

Perceived parenting styles of juvenile delinquents

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Abstract:

This study aimed to reveal the methods of perceived parental treatment that are most prevalent among juvenile delinquents, in addition to some socio-demographic characteristics represented in the nature of housing, educational level and monthly income of the parents. The study was carried out on a sample of thirty (30) juvenile delinquents, ages of whom, ranged between 10 to 18 years. This was done under the descriptive analytical approach, where the EMBU scale was used for parental treatment, after verifying its validity and reliability.

The results of the study concluded that the most prevalent perceived parental treatment methods among juvenile delinquents are of both normal and abnormal styles. There are statistically significant differences with regard to the perceived parental treatment methods of juvenile delinquents due to the following variable: the nature of housing and the parents' monthly income. We keep in mind the existence of non-statistically significant differences with regard to the perceived parenting methods of juvenile delinquents due to the educational level of the parents.

Keywords: Perceived parenting styles; juvenile delinquents.

Introduction:

The socialization is one of the most important processes that has an impact on children in their various stages of life. This has a fundamental role in shaping and integrating their personalities. It is one of the learning processes through which children acquire the customs, traditions, trends and values prevailing in their social environment in which they live along with the process of socialization. Social development takes place through multiple media, and the family is the most important one. Children receive various basic skills and knowledge from their parents through several methods followed in raising their offsprings. These methods may be normal or abnormal. Each one of them is reflected in the children's personality and behavior, whether positively or negatively.

The methods of parental treatment used in raising children are of great importance because they determine their behavior in the future. They can have a positive impact or they can have a negative aspect on the personality of those children. However, achieving the formation of a normal and positive personality is the most important thing that parents aspire to. This can be achieved during the steps of family upbringing that are translated into their methods of positive treatment in order to achieve all types of psychological and social harmony among the children. The goal of which is to give the person the basis of quality and humanity. Accordingly, the negative impact of parental treatment on the personality is represented by the emergence of some various disorders, especially if this impact affects the behavioral aspect of the children. As it can push them to deviate from the accepted social framework. Also, the appearance of delinquency in the children indicates a defect or may portend a certain deficiency in methods parental treatment.

Regardless of whether the methods of parental treatment are intended by the parents or not, they affect the personality of the children in the future. This according to the adolescent's awareness of these methods. The difference in the treatment method between the parents also has an impact on this, as the son finds himself confused between choosing the father's or mother's instructions. This difference depends on the educational level of the parents, the role of the parents is not limited to instilling in their children customs, traditions, attitudes, and values, but it goes beyond that to provide them with the simplest requirements of daily living. This is translated by facts such as decent housing to accommodate them, sufficient food, proper clothing, the availability of health care, and the ensuring of their normal education allows them to look forward to a better future.

Accordingly, in our study we decided to shed the light on the perceived parental treatment methods of juvenile delinquents, through the following proposition:

What are the most common perceived parental treatment styles among juvenile offenders?

It includes sub-questions:

- Are there statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable nature of housing?
- Are there statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the educational level of the parents?
- Are there statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the parents monthly income?

To answer these questions, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- Normal and abnormal methods of perceived parental treatment are considered the most common among juvenile delinquents.
- There are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable nature of housing.
- There are non-statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the educational level of the parents.

- There are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment methods of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the parents' monthly income.

The objectives pursued by this study can be summarized as follows:

- Knowing the perceived parental treatment methods that are most prevalent among juvenile delinquents.
- Knowing the differences in perceived parental treatment methods according to the variables of the study, which are (nature of housing, educational level of parents, monthly income of parents)
- Diagnosis of the perceived parental treatment styles of the juvenile delinquent and concluding with a set of assumptions.

The importance of our study lies in the following elements:

- The role of perceived parental treatment in raising children and protecting them from delinquency.
- The importance of the study stems from the importance of the category we are dealing with, which is the sample of juvenile delinquents.
- It also shows the importance of the study at the applied level by benefiting from its results and the possibility of employing them in preparing guidance programs for parents and children as well.

