

# The Relationship between Parenting Styles, Trauma Exposure, and Juvenile Delinquency\*

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**Abstract:** Researchers applied the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), The Civilian Mississippi Scale for PTSD (CMPTSD), and the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to non-offender Kuwaiti juveniles, who ranged in age from 12 to 18 years, and included 101 males and 54 females, 76 were non-offenders, and 81 were offenders, representing all six geographical governorates, and an offender group currently incarcerated. A second group was formed, comprised of the parents or primary caregivers of the juvenile offenders and the non-offenders. Parents and juveniles were administered the GHQ and the CMPTSD scales, to determine the relationship between trauma exposure, parenting styles, and juvenile delinquency.

**Key words:** Parenting styles, Trauma exposure, PTSD, PAQ, GHQ, Arab parenting styles, Arab juvenile delinquency, Kuwaiti parenting styles, Kuwaiti juvenile delinquency, Kuwaiti trauma exposure.

## Introduction

### Background

The link between authoritarian parenting and damage to the well-being of adolescents has been well understood for many years in the West. Parental hostility and control contributes to a disruption of

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conscience development in children, encouraging aggression and resistance to authority, (Becker, 1964). According to Hirschi, (1969) as appropriate parental supportiveness and supervision - received and perceived by youth - goes up, delinquency or misconduct goes down. However, over-bearing parental control creates a failure of socialization processes. especially and primarily in the family which produces and leads to delinquent behavior. It has also been suggested that authoritarian parenting is related to substance abuse, intimacy trouble, problems in making decisions, low self-esteem, and depression in adulthood (Baumrind, 1991; Bigner, 1994). On the other hand, high self-esteem, self-reliance, and self-control are associated with authoritative/flexible parenting. Children raised in this kind of environment are believed to be more secure, popular, inquisitive (Buri, Louiselle, Misukanis & Mueller, 1988) and struggle with fewer psychological and behavioral problems than those raised by authoritarian or permissive parents (Lamborn, Mounts, Steinberg, and Dornbusch, 1991).

### **Parenting styles**

The development of a child depends greatly on their parents, and relies on a feeling of safety and security, to help them on the journey to a successful life as a happy, healthy, and productive adult member of society.

An individual's culture also has an influence on parenting styles, including child-parent relationships. Children are raised according to the values and norms approved by the culture, and many differences generally exist between Western cultures and Arab cultures. A reliable body of data regarding parenting style differences does not exist among the various Arab cultures, let alone the larger concerns of cross-cultural knowledge.

Pelto (1968) states that in collective cultures, parents tend to be more authoritarian, and stress obedience, conformity, and adherence to behavioral patterns which advance and increase the benefit and equilibrium of the collective - while in the West, parents are more liberal and tend to give their children more freedom, encouraging individuality and separateness. In their study of several Arab cultures (Dwairy, Achoui, Abouserie, Farah, Sakhleh, and Fayad, 2006), discovered parenting styles and practices influence psychological individuation and

autonomy. They suggested parents were more authoritarian and they emphasized obedience and adherence to behavioral patterns advancing the feeling of harmony in the collective.

However, there remains some difference of opinion. As Khaleque and Rohner present it, different cultures think of parenting in different ways. Following Rohner's (2002) parental acceptance-rejection theory, perceiving rejection is a main parental factor connected and associated with many personality dispositions of children - such as dependency, hostility, emotional unresponsiveness, self-esteem, emotional instability, and a negative worldview, without any consideration to any labeled and/or defined social conditions such as culture, race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status.

For quite some time, many countries in the West have associated authoritarian parenting with problems and issues related to the overall well-being of adolescents.

For example, according to Becker (1964) hostility and excessive control by parents contributes to a disruption of conscience development in children, encouraging, and enhancing aggression, opposition, and resistance to authority.

