THE META ANALYSIS OF CURRENT RESEARCHES ON DEPRESSION IN MARTYERS' AND DEVOTEES' FAMILY

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4- M.A in Family Counseling,Isfahan University

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research was to study the meta analysis of researches on depression in Martyers' and devotees' families. Therefore 1 main question and 3 secondary questions of families depression were asked and the effect of gender, mother's remarriage and depression level were studied.

Method: To answere the questions related to depression, 19 researches which were acceptable methodologically, had suitable criteria and had 26 effect size about depression were selected and then meta ananlyzed.

Findings: Based on meta analysis results, the effect size of depression in martyers’ and devotees’ families was 0/197 (less than average). Also, the effect size related to the effect of gender on depression (0/271), income rate on depression (0/276) is related to depression level in the families, but the mother's present married status on devotees families' depression was in average.

Conclusion: The results of meta-analysis show the importance of depression decrease in these families.

Key Words: Depression, meta-analysis, martyers and devotees families.

Introduction:

Depression is a mood disorder which has different signs such as low mood, losing pleasure and interest, weight decrease, insomnia, tiredness feeling, absurdity feeling, psycho motor slowness, guilt feeling, lack of concentration and suicide (Sadock & Sadock, 2007). Depression is a prevalent psychological disorder which has been increased in recent yeaers (Clarck, Beck and Alford, 1999; Blazer, et al. 1994). Base on a review, Wittchen, Knauper and Kessler (1994), estimated depression prevalence between %15 and %18. Researches have paid attentioned to depression because of high prevalency and harmful outcomes such as suicide and hospitalization (Bakhshaei, Birashk, Atef, Vahid and Bolhari, 2003). In the past 30 Years, many steps have been taken to recognize depression and different theory as well as researching evidences have tried to pay attention on specific factors in this disorder.
incidence. These factors can be genetics (depression history in the family), biological (disorderly in chemical activity or body hormone, disorderly in neurotransmitters), psychological (Loss of intimate and Confident relationship with others, Lack of valuable feeling for a long time, deprivation of parents' kindness) or environmental (family experiences, negative events in life recent years) and often these factors or the integration of them can cause depression (Kendler et al, 1993). Psychologists and psychiatrists believed that clinical depression has been provoked by life negative experiences (Poor Mohammad RezaTajrishi & Mirzamani Bafghi, 2007). Life negative experiences (stress) are events or conditions where a person face, but it is not congruent with his/her present capabilities and abilities, how ever, s/he came down with conflict and psychological challenges (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984). Brown & Harris (1989) believe that there is a relationship between individuals' report of threatening events and psychiatric disorders onset and generally it is related with women's depression. War as a severe psychological stress factor has broad economical, social, cultural and personal outcomes which affect on society members during the time. All the individuals do not participate in war in the same way. The warriors and settlers at the boarder feel the war directly but others face it indirectly. Here the warrior's family have a special situation because they are not only affected by the people in the society but by their warrior .Many martyers’ and devotees’ families are involved in the war outcomes such as the loss of the house holder or his inefficiency due to his physical or psychological disabilities or psychological stress arising from family condition unstability. One of the important member in the family is father who has important role in his child's life directly or indirectly and his absence is followed with different disorders like psychological, cognitive, emotional, moral and sexual in his child's life. If father dies in childhood or young days, the child may not tolerate his/her death satisfactorily. Many psychologists believe that the father presence has positive effect on cognitive development, moral evolution, gender role evolution & loss of psychological pathology and his absence is followed by different disorders in each dimensions (Adamz et al, 1992).

Of course those children whose father is martyred for the families and society respectable values and purposes, might have the less pathology. On the other hand, to some psychologists (eg. Adamz, 1992), father's death affects on mother than children because this is mother who must accept the death, emotional ambivalence,being the only householder, face with economical and special problems and atlast remarriage. Devotee can affect on active and sympathetic member of the family; it means father, and his spouse and his children are involved in new problems (Moradi & Abedi, 2010). The father loss depends on children's dependency, age and gender. It is shown that the effect of father's death on sons is more than daughters (Chapman, 1977).

In addition, there are many factors which acts as a protector against martyers' and devotees’ families psychological pathology such as individuals' attitude to religious beliefs, psychological tenacity, social support, economical well-being ,demographic characteristics, ... . Many researches revealed that depression ant its severity in martyers’ and devotees’ families is more than other families. For example, in a research on martyr and non-martyers highschool girl students in Ardabil, Narimani & Rooshan (2002) found that the onset of depression and its severity was %20 in martyers students but %5 in others. Ashkani & Jazaki (2002) compared depression and self-esteem in martyers' suburban and non-suburban girl students in mashhad.

