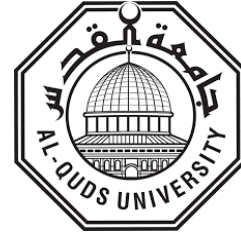


**Deanship of Graduate Studies
AL-Quds University**



**Coping Strategies Among Youth Affected by Israeli
Settlers Violence and its Relationship with Parenting
Style in Nablus Governorate.**

Sawsan Ameen Mohammad Ibn Ali

Master Thesis

Jerusalem – Palestine

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**Coping Strategies Among Youth Affected by Israeli Settlers' Violence
and its Relationship with Parenting Style in Nablus Governorate.**

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**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Master of Community Mental Health at the Deanship of Graduate
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Thesis Approval

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Jerusalem – Palestine

2023 / 1444

Dedication

To my father, May Allah bless his soul.

To my mother, the source of love.

To my brothers, the greatest support.

And to my beloved husband.

Declaration:

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master, is the result of my research, except where otherwise acknowledged, and that this study (or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any university or institution.

Signature:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'S. A. M. A.', with a stylized flourish underneath.

Sawsan Ameen Mohammad Ibn Ali

Date: 03/05/2023

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At this time, I would like to thank my thesis committee supervisor, Dr. Najah Al Khatib for her unlimited support, belief in my abilities and the insight during the process of writing my thesis. And Much appreciation to Al Quds University Deanship of Graduate Studies for providing a supportive environment to learn and research, despite the recent challenges that are related to the Israeli Occupation obstacles for the educational system and those related to the Covide-19 Pandemic in Palestine.

Again, thank you Dr. Najah for your continual encouragement and understanding of the nature that you provide to all students which always was evident. Without your guidance and the generous amount of time spent helping me, I could not have successfully completed my thesis.

My family and friends have been my continual support for the past years while I have been working on my master's degree. Without their kind, inspiring words and their generous gifts of love and support, my motivation and drive to complete my thesis would have greatly diminished. Specifically, I would thank my mother who is the greatest support in my life for her endless belief in my ability to succeed in the endeavors I have undertaken throughout my life.

First and last, Praise be to Allah. By His grace and conciliation spend my life, and I overcome the challenges.

Sawsan Ameen Ibn Ali

May, 2023

Coping Strategies among Youth Affected by Israeli Settlers' Violence and its Relationship with Parenting style in Nablus Governorate.

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Abstract:

The current study aimed to examine the relationship between Coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence and parenting style. To achieve the study objective, a correlational descriptive study was conducted that targeted a population consisted of (34946) youths from Nablus governorate. A questionnaire consisted of demographic and non-demographic variables, a coping strategies scale Leonard Poon (1980) and used by Salameh, (2011), and a parenting style scale created by Teeti, (2016) were used. A convenient sample consisted of (380) participants were selected from the villages near Israeli settlements in Nablus governorate. Statistical processing of the data was done by extracting the means and the standard deviations, t-test, regression analysis, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Cronbach Alpha, the questionnaires were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS (19).

The study results showed that the coping strategies among the participants were positive and got the highest men score, followed by behavioral coping strategies, followed by the negative coping strategies. Regarding the parenting styles, the results shows that the overprotective parenting style was the mostly used by the parents of the youth, followed by authoritative parenting style, permissive parenting style, "lack of consistency" parenting style and the authoritarian parenting style; all were with medium degrees. on the other hand, the abusive parenting style, the segregating, and the discriminating parenting style got the lowest degrees of parenting styles that the participants' experienced.

Pearson correlation coefficient indicates that there is a positive relationship with statistical significance between positive coping strategies and overprotection parenting style; authoritative/ democratic parenting style and permissive parenting style. While there was an inverse relationship between the abusive parenting style and segregating and discriminating parenting style.

It also indicated that there was a positive relationship between negative coping strategies and abusive parenting style, segregating and discriminating parenting style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, lack of consistency parenting style, and Permissive parenting style. While it was a positive relationship between behavioral coping strategies and all types of parenting styles. Regarding the association between the

variables, the study showed a negative impact of the exposure to Israeli settlers' violence variable on positive coping strategies among the Palestinian youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence, while the other types of coping strategies, had no relation with the other variables. Regarding the parenting styles, the study findings show that there was a negative correlation between gender and abusive parenting style, segregating and discriminating parenting style. However, there was a positive correlation between the academic level variable and the overprotective parenting style and the academic authoritative/democratic parenting style. And a positive correlation between occupational status of the participant and segregating and discriminating parenting style.

The researcher recommends conducting further research on the mental health impacts of the Israeli settlers' violence, to investigate the other variables that influence the coping strategies and parenting styles among Palestinian youths, to conduct parenting programs to reinforce positive parenting methods.

Key words: Coping strategies, Violence, Israeli Settlers, Parenting style, Youths.

استراتيجيات التكيف لدى الشباب الذين تعرضوا لعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين وعلاقته بأسلوب
المعاملة الوالدية في محافظة نابلس.

إعداد: سوسن أمين محمد ابن علي.

إشراف: د. نجاح الخطيب.

الملخص:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى فحص العلاقة بين استراتيجيات التكيف لدى الشباب المتأثرين بعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين وأساليب المعاملة الوالدية في محافظة نابلس. ولتحقيق هدف الدراسة تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي الارتباطي، وتكون مجتمع الدراسة من (34946) شاب وشابة من محافظة نابلس. من أجل جمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة استبانة مكونة من المتغيرات الديموغرافية وغير الديموغرافية، ومقياس استراتيجيات التكيف لليونارد بون (Leonard Poon, 1980) والذي تم استخدامه من قبل (سلامة، 2011)، بالإضافة لمقياس أساليب المعاملة الوالدية من إعداد (الطيبي، 2016). تم استخدام أسلوب اختيار العينة القصدية والمكونة من (380) شاباً وشابة ممن تعرضوا لعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين والذين يعيشون في القرى القريبة من المستوطنات الإسرائيلية في محافظة نابلس. ولمعالجة البيانات تم استخدام المتوسطات الحسابية والانحرافات المعيارية، بالإضافة إلى اختبار "ت" (T-test) ومعامل ارتباط بيرسون (Pearson Correlation Coefficient) واختبار كرونباخ ألفا ومعادلة تحليل الانحدار (Regression Analysis) وذلك باستخدام برنامج المعالجة الإحصائية (SPSS Statistics 25).

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن استراتيجيات التكيف لدى الشباب المتأثرين بعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين في محافظة نابلس الأكثر استخداماً هي استراتيجيات التكيف الايجابية، تليها استراتيجيات التكيف السلوكي، وثالثاً استراتيجيات التكيف السلبية. أما فيما يتعلق بأساليب المعاملة الوالدية، فكان أسلوب الحماية الزائدة أكثرها استخداماً لدى آباء وأمهات المبحوثين، يليه أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية الديمقراطية، ثم أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتساهلة، يتبعه أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية غير المتسقة/ الثابتة، يتبعه أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتسلطة، وكلها كانت بدرجات متوسطة. أما أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية

العنيف، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية القائم على التمييز فحصلت على درجات منخفضة بحسب استجابات المشاركين في الدراسة. كما أشارت قيمة معامل ارتباط بيرسون إلى وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين استراتيجيات التكيف الإيجابية وأسلوب الحماية الزائدة في المعاملة الوالدية، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية الديمقراطية، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتساهلة. في حين أنه كانت هناك علاقة عكسية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين أسلوب المعاملة الوالدية العنيفة، وأسلوب المعاملة القائم على التمييز. وأشارت قيمة معامل ارتباط بيرسون إلى وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين استراتيجيات التكيف السلبية وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتسلطة، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية القائمة على التمييز، وأسلوب الحماية المفرطة في المعاملة الوالدية، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتسلطة، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية غير المتسقة/ الثابتة، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية المتساهلة. بينما وجد أن هناك علاقة طردية بين استراتيجيات التكيف السلوكية وجميع أنواع أساليب المعاملة الوالدية.

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك علاقة عكسية بين التعرض لعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين واستراتيجيات التكيف الإيجابية لدى الشباب المتأثرين بعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين في محافظة نابلس، بينما لم يكن هناك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين استراتيجيات التكيف والمتغيرات الديموغرافية وغير الديموغرافية الأخرى. كما أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية عكسية بين جنس المشارك وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية العنيفة، وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية القائم على التمييز. وكان هناك علاقة طردية بين المستوى الأكاديمي للمشارك وأسلوب الحماية الزائد وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية الديمقراطية، وبين الحالة الوظيفية للمشارك وأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية القائم على التمييز.

