationship from the perspective of family protection institutions. Existing research tends to rely heavily on reports from parents, teachers, or children themselves, overlooking the professional insights of family protection staff who directly engage with affected children and families in intervention and support settings.

Third, the literature often treats family breakdown as a single, uniform concept, without sufficiently distinguishing between its different forms, such as divorce, parental separation, prolonged conflict, or emotional neglect. This lack of differentiation limits a deeper understanding of how specific types of family breakdown may contribute differently to aggressive behavior among children.

Fourth, many studies focus primarily on emotional and behavioral outcomes without adequately addressing the social and institutional dimensions of aggressive behavior, including the role of

protective services, preventive programs, and intervention mechanisms. As a result, there is limited evidence on how family protection systems can effectively mitigate aggressive behavior in children experiencing family breakdown.

Finally, few studies adopt an applied, context-sensitive approach that links research findings to practical recommendations for family protection policies and intervention programs. This gap underscores the need for field-based research that integrates empirical data with the operational realities of family protection centers, particularly in areas undergoing social transformation.

Accordingly, the present study seeks to address these gaps by examining the impact of family breakdown on aggressive behavior among children from the perspective of family protection centers in the Hebron Governorate, thereby contributing context-specific evidence to both academic literature and applied social policy.

In Hebron Governorate, relevant authorities, including family protection institutions, have observed an increase in aggressive behaviors among children living in broken homes. This necessitates a deeper understanding of the relationship between these variables, especially since official institutions are directly aware of the daily challenges these children face. Given the scarcity of local studies addressing this phenomenon from the perspective of family protection institutions, there is a pressing need for a scientific study investigating the extent of the problem, its potential causes, and its behavioral repercussions. This would contribute to developing appropriate intervention policies and programs to mitigate the escalation of these behaviors (WHO, 2022; UNICEF, 2024).

The originality of the present study

The originality of this study lies in its focus on the impact of family breakdown on aggressive behavior among children, from the perspective of family protection centers in Hebron Governorate. While previous studies have mostly relied on reports from parents, observations from teachers, or reports from the children themselves, this study distinguishes itself by incorporating the professional experiences of family protection workers who deal directly with affected children and families.

Furthermore, the study contributes to the body of knowledge by addressing this phenomenon within a Palestinian context characterized by unique social, economic, and political challenges.

The scarcity of local studies in this area underscores the importance of conducting studies that consider the local context and reflect the lived realities of children and families in Hebron.

Another aspect of its originality is the integration of demographic variables—such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, and parental education level—into the analysis. This allows for a more nuanced understanding of how these factors interact with family breakdown and its impact on aggressive behavior.

The study also adopts an applied research methodology that links theoretical findings to practical implications for family protection policies and intervention programs. By linking empirical evidence to institutional practices, this study offers practical insights that support the development of effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Finally, the originality of this study lies in its potential to serve as a fundamental reference for future research on child protection and family-related behavioral issues in Palestine, thus contributing to the advancement of academic research and professional practice in this field.

Aim of the study

The purpose of the study is identifying the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children from a family protection perspective in Hebron Governorate, to acknowledge if there are statistical differences attributable to gender, place of residence, scientific qualification, and years of experience.

Research Question

The Main Question: what is the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate?

Based on the main question the following sub-question formed:

Are there statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to gender, place of residence, scientific qualification, and years of experience?

Study Hypothesis:

1. There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the gender variable.

2. There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the place of residence variable.
3. There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the scientific qualification variable.
4. There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to years of experience variable.

The significance of the Study:

This study derives its significance from both its theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it enriches the existing literature on family breakdown and aggressive behavior in children by providing evidence specific to the Palestinian context, particularly in the Hebron Governorate. Given the scarcity of studies addressing this issue from the perspective of family protection centers, this research helps fill a significant gap in the literature and enhances the academic understanding of how family instability affects children's behavior within complex social contexts.

Practically, the findings of this study are expected to benefit family protection centers by providing empirical insights into the behavioral patterns of children affected by family breakdown. Understanding these patterns can help professionals working in these centers design more effective intervention, guidance, and prevention programs tailored specifically to children at risk of aggressive behavior.