The results showed high depression and low self-esteem in martyers' suburban girl students. In a research, Yahyaei (1998) pointed to high depression in students without father. Also
najarian et al. (1996) showed the high depression in martyers’ boy students than students with or without father. Neshatdoost (1994) found high depression in martyers students than others in grade three of guidance school. (Cited by Khaniabadi, 2000). In their research, Meskini & Sardarei (2002) showed that depression in devotees' spouses is significantly more than non-devotees.

Base on what is said so far, it seems that a meta-analysis explores the real effect of depression on martyers' and devotees' families and help them. In reality, this research wants to answer the questions:

a) What is depression in martyers' & devoteess' families.
b) How is the effect of demographic characteristics (gender, mother's remarriage, income…) on martyers' and devotees' families' depression?

Since these families are a notable population in our country and their problems are very important, it is necessary to do such a research to find depression in martyers' and devotees' families and the effect of demographic characteristics on it. Therefore, it is understood which characteristics have high correlation with depression. We can plan to modify and control these variables and recognize individuals exposed to dangers in order to find therapeutic strategies to decrease depression.

**Research Questions**

**Main questions**

What is the amount of depression in martyers' and devotees' families?

**Other questions:**

1- Is there any difference between male & female in depression?
2- Is there any difference between the families with mother's remarriage and other families?
3- Is there any difference in martyers' and devotees' families' depression due to income?

**Research method**

Due to the purpose, meta-analysis is used. Meta-analysis is a statistical method which studies the quantity and combination of similar researches results but independent of each other (Sharon & Normand, 1999).

Meta-analysis is the analyzing of the analyses or analyzing af a set of studies separately to combine the findings (Wolf, 1986). Meta-analysis is a practical statistics to combine the results to sum up (Carr, 2002; Koretz, 2002). Today, it has a specific role in researches (Azkia & Tavakoli, 2003).

Meta-analysis includes the following components: (Abedi, 2004)

- Comprehensive searches for practical and doable researches
- Confident and correct criteria to choose related researches
- To find the effect of each variable
- A method to combine researches and papers results.

The important basis in meta-analysis is to calculate the effect size for separate researches and their return to a common matrix and at last their combination to access the effect mean (Abedi, 2001). The effect size shows the presence of an event in the society and with the statistics such as $X^2$, t, F, we can estimate the related effect size indicator ($r$). To cohen (1998), "$r$" has the effect size of 0/1 (low), 0/3(average) and 0/5 (high) (table 1):
The resource: Ankem (2005)

The research statistical population
The research statistical population were M. A & P. H. D theses, researches published in scientific magazines in 1990-2009 about maryer's and devotees' families' depression, they were a lot and their validity and reliability were acceptable. The places and resources for gathering the data were: the research center in martyers' organization in Isfahan and in Iran, M. A & P. H. D theses, scientific magazines in the library of psychology and education collages in Isfahan, Tehran, Tarbiat Modares, Alame Tabatabaei, Iran Universities, martyers' organizations websites in Iran, Iran doc, Sid, magiran, noormags.

The used key words were "martyers + depression", "martyers families+ depression", "martyers' spouses+ depression", "martyers children+ depression", "devotee+ depression", "devotees' families + depression", "devotees' spouses + depression", "devotees' children + depression", "warriors + depression", "warriors families + depression", "warriors' spouses + depression", "warriors' children + depression".

