

	Dynamics of anxiety in primary schoolers.	тезисы	Сборник материалов: 12th European Conference on Personality, University of Groningen, The Netherlands. July 18-22, 2004.
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Dynamics of Anxiety in Primary Schoolers

Harmoza, T., Belarusian State Pedagogical University, Minsk, Belarus

Emotions have a great influence on the formation of the structure of a child's personality. School anxiety not only appears because of children's failure in their studies, but also because of their worries about the failure, which is negatively reflected in the mental health of the children. Even neutral situations are estimated as threatening by an anxious individual. Non-adequate anxiety obsesses different spheres of life activity of a child. In this study, 370 girls and 423 boys, aged between 6 and 10 (1st- 4th grade), filled out a survey. The results of the survey indicated that the level of general anxiety tends to increase when the child grows up: from 1st to 4th grade, for females 14.3, 16.0, 17.3, and 23.3 ($p < 0.76$), respectively, and for males 11.5, 13.8, 15.6, and 18.9 ($p < 0.77$), respectively. The boys' anxiety tends to be lower than the girls' anxiety, indicating that girls are more conscious about the new school duties and they are more responsible for them and for the processes and results of their studies. The dynamics of school anxiety conforms to the dynamics of the rise of the emotionally positive attitude to the study activity: the more important the studies are for the child, the higher is the level of school anxiety ($r = 0.6$). The anxiety level does not depend on the presence of school marks determination ($r = 0.3$) in the structure of study motivation. So, one of the main determinants of anxiety is the situation of the studying process itself.

Tatsiana Harmoza
 Department of Developmental and Pedagogical Psychology
 Belarusian State Pedagogical University
 18, Sovetskaya Str.
 220050 Minsk, Belarus
 Tel: (+375 17) 220 15 93
 Fax : (+375 17) 226 40 24
 E-mail: olga_bel@bspu.unibel.by

Dear Boele de Raad,

Thanks for the made alterations which have improved the text very much. You are right that r-values are coefficient of the correlations. P-values ($P < 0.76$) are coefficient of the correlations of Spirman. 14.3, 16.0, 17.3, and 23.3 – are the arithmetical middle sigures of the level of anxiety for each age group, and in accordance, P-values may be changed into $p = 5\%$ (or $p \leq 0.05$) as an indicator of a mistake possibility of the difference of the arithmetical middle sigures from each other.

Looking forward to your reply,
Yours sincerely dr. Harmoza.

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