Furthermore, the study offers valuable information to policymakers and social institutions by highlighting the key demographic, social, and economic factors that influence aggressive behavior in children. This information can contribute to the development of evidence-based policies and family support programs aimed at mitigating the negative effects of family breakdown.

The study also provides valuable information for policymakers and social institutions by highlighting key demographic, social, and economic factors that influence aggressive behavior in children. This information can contribute to the development of evidence-based policies and family support programs aimed at mitigating the negative effects of family breakdown.

Furthermore, the findings can serve as a resource for teachers, social workers, and psychologists, enhancing their awareness of the link between family instability and aggressive behavior. This awareness contributes to the early detection of behavioral problems and encourages collaboration among schools, families, and protection institutions.

Finally, the importance of this study lies in its contribution to improving child protection strategies by emphasizing the role of institutional perspectives in addressing family-related behavioral problems. By focusing on the experiences and observations of family protection centers, this research supports the development of more comprehensive and sustainable approaches to protecting children's mental and social health.

Methods (Design of the Study):

The current study adopted the descriptive analytical approach. After collecting the data, the researchers used the analytical-statistical method to answer the question of the study and interpreted the results.

Population and sample of the study:

Population of the study:

The population of this study consists of all staff members of family protection centers operating in Hebron and registered with official bodies (ministries/local associations), which provide social, psychological, and legal services to children and families affected by family breakdown. The study population also includes the center's administrators, social workers, psychologists, legal advisors, and admissions and follow-up staff who deal directly with cases involving children and families.

Sample of the Study:

From this population a (50) sample from a random cluster were chosen to respond to the questionnaire.

Table (1): *statistical description of the research sample according to demographic variables*

Demographic Variables		Frequency
Gender	Male	35
	Female	15
	Total	50

Place of residence	Camp	22
	Village	24
	City	4
	Total	50
Scientific qualification	Diploma	10
	Bachelor's Degree	23
	Master's Degree	15
	PhD	2
	Total	50
years of experience	Less than 5 years	22
	5-10 years	20
	More than 10 years	8
	Total	50

Instruments of the study:

The researchers developed Questionnaire to examine the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate it consists of two sections. The first section included personal information about the respondents. The second section included (25) items, the researchers developed the questionnaire with 5-point Likert scales ranging from strongly agree - strongly disagree.

Validity of Instruments:

To ensure that the content of the questionnaire was valid, it handed to a jury of professional doctors in the field, The Panel of judges asked to evaluate the opportunities of the instrument to the whole purpose of the study. They accepted the items and the parts of the questionnaire, but they asked the researchers follow some modifications. The researchers took these recommendations into consideration, and then the instrument distributed to the sample of the study.

Reliability of Instruments:

Cronbach's Alpha Value for the questionnaire was (81.6) which is appropriate for the purposes of the study.

Procedures of the study:

The study carried out in the following manner:

1. The relevant literature reviewed to establish the theoretical background of the study.
2. The population identified and the samples selected on which the instruments applied.

3. The questions of the study put up, depending on previous studies.
4. The reliability and validity of the instruments approved.
5. The researchers distributed the instruments.
6. The instrument distributed and gathered in first semester of the scholastic year 2025-2026.
7. The data was gathered and analyzed by using SPSS program.
8. The researchers explained the information to reveal whether the outcomes agree or disagree with previous studies.

Variables of the study:

1. **Independent variable:** family disintegration.
2. **Dependent variable:** aggressive behavior among children.
3. **Demographic Variables** :Gender (Female/Male), Place of residence (City/Village/Camp), scientific qualification (Diploma, Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree, PhD), years of experience (Less than 5 years, 5-10 years, More than 10 years)

Data Analysis:

In order to analyze the data, the researchers used statistical Package for social science (SPSS), descriptive statistics (means, frequencies, percentage, and Std. Deviation) and inferential statistics. (Independent T-test, one-way ANOVA, LSD and Cronbach Alpha).