On the other hand, appropriate authoritative/flexible parenting is related to creating higher self-esteem, self-reliance, independence, self-control, security, popularity, and an inquisitive mind (Buri, Louiselle, Misukanis, and Mueller, 1988). The young adult also has fewer behavioral problems than those raised with a strict authoritarian parenting style (Lamborn et al., 1991). Furthermore, many prominent theorists pointed out that strict or coercive parenting styles or practices might produce, or result in, social-psychological problems or deficits (such as anger, and/or low self-control) which causes juveniles or youth to participate in delinquent acts under certain circumstances and conditions (Agnew, Rebellion, and Thaxon, 2000; Colvin 2000; Crosswhite and Kerpelman, 2009). Also, it has been suggested by scholars that strict and coercive parenting reinforces aggressive interaction patterns that can produce youth who later commit acts of delinquency (Patterson, Dishion, and Bank, 1984).

Some evidence suggests that parenting styles are relative and different from one ethnic group to another. For example, Steinberg,

Mounts, Lamborn and Dornbusch, (1991) found that an authoritarian parenting style was more functional in Asian Americans and the authoritative/flexible style was less functional, when it was related to adjustment and academic performance. Adolescents whose parents are firm made better grades and reported less delinquent acts. A study of Chinese families in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China (Leung, Lau and Lam, 1998) discovered that an authoritarian parenting style affected children's achievement positively, while the authoritative style had no effect on their academic achievements.

Al-lanqawi (1984) in a study of delinquent behavior among high school students in Kuwait found that parents who advised their sons were more likely to have conforming sons than parents who did not advise their sons. Conforming behavior was a product of supervision, discipline, and advice on behavior by parents. In a study of Kuwaiti parents and their opinion and attitudes towards physical punishment of children, Qasem, Mustafa, Kazem, and Shah, (1998) found that parents who came from Bedouin origin or ethnic backgrounds, tended to use a more firm and traditional type of child discipline, in which they embrace and support physical punishment more than any other ethnic group.

Criminologists consistently have pointed out that parenting greatly affects adolescent behavior, and decisions to conform or deviate from normative expectations. Social scientists, and criminologists have examined and tested the processes by which parental coercion, attachment, and supervision either encourages or restrains delinquency (Angew et al, 2000; Gottfredson and Hirischi, 1990; Wong, 2005). In addition, criminological research and findings are inundated with explanations for how parental coercive, attachment, and supervision could promote or restrain adolescent delinquency. Hirischi (1969, 2004) explained that the adolescents who enjoy or share vigorous attachment with their parents are less likely to commit delinquent acts, for the reason that they fear that delinquency will destroy these familial relationships.

In fact, the developmental research and studies have identified the correlation and the relationship between parenting and child well-being, which has supported the theoretical explanations regarding and pertaining to parenting and delinquency (Hoeve, Dubas, Eichielshiem,-Van der laan, Smeenk, and Gerris, 2009; Jang and Smith, 1997; Leschied, Chiodo, Nowicki, and Rodger, 2008).

Finally, it is clear that the relationship between parenting and delinquency have been examined by many researchers, who utilized parenting measures that combined and incorporated elements of parental autonomy support within larger or broader parenting scales, such as authoritative parenting, effective parenting, parental efficacy, or democratic discipline (Aquilino and Supple, 2001; Perrone, Sullivan, Partt, and Margaryan, 2004; Simons, Simons, Burt, Brody, and Cutrona, 2005).

Despite the many types of parenting scales, they have generally been found to be negatively correlated with juvenile delinquency. It is usually vague and unclear whether these many types of parenting effects truly reflect the relationship between delinquent behavior and any specific part in the scale, such as support, autonomy, or any other mixture or combination of the incorporated parts.

### **Trauma and stress**

Symptoms of PTSD may include re-experiencing trauma, avoiding people, and places, thoughts associated with the event, and arousal, which may include an exaggerated startled response, hyper-vigilance and sleep issues. People who have these symptoms may use drugs and alcohol to self-medicate to escape these realities (Khantzian, 1985, Chilcoat, and Breslan, 1998). One study of adolescent psychiatric inpatients found 93% had been exposed to one or more traumatic events and 32% met diagnostic criteria for current PTSD (Lipschitz, 1999).