1. Definition of Terms:

The current study included the following terms:

1.1 Perceived parental treatment methods: There are many definitions of parental treatment, including:

Al-Hayek defined parental treatment as “every spontaneous or intentional behavior issued by one or both parents through interaction between parents and children in various daily situations. Whether this behavior is intended to educate and guide or not. These methods are recognized through what the children see” (Al-Hayek, 2016, p 15), **Ziane** also defined it as “a group of ideas and actions that embody the socialization process, through which parents transmit to their children, in a conscious or subconscious way, their daily behaviors. This behavior is reflected by their perceptions, ideas, and strategies, which they learn through the processes of daily communication and development of relationships” (Ziane, 2018, p 38), As for **Al-Janabi**, she defined it as “the methods followed by parents in their dealings with their children to raise them socially” (Al-Janabi, 2019, p 108), and **Ababu** defined it as “the procedures followed by parents in normalizing and socializing their children” (Ababu, 2020, p 38), While **Nouri** defined it as “the process through which parents aim to make their children acquire behavioral methods, motives, values, and trends that society approves of, and that are accepted by the social nature to which they belong. The process is achieved through the use of reward and punishment” (Nouri, 2021, p 296).

It is defined procedurally as: all the methods that parents use in the process of socialization to enable children to acquire different types of behaviors, customs, traditions, values and trends. These aspects vary according to the culture and the social environment. We also take into account the level of education of the parents, their profession and other social and economic characteristics. These methods may be normal such as acceptance, tolerance, sympathy and encouragement, or they are abnormal such as cruelty, rejection, ostracism, abuse and neglect as perceived by the children. These aspects are expressed through the score obtained on the scale of parental treatment styles as perceived by the children.

1.2 Delinquent juveniles: According to the Child Protection Law, a juvenile or delinquent child is the one who commits a criminal act. He must be over 10 of age. The ruling on determining his age is according to the day the crime was committed. The Penal Code also

defines it as a person who has not reached the full age of eighteen (18) and has committed an act that, if committed by an adult, would be considered a crime (Sahara, 2019, p 109).

Psychologically, delinquency is the bad adaptation of the minor to the environment in which he lives (Menaifi, 2022, p 392).

In the current study, what is meant by them is: all children over the age of 10 and under the age of 18, who have committed acts punishable by the algerian law.

2. Methodology:

2.1 Study method: The method means all the actions used by the various branches of science in the process of collecting data and acquiring knowledge from the field. Each phenomenon or problem has some characteristics that impose on the researcher a specific approach to study it. We used the descriptive analytical approach in this study as it is the most appropriate and suitable. This method does “describe the phenomenon objectively and accurately moreover expresses it qualitatively or quantitatively through the data obtained using scientific research tools and techniques” (Malih & Al-Assouli, 2020, p 37).

2.2 Sample: In selecting the sample members for this study, we relied on the purposive sample method, which consists of thirty (30) male juvenile delinquents. They were chosen from the juvenile section of Bab El Oued Court. Their ages range between 10 to 18 years, and their parents (father and mother) are alive and all living in the same house.

Table N° (01): shows the distribution of the study sample members according to the variables of the nature of housing, educational level, and monthly income of the parents.

Study Variables	Levels	Repetition	Percentage
Nature of Housing	Residentiel neighborhood	06	20%
	Popular neighborhood	10	33.33%
	Slums	14	46.66%
Father's Educational Level	Primary	00	00%
	Middle	20	66.66%
	Secondary	10	33.33%
Mather's Educational Level	Primary	12	40%
	Middle	10	33.33%
	Secondary	08	26.66%
Parents' Monthly Income	Weak	19	63.33%
	Middle	08	26.66%
	High	03	10%

Source: prepared by the researchers

Table N° (01) shows the distribution of members of the study sample according to the variables of the nature of housing, educational level of the parents, and their monthly income. We note that the percentage of individuals living in slums was the highest, ranging 46.66% in first place. It is followed by the popular neighborhoods with a rate of 33.33%, and 20% for the upscale neighborhoods, which came in the last place with the weakest percentage. As for the educational level of the parents, the intermediate education level came in first place for the parents with a rate of 66.66%, followed by the secondary level with a rate of 33.33%, the percentage of 40% for the primary level of education ranked first for the mother, and the percentage of 33.33% for the intermediate level ranked second, finally, the secondary level was 26.66%, through these percentages, it is clear that there is a similar educational level

between the parents. Regarding the monthly income of parents, the highest percentage was for those with low income at 63.33%, followed by 26.66% for middle income, and finally high income at 10%. Accordingly, most of the sample members lived in slums. The father's education level was average and primary for the mothers, finally, most of them were from families with low incomes.