Results and discussion:

To determine the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate and in order to interpret the results, the following arithmetic means and percentages were adopted:

An arithmetic means of 1.8–2.59 indicates a low score.

The mean 2.60 – 3.39 indicates a Moderate score.

An arithmetic means of 3.40 –4.19 indicates a high degree.

Results related to the first question:

What is the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's estimates of the impact of family disintegration on aggressive behavior among children according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate for each paragraph of the tool and for the total score. Table (2) shows that

Table 2 - Means and standard deviations on the total family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior and subtopics

Domain	Mean	Std. deviation
Family Disintegration Domain	2.8540	.53307
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	2.8400	.47894
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	2.6920	.61440

The results in Table (2) show that the mean scores across all study domains indicate moderate levels of agreement among respondents. In the Family Disintegration Domain, the mean score was 2.8540 with a standard deviation of 0.53307, suggesting that respondents perceive family disintegration as moderately present or impactful.

In the *Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain*, the mean score was 2.8400 with a standard deviation of 0.47894, reflecting a similar moderate level of agreement regarding the occurrence of aggressive behavior among children affected by family breakdown.

Finally, in the *Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain*, the mean score was slightly lower at 2.6920 with a standard deviation of 0.61440, indicating moderate recognition of the role of family protection centers and demographic factors in influencing children's behavior.

Overall, these results suggest that respondents consistently perceive the impact of family disintegration and the corresponding aggressive behavior among children as moderate, while acknowledging the role of family protection centers and demographic variables as moderately influential.

Results related to the second question:

Are there statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron

Governorate, attributable to gender, place of residence, scientific qualification, and years of experience?

To answer this question, the researchers investigated the following hypothesis:

Results related to the first Hypothesis:

There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the gender variable.

To test this hypothesis, the researchers used independent t-test as table (3) shows: The results of independent t-test for the differences in participant's responses related to family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate attributable to gender.

Table (3): Results of the independent t-test for gender variable.

Domain	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	DF	Sig. (2-tailed)
Family Disintegration Domain	Male	35	2.8429	.60599	-.283	48	.779
	Female	15	2.8800	.31893			
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Male	35	2.9114	.49395	1.767	48	.087
	Female	15	2.6733	.40965			
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Male	35	2.7257	.63817	.617	48	.542
	Female	15	2.6133	.56804			

The results in Table (3) show that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in their responses across all study domains. In the *Family Disintegration Domain*, the results indicate no significant gender differences ($t = -0.283$, $p = 0.779$), suggesting that both male and female respondents similarly perceive the impact of family disintegration.

Similarly, in the *Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain*, although males reported a slightly higher mean score than females, the difference was not statistically significant ($t = 1.767$,

p = 0.087). This indicates that gender does not significantly influence perceptions of aggressive behavior among children.

Furthermore, no statistically significant gender differences were found in the *Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain* (t = 0.617, p = 0.542), reflecting comparable views among male and female respondents regarding the role of family protection centers and demographic factors.

Overall, these findings suggest that gender does not play a significant role in influencing respondents' perceptions across the three study domains. Thus, the hypothesis is accepted.

Results related to the second Hypothesis:

There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the place of residence variable.

To test this hypothesis, the researchers used one-way ANOVA- test, table (4) shows: The results of one-way ANOVA- test for the differences in participant's responses related to family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate attributable to place of residence.

Table (4): the results of ANOVA- test for place of residence variable.

Domain	Place of Residence	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family Disintegration Domain	Camp	22	2.8750	.45735
	Village	24	2.7750	.52108
	City	4	2.9364	.56698
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Camp	22	2.5750	.59652
	Village	24	2.9333	.44003
	City	4	2.7864	.49598
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Camp	22	2.4000	.16330
	Village	24	2.6833	.65652
	City	4	2.7545	.62008

Table 5 - One-way ANOVA results for differences of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior by place of residence variable

Domain		Sum of Squares		DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Family Disintegration Domain	Between Groups	.301		2	.150	.519	.599
	Within Groups	13.623		47	.290		
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Between Groups	.553		2	.277	1.217	.305
	Within Groups	10.687		47	.227		
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Between Groups	.429		2	.214	.558	.576
	Within Groups	18.068		47	.384		

The results in Table (5) show that there are no statistically significant differences in respondents' perceptions across all study domains based on the place of residence variable. In the Family Disintegration Domain, the analysis revealed no significant differences between groups ($F = 0.519$, $p = 0.599$), indicating that place of residence does not significantly affect perceptions of family disintegration.