Research has shown high rates of PTSD and Substance Use Disorder co-morbidity. One study found 75% of veterans with combat-related PTSD also met alcohol abuse or dependence criteria (Kulka, Schlenger, Fairbank, Hough, Jordan, and Marmar, 1990). Even in the general and wider population, rates of abuse and dependence are higher among persons with a history of PTSD. Kessler, Sonnega, Bromet, Hughes, and Nelson (1995) found 34.5% of males and 26.9% of females with a history of PTSD had a lifetime history of drug abuse and dependence, compared to 7.8% of males and 7.6% of females without the history. In men who have a lifetime history of PTSD, rates of co-morbid alcohol abuse or dependence are highest, while in women rates of co-morbid depression, and some anxiety disorders are highest followed by alcohol abuse and dependence (Kessler et al, 1995). In a community-based study of 15- to 19-year-olds, rates of PTSD ranged from 6.3% in

the general sample to almost 30% among substance dependent teens (Giaconia, Reinherzmm Silvermam, Pakiz, Foster, and Cohen, 1995). A similar study by Deykin and Buka (1997) found a PTSD prevalence of 19.2% among chemically dependent teens.

### **Community Violence**

Some studies have found the prevalence of drugs and weapons in a community predicts a greater likelihood of violent behavior (Hawkins, Herrenkohl, Farrington, Brewer, Catalano, & Harachi, 2000). In addition, in the Gulf states, it is clear that the widespread problem of illegal immigrants leads to many different types of violent crime in the community, and creates community disorganization and instability. For example, community disorganization, defined as the presence of high crime rates, different types of gang activities, poor housing, and an overall deterioration in a given community, are overall considered another predictor for violent activity (Hawkins, J.D et al, 2000).

### **Kuwait**

We know Kuwait and its people have suffered in many ways following the invasion and occupation by Iraq in 1990. The invasion created panic and terror as the Iraqi invaders went on a rampage of killing and torture, while families lacked a clear sense of safety. This seems to have had a lasting impact on the family and re-adjustment, shattering family life and tearing apart the sense of well-being and security enjoyed by many prior to the invasion (Al-Naser and Sandman, 2000).

Although Kuwait enjoys a relatively low juvenile crime rate, it is a geographically small country with low total population numbers. It is important to note and account for any changes in this rate that might occur from year-to-year. The change in the juvenile crime rate can signal subtle societal changes, tending to suggest important shifts in family values, safety and security within the country as a whole. Excluding a brief decrease for the year 2002, overall, since 2001, the total number of juvenile crimes has begun to climb (Kuwait Annual Statistical Abstract, 2006).

In spite of the fact that the number of felony offenses by Kuwaiti juveniles decreased by 38.2% from 2004 to 2005, misdemeanor crimes increased by 44.8%. Indeed, the total number of juvenile crimes in the same period increased by 21.3%. In 2005, the total number of juvenile

perpetrators increased by 4.4% and the total juvenile crime rate increased by 9.5% from 2004 to 2005 (Kuwait Annual Statistical Abstract, 2006).

Furthermore, the total number of felonies and misdemeanors committed by juveniles in Kuwait increased by 4.5% from 2008 to 2009. The official number of juvenile offenders, who committed either felonies or misdemeanors, increased from 2,260 in 2008 to 2,544 in 2009. The estimated total increase percent was 13% overall. Compared with the crime rate of 2004-2005, it is clear that juvenile crimes are on the rise in The State of Kuwait (Kuwait Annual Statistical abstract 2009)

Numerous factors account for this increase and influence the range of behaviors defined as juvenile delinquency and violence. It is important to consider these factors in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the problem. It is also necessary to understand those factors building resiliency and having the potential to 'protect' children from engaging in delinquent behavior.