توصي الباحثة بإجراء المزيد من الأبحاث حول آثار التعرض لعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين على الصحة النفسية، ولإجراء المزيد من البحث حول علاقة المتغيرات الأخرى التي قد تؤثر على استراتيجيات التكيف وأساليب المعاملة الوالدية التي يدركها الشباب الفلسطيني، والتي لم يتم ذكرها في الدراسة الحالية. بالإضافة إلى تنفيذ برامج تربوية للأزواج الفلسطينيين والمقبلين على الزواج للمساهمة في تعزيز أساليب المعاملة الوالدية الإيجابية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: استراتيجيات التكيف، عنف، المستوطنين الإسرائيليين، أساليب المعاملة الوالدية، الشباب.

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Abbreviation

PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem
FMEP	Foundation of Middle East Peace
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IRP	International Recovery Platform
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
MAP	Medical Aid for Palestinians
WHO	World Health Organization
JLAC	Jerusalem Legal and Human Rights Centre
MDM	Médecins Du Monde
CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
SDT	Self-determination theory
MCM	the Model of Coping Modes
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.
ICSB	Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics.

Chapter One: Study Background.

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Problem Statement

1.3 Aim of the study

1.4 Study Questions

1.5 Limitations of the study

1.6 Concepts of the study

Chapter One: Study Background

1.1 Introduction

Exposure to continuous and ongoing violence, particularly, life-threatening, or any other stressful events, during one's life, leaves many psychological impacts and grievance residue that keeps affecting daily living and affects one's relations with the society around the individual, which inevitably generates social problems. This long-lasting effect is called "trauma". Wagner (2019) indicated, "Protracted exposure to violence may lead young people to feel as though their safety and that of family and friends is constantly jeopardized." Abu Al-kibash (2015) listed the traumatic "negative psychological" conditions that Palestinians are suffering from due to the continuous occupation and its atrocities. He listed cases of sleep disorders, fear and phobias, depression, social withdrawal, negative social interaction, aggressive behavior, forgetfulness, and dropping out from life duties" Persistent trauma will eventually migrate to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Yehuda, et al. (2001) argued that individuals might risk sustaining Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in adulthood, because of exposure to traumatic events that threaten one's life or those close.

Exposure to political violence leads to a range of mental health problems and disorders, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety. One-third to half of the people exposed to the trauma caused by violence in war or political violence "mass stressors" will "endure some type of mental disorder". Sousa (2013) indicates that other research findings "suggest" there is a connection between "experiences of political violence" and many different "physical health" symptoms such as "pain, backaches, loss of appetite, asthma and weakness and sleeplessness" (Sousa, 2013).

Palestinians are exposed to an immense amount of severe stress conditions that by settlers' violence. A report by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in 2014 stated that approximately 520,000 Israeli settlers have moved to the West Bank and East Jerusalem (MSF, 2014). Therefore, Palestinians were exposed to "violence and psychological pressure", so they are the victims of the disaster that the settlements have created. Giacaman, et al. (2004) diagnosed this condition as "Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)" as they researched that it "has been traditionally used as a measuring stick for assessing the impact of war and violence on the emotional, psychological and behavioral wellbeing of people exposed to traumatic situations, particularly to war, violence, and conflict".

Settlers in the Israeli settlements in the west bank have become hostile and aggressive recently. This causes disenchantment, anger, fear of killing, fear of arrest if they confront the settlers, anguish from losing properties, especially agricultural matters, and many others that result in continuous psychological stress for the young Palestinians. Atrocities committed by settlers every day against the Palestinians living around the settlements are brutal and leave harsh psychological scars on Palestinian residents. Institutions such as The Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem (ARIJ) daily reported, the settlers' crimes accompanied by the Israeli army's fatal threats to the Palestinian people. Other organizations constantly reporting settlers' behavior is the Foundation of Middle East Peace (FMEP) which reports on Israel and settlers' crimes producing a monthly report published on the Internet.

There are abundant reports concerning Nablus governorate depicting Israeli settlements' dangerous and lethal effect on Palestinians' lives. Numerous reports come out every year showing and revealing what Palestinians are exposed to from atrocities and humiliations to the people and the land.

Violence committed by the settlers in Nablus governorate surpasses the amount of violence in most areas of Palestine. Testimony by some young Palestinians reported in Giacaman, et al. (2007) indicates their estimation of their perception of the violence they are exposed to. They "conceptualized a relative scale of violence to assess their vulnerability" and they "tend to minimize the level of violence" they experience as compared to other areas. As for some of them "There is no violence in Ramallah, the violence is more to the north of the West Bank, in Nablus and Jenin, or in Gaza Strip". And some others said that "What is happening to us after building the wall around the village is highly insignificant compared to what is happening in Ramallah, Gaza and Nablus". Giacaman, et al. (2007) indicate that Nablus area has been and is still being exposed to more violence than other areas in Palestine. This research is dedicated to study and inferring the Coping strategies among youths who are affected by Israeli settlers' violence and its relationship with parenting style in Nablus governorate.

1.2 Problem Statement

Israeli settlers' violence against the Palestinians represented in intimidation the individuals, house attacks, burning of fields, running over children by cars, access prevention, property damage, and many other kinds of hostilities. Palestinians suffer considerably from the violence of the settlers, especially that since they are the venerable side of the encounter due to the Israeli army's interference and protection of the settlers in every event. In addition to the physical damage incurred through the violence, Palestinians suffer psychological effects.

Being attacked and sustaining the collateral damage resulting from the settlers' violent attacks and not having any defensive tool, add to the dilemma of the psychological suffering of the Palestinians. Many studies shed the light on the psychological impact of the Israeli occupation on children and teenagers; meanwhile, youth has less chance to be included in these studies. To continue living under the Israeli occupation imposes many challenges on the Palestinian people. The main challenge is to cope with the violent situation. knowing that they must live with, being the vulnerable side, and consequently called to cope.

Coping strategies, under those circumstances, require ample stamina and endurance, especially psychologically. The way youths are coping is influenced by the parenting style their family has adopted. Knowing that there are different parenting styles, that the individual might receive during the lifetime. Reports by Jewish peace organizations such as B'Tselem (2017) quotes "Settler violence has a pervasive impact on life in the West Bank, creating a lingering sense of intimidation". Countless attacks have left their traumatic mark on individual Palestinians and collective memory (B'Tselem, 2017).

Building on the above statements and many other reports by abundant peace organizations investigating the severity of the psychological bruises that settlers' violence caused to the Palestinian citizens living in around the settlements, the investigator intended to do this study. In addition to measuring the Palestinians' youth tolerance and strategies to cope with the kind of aggression they are exposed to from Israeli settlers, the familial aspect of that tolerance is represented in the parenting style those youth living with.

1.3 Significance of the study

The current study is helpful at the scientific and practical field as follows:

Theoretical Significance:

- 1- Contribute to the social scientific research in studying the impact of violence on the youths.
- 2- Contribute to increase the number of studies dealing with coping strategies and its' relationship to parenting style.
- 3- Contribute to scientific description of the parenting styles used in the Palestinian communities' lives near the Israeli settlements.
- 4- Draw attention to the importance of parenting styles in understanding the way young people cope with the political violence.

Practical Significance:

- 1- Provide the Mental health clinicians and practisers with a recent scientific result about the relationship of parenting styles with coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settler violence.
- 2- Contribute to the development of psychosocial intervention curricula for young people affected by Israeli settler violence.
- 3- The results of the study contribute to understand the parenting treatment of the Palestinian context, this will contribute to the development of practical approaches to develop positive parenting methods.

1.4 Aim of the study

This study is a descriptive correlational study intended to reveal the coping strategies of the Palestinian youth who are affected by the Israeli settler's violence in the area that is adjacent to and around the Israeli settlements in Nablus Governorate and its relationship with the parenting styles they are receiving. The study intended to cover a specific

geographical area of Palestine, namely the Nablus governorate. Towns and villages that are near or adjacent to the Israeli settlements.

Main Objective

The main objective of the study is to assess the relationship between coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence, and the parenting style they are receiving in Nablus governorate.