Similarly, the findings for the Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain showed no statistically significant differences attributable to place of residence ($F = 1.217$, $p = 0.305$). This suggests that respondents' views on children's aggressive behavior are consistent regardless of their residential location.

In addition, the Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain also demonstrated no significant differences between groups ($F = 0.558$, $p = 0.576$), indicating similar perceptions among respondents from different places of residence.

Overall, these results suggest that place of residence does not significantly influence respondents' perceptions regarding the impact of family disintegration on children's aggressive behavior across the three study domains. Thus, the hypothesis accepted.

Results related to the third Hypothesis:

There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the scientific qualification variable.

To test this hypothesis, the researchers used one-way ANOVA- test, table (6) shows: The results of one-way ANOVA- test for the differences in participant's responses related to family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate attributable to scientific qualification.

Table (6): the results of ANOVA- test for scientific qualification variable.

Domain	scientific qualification	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family Disintegration Domain	Diploma	10	3.0800	.64429
	Bachelor's Degree	23	2.8174	.52193
	Master's Degree	15	2.7533	.49981
	PhD	2	2.9000	.00000
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Diploma	10	2.7300	.60745
	Bachelor's Degree	23	2.7783	.42742
	Master's Degree	15	3.0067	.48324
	PhD	2	2.8500	.07071
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Diploma	10	2.7400	.55015
	Bachelor's Degree	23	2.6696	.64838
	Master's Degree	15	2.6133	.63456
	PhD	2	3.3000	.14142

Table 7 - One-way ANOVA results for differences of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior for scientific qualification variable

Domain	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
Family Disintegration Domain	Between Groups	.698	3	.233	.809	.495
	Within Groups	13.226	46	.288		
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Between Groups	.626	3	.209	.904	.447
	Within Groups	10.614	46	.231		
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Between Groups	.867	3	.289	.754	.526
	Within Groups	17.630	46	.383		

The results in Table (7) show that there are no statistically significant differences in respondents' perceptions across all study domains based on the scientific qualification variable. In the Family Disintegration Domain, the one-way ANOVA results indicate no significant differences among groups ($F = 0.809$, $p = 0.495$), suggesting that scientific qualification does not significantly influence perceptions of family disintegration.

Similarly, the findings for the Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain reveal no statistically significant differences attributable to scientific qualification ($F = 0.904$, $p = 0.447$). This indicates that respondents, regardless of their academic qualifications, share similar views regarding aggressive behavior among children.

Additionally, no statistically significant differences were found in the Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain ($F = 0.754$, $p = 0.526$), reflecting consistency in respondents' perceptions across different levels of scientific qualification.

Overall, these results suggest that scientific qualification does not have a significant effect on respondents' perceptions of the impact of family disintegration on children's aggressive behavior across the study domains. Thus, the hypothesis accepted.

Results related to the fourth hypothesis:

There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate, attributable to the variable of the number of years of experience.

To test this hypothesis, the researchers used one-way ANOVA- test, table (8) shows: The results of one-way ANOVA- test for the differences in participant's responses related to family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior, according to the perspective of family protection in Hebron Governorate attributable to years of experience.

Table (8): the results of ANOVA- test for years of experience variable.