2.3 Data collection:

The study was conducted from June 2022 to September 2022, At Bab El Oued Court - Juvenile Division – Algiers.

In addition, the researchers used a EMBU scale parental treatment styles as perceived by children. This scale was developed by **Perris and al** in 1980, it includes 81 statements that indicate the different methods followed by parents in raising their children. The subject reads each statement and indicates the frequency with which it occurs to him by both the father and mother. He then determines his opinion on the method of raising their children, the father in his own part, and in the manner of the mother in her own part. The answer is by placing a mark (X) in the appropriate choice: - Always - Sometimes - Very little – Never. The scale is corrected as follows: Always: 3 points, Sometimes: 2 points, Very little: 1 point, Never: 0 points. This scale contains fourteen distinct dimensions of the parents parenting styles for both the father and mother separately (**Perris, et al, 1980, p 265**). In 1982, **Ross and others** codified the scale and measured its validity and reliability in the English setting (**Ross, and al, 1982, p 499**). Then **Abdel Rahman** and **Al-Maghrabi** translated the English version into the Egyptian colloquial dialect, where it was codified in the Egyptian environment. The scale now included 75 phrases. Then, in 1993, Al-Arini codified it in the Saudi environment, after reformulating the terms of the standard classical Arabic.

Psychometric properties of the EMBU parental treatment scale: the validity of the scale was confirmed through internal consistency by calculating the correlation coefficients between each item and the total sum of the axis to which it belongs. The correlation coefficients ranged between (0.39) at the 0.05 significance level and (0.89) at the 0.01 significance level. The correlation coefficients also ranged between each axis and the score. The totality of the scale is between (0.44) at the 0.05 level of significance and (0.75) at the 0.01 level of significance. This indicates a sufficient degree of validity.

As for the reliability of the scale, we calculated the reliability coefficients. The value of the reliability coefficient calculated using the **Cronbach's alpha method** was (0.95), and the values of the reliability coefficients calculated using the **Spearman-Brown method** were (0.93) and the **Gutman method** (0.92).

It is clear from these results that the reliability coefficients are high. this indicates a high degree of stability, which increases levels of confidence in the final results.

2.4 Data Analysis:

The researcher used the Statistical Group for Social Sciences SPSS 24 to analyze the data, the data for this study were statistically treated using arithmetic means, percentages, Pearson correlation coefficients, Spearman-Brown, Gettman and Cronbach's alpha, Anova one-way and Tukey's post hoc comparison test.

3. Results and Discussion :

3.1. First Hypothesis:

The first hypothesis states the following: Normal and abnormal methods of perceived parental treatment are considered the most common among juvenile delinquents.

To verify this hypothesis, the method of arithmetic means and standard deviations was adopted for the various dimensions of parental treatment styles, and the results were as follows:

Table N° (02): shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations for each style of parental treatment among juvenile delinquents.

Style	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Rank
Over protection	25.00	6.330	1
Deprivation	24.73	5.179	2
Pampering	24.23	6.279	3
Cruelty	23.36	6.445	4
Notice of guilt	22.73	5.476	5
Humiliation	21.73	4.748	6
Guidance for the better	21.10	4.188	7
Preference for brothers	20.63	6.354	8
Excessive interference	19.93	5.152	9
Parental sympathy	19.70	5.167	10
Rejection	19.46	5.917	11
Physical abuse	19.46	6.729	12
Encouragement	19.33	6.115	13
Tolerance	18.30	4.403	14

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

From Table N° (02), it was shown that the overprotection method came first in the ranking with a mean score of 25.00 and a standard deviation of 6.330. It is followed by the deprivation style with a mean of 24.73 and a standard deviation of 5.179. Then the pampering style came third with a mean of 24.23 and a standard deviation of 6.279. After that came the cruelty method, followed by the method of guilt, humiliation, guidance for the best, preference for brothers, excessive intervention, parental sympathy, rejection, physical abuse, encouragement, and finally tolerance, with a mean of 18.30 and a standard deviation of 6.115.