Specific objectives:

- 1- To determine the types and levels of coping strategies among youth who are affected by Israeli settler's violence in Nablus governorate.
- 2- To determine the parenting styles and the levels experienced by youth affected by Israeli settler's violence in Nablus governorate.
- 3- To assess the association between demographic and non-demographic variables (sex, age, academic level, participants' marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, exposure to Israeli settlers' violence, and type of Israeli settler's violence) on the coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settler's violence in Nablus governorate.
- 4- To assess the association between demographic and non-demographic (sex, age, academic level, participants' marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, exposure to Israeli settlers' violence, and type of Israeli settler's violence) impact on the parenting style received by the youth affected by Israeli settler's violence in Nablus governorate.

1.5 Study Questions

The main question that the researcher is trying to answer

Is there a relationship between coping strategies and parenting styles among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

The following are the specific questions of the study:

1. What are the types and levels of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?
2. What are the sub-types and levels of the parenting style experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?
3. Is there a relationship between parenting style and coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?
4. Is there an association between demographic and non-demographic variables (sex, age, academic level, participants' marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, exposure to Israeli settlers' violence, and type of Israeli settler's violence) and coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?
5. Is there an association between demographic and non-demographic (sex, age, academic level, participants' marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, exposure to Israeli settlers' violence, and type

of Israeli settler's violence) and parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

1.5 Definition of the study terms

Coping strategies

Conceptual definition: Coping is the adaptation strategies (expressed as "coping with " or "dealing with " are defined as constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person (Bruchon,2001).

Operational definition: refers to the degree that the participants gained on the coping strategies scale.

Parenting Style

Conceptual definition: In the mid-1960s, Diana Baumrind identified three common styles of parenting behavior Power (Thomas, 2013). However, Maccoby and Martin (1983) added a fourth style by extending the third style "permissive" to make the "neglectful" style. Therefore, the four parenting styles are Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive, and Neglectful.

Operational definition: refers to the degree that the participants gained on the parenting style scale.

Israeli settlements are civilian communities inhabited by Israeli citizens, almost exclusively of Jewish ethnicity, built on lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War.

The settlers are the Israeli citizens who are living in these settlements (ARIJ, 1996).

Israeli settler violence refers to acts of violence committed by Jewish Israeli settlers and soldiers against the Palestinians in the West Bank.

Nablus Governorate Is an administrative district of Palestine located in the Central Highlands of the West Bank, 53 km north of Jerusalem the capital of Palestine.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2. Introduction

2.1. Israeli Settlers' Violence

2.2 Coping strategies

2.3 Parenting styles

2.4 Previous studies

Chapter Two:

Literature review and previous studies

2. Introduction

Since 1948 Palestine has been occupied by Israel. The occupation has dramatically and widely impacted the Palestinian's life and health. The current chapter presenting the available literatures about the Israeli settlers' violence against the Palestinians, coping and coping strategies, parenting styles and literature review related to these concepts.

2.1 Israeli Settlers' Violence

2.1.1 Historical Background of the Israeli Occupation of the Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian issue is considered one of the most significant and difficult cases facing the international community (Gerner, 2004). The Israeli occupation of Palestine has historical roots since (1917) when the British Foreign Minister, Lord Arthur Balfour issued the "Balfour declaration" announcing the support of the British government for the Jewish in Europe for the establishment of a "Jewish national state in Palestine" (Abou Al-Awar, 2008). Later, in (1948) Jews announced their independence in Palestine as a new state called Israel, and the United State of America was the first country to recognize the state of Israel in front of the United Nations (Abou Al-Awar, 2008, Page:19). This declaration caused the war in (1948) when Israel occupied (78%) of the Palestinian lands resulting immigration of (750,000) Palestinians externally to neighboring countries (Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon), and internally to the Eastern parts of Palestine called "West Bank" and the "Gaza Strip" in the southwest of Palestine (Choike, 2005).

"That was a turning point in the Palestinian- Israeli conflict which led to the emergence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in (1960s) that defended the Palestinian people for their rights to self-determination and the right of return to their homeland" (Halabi & Reich, 2004).

Many tensions flared the straggle between Israel and neighboring countries and the Palestinians, these tensions lead to the "Six Day War" in June (1967) between Israel and Palestine's Arab countries, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. The war resulted in the expansion of Israeli occupation of Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Eastern Jerusalem (Edward, 1992).

Moreover, Israel began to use military power under the support of the United States to violate the human rights of the Palestinians through demolishing their houses and properties, seizing their lands, and building Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Abou Al-Awar, 2008).

Israel announced it right to occupy the Palestinian territories under the pretext of protecting its security, many tensions occurred between the Palestinian's and Israeli's leading to the "First Intifada" in (1987) which included a lot of violations against the Palestinians'

human rights (Khalidi, 2020). These violations included killing, detaining, increasing the land confiscation, and expansion of the settlements, demolishing the Palestinian properties and houses, and collective punishments, such as curfews, schools' closures, and Palestinian access prevention to their lands and movement limitations especially in the Westbank and Gaza Strip (Abou Al-Awar, 2008).

In September (1993) with the support of USA 'Oslo Agreement' were signed between Israel and the PLO representatives, which produced many practices and commitments, such as Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and the city of Jericho; to divide the West Bank between Israel and Palestinians into areas of (A, B, C) with different civil and military power distribution (Choike, 2005). After that the frustration among the Palestinians increased and caused the 'Second Intifada' or what is known as 'Al Aqsa uprising' on September 28 (2000) when the Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon entered Al- Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem which has the highest religious value to the Palestinians. The second Intifada left harmful impacts on the Palestinians due to the unsupported attitudes from the international communities and Arab countries and the use of Israeli excessive power against them, such as bombing and shelling raids, imprisonment of Palestinians, uprooting of olive trees, construction of fences and barriers around or through the Palestinian communities, increasing the number of military checkpoints and settlements, and the establishment of 'The Apartheid Wall' in June (2002) (Khalidi, 2020).

Since that time, the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories never ended. The past twenty years witnessed -as far as the researcher knows- many multiple forms of Israeli anti-Palestinian violations, most notably, the settlement expansion on Palestinian lands in the West Bank.

2.1.2 Israeli settlements in Nablus Governorate

Settlements in the West Bank have escalated in numbers from the six-day war in (1967) until now. For the first (10) years of the Israeli occupation after the (1967) war, the number of settlements in the Palestinian-occupied territories has been on a very limited scale due to the ruling of the labor party in Israel. This was because the Israeli government at that time was not "influenced by the religious or the historical motivation" (Interview with David Newman, June 3, 2002). However, "once the first right-wing government of Menachem Begin came to power in 1977" as Newman elaborates, the settlers were granted the "green light" to "move ahead and start creating settlements even in the interior areas", particularly the "Gush Emunim" the religious nationalist settler movement (Interview with David Newman, June 3, 2002).

In (1977) when the Israeli Likud party took the power with Menachem Begins' government a new Israeli settlement policy established additional settlements in West Bank areas that are highly populated by Palestinians (Cali & Miaari, 2015). According to Eiran (2010) the new policy aimed to achieve strategic objectives. First, to reduce the expansion of the Palestinian population which was growing more rapidly than the Israeli population; second, it would enable the control of the strategic highlands of the West Bank. third, to expand the Jewish territorial buffer around the narrow and densely inhabited central country of Israel.

Between (1967) and (2010), Israel built over (125) settlements in the West Bank which was verified by the Israeli internal government. Figure (2.1) describes the expansion of the number of Israeli settlements.