Sampling:
In this mata-analysis, the researches used that had acceptable criteria methodologically. They had inclusive criteria and were 19 Which had 26 effect size of depression in martyers' and devotees' families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Research title</th>
<th>Number of sample</th>
<th>Kind of family</th>
<th>Participant gender</th>
<th>Research year</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Used statistics</th>
<th>Statistic measure</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>The effect of fatherlessness on children's personal characteristics in martyers' family and ordinary families without father and families with father</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>Female &amp; male</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Barati</td>
<td>M.A thesis</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>5/85</td>
<td>P&lt;0/05</td>
<td>0/251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The comparison of martyers an non-martyers students' general health in grade 3 of guidance school and grade 1 of high school in Qom martyers schools</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Abaspour</td>
<td>M.A thesis</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>3/9</td>
<td>P=0/00</td>
<td>0/236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Father Status</td>
<td>The study of abnormal epidemiology and preventive effective ways preparation in martyers' children</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Javadi</td>
<td>Martyer's organization research plan</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>5/34</td>
<td>P&lt;0/05</td>
<td>0/575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>The study of martyers and non-martyers children's personal characteristics in highschool girls in Khomein in 2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Kazemi</td>
<td>Martyer's organization research plan</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>0/00014</td>
<td>P&lt;0/05</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>The study of comparison between depression and anxiety in martyers and non-martyers</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Rooshan</td>
<td>Martyer's organization research plan</td>
<td>Independent t &amp; X²</td>
<td>2/51</td>
<td>1/36</td>
<td>2/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2: selected researches characteristics for meta-analysis of father's status effect</td>
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<td>university students in Tehran</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>The study of depression and aggression in martyers' children</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Bakhshi</td>
<td>M.A thesis</td>
<td>Independent t &amp; X^2</td>
<td>6/36</td>
<td>2/35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>The study of some psychological disorders in 7-12 years old children in martyers, fatherless, devotee and ordinary families in chaloos</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers dead devotee</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Qohhari Mehryar Birashk</td>
<td>Mazandaran medical science university magazine</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>The study of remarriage status and its effect on psychological health in martyers' and the death spouses</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>dead martyers</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Ahmadi</td>
<td>Behavior magazine</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Manvitani</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The study of psychological problems in martyers' and dead soldiers' children</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>Martyers dead soldiers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Ahmadi &amp; Fathi Aoshitani</td>
<td>Military medical magazine</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>4/78</td>
<td>P=0/01</td>
<td>0/181</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The comparison of psychological status in employed spouses of spinal cord injured devotees and ordinary individuals</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Amiri et al</td>
<td>Psychology magazine</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>5/43</td>
<td>P&lt;0/00</td>
<td>1/501</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>The study of psychological disorder orientation among martyers' and non-martyers' spouses in Isfahan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Aghakhani</td>
<td>Martyers organization research plan</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>1/64</td>
<td>P&gt;0/05</td>
<td>0/210</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>The comparison of psychological profile in devotees' spouses with PTSD in charmahalam &amp; fahshkian using SCL-90-R</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mardani &amp; Boldaji</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>F, r</td>
<td>1/87</td>
<td>P&gt;0/05</td>
<td>0/207</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>The comparison of social development and personality characteristics in students with father &amp; without father in Shahrekord highschools</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Martyers ordinary orphans</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Eizadfar</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>12/16</td>
<td>P=0/00</td>
<td>0/315</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>The comparison of depression, anxiety and hostility in martyers and non-martyers 14-18 years old students with attention to demographic characteristics such as age, job and mother's education in Kermanshah</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Martyers ordinary</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Khni abad</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>t &amp; f</td>
<td>0/769</td>
<td>P&gt;0/05</td>
<td>0/434</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>The study of depression prevalence and the effect of cognitive-behavioral therapy in studet's depression decrease</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>Martyers ordinary</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Nari mani &amp; Rooshan</td>
<td>Psychology magazine</td>
<td>X^2 dependent &amp; independent t</td>
<td>27/04</td>
<td>24/01</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>The comparison of psychological health status in devotees' spouses and ordinary individuals' spouses</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Vafaei &amp; Khosrawi</td>
<td>Medicine devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>22/08</td>
<td>P=0/00</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>The prevalence of depression and anxiety disorders in devotees' children and martyers in Shiraz.</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Mozafari et al</td>
<td>Ghom medical science university magazine</td>
<td>X^2 independent t &amp; Fisher</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>P=0/03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inclusive criteria include:
1- The subject was depression.
2- The martyers’ and devotees’ families were studied.
3- It was used in a group comparison.

Exclusive criteria include:
1- The subject was not depression,
2- The martyers’ and devotees' families were not studied,
3- It was a case study in which 2 or more than 2 groups were not compared.

Tools:
It this research, to gather the data, these tools were used.

First resources: The related researches containing inclusive criteria were used.

Content analysis check list: Here, the theses content, researches design and papers which had inclusive criteria were used.