There are no previously published studies in which the influence of parenting styles on juvenile delinquency of Arab adolescents has been examined. The present study examines parenting styles, adolescent-parent relationships, trauma exposure, and their connection to juvenile delinquency.

## **Method**

### **Participants**

We applied the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), The Civilian Mississippi Scale for PTSD (CMPTSD), and the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) to Kuwaiti juveniles with ages ranging from 12 to 18 years, 101 males, 54 females, 76 non-offenders and 81 offenders, representing all six geographical governorates, divided in two with one offender group currently incarcerated and one non-offender group. A second group was formed, comprised of the parents or primary caregivers of the juveniles, also divided into two with one offender and one non-offender group, ranging in age from 30-60+ years of age, 156 males, 158 females, 152 non-offender parents and 162 offender parents. All were administered the GHQ and the CMPTSD Scales. The parent group also included 6 grandparents and 2 stepfathers.

## Procedure

Simple, easy-to-understand instruments were chosen administered. Two instruments measured trauma exposure and general mental health. The third assessed the juvenile perception of parenting style. All study participants also received a demographic questionnaire. The juveniles were administered all three instruments and the parents completed the trauma exposure and general mental health instruments only. Incarcerated juveniles all were housed in Kuwait's detention facility - referred to as a social care house. T-tests were performed on both offender and non-offender juvenile and parent groups, using Levene's test for equality of variance. Because the CMPTSD version used does not have scoring norms, it was decided to establish 3 point scoring range percentages in cross-tab format. This was used to examine whether the trauma exposure in parents predicted an authoritarian or an authoritative/flexible parenting style. Low, high, and normal scoring ranges were established as cutting points for all scales used, calculating -1 standard deviation from the mean score as the low range, +1 standard deviation from the mean score as the high range, and the normal range consisted of the scores in between. The GHQ, the CMPTSD and PAQ were applied to juvenile offenders and non-offenders, representing all six geographical governorates, with one offender group currently incarcerated and one non-offender group.

Forming a second group, GHQ and the CMPTSD Scales were administered to Kuwaiti adult parents of offenders and parents of non-offender juveniles. The dependent variables were gender, age, residence location, and education. Trauma exposure and general health were chosen as predictors. The intent was to determine which parenting style produced the greatest juvenile delinquency problems in Kuwait. Also, it was intended to evaluate the role of trauma exposure on parenting styles. Both hypotheses were supported. The GHQ, PAQ and CMPTSD scores predicted juvenile delinquency and GHQ and CMPTSD predicted parenting style.

## Measures

Simple instruments were chosen - ones that were easily administered and understood, and that accurately measured trauma exposure and overall general health.

The Civilian Mississippi PTSD Scale has 39-items, with scoring. It is rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale, based on the Mississippi Scale for Combat-Related PTSD (M-PTSD) developed by Keane, Caddell, and

Taylor (1988). The M-PTSD scale is based upon the DSM-III (APA, 1980) criteria for PTSD. Preliminary validity has been established (Berton and Stabb, 1996).

The General Health Questionnaire has 12 scoring items. Scores range from 0 to 3 on each item, resulting in total score ranges from 0 to 36. An assessment of mental well-being, the scale was developed as a screening tool to detect those likely to have or be at risk of developing psychiatric disorders, and is considered to be a measure of the common mental health problems/domains of depression, anxiety, somatic symptoms, and social withdrawal (Goldberg and Williams, 1978).

The Parental Authority Questionnaire consists of 30-items which is developed to test or measure and assess parental authority or disciplinary practices from the child's point of view, and it is constructed to show the three parenting patterns: authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative. Each parenting style is reflected by ten items. Respondents are asked to give an answer to each item on a 5-point Likert-type scale, which measures their perceptions of parenting styles based on Baumrind's theory. The questionnaire yields separate scores for mothers and fathers (Buri, 1991).