This result is consistent with those obtained by the study (Kausar, & Pincart, 2016), which revealed the presence of diverse methods of parental treatment. While the results of the current study are partially consistent with the findings of the study (Al-Sanhoury, 1990) that family relationships based on expulsion, beating, ostracism, and insult are among the most important factors leading to juvenile delinquency. and the study (Al-Thaqeel, 1996) which concluded that harsh or lenient treatment by parents is the real motive behind children's delinquency. As for the study (Abdel Hafeez, 2001), the results of which showed that the upbringing methods used by the sample members tend toward methods of cruelty, deprivation, and neglect. Concerning the study (Al-Tarawneh, 2015), it concluded that the pattern of parental treatment prevails among both fathers and mothers, as perceived by delinquent juveniles who are inmates. The Juvenile Education and Rehabilitation Home in Ma'an is the authoritarian style, followed by the educational style, and finally the lax treatment style. also, the study (Boulbena, 2018) concluded that there is a strong connection between some of the improper upbringing methods practiced by the family and juvenile delinquency, as there is a relationship between incorrect family upbringing such as harsh treatment, neglect, discrimination between children, lack of control, and the juvenile's tendency toward delinquent behavior. Finally, a study (Laghribi and Darnouni, 2022), which concluded that most juvenile offenders grew up in a family environment full of conflicts and disagreements. Furthermore their guardians practiced violence against them, especially beatings.

We believe that the use of all types of parental treatment methods by parents and the spread of abnormal methods in the first ranks may be due to the presence of moderation in

treatment. The order in which the use of abnormal methods of treatment comes first. As the methods most followed by parents is the excessive protection method. Relying on this method may be due to excessive care and attention for children. Parents may also use it without awareness of the negative effects resulting from it. As for the methods of deprivation, cruelty, and feelings of guilt, parents may use them due to an attempt to control their children's behavior, especially at this stage in which children want to obtain a great deal of independence and freedom. This does not mean that there is no using normal methods of treatment, but to a lesser extent. This may be due to the parents' innate love for their children and their attempt to take care of them.

3.2. Second Hypothesis:

The second hypothesis stated that there are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable nature of housing.

In order to test the validity of the second hypothesis, a one-way ANOVA was applied and the results were as follows:

Table N° (03): shows the F-value of the one-way ANOVA for the sample members answers about perceived parental treatment methods according to the nature of housing variable.

Variable	Source of variation	Sum of squars	dll	Mean squars	F value	Sig	Significance level
Nature of housing	Between groupes	7.963	2	3.981	3.623	.040	Statistically significant
	Within groupes	29.669	27	1.098			
	Total	67.633	29				

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from the data in Table N° (03) that there are statistically significant differences with regard to perceived parental treatment methods due to the nature of housing variable, as the F-value (F) for the one-way analysis of variance reached 3.623 with a probability value of 0.040 at the significance level of 0.05.

To find out the reason for the differences, post hoc comparisons (Tukey) were tested, which explain the reason and nature of the statistically significant differences.

Table N° (04): Results of Tukey's post hoc comparisons test

Perceived parental treatment styles among juvenile delinquents according to the nature of housing	Difference of averages	sig	Significance level
Popular neighborhood- Upscale neighborhood	22.96667	.385	Not significant
Popular neighborhood- slums	19.70000	.383	Not significant
Slums- Upscale neighborhood	42.66667	.035	significant

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from Table N° (04) that the reason for the statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of delinquent juveniles according to the nature of housing is due to the difference between the nature of housing category (slums and an upscale neighborhood) in favor of the slums, 42.66667, with a probability value of .035 at

the significance level of 0.05. While the type of housing category (popular neighborhood and upscale neighborhood) and (slums and popular neighborhood) were not statistically significant.

The study also concluded, according to Table N° (03) and Table N° (04), that the living in the slums affects the methods of parental treatment among juvenile delinquents. This is in agreement with the study (Al-Thaqeel, 1996), which concluded that the lower the level of the neighborhood, the greater the chances of Juvenile delinquency. Delinquency increases in poor neighborhoods and decreases in upscale ones. Moreover the study (Al-Qadiri, 2006) concluded that the impact of economic, social, cultural, and educational changes helped delinquency, including the nature of housing. As for the study of (Baqal and Bataher, 2015) and (Al-Qahtani, 2015), it showed that there are statistically significant differences regarding the methods of parental treatment due to the place of residence in favor of the delinquent. The study of (Al-Tarawneh, 2015) concluded that the parents' practice of the educational style as a method of parental treatment differs depending on the variable. The family's place of residence. Finally a study by (Boulbena, 2018) and (Laghribi and Darnouni, 2022) where most of the juvenile families lived in poor neighborhoods and difficult housing conditions.