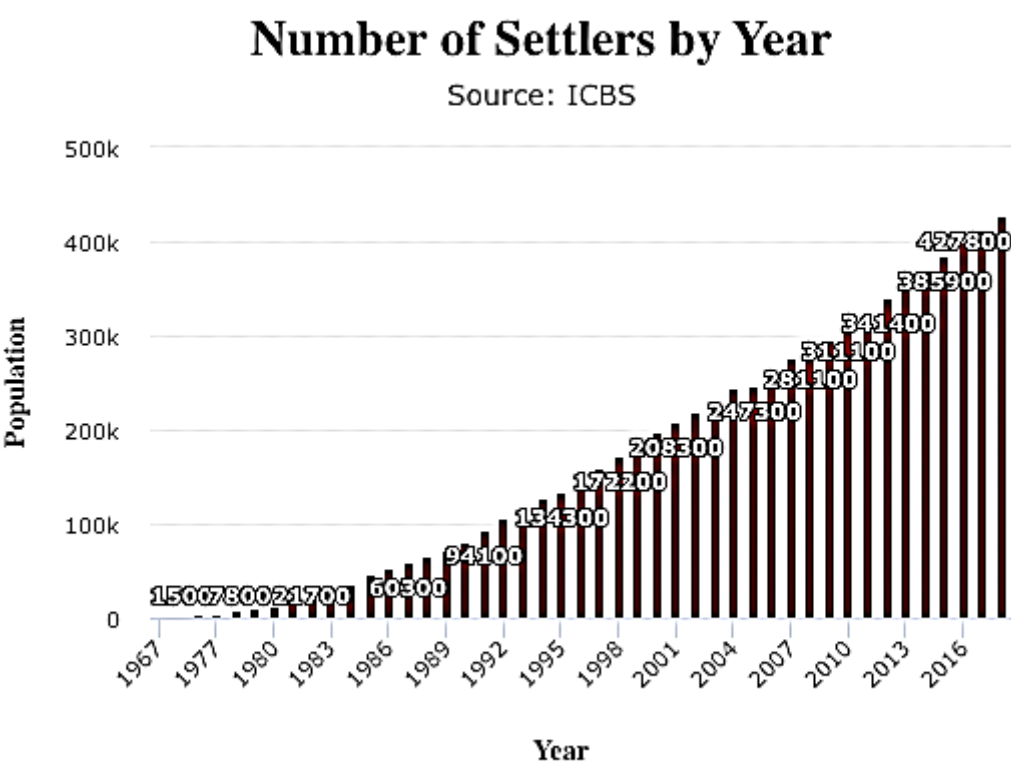


Figure (2.1): The number of Israeli settlers in the Palestinian Territory, 1967-2016 (ICSB, 2018).

The period between (1980- 2010) witnessed the most rapid growth in the number of settlements up to date. As a result, the number of Israeli settlers increased. This population is distributed across different types of Israeli settlements. For intense over (60%) of the settlers reside in mixed settlements (religious and secular settlements) with a high growth rate, and the rest reside in industrial zones of settlements (Cali & Miaari, 2015).

The continued establishment of Israeli settlements left an impact on the Palestinians’ livelihood. According to Collier and Hoeffler (2004), most of the settlements are built on Palestinian lands. Figure (2.2) shows the number of confiscated Palestinian lands during (2017) which describes that Nablus governorate has the highest rate of confiscated Palestinian lands for building Israeli settlements.

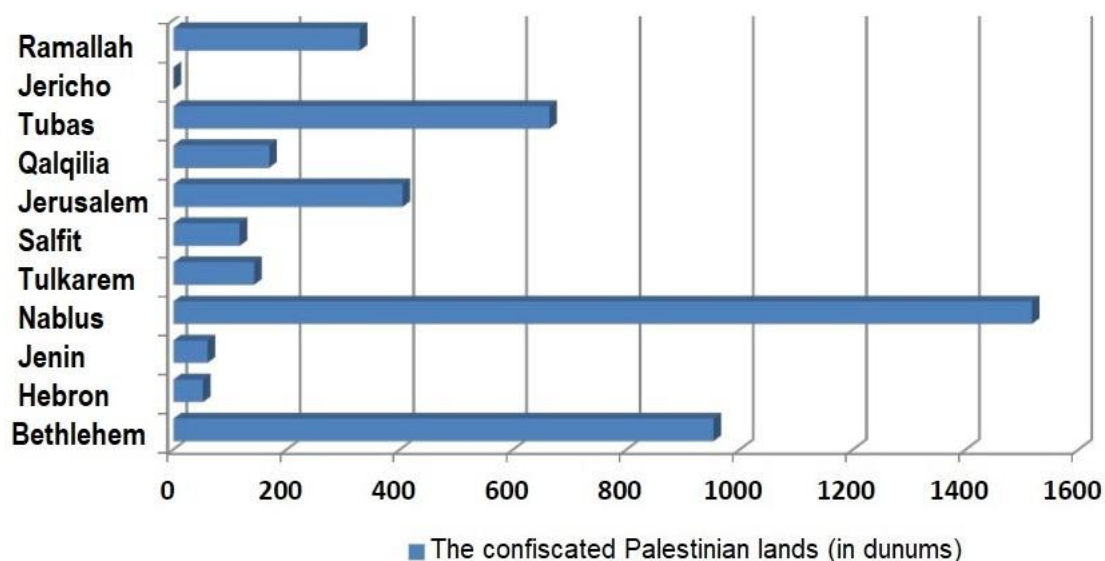


Figure (2.2): The confiscated Palestinian lands in dunums for Israeli settlements establishment and expansion in 2017 (ARIJ, 2017).

Until (2020), the Israeli settlers amount up over (642,867) settlers residing in “unlawful settlements” in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem” (Human Rights Watch, 2020). There are more than five hundred Settlements that occupy around (42%) of the West Bank land and exercise control over it. These settlements are always located in strategic positions, which deprive the Palestinians of resources (MÉDECINS DU MONDE, 2017).

On Earth World Day, ARIJ association (2022) published a fact sheet about the violations by the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land. the report shows that the number of Israeli settlements that being established until (2021) is (199) formal settlements and (220) informal settlements, which constitutes of (9.6%) of the total West Bank area. On other hand, more than (918,000) Israeli settlers are residents at these formal and informal settlements. The Israeli Civil Administration has confiscated more than (422) thousand dunums (62%) of the total lands of the West Bank classified as state lands (registered and declared) in Area ‘‘C’’, allocated for the benefit of the World Zionist Organization. Also, Israeli considered the (Firing zones) in the occupied West Bank (110,602) dunums, which constitutes (67.1%) of the total area of the occupied West Bank, that is, approximately equal to the areas classified as ‘‘A’’ in the occupied West Bank according to the Oslo Agreement (1993).

Nablus governorate is in the northern part of the West Bank. At present and according to the Israeli occupation map Figure (2.3), It is bounded by; Jenin from the north, Tulkarm from the west, Ramallah from the north, and the Jordan Valley from the east.

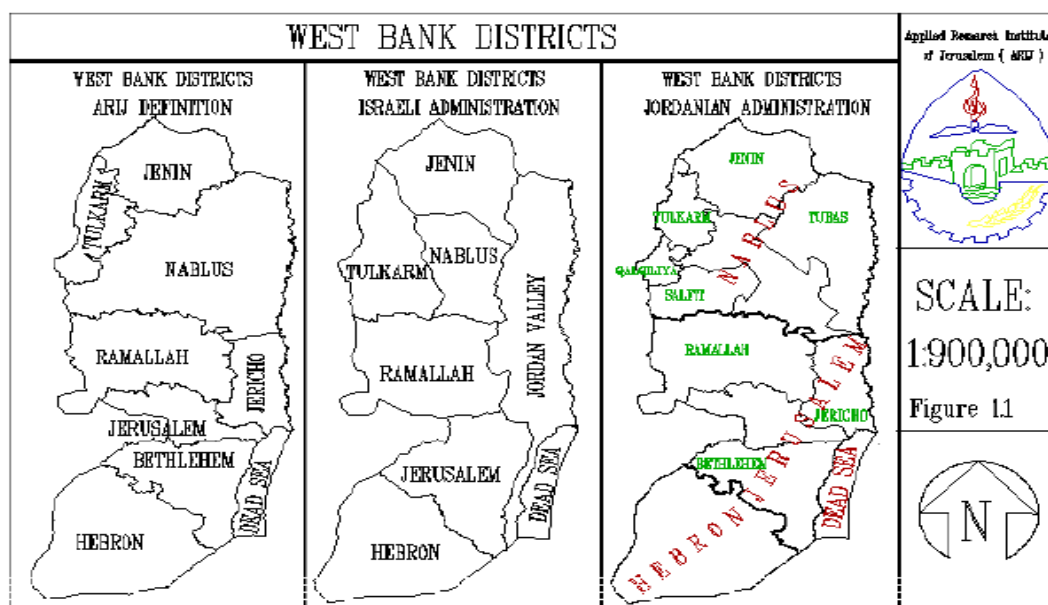


Figure (2.3): The middle map shows the Nablus location according to the Israeli Administration (ARIJ, 1996).