Researchers translated the three scales, PAQ, CPTSD, and GHQ from the English version into the Arabic language as a first step; then reversed the translation from Arabic to English to make sure of the translation. It was then presented to a number of sociologists, both in the English and the Arabic version, for review. After the second step, the scales were applied on a random sample of students in Kuwait to ensure the validity of the scales. Finally, the coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha was high and in the acceptable range for all three scales. The Reliability Test revealed the following Cronbach's Alpha of: PAQ. 74, GHQ.76, and CMPTSD. 87. This suggests that the scales are internally consistent.

## **Results**

### **Parents**

The parents of juvenile non-offenders had a mean score of 87.31 on the CMPTSD. The parents of juvenile offenders had a mean score of 117.48.

The GHQ produced significant results, with the offender parents having a mean score of 16.90 and non-offender parents having a mean score of 11.36 (Table 2).

Using low, high, and normal scoring ranges, we determined a majority of parents (63.3%), who scored below the mean, came from the non-offender parent group and just over one third (36.7%) of the parents who scored below the mean, came from the offender parent group. While 51.9% of offender parents scored above the mean, none of the non-offender parents scored above the mean.

**Juveniles**

The non-offender juvenile group had a mean score of 90.96 on the CMPTSD Scale and the offender juvenile mean was 96.86 (Table 1).

The 3-point scoring range percentages in cross-tab format were used to examine PAQ permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative/flexible parenting styles. Scores on two sub-scales of the PAQ for the juveniles, indicated 75% of the parents who scored below the mean on the authoritarian sub-scale came from the non-offender juveniles, and 57.1% who scored above the mean came from the offender juvenile group. Reviewing the authoritative/flexible sub-scale, offender juveniles made up 89.7% of those who scored below the mean. Mean score for the juvenile non-offenders on the GHQ was 11.86, and 72.4% of those who scored below the mean came from the offender juveniles. However, the offender juvenile group also made up 70.6% of those with high mean scores.

**Table 1. T-Test Group Statistics-Juveniles**

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Non-Offender				
Offender				
<b>CMPTSD totals</b>				
Group (1)	76	90.9605	17.46649	2.00354
Group (2)	80	96.8625	19.14683	2.14068
<b>GHQ totals</b>				
Group (1)	76	11.8553	4.85991	.55747
Group (2)	79	12.9620	6.97696	.78497
<b>PAQ totals</b>				
Group (1)	76	101.6842	10.59209	1.21500
Group (2)	81	98.0864	12.22927	1.35881

**Table 2. T-Test Group Statistics-Parents**

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Non-Offender				
Offender				
<b>CMPTSD totals</b>				
Group (1)	152	87.3092	14.39059	1.16723
Group (2)	162	117.4753	29.01985	1.28001
<b>GHQ totals</b>				
Group (1)	152	11.3553	4.73735	.38425
Group (2)	162	16.9012	6.22079	.48875

Parental exposure to traumatic events does affect the kind and quality of parenting and childhood exposure to traumatic events, and is an accurate predictor of juvenile delinquency rates.

## Discussion

The present research studied only the Arab Kuwaiti culture and must, therefore, be viewed solely as regional. The authors do not generalize or make comparisons or otherwise extend what was found beyond Kuwaiti borders to other Arab countries and societies.

This study clearly demonstrates Kuwaiti society no longer remains rigidly attached to the traditional, extended family system structure, nor to the 'old style', accompanying authoritarian parenting style. Although there is evidence of change, Kuwait has not fully embraced a more Western liberal authoritative/flexible parenting style. Struggles remain evident; an juvenile crime is one area of concern. The current situation in Kuwait can be summed up as being in a state of transition; current parenting styles in this country reflect this condition.