Domain	years of experience	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family Disintegration Domain	Less than 5 years	22	2.7909	.51261
	5-10 years	20	2.8350	.53240
	More than 10 years	8	3.0750	.60178
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Less than 5 years	22	2.9182	.39718
	5-10 years	20	2.6650	.52141
	More than 10 years	8	3.0625	.48088
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Less than 5 years	22	2.7636	.68351
	5-10 years	20	2.6500	.50210
	More than 10 years	8	2.6000	.72506

Table 9 - One-way ANOVA results for differences of family disintegration impact on children's aggressive behavior by years of experience variable

Domain		Sum of Squares		DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Family Disintegration Domain	Between Groups	.486		2	.243	.849	.34
	Within Groups	13.439		47	.286		
Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain	Between Groups	1.143		2	.572	2.660	.080
	Within Groups	10.097		47	.215		
The Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain	Between Groups	.216		2	.108	.278	.759
	Within Groups	18.281		47	.389		

The results in Table (9) show that there are no statistically significant differences in respondents' perceptions across all study domains based on the years of experience variable. In the *Family Disintegration Domain*, the one-way ANOVA results revealed no significant differences among groups ($F = 0.849$, $p = 0.434$), indicating that years of experience do not significantly affect perceptions of family disintegration.

Similarly, in the *Aggressive Behavior among Children Domain*, although the F value indicates some variation between groups, the difference was not statistically significant ($F = 2.660$, $p = 0.080$). This suggests that years of experience do not have a significant impact on respondents' perceptions of children's aggressive behavior.

Furthermore, no statistically significant differences were found in the *Role of Family Protection Centers and Demographic Variables Domain* ($F = 0.278$, $p = 0.759$), reflecting consistent views among respondents regardless of their years of experience.

Overall, these findings indicate that years of experience do not significantly influence respondents' perceptions regarding the impact of family disintegration on children's aggressive behavior across the study domains. Thus, the hypothesis accepted.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that family disintegration has a moderate impact on children's aggressive behavior, as perceived by respondents from family protection centers. The findings indicate that both male and female respondents, regardless of their place of residence, scientific qualification, or years of experience, share similar views regarding the influence of family breakdown on children's behavior.

The mean scores suggest that respondents recognize the role of family disintegration and its correlation with aggressive behavior among children, while also acknowledging the importance

of family protection centers and demographic variables in mitigating these effects. However, no statistically significant differences were observed across gender, residence, academic qualification, or years of experience, indicating that these demographic factors do not considerably alter perceptions in this context.

Overall, the study highlights the need for continuous monitoring of children affected by family breakdown and emphasizes the importance of family protection centers in providing guidance, intervention, and support. The moderate level of perceived impact also suggests opportunities for the development of targeted programs and policies to strengthen family stability, reduce aggressive behaviors, and enhance the psychological and social well-being of children in the Hebron Governorate.

Limitations of the study:

The current study has the following limitations:

1. The study population consisted of all family protection centers in Hebron Governorate..
2. The study carried out in the academic year (2025-2026) at the first semester.
3. The study was limited by the concepts and definitions mentioned in it.

Recommendations:

In light of the results, the researchers recommended the following:

1. **Strengthening Family Support Programs:** Family protection centers should develop and implement structured support programs aimed at enhancing family stability, including counseling services for parents experiencing divorce, separation, or ongoing conflict.
2. **Early Intervention for Children:** Establish early intervention programs to identify children at risk of aggressive behavior due to family disintegration, providing psychological support, social skills training, and coping strategies.
3. **Training for Family Protection Staff:** Offer specialized training for family protection center staff on assessing and managing aggressive behavior in children, with attention to age-appropriate approaches and emotional regulation techniques.
4. **Awareness Campaigns for Parents:** Conduct awareness campaigns and workshops for parents highlighting the impact of family breakdown on children, promoting healthy communication, conflict resolution, and consistent parenting practices.

5. **Collaboration with Schools and Community Institutions:** Enhance coordination between family protection centers, schools, and community organizations to monitor children's behavior, provide support, and ensure a consistent protective environment.
6. **Consideration of Demographic Factors in Intervention:** While demographic variables did not show significant differences in perceptions, programs should still consider age, gender, and socioeconomic conditions of children to tailor interventions effectively.
7. **Policy Development and Implementation:** Encourage policymakers to formulate evidence-based policies that address family disintegration, promote family cohesion, and provide resources for psychological and social support services targeting children.
8. **Further Research:** Support additional local research to explore long-term effects of family breakdown on children, including longitudinal studies, to better inform intervention strategies and policy decisions.