Research conducted by Gulmy (2000), on the Israeli settlements around Nablus area stated that after the war of 1967 and the occupation of the West Bank by Israel, it took several measures against Palestinians' lives. Those measures disturbed the infrastructure of Nablus area, which entailed the separation of some cities and villages from Nablus governorate and made them belong to other governorates such as Jenin and Tulkarm. This was by Israel claiming that there were political and alleged security reasons. Gulmy states that Israel has allegedly labeled many areas in Nablus as historical, biblical, and cultural sites. Therefore, the settlers' movement believed that Nablus had a Jewish doctrinal importance. Hence, they allocated biblical and heritage rationale for every settlement they erected there. Gulmy also explains that the Israeli authorities, upon its control of that area since 1967, have enforced several interventions in Palestinian people's lives and separated some of the cities and villages from Nablus ruling, and added them to other governorates such as Tulkarm and Jenin.

Regarding Israeli settlements, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2007) states that Nablus city is surrounded by several settlements, among them the Israeli settlements of "Bracha and Yitzhar". They are situated on the south side. Their related outposts surround the villages of Burin and Huwwara and 'Asira Al Qibliya. "Elon Moreh" and "Itamar" are located to the east of Nablus city, situated on the territory of 'Azmout, Deir Al Hatab, and 'Awarta. "Shavei Shomron" and "Kedumim" are located on the western side of Nablus city and are situated on the territory of An Naqura, Deir Sharaf, and Qafr Qadum.

2.1.3 The impact of Israeli settlements on Palestinian livelihoods

A livelihood defines as the capabilities, assets that include material and social resources, and the activities required for a means of living. A livelihood for a certain community is considered sustainable when it can cope with stressors and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future (Chambers & Conway, 1991). International Recovery Platform (IRP) and United Nation Development Program (UNDP)

in its report in (2016) state that the livelihood in a certain community consists of first, human capital such as skills, knowledge, health, and ability to work. Second, social capital such as social resources, membership in formalized groups, and relationships of trust facilitate cooperation and economic opportunities. Third, natural capital such as land, soil, and water. Fourth, physical capital is basic infrastructure such as roads, sanitation, and schools. Fifth, financial capital such as savings and income from work.

The establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements are impacting the Palestinians' livelihoods in different shapes. In term of education, Abou Al-Awar (2008) summarize the impacts of Israeli occupation including the establishment of settlements on the education in West Bank. First, the movement restriction to the Palestinian educational institution such as road gates and check points near the settlements close to the Palestinian villages which impacted free traveling including reaching the educational institutions like universities. Second, Israeli military attacks on schools and universities. Third, decreasing the quality of education in the Palestinian territories, leading Palestinians to work in the Israeli settlements because of the deterioration of the living and economic conditions of the Palestinian population, so several Palestinians prefer to work in the settlements to cover their basic needs rather than continue their education.

Regarding the natural sources, the establishment of Israeli settlements aimed to control water source in the West Bank which caused lack of water sources for the Palestinians who live in the West Bank (ARIJ, 2022). Also the settlements tend to open the wastewater and wastes from the Israelis' houses and factories on the Palestinians' lands which cause agricultural damages and pollutes the groundwater and artesian wells in the Palestinians areas (ARIJ, 2022).

In relation to the financial incomes, the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) in its report in 2016 stated that the high percentage of Palestinian land confiscation and house demolish within the settlement project in the West Bank left notable financial impacts on the Palestinians; they lost their lands and homes, additional costs to maintenance the damages, and they are threatened to be displaced from their residences "especially who are living near the Israeli settlements"

Concerning health, the impacts of the establishment of Israeli settlements caused a wide change in the geographical map of the West Bank and access limitation to the cities. This caused limited access to the health services such as hospitals. In addition to that, the industrial settlements polluted the Palestinians' water and sources of living causing deterioration in their public health and poor health outcomes in nearby Palestinian communities including "high rates of cancer, asthma, and eye and respiratory health anomalies compared with other residents", Moreover the negative effects on the Palestinians Mental health (MAP, 2021).

2.1.4 Israeli settlers' violence

The World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) defines violence as "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation."

Israeli settlers' violence takes different forms and types against the Palestinian in West Bank. UNRWA in its (2011) fact sheet mentioned that the acts of violence carried out by the settlers include physical violence, verbal harassment, and damaging the properties of the Palestinians by setting fire to the lands and trees or cutting off the access to land and water wells. Adding to that the arson attacks on mosques, killing and stealing animals, and bathing in water wells used by Palestinians for drinking according to a policy briefing about Israeli settler violence in Palestine by the European Parliament (Pahlmblad, 2012). In addition to the different forms of violations mentioned, Jerusalem Legal and Human Rights Centre (JLAC) highlighted other forms that include burning the Palestinians' vehicles, enacting severe beatings, throwing stones at Palestinians, destroying houses, stealing farm equipment, and attacks with live ammunition; Trespassing, vandalism, and damage to cars and community infrastructure, including schools, and writing threatening and intimidating statements on the property of Palestinian citizens such as "Death for Arabs" (NRC, 2015).

In this regard, the researcher defines the Israeli settlers' violence as the mischief acts that occur by the Israeli settlers against the Palestinian citizens in the West Bank, which includes physical attacks and killing attempts, property damages, Palestinian access prevention, theft, land confiscations, and intimidation.

2.1.5 Israeli settlers' violence threats on the Palestinian mental health and well-being

Israeli settlers' violence and attacks against the Palestinian population like many kinds of violence are leaving various Psychosocial impacts. The researcher reviewed the studies and reports that contribute to monitoring and evaluating the threats of the violence on the Palestinian mental health and well-being of men, women, boys, and girls as it follows according to Nasif (2018):

- 1- Palestinian children and adults have a high probability to have Post traumatic stress disorder- PTSD, including the three main symptoms consecutively, intrusion of feelings and thoughts, hyper arousal, and avoidance
- 2- Strong feelings of frustration particularly for men.
- 3- Constant feelings of insecurity and fear, eating and sleeping difficulties, particularly for children.
- 4- High probability to have anxiety disorders, particularly for women.
- 5- Depression and feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and helplessness.
- 6- Behavioral problems which lead to an increase the domestic violence and violence at schools.
- 7- Difficulties in concentration.
- 8- Easily startled and feeling more nervous than before the exposure to the settlers' violence.
- 9- Feeling irritated even when there is no obvious need to be.
- 10- Flashbacks, the victims feel like they get back to the incident when they are being attacked by Israeli settlers.
- 11- Loss of reminders of incident details.
- 12- Physical reactions such as trouble breathing, nausea, increased heartbeats, sweating, and pains across the body.

- 13- Feeling watchful or insecure.
- 14- Incident occurrence denial.

Médecins Du Monde – MDM (2013) summarizes the symptoms that are directly following the traumatic event related to the exposure to Israeli settler violence, as follows.

- 1- Physical signs: including sleeping deficits, headaches, and eating difficulties.
- 2- Psychological signs: including stress, anxiety, and feeling of insecurity.
- 3- Trauma related signs: including Flashbacks, intrusive feelings, and thoughts, and concentration deficits.
- 4- An impairment in daily functioning such as inability to carry out daily work, schoolwork, or family responsibilities.

Also, the (MDM, 2016) in its report mentioned that the context of Israeli settlers' violence has become the complex context in the communities which are affected continuously by Israeli settlers' violence and the affected population is in need for advance mental health services, meaning that the continuous exposure associated with the development of the mental disorder. Surprisingly Nasif (2016, Pp. 514) study mentioned that "it should be noted that despite the high level of exposure to traumatic events, the symptomatology associated with political violence is relatively low".

In this regard, Gillham et al. (2008) state that despite the trauma arising out of the intense political situation in Palestine, a wide cross-section of the Palestinian population affected by the violence resulting from Israeli settlers' attacks is still able to cope, and the chief sources of resilience in this coping are family and community psychosocial support, education, and cultural belief systems, whether traditional or religious.

In association with the gender-specific impacts, OHCHR (2013) mentioned the direct and indirect impacts of settler's violence on the lives of women and girls, as it comes.

- 1- The continued exposure to settlers' violence has an impact on women psychologically such as, suffering from anxiety and constant fear for themselves and their children.
- 2- Increasing the pressure adds further stress to family life and gender roles in the family, which can increase the risk of domestic violence.
- 3- The limitation in working and studying outside the house and preferring to stay at home because of the threat of settlers' violence.