Based on this result, we see that the nature of housing plays a prominent role in the lives of children. The behaviors that appear outside the home reflect the state of chaos and neglect that the children live inside the home. The results showed that the families of delinquents who own housing in slums. Housing and its nature play a clear role in the treatment of children. Parents, their children, and the cohesion or disintegration of the family group in terms of its breadth or narrowness, a spacious dwelling in which family members find opportunities to gather and practice all types of social interaction, from discussing family issues, various games, and entertainment, may support social bonds and relationships between individuals, unlike narrow and unventilated dwellings that force parents to push their children to spend more time outside the home. This weakens family relations and provide children with the opportunity to engage in deviant areas when accompanying others.

3.3. Third Hypothesis:

The hypothesis was built on the basis that there are non-statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the educational level of the parents.

In order to answer the validity of the hypothesis, a one-way ANOVA test was applied, and the results were as follows:

Table N° (05): shows the F-value of the one-way ANOVA for the sample members' answers about perceived parental treatment methods according to the variable of the father's educational level.

Variable	Source of variation	Sum of squars	dll	Mean squars	F value	Sig	Significance level
father's educational level.	Between groupes	4.661	2	2.330	1.908	.168	not significant
	Within groupes	32.972	27	1.221			
	Total	67.633	29				

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from the data in Table N° (05) that there are non-statistically significant differences with regard to perceived parental treatment styles due to the variable of the father's educational level, as the F-value (F) for the one-way analysis of variance reached 1.908 at the significance level of 0.05.

Table N° (06): Shows the F-value of the one-way ANOVA for the sample members' answers about perceived parental treatment methods according to the variable of the mother's educational level.

Variable	Source of variation	Sum of squars	dll	Mean squars	F value	Sig	Significance level
mother's educational level.	Between groupes	4.860	2	2.430	2.002	.155	not significant
	Within groupes	32.772	27	1.213			
	Total	67.633	29				

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from the data in Table N° (06) that there are non-statistically significant differences with regard to perceived parental treatment methods due to the variable of the mother's educational level, as the F-value (F) for the one-way analysis of variance reached 2.002 at the significance level of 0.05.

The results of Table N° (05) and Table N° (06) show that the educational level of the parents does not affect the methods of parental treatment of juvenile offenders. This result is consistent with the findings of the study (Baqal and Bataher, 2015), whose results revealed the presence of statistically non-significant differences. Regarding the methods of parental treatment, it is attributed to the educational level of the parents, and it contradicts the study (Abdel Hafeez, 2001), which concluded that the upbringing methods used by dropout students with deviant behavior tend to methods of cruelty, deprivation, and neglect, which are linked to low educational levels among the dropouts families.

Based on this result, we believe that it may be due to parity in the educational level of both the father and mother, as shown in Table N° (01), because the educational level of the parents has a role in the extent of their awareness of the child's needs, how to satisfy them, and the educational methods that are followed in treating the children. If the parents have an equal degree of education may lead to family stability, and understanding between parents may prompt them to use the same educational methods in raising their children. However, these methods may conflict, affecting the children and exposing their personalities to harm and deviation.

3.4. Fourth Hypothesis:

The fourth hypothesis stated that there are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment methods of juvenile delinquents due to the monthly income of the parents.

In order to test the validity of the hypothesis, a one-way analysis of variance test was used, and the results were as follows:

Table N° (07): shows the F-value of the one-way ANOVA for the sample members' answers about perceived parental treatment methods according to the parents monthly income variable.

Variable	Source of variation	Sum of squars	dll	Mean squars	F value	Sig	Significance level
Parents monthly income.	Between groupes	8.201	2	4.100	3.762	.036	not significant
	Within groupes	29.431	27	1.090			
	Total	67.633	29				

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from the data in Table N^o (07) that there are statistically significant differences with regard to perceived parental treatment methods due to the variable of the parents' monthly income, where the F-value (F) for the one-way analysis of variance reached 3.762 at the significance level of 0.05.