The GHQ and CMPTSD were administered to the juvenile and parent groups and both produced similar results, demonstrating that trauma exposure in childhood is associated with the issues of juvenile delinquency in Kuwait. However, the authors found no particular type of crime was associated with a specific parenting style or trauma exposure. Also, the greater the parental exposure to a traumatic event, the lower the quality of the relationship with the family, while less parental exposure to a traumatic event revealed the better the quality of the relationship with

the family. Kuwaiti offender parents scored higher with a mean score of 117.48 on the CMPTSD and non-offender parents had a mean score of 87.31 on the same scale. The GHQ produced similar significant results of .003 using Levene's test with the offender parents having a mean score of 16.90 and non-offender parents with a mean score of 11.35. Both of these results were expected. The low, high, and normal scoring ranges on the GHQ determined 63.3% of parents who scored below the mean came from the non-offender parents. While 51.9% of offender parents scored above the mean of 117.48.

The study found for the juveniles who registered a high degree of stress from trauma exposure on the CMPTSD Scale, the offender juvenile mean was 96.86 and the non-offender mean was 90.96. A high degree of stress was clearly connected to a higher delinquency rate than for children who experienced a low or normal range of stress.

The authors inferred a normal stress level from trauma exposure is a healthy condition for normality, but a high level (+1 above mean) of stress is more strongly associated with the delinquent rates than the low range. Because the GHQ and the CMPTSD produced similar results, in this regard the Kuwaiti culture and Western cultures show the same pattern.

## **Conclusions**

The authors have struggled with what might be the more accurate description of conditions in Kuwait. It might be that in Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf Region, it more closely resembles what Peltó (1968) suggests. Specifically, in a collective type culture and other 'tight' cultures, the parenting style tends to be more authoritarian and further maintains and perpetuates a stronger emphasis and pressure on obedience, conformity, and adherence to behavioral patterns, advancing and improving the benefit and harmony of the collective itself.

It is also possible the situation more closely resembles what was discovered while reviewing PAQ scoring results. In Western cultures, authoritarian parenting is associated with problems of substance abuse, addiction, problems in intimacy, depression, low self-esteem, low initiative, and difficulties in making decisions in adulthood (Baumrind, 1991; Bigner, 1994;). Study results show 57.1% of parents who scored above the mean levels came from the offender juvenile group.

Also, in western cultures, authoritative/flexible parenting is associated with high self-esteem, self-reliance, and self-control. The children coming from this style are secure, popular, and inquisitive (Buri, Louiselle, Misukanis & Mueller, 1988) with fewer psychological and behavioral problems than those raised by authoritarian or permissive parents (Lamborn, et al 1991). The study shows, on the authoritative/flexible subscale 89.7% of the juveniles who scored below the mean and 56.5% of those with high mean scores came from the offender group.

Parental exposure to traumatic events does affect the kind and quality of parenting and childhood exposure to traumatic events, and predicts juvenile delinquency rates. The study shows trauma exposure in childhood is associated with juvenile delinquency, although there was no particular type of crime associated with parenting style or trauma exposure. The greater the parental exposure to a traumatic event, the lower the quality of the relationship with the family, and offender parents recorded a higher mean on the CMPTSD. The less parental exposure to a traumatic event, the better the quality of the relationship with the family. Non-offender parents had a lower mean score on the same scale. Finally, the GHQ produced similar significant results with the offender parents having a higher mean score of 16.90 and non-offender parents with a mean score of 11.35. All of these results were expected and similar to the results of Western studies.

Because this study is only an examination of the possible connections between trauma exposure, parenting styles and juvenile delinquency, the authors did not account for any relationships to overall mental illness or domestic violence related issues.

Currently, Kuwaiti Arab families and parenting styles appear to be influenced by both the old style Arabian authoritarian-collective culture and a more liberal Western individualistic culture that is slowly beginning to mix in. In recent years, a new social structure has developed in the Arabian Gulf Societies; this can be seen especially in educated members of both sexes, while cultural contact with the Western and Eastern worlds and significant inward migration of foreigners, have all led to a more heterogeneous population and open society. The rural, tribal, and urban areas have all undergone changes, and it is not uncommon to see mixed social behavior in various aspects of life.