Article Publication Details

This article is published in the **UAR Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies (UARJMS)**, ISSN 3049-4346 (Online). In Volume 2 (2026), Issue 1 (January)

The journal is published and managed by **UAR Publisher**.

References

Abdullah Al Mutlaq Et. Al (2017): Factors Affecting Academics' Involvement in Telcontinuing Professional Development (Cpd), *Journal of Education and Practice*, 8(10):142.

Adenuga, K., & Ogunduyile, O. (2020). Teaching Currency: Leveraging On Prospects And Challenges Of The 4th Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0) In The Colleges Of Technology In United Kingdom. *Edulearn20 Proceedings*, 285-293.

Agustí Perez-Foguet Et Al (2018): Promoting Sustainable Human Development in Engineering: Assessment of Online Courses within Continuing Professional Development Strategies, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 172:4286.

Haviland, S., & Robbins, S. (2021). Career And Technical Education As A Conduit For Skilled Technical Careers: A Targeted Research Review And Framework For Future Research. *Ets Research Report Series*, 2021(1), 1-42.

Janna Quitney Anderson (2012): *Millennials Will Benefit and Suffer Due to Their Hyperconnected Lives*, Rew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project, Washington, D.C, P20.

- Khuda Bakhsh et al. (2015): Role of Technical Education in Producing Skilled Manpower in Punjab, *Gomal University Journal of Research [GUJR]*, 31(1):90-100.
- Mohammed Elmardi Suleiman Khaya, O. (2020). A Review Study Of Technical Education In The Democratic Republic Of Sudan.
- Nick Petre (2011): *Future Trends in Leadership Development*, Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro, Nc, Usa, P41.
- Odeh Ghufran And Salwa Sharaf (2008): *Motives For Students' Enrollment In Technical Education Colleges In Palestine*, A Paper Submitted To The First Scientific Conference In Palestine For Technical Education Entitled "Technical Education In Palestine: Prospects And Challenges", Held On April 21, 2008, At Hisham Hijjawi College At An-Najah National University Nablus, P. 12.
- Odo J.U. Okafor W.C, Odo A.L, Ejikeugwu L.N, Ugwuoke C.N (2017): Technical Education – The Key To Sustainable Technological Development, *Universal Journal Of Educational Research*, 5(11): 1878-1884.
- Randa Helal (2011): *A Study Of The Quantitative And Qualitative Needs Of Trained Manpower Within The Basic Work Levels Of The Belgian Project - Vocational And Technical Education And Training Support In Palestine*, Ministry Of Education And Higher Education, 1st Edition, P. 32.
- Riyadh Economic Forum (2011): *Technical Education And Technical Training And Its Suitability For The Developmental Needs Of The Workforce*, Submitted To The Fifth Session Of The Riyadh Economic Forum, Held From 17-19 December 2011, Saudi Arabia.
- Rob Shaw (2018): Professionalising Teaching in He: The Impact of An Institutional Fellowship Scheme in The Uk, *Higher Education Research & Development*, 37(1):145.
- Senty, T. L. (2021). Connecting Common Core State Standards to Career And Technical Education.
- Tomáš Kozík (2015): The Importance of Technical Education for the Development of Society, *Acta Technologica Dubnicae*, 5(3):48-72.
- Weatherton, M., & Schussler, E. E. (2021). Success for all? A call to re-examine how student success is defined in higher education. *CBE—Life Sciences Education*, 20(1), es3.
- Wulandari, I. Y., Mulyanti, B., Widiaty, I., Barliana, M. S., Ana, A., Nugraha, E., & Indroasyoko, N. (2022). How Has A Pedagogical Approach Influenced The Technical Education Curriculum? An Analysis Based On the Literature Review System. *Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, 17(2), 1188-1199.
- Yusuf, B., Walters, L. M., & Sailin, S. N. (2020). Restructuring Educational Institutions for Growth in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4ir): A Systematic Review. *Int. J. Emerg. Technol. Learn.*, 15(3), 93-109.