Moreover, the experiences of men are exacerbated by a perceived failure to provide a safe house for their families following traditional gender roles, this is associated with the increase of other kinds of violence such as gender-based violence and child abuse.

2.2 Coping Strategies

2.2.1 Introduction

Life continuously presents people with circumstances that can affect their physical or psychological well-being. The way the individuals deal with these situations can determine whether they surmount them or suffer a variety of undesirable consequences. In this section, the researcher presents the available relevant literature reviews and the latest studies that dealt with the issue of coping and its strategies.

2.2.2 Definition of Coping

According to Lazarus and Folkman (1984) as cited in (Mitrousi et al. 2013, P:131) who are considered the founders of coping-related research, coping refers to “ongoing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific (external and/or internal) demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the individual”

Matheny, Aycok, Pugh, Curlette, and Silva-Cannella (1986) define coping as any effort, healthy or unhealthy, conscious or unconscious that the person uses to prevent, eliminate, or weaken stressors he involves in, or to tolerate their effects in the least hurtful manner (Baqutayan, 2015). Henry, et al (2002) refer to coping as the individual’s abilities and attempts to assess and react to unwilling stimuli. Another definition regards coping as an intentional effort of the individual to react to external and internal tribulations (Roth & Cohen, 1986).

Aldwin (2007) differentiates coping from adjustment as the latter is more general and has a broader meaning and it includes the diverse and not only intentional ways of facing difficulties.

Buettner et al, (1995), define coping as the process that it changes over time; an individual may use an emotion-focused strategy and then shift to a problem-focused strategy or vice versa. Coping is defined as a process including the efforts to manage stress which can change over time and can be shaped and changed by the situational context (Vukčević et al., 2022). Coping refers to the continuous dynamic process by which the individual aims to change his behaviour to create a more compatible relationship with his environment (Fahmi, 1987). Also, it refers to an instinctive reaction to an obvious or imaginary danger (Kenan, 1999). The researcher defines coping as the process that the individual goes through in dealing with stress that occurs due to diverse situations

2.2.3 Coping process

The word stress means different things to different people. Some people define stress as events or situations that cause them to feel tension, restless, or unwilling emotions such as anxiety and anger, others view stress as the response to these situations and this response includes physiological changes such as increased heartbeats, muscle tension, and emotional and behavioral changes (Baqutayan, 2015).

Mitrousi et al. (2013) conducted a literature review study using three theoretical approaches (psychoanalytic, approaching by characteristics, and Lazarus and Folkman interactive model), intending to explore the definition of coping term, the process of coping as well as its differentiation from other similar meanings. The results showed that the coping process is slow, the individual may select one method or more for coping under one set of circumstances and a different strategy in other stressful situations.

According to Selye referenced from Baqutayan (2015) stress over the last fifty years is a non-specific response of the body to any demand made based on it, and the Selye named the set of responses the “General Adaptation Syndrome” and based on this, three stages are associated with the changes in nervous and endocrine functioning, the alarm reaction stage, the stage of resistance and the stage of exhausting.

Boakaerts (1996) as cited in (Mitrousi et al. 2013, P:133) “introduced the “stress-coping” process as a series of successive elements which interact with one another from the moment a stressful stimulus arises until it is dealt with. Such elements are: (1) the negative situation itself, (2) the coping skills, (3) the aims of coping, (4) the evaluation of the situation, (5) the intent to cope, and (6) the particular strategies adopted”. The same researcher highlighted Colen and Lazarus (1979) mentioned in (Mitrousi et al., 2013) the functions which are part of the coping process with stressful situations:

- 1- It reduces the harmful environmental effects.
- 2- It improves the individual’s perspective on healing and recovery.
- 3- It enables the individual to endure or adapt to negative situations.
- 4- It maintains a positive self-concept and emotional stability.
- 5- It enables the individual to maintain satisfactory relationships with others.

Baqutayan (2015, P:487) concluded that “Stress is a factor in the life of every person on Earth. The causes of stress range from the environment to genetics, with effects, just as far-reaching. It cannot be overstated that not all stress is harmful. Generally, chronic stress accounts for the greatest negative effects, both mentally and physically”, following the conclusion Baqutayan adds “stress and coping mechanisms go together, but which method is the best to be used is depending on the type of stress and individual needs”. Bowl (2001) considered the supportive system factor in whether the Individual may use coping strategies effectively, these include family, peers, friends, relatives, and close individuals at the surrounding institutions. According to (Folkman and Moskowitz, 2000; Zeidner and Saklofske, 1996) as cited in Smith, et al (2016. P: 318) ‘‘the efficacy of any used coping strategy may depend on several other factors, including perceived controllability of the stressor, availability of sufficient coping resources, and nature of the outcomes’’ (Smith et al., 2016. P: 318).

2.2.4 Definition of Coping Strategies

Coping strategies refer to the cognitive and behavioral efforts to deal with the internal and external demands appraised as exceeding personal resources (Smith, et al. 2016).

Al Khaldi and Al Alami (2009) define coping mechanisms as the ways that a person uses to deal with life's various stresses, from different tensions and threats facing a person

during his life and working to limit his abilities and energies, and the person uses these methods until they become part of his life.

The researcher defines coping strategies as the methods which the individual often uses in the face of stress and/or excessive situations or crises to manage painful or difficult emotions, which leads to adjusting the stressful events and maintaining mental health.

2.2.5 Classification of coping strategies in stress-inducing situations

Westman and Shirom (1995) as cited in (Mitrousi et al., 2013) classify coping strategies into two stress-coping categories based on the content of the strategy and its surroundings. Regarding the content, it refers to the immediate and energetic strategies rather than the indirect and passive ones. While the surroundings and environmental requirements, those are the diversity of the available strategies among the individual. the necessary for diverse environmental requirements and the individuals' ability is to modify his/her strategies depending on stress-stimulus. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) as cited in (Mitrousi et al. 2013) classify the coping strategies into a problem- and emotion-focused coping strategies, and behavioral and cognitive strategies. which is like avoidance strategies and approach strategies.

Appraisal-focused strategies are those coping mechanisms that involve a change of mindset or a revision of thoughts such as denial of the incident and the cause of the stressor (Aldwin, 2007).

Baqutayan (2015) in her research determines the classification of coping strategies according to Matheny, Aycok, Pugh, Curlette, and Silva-Cannella, (1986) into two major ways. In the first approach, the individual may decide to suffer or deny the stress; this is the passive approach. Or the individual may decide to face the realities of the experienced stress and evaluate the problem through negotiations with other individuals which is called the active approach.

According to Folayan, et al. (2016), coping mechanisms can be divided into two categories. The first is the adaptive coping strategies, which positively affect those who use them. Examples of this category include religious-spiritual coping strategies such as prayer and reading scripture (Stolzfus & Farkas, 2012); physical-movement and exercises (Cairney et al, 2014); meditation; listening to music; and socializing with friends and family (Feld & Shusterman, 2015). Overall, researchers concluded that these practices effectively could help to combat the negative consequences of stress, including mental illness.

The other category of coping mechanisms is maladaptive coping, which refers to methods often leading to adverse consequences including mental health challenges. Prior research divided maladaptive coping into two different categories, emotional maladaptive coping, refers to the individuals' response to a situation confrontationally or with an excessive emotional response, and avoidance response which the individuals delay their response to a situation or completely avoid the stressful situation through isolation, defense mechanisms or other maladaptive behaviors (Folkman & Lazarus, 1988).

Maladaptive coping behaviors can include, (a) drinking (Woolman et al, 2015), smoking (Mackey et al., 2008), drug abuse or overeating (Feld & Shusterman, 2015), and other un-

useful behaviors. Historically, these coping strategies can lead to negative effects on individuals' life including but not limited to addiction and mental health consequences (Furnari et al., 2015).

Other classifications of the numerous strategies individuals use to cope with stress mentioned by (Cohan, Jang, & Stein, 2006; Endler & Parker, 1990) cited in Smith, et al (2016), three types have been studied: task-oriented coping, emotion-oriented coping, and avoidance-oriented coping.

According to Scheier and Carver (1985), there are three groups or sub-divisions of coping mechanisms: physiological coping such as muscle relaxation and breathing exercises, cognitive copings like mindfulness and meditation, and environmental coping such as ponding with pets, and walking outside of home.

Based on the available related literature review, the researcher is classifying the coping mechanisms into three categories, positive coping mechanisms, negative coping mechanisms, and behavioral coping mechanisms.