The researches must have suitable validity and reliability

Tables 2-5 show the accepted researches characteristics for meta-analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Research title</th>
<th>Number of sample</th>
<th>Kind of family</th>
<th>Participant gender</th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Researcher year</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Used statistics</th>
<th>Statistic measure</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>gender</td>
<td>the comparison study of depression and anxiety in martyers and non-martyers students in Tehran universities</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Rooshan</td>
<td>Martyers organization research plan</td>
<td>Independent t &amp; X²</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>P&lt;0/05</td>
<td>0/102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>gender</td>
<td>The study of depression and aggression in martyers children</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ordinary martyers</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Bakhshi</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>Independent t</td>
<td>0/33</td>
<td>P&gt;0/01</td>
<td>0/043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>gender</td>
<td>The comparison of social development and personality characteristics in students with father &amp; without father in Shahrekord highschools</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Martyers ordinary orphans</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Eizadfar</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>17/28</td>
<td>P=0/00</td>
<td>0/297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>gender</td>
<td>The comparison of depression, anxiety and hostility in martyers an non-martyers 14-18 years old students with attention to demographic characteristics such as age, job and mother's education in Kermanshah</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Martyers ordinary</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Khani Abad</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>T, F</td>
<td>37/21</td>
<td>P=0/00</td>
<td>0/711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: selected researches characteristics for meta-analysis of gender effect
### Table 4: Selected researches characteristics for meta-analysis of remarried mother effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Research title</th>
<th>Number of sample</th>
<th>Kind of family</th>
<th>Participant gender</th>
<th>Research year</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Used statistics</th>
<th>Statistic measure</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Remarried mother status</td>
<td>The social psychological status of martyrs' spouses who remarried</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Martyrs</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Abaspoor</td>
<td>Martyrs organization researches center</td>
<td>X² 0/84</td>
<td>P&gt;0/05</td>
<td>0/004</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remarried mother status</td>
<td>The study of remarriage status and its effect on psychological health in martyrs and the death spouses</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Martyrs dead</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Ahmadi</td>
<td>Behavior magazine</td>
<td>T F Umanvitni</td>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>P=0/23 0/057</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Remarried mother status</td>
<td>The study and comparison of general health in martyr's remarried and non-married spouses in Jarghye</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Martyrs</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>najari</td>
<td>Isfahan martyrs organizational researches &amp; studies office</td>
<td>Independent t 0/0086</td>
<td>P&lt;0/05</td>
<td>0/001</td>
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</table>

### Table 5: Selected researches characteristics for meta-analysis of income effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Research title</th>
<th>Number of sample</th>
<th>Kind of family</th>
<th>Participant gender</th>
<th>Research year</th>
<th>Researcher(s)</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Used statistics</th>
<th>Statistic measure</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Effect size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>income</td>
<td>The comparison of depression, anxiety and hostility in martyrs an non-martyrs 14-18 years old students with attention to demographic characteristics such as age, job and mother's education in Kermanshah</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ordinary martyrs</td>
<td>F &amp; M</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Khani abad</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>T, F</td>
<td>2/55</td>
<td>P&lt; 0/05</td>
<td>0/434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>income</td>
<td>The comparison of psychological profile in devotees' spouses with PTSD and without PTSD in charmahal bakhtiari using SCL-90-R</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Mardani Boldaji</td>
<td>M. A thesis</td>
<td>R, F</td>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>P=0/224</td>
<td>0/138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>income</td>
<td>The comparison of psychological status in employed spouses of spinal cord injured devotees and ordinary individuals</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Ordinary devotee</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Amiri et al</td>
<td>Psychology magazine</td>
<td>Independent t &amp; r 0/39</td>
<td>P=0/008</td>
<td>0/39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The research steps

The meta-analysis steps include: 1- the definition of research subject, 2- researches coding, 3- the criteria description of research selection, 4- searching researches in martyrs' and devoteeds' families adjustment, 5- researches selection for meta analysis, 6- the assessment of researches plan, theses and papers, 7- results summarizing, 8- the effect size calculation, 11- the effect size description and interpretation, 12- the studies combination and researches selection.
Data analysis
Since the related researches due to depression in martyrs and devotees did not report the effect size, the statistics of different researches have been changed to "r" indicator by Hunter and Schmidt's approach and then the effect size is interpreted by Kohn effect size guideline for "r" indicator.

Results
The main question: what is depression in martyrs' and devotees' families

Table 6: The mean and standard deviation of effect size related to father status effect (martyers, devotee, dead and ordinary) on families' depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father status (martyer, devotee, dead and ordinary)</th>
<th>Number of studies n</th>
<th>Effect size mean r</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SD₂</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SE₂</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0/197</td>
<td>0/1602</td>
<td>0/0022</td>
<td>89/64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 shows the effect mean and standard deviation in fathers' status effect (martyer, devotee, dead and ordinary) on families' depression. Base on above table, the best estimation of independent variable effect (father status) on dependent variable (depression) is 0/197 which is average based on Kohen's effect size table. Therefore, father's death or devotees had medium effect on families' depression.