To find out the reason for the differences, post hoc comparisons (Tukey) were tested, which explain the reason and nature of the statistically significant differences.

Table N^o (08): Results of Tukey's post hoc comparisons test

Perceived parental treatment styles among juvenile delinquents according to the parents' monthly income	Difference of averages	sig	Significance level
Medium- High	44.75000	.131	Not significant
Weak- Medium	11.25000	.701	Not significant
Weak- High	56.00000	.029	significant

Source: prepared by the researchers based on SPSS 24 outputs.

It is clear from Table N^o (08) that the reason for the statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of delinquent juveniles according to the parents' monthly income is due to the difference between the income category (low and high) in favor of those with low income, 56.00000, with a probability value of .029 at the significance level of 0.05. While the income category (middle and high) and (low and middle) were not statistically significant.

Hence, the study concluded, according to the results of Table N^o (07) and Table N^o (08), that the monthly income of the parents affects the methods of parental treatment of juvenile delinquents. This is consistent with the findings of the study (Abdel Hafeez, 2001), whose results showed that the methods of upbringing used were associated with low economic levels of the families of delinquents, and the study (Al-Qadiri, 2006) which concluded that the impact of economic, social, cultural and educational changes helped to deviate in terms of the spread of poverty, low family income, and the difficulty of the family's way of life. Likewise, the study (Al-Qahtani, 2015) found that there were statistically significant differences according to the variable characteristics of family structure and juvenile delinquency in major cities according to the income variable of the delinquents' families. In addition to the study (Al-Tarawneh, 2015), where its results showed a difference in the parents' practice of the educational style as a method of treatment due to family income variable. The study (Nisar, et al, 2015) which found that most juvenile delinquents belong to low-income families. This is confirmed by the study (Boulbena, 2018) which also found that there is a correlation between the financial deprivation of the family and failure to fulfill the child's demands and low income, with the rise in the standard of living. This is what was found in a study (Moitra, et al, 2018), where the juvenile delinquents came from low-income families, as well as a study (Laghribi and Darnouni, 2022), which in turn confirmed the connection between the low economic conditions in which the juveniles live and their difficult circumstances.

These data call us to emphasize the importance of the variable level of monthly income of the parents, as it affects the parents' treatment of their children in terms of their ability to meet their basic needs, and thus reflects on their growth and psychological balance away from deprivation, frustration, malnutrition and diseases. We also find that parents in low-income situations are forced to increase working hours or take on additional jobs. This causes their absence from home to become longer, and thus their role in raising their children decreases. It may also prompt mothers to go out to work in order to help their husbands meet

the children's material needs and improve the family's standard of living, and thus the absence of both parents has a greater impact on the children's upbringing.

Conclusion:

The interest in the issue of parental treatment methods on the part of researchers is directly related to the behavior of children in the future. Several studies have proven that parents' use of normal methods in raising their children leads to their psychological and social compatibility. While relying on abnormal methods leads to the emergence of deviant behaviors, including juvenile delinquency. Nonetheless without neglecting some other factors, such as the nature of the housing, the educational level of the parents, and the monthly income of the parents, as confirmed by the results of our current study, which are:

- Normal and abnormal methods of perceived parental treatment are the most common among juvenile delinquents.
- There are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable nature of housing.
- There are statistically non-significant differences in the perceived parental treatment styles of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the educational level of the parents.
- There are statistically significant differences in the perceived parental treatment methods of juvenile delinquents due to the variable of the parents' monthly income.

The current study recommends the following:

- The necessity of building a guidance program through which the normal and the abnormal methods of raising children are introduced and the results of using these methods.
- Accompanying parents with a low level of education in dealing with their children, can be a way to solve their problems.
- Continuing the Algerian state's policy of completely eliminating slums with the perspective that all the families living in these neighborhoods are transferred to decent housing.
- Taking care of low-income families by making them benefit from special grants as part of the solidarity process with this group in order to help them meet their essential daily needs.
- Conducting further studies on juvenile delinquency and parental treatment methods in light of other variables such as the number of siblings, the status of guardians, the work of the mother, and other variables.

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