2.2.6 Coping Theories

Cognitive Behavioral Theory: Gonzalez-Prendes, and Resko, (2012) state that an individual's cognitions have a large and key role in the creation and maintenance of emotional and behavioral responses to life circumstances. According to the fundamental tenet of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) techniques, the healthy techniques of coping with negative emotions is a component of CBT. They offer methods for navigating challenging circumstances with reduced tension, anxiety, despair, and stress.

The foundation of CBT is the premise that psychological issues result from how an individual perceives or assesses events, ideas, and emotions, unhealthy behaviours may result when these interpretations and evaluations are negative. Additionally, it alters the interpretations that give rise to undesirable behavioural habits, and it gives the person the knowledge and cognitive techniques he/she needs to deal more effectively with whatever challenges life presents (Fenn and Byrne, 2013).

Hirano et al. (2017) summarize the core coping skills according to CBT as it follows:

- 1- Diaphragmatic Breathing: Basic cognitive coping techniques for reducing anxiety include diaphragmatic breathing, often known as breathing retraining or deep breathing.
- 2- Progressive Muscle Relaxation: Relaxation techniques entail alternately tensing and relaxing different muscle groups all over your body to relieve tension and stress.
- 3- Self- Monitoring: We must first be aware of a problem or symptom to treat it, self-monitoring can be beneficial in building insight, and it leads to deciding how to control the habits for better results.
- 4- Behavioral Activation: The goal of behavioral activation is to get more active in areas of the individual's life that lead to finding pleasure and enjoyment. Being more involved with and engaged in these experiences works by improving one's mood.
- 5- Setting and Managing Goals: Goals can inspire healthy actions aimed at enhancing individuals' life and giving life direction; approaching the goals in a way that enhances the mood and quality of life rather than causing more suffering is a CBT coping technique.

Cognitive- motivational-relational theory of coping: Lazarus (1991) and Folkman (1984) as cited in Ntoumanis, et al. (2009) highlighted stress as not only a response or stimulus but as a person-environment relationship. When the individual is involved in a stressful situation, he/she will evaluate its potential personal relevance and significance in association with the person's valued goals; this process is known as "primary appraisal".

Lazarus and Folkman (1984) as cited in Ntoumanis et al. (2009) differentiated the types of primary appraisal into the following:

- 1- harm-loss appraisals occur when the individual involves in injury or damage such as being diagnosed with serious illness.
- 2- Threat appraisals refer to the potential for harm or loss, such as before a health examination.
- 3- Challenge appraisals refer to the opportunities for individual growth or mastery, such as being a student at the school of medicine. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) also identified beside the primary appraisal, the "secondary appraisal" is when the stressor is perceived as relevant, an individual will evaluate the controllability of the stressor vs his sources and options, meaning that the secondary appraisals involve the situational appraisals of control.

According to the theory, described by Ntoumanis et al. (2009) harm and threat appraisals are linked with negative emotional reactions, such as fear, anxiety, anger, and sadness. While the challenge appraisals are linked to more pleasant emotions, many factors have been determinants of each appraisal, these factors are including core beliefs about the ability to control, goal commitment, and the novelty of the stressor. There are two main types of coping strategies according to Cognitive- motivational-relational theory, first is (Problem-focused) coping mechanism the aims to resolve the stressful encounter such as planning, increasing efforts, and managing priorities. Secondly, (Emotion-focused) that aims to regulate the unpleasant emotions arise during exposure to stress such as isolation, and wishful thinking and the coping strategies that are effective for someone might not be effective for another one in the same context (Aldwin, 2000, P: 45).

Coping process and self-determination theory: Self-determination theory (SDT) is a macro-theory of motivation theory of personality, development, and social procedures that examines how social contexts and different individuals facilitate different kinds of motivation. SDT proposes that individuals have three basic psychological needs, the needs for competence, autonomy, and relatedness. Those needs promote the optimal motivational traits and states of autonomous motivation and inspiration, which leads to mental health and effective engagement in life (Edward & Richard, 2015). Three main coping facets of the social environment have been identified in the SDT: "autonomy support" refers to the provision of choices, meanings, and rationale from those in a position of power, "structure adaptive facet" refers to whether those in a position of power or not to provide clear expectations and constructive feedback, and "interpersonal involvement" adaptive facet which refers to a willingness to dedicate psychological resources such as time, energy, and affection (Ntoumanis, et al, 2009).

According to SDT, psychological needs satisfaction and results of self-determined motivation are often associated with the adaptation to stress, and effective behavioral outcomes (Deci & Ryan, 1985; Vallerand, 1997). In contrast, negative consequences, for

example, physical and psychological pathology and ill-being associated with low/no self-determined motivation (Deci & Ryan, 2000).

The model of coping modes: Krohne, (2002) wrote about the model of coping modes. Like Miller's monitoring-blunting conception, the model of coping modes (MCM) deals with individual differences in attention orientation and emotional-behavioral regulation under stressful conditions (Krohne 1993). It assumes that most stressful, especially anxiety-evoking, situations are characterized by two central features: the presence of aversive stimulation and a high degree of ambiguity. Arousal, in turn, should stimulate the tendency to cognitively avoid (or inhibit) the further processing of cues related to the aversive encounter, whereas uncertainty activates vigilant tendencies.

These two coping processes are conceptually linked to personality by the hypothesis that the habitual preference for avoidant or vigilant coping strategies reflects individual differences in the susceptibility to emotional arousal or uncertainty. The MCM conceives the habitual coping tendencies of vigilance and cognitive avoidance as independent personality dimensions, first, individuals who score high on vigilance and low on cognitive avoidance are called sensitizers. These persons are primarily concerned with reducing uncertainty by directing their attention toward stress-relevant information. Second, the individuals with the opposite pattern are designated as repressors. Third, Non-defensives have low scores on both dimensions. These individuals are supposed to flexibly cope with the demands of the stressors. And fourth, who exhibit high scores on both dimensions are called highly anxious. In employing vigilant as well as avoidant coping strategies, these persons try to reduce both the subjective uncertainty and the emotional arousal induced by stressful encounters.

2.3 Parenting Style

2.3.1 Introduction

Parenting styles have been widely studied since the (1970s). A parenting style is a parent-child interaction, and it is included the psychosocial practices that the parents used to raise the children, to reach acceptable social behavior according to a specific context.

The parenting process is inferred from how the parents communicate, interact, support, monitor, relate and discipline their children (Sommer, 2007). Parental practices are these variants of parenting conduct, but parenting style is the overarching tone or theme that permeates all these encounters (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). One of the pioneers in arranging and categorizing parental behaviors was Schaefer (1965), then Baumrind (1968; 1971) furthered the organization of parenting behaviours and methods.

In the current part of the literature review, the researcher presents the available relevant related writings on parenting styles.

2.3.2 Definition of parenting

Parsons as cited in Abo Jado (1998) that parenting is the process that depends on indoctrination, simulation, and merging with the mental, emotional, and moral patterns of the child and the adult. It is a process that aims to integrate the elements of culture into the personality pattern, and it is a continuous and endless process.

Also, Tsheld, (1999) cited in Abu- Mghali, et al. (2002) that parenting is the overall process by which the individual is directed to develop his actual behavior within a more specific range, which is the usual and acceptable range according to the standards of the group in which he is raised.

2.3.3 Parenting styles

Many researchers defined parental treatment with multiple definitions, as the following:

1. Baumrind (1993) as cited in (Heaven et al., 2008. P:707) stated that ‘‘parents’ caretaking practices (are related) to children’s internalization of social norms and social-emotional development’’.
2. Ramadan (1998) defines it as the the parent’s responses to their children's behaviours that aims to have a guiding effect in different life situations.
3. Parenting styles as cited in Pires et al. (2013) the different expectations for raising children that identify the emotional environment of the family are understood in a contextual parenting model that incorporates both internal and external factors.

2.3.4 Classifications of Parental styles

Sapra and Sawhney (2019) state that perceived parenting is extremely important during the crucial developmental stage of adolescence and adulthood. According to Erikson's theory, individuals’ early adulthood and late adolescence experience a crisis known as the crisis of closeness against solitude. Therefore, the young person with family support should decide how to form and maintain close friendships outside of the family, as well as how to establish reciprocity in relationships, as well as how to handle difficult circumstances and various crises. The parenting approach taken by the parents greatly affects how they will interact with their child all his life.

parental acceptance/rejection is defined as parents’ tendencies toward sharing, expressions of affection, support, and positive evaluation of their child along his/her life , (Reitman and Asseff, 2010). Rapee (1997) defines parental rejection as negative or hostile feelings communicated by the parent to the child. Gruner et al. (1999) as cited in (Reitman & Asseff, 2010) defined acceptance in terms of expressed feelings and willingness.