Globalization is one of the most highly charged issues of the day. Generally, this term refers to the organization of social life on a global scale, the growth of a global consciousness, and the consolidation of a world society. The effects can be hazardous and dangerously significant, effecting changes in norms, values, customs, institutions, social relations in general, and family institutions. Globalization is different to social change, which has been taking place since the sixties, while globalization came later. Furthermore, globalization is faster and deeper, while the social change is slower. (Al Naser, 2009).

Dwairy et al (2006), in their cross-regional study of parenting styles, individuation and mental health in Arab societies, unfortunately, did not include, for the most part, the region of the Arabian Gulf States. Unfortunately, it is precisely these Gulf societies such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the UAE, with exception of KSA, which have perhaps been most affected by the effects of the globalization processes. These societies have experienced perhaps the most profound and lasting effect upon their traditional family structure, juvenile justice and social life. Results of this study have produced even more intriguing questions, and add significantly to the current international body of scientific knowledge.

The Gulf States Region is tackling the issues of modernization, globalization, and confronting the potential negative impacts on family systems, such as crime, criminal, and juvenile justice. By taking a careful and balanced look at the effects on their family and parenting structures, they have become well positioned to manage the sharp curves and surprises defining modern life for the West, Kuwait and the Arabian Gulf societies.

### **Limitations**

This research was a regional study conducted in the country of Kuwait concerning parenting styles, trauma exposure, and juvenile delinquency and, therefore, the authors are not able to generalize and extend to other Gulf countries and refrain from comparisons to the other twenty-two Arabian societies.

Throughout the region and the Arabian World in general, these subjects are considered to be private family issues and are not to be shared readily with others outside the family.

## Recommendations

Crime rates are still relatively low in Kuwait and it will be important to follow-up on this current trend. However, it is clear the Arabian Gulf tradition of harsh authoritarian parenting must now share, to become more flexible and - perhaps liberal in thinking and ideas of the time. Finally, this study will have an effect upon Kuwait’s fiscal demands, juvenile justice requirements, and public policy debates.

The effects of globalization are real and cannot be denied. Future studies should examine all Arabian Gulf societies. Further studies can compare and contrast this area of the world which is experiencing rapid change. If Kuwait and the other Gulf countries are to progress beyond the current transitional moment, further research can examine the specific effects of globalization on all aspects of modern Arabian Gulf families, including the effects of divorce, single parent families, and society as a whole.

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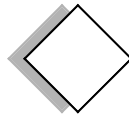
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## العلاقة بين معاملة الوالدين والتعرض للصدمة بجنوح الأحداث\*

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**ملخص:** عمل الباحثون في المرحلة الأولى على تطبيق استبانة السلطة الوالدية (PAQ) ومقياس ميسيسيبي المدني لقياس اضطرابات ضغوطات ما بعد الصدمة (CMPTSO) واستبانة الصحة العامة (GHQ) على مجموعة من الأحداث الكويتيين غير الجانحين (ن=76)، ومجموعة أخرى من الأحداث الجانحين الرسميين الذين أودعوا في مؤسسة الرعاية الاجتماعية (ن=81)، التي تراوح أعمارهم بين 12-18 سنة، ومن الجنسين؛ حيث شملت 54 أنثى و101 ذكر، ومن جميع المحافظات.

وفي المرحلة الثانية قام الباحثون بتصميم عينة أو مجموعة أخرى تشمل أولياء أمور الأحداث الجانحين وغير الجانحين (الأسوياء)؛ حيث تم تطبيق استبانة الصحة العامة (GHQ) ومقياس ميسيسيبي المدني لاضطرابات ضغوطات ما بعد الصدمة (CMPTSD) على كل من أولياء الأمور والأحداث؛ وذلك من أجل تحديد العلاقة القائمة بين جناح الأحداث وأساليب التربية والتعرض للصدمة.

**المصطلحات الأساسية:** أساليب التربية، التعرض للصدمة، اضطرابات ضغوط ما بعد الصدمة، استبانة السلطة الوالدية، استبانة الصحة العامة، أساليب التربية العربية، جناح الأحداث في الكويت، جناح الأحداث في الدول العربية.

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