Secondary questions:
1- Is there any difference between male and female in depression in martyers and devotees families?

Table 7: The effect size mean and standard deviation related to gender effect on martyers and devotees families' children depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic indicators</th>
<th>Number of studies n</th>
<th>Effect size mean r</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SD₂</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SE₂</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0/271</td>
<td>0/2620</td>
<td>0/0136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 shows the effect size mean and standard deviation related to gender effect on martyers and devotees families' children depression. Base on above table, the best estimation in effect of independent variable (gender) on dependent one (children's depression) is 0/271 which is medium based on Kohn’s effect size table. So, gender had a medium effect on depression.

2- Is there any difference in martyers’ families' depression whose mother remarried and those whose mother did not marry.
Table 8: The effect size mean and standard deviation related to the effect of mother's remarriage on martyers' and devotees’ families depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Number of studies n</th>
<th>Effect size mean r</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SD₀²</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SE₀²</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother's remarriage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>32/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 shows the effect size mean and standard deviation of mother's remarriage on families depression. Base on above table, the best estimation in effect of independent variable (mother's remarriage) on dependent variable (depression) is 0.039 which is lower than average based on Kohn’s effect size table. Therefore, the effect of mother's remarriage on depression was low.

3- Is there any difference in martyers’ and devotee's families' depression on income?

Table 9: The effect size mean and standard deviation related to the effect of income on martyers’ and devotees’ families depression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Number of studies n</th>
<th>Effect size mean r</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SD₀²</th>
<th>Effect size standard deviation SE₀²</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income level</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.276</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>0.0082</td>
<td>33/658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base on above table, the best estimation in effect of independent variable (income level) on dependent variable (depression) is 0.276 which is average based on Kohn's effect size table. Thus, the effect of income on depression was average to high.

Conclusion:
In this research, 1 main and 3 secondary questions were analyzed. The meta-analysis of findings showed that the father's status (martyer, devotee, dead and ordinary) had average effect on martyers’ and devotees’ families psychological health. These finding approve past researches. The research findings of Narimani and Rooshan (2002), Yahyaei (1998), Najarian et al (1996) and Neshatdoost (1994) showed high depression in martyers' students to non-martyers students. In a research, Hamidi (2004) found that the adolescent children in devotee have high depression prevalency. Meskini and Sardarei (2002) revealed that devotees' spouses depression is more than others. Father has both a general role to support mother and specific role to develop achild's basic personality which is close to reality. Therefore, psychological pathology due to the loss of father has important role in child's personality formation (Adamz et al, 1992). Although martyers children have social and economical support and their fathers death is valuable, they have more behavioral and psychological problems (Shahshahani, 1986; Hatami, 1990; Sohrabi, 1990). The studies showed that there is a relationship between parents' deprivation and psychological pathology such as depression and cognitive deficit in near future (Kranzler, Shafer & Wasserman, 1990; Marshal, English & Stewart, 2001). To the meta-analysis results gender has average effect on martyers and devotees children's depression. These findings approve some past researches but not the others, for example,
Khani abad's (2000) research results pointed to high depression in martyers’ girl students than boys but Bakhshi's research finding (1992) show high depression in boys to girls. Father's absence is harmful for children specially boys because the child is deprived role pattern, discipline and guidance the child is deprived role pattern, discipline and guidance (Biblarzi and Raftery, 1994). The children without father have more depression, anxiety and behavioral problems and boys have psychological disorders (Kranzler, Shafer & Wasserman, 1990; Marshal, English and Stewart, 2001). Martyers boys are more irritable (Adamz, 1990; Bakhshi, 1992).

This meta-analysis finding showed the mother's remarriage has low effect on depression. May be this low effect may be attributed to the omission and loss of control in the effect of variables such as gender or income level on depression which have high effect on depression. Income level had average effect on martyers’ and devotees’ families depression. These findings approve the past researches findings. Qhahari et al (2003) found that low economic status causes psychological disorders such as depression in martyers, devotees, fatherless and ordinary children. In their research, Saki et al (2002) show psychological health scores such as depression are related with economical status in devotees' spouses with spinal cord injury. One of the important role of fatherlessness or father's injury on family psychological status is the economic. Some unemployed spouses feel economical pressure and face with financial problems. It causes mother to work. Therefore, she does not have enough time to train and correct her children or takes care of her injured husband and pays attention to his needs. Some times the undesirable economical status leads to family's break up.

This research had some limitation such as: mother's education level, number of children and injury level of father. Therefore, these variables can be considered to assess their effect on depression in martyers’ and devotees’ families.
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