The ideas of strict and lax behaviours control, approving and rejection behaviour, and psychological control and autonomy were addressed by Schaefer (1965), and based on Schaefer's concepts, Baumrind (1968; 1971) furthered the organization of parenting behaviors by conceptualizing them as authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles. The authoritative parenting style presents high responsiveness, demanding, reasoning, and enduring discipline. On the other hand, the authoritarian parenting style is extremely strict, parents district the children to follow the rules with no discussion or compromising, ‘‘ These parents favour enforced discipline, usually demanding unquestioned adherence to their wishes, and expect children to follow their orders immediately’’ (Achoui et al., 2006, P:2).

In the permissive parenting style, the parents are highly responsive towards their children’s needs and nurture their talents and personality. They are least demanding because they have low expectations on discipline and self-regulation from their children’s side.

Baumrind's original concepts were expanded upon by Maccoby and Martin (1983), who created a contingency table that included warmth/responsiveness and control/dominance.

According to (Achoui et al., 2007) in Arab societies, children and youths who received authoritarian parenting style show satisfaction and positive attitudes toward their parents' way of parenting, and it is evident in the studies (Dwairy, 2004; Dwairy & Menshar, in press) that it is not associated with any detriment to the mental health of Arab youth. In a study of (Dwairy, 2004) which cited in (Achoui et al., 2007) that the Arab-Palestinian adolescents in Israel indicated that boys perceive their parents' style to be more authoritarian while the girls tend to perceive authoritative parenting. The same research concluded that all parenting styles differed across Arab societies. Some reports indicated that parental educational, and economic levels of the family, and urbanization influence parenting styles and practices. This association between socioeconomic classes and a tough style of parenting is universal, and not specific to Arabs (Achoui et al., 2007).

According to Maccoby, and Martin (1983) cited in (Sommer, 2007), there are two dimensions characterizing these three types of parenting styles responsiveness and demands of the parents toward their children. The degree to which parents support and attend to their child's needs is classed as responsiveness while the expectation of a child's mature and responsible behaviour is known as parental demands.

Parenting styles according to Sommer (2007) classified into additional groups: authoritative, authoritarian, directive, permissive, democratic, good enough, and disengaged. The definitions of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting are still the same. And these subgroups were involved in three main types of parental styles. First, directorial parenting was divided into two types: authoritative and directive. Directive parenting is characterized as being extremely demanding and only somewhat responsive. Second, lenient parenting is permissive and democratic parenting; Çardak et al. (2012) state that democratic parents genuinely care about their children and unconditionally demonstrate this love, they are considerate of the needs and interests of the youngster, they keep a careful eye on the child's actions and are sympathetic, they are concerned with the child's independent nature and healthy development, they allow vocal dialogue, value the child's opinions, discuss the decision-making process for some critical decisions, and encourage the youngster to make some decisions on his own. And They try to serve as a child's adviser in practically every situation. These parents give their children independence within sensible bounds. Third, the disengaged parenting style or neglective parenting style which is classified as being the least committed to parenting and having low levels of demands, attentiveness, and support for autonomy.

Another type of parenting style was determined by Rapee (1997) as cited in Reitman, and Asseff (2010) which is "over protectiveness," and is defined as parental behaviour intended to use all sources to protect their child from harm.

2.3.5 Parenting theories

Behavioural Theory: John B. Watson (1878-1958) was the founder of a behavioural theory based on classical conditioning that involves learning a new behaviour merely by the process of association. Later another concept of learning was approached by Skinner (1938) this is operant conditioning, and it focuses on whether the behaviour is more or less likely to recur in the future. Actions that enhance the likelihood that the behaviour will

recur are reinforcements. Through this process, an association is formed between the behaviour and the results of that behaviour (Huang et al., 2022).

Response consequences can be pleasant or reinforcing the behaviour (reinforcement), while others can be unpleasant or punishing (punishment) and both could be positive or negative. Most parent-child interaction will involve social reinforcement or punishment rather than material consequences and this theory confirm the process of consequences responding as parenting methods (Huang et al., 2022).

Baumrind's Parenting Styles Theory: Baumrind's theory posits that there is a close relationship between the type of parenting style and how the individual behaves. Also, it confirms the use of a specific type of parenting style can lead to different child development and child outcomes. Figure (2.4) describe the associations of parenting dimensions and produced parenting style according to the Baumrind model (Pham & Betsy, 2019).

The theory of Baumrind's Parenting Styles as cited in Pham HTM and Betsy Ng (2019) determined four parenting styles which commonly used among parents. These are authoritative parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, permissive parenting style, and neglectful parenting style. They are based on the work of the developmental psychologist at the University of California Diana Baumrind. In the 1960s, Maccoby and Martin also contributed by refining the model in the 1980s.

Although Diana Baumrind is known for her work on categorizing parenting styles, Maccoby and Martin (1983) expanded the three parenting styles model using a two-dimensional framework as described above. They expanded Baumrind's permissive parenting style into two different parenting types: the permissive style and the neglectful parenting style (Pham & Betsy, 2019).

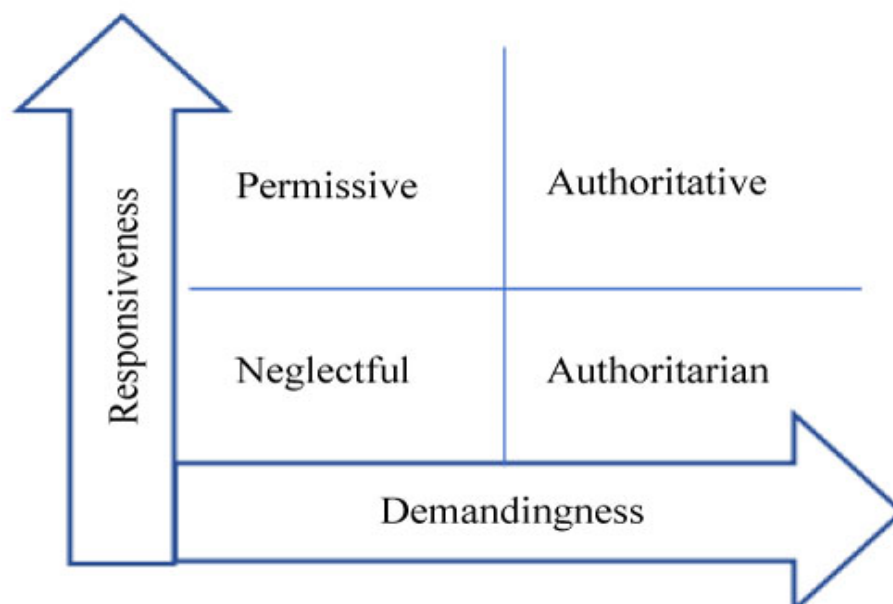


Figure (2.4): Baumrind's parenting styles model (Pham & Betsy, 2019)

Parenting styles are categorized based on two dimensions of parenting behaviours. Demandingness and responsiveness. Demandingness refer to how the parents control their child's behaviours or demand their maturity, the responsiveness refers to the degree to

which parents are accepting and sensitive to their children's emotional and developmental needs (Pham & Betsy, 2019).

Attachment Parenting theory: Attachment theory addresses the establishment, maintenance, and consequences of affectionate bonds between parents and children. John Bowlby (1907-1999) a British child psychiatrist initially formulated its central concepts, and it was developed by Mary Ainsworth in her reflected research (Watt, 2014).

William Sears' book about attachment parenting that published in 1993, made the parenting approach well-known. He bases the parenting techniques according to John Bowlby-developed Attachment Theory. The notion casts a shadow over the tiger parenting style, which is known for its rigid and harsh set of rules and regulations, and with Limited freedom of choice for the children in the setting that tiger parents create. Children are frequently coerced into compliance by engaging in emotional abuse, such as shame and insults. The authoritarian parenting style is exemplified by the "Tiger" approach (Sears, 1999).

Sensitive parenting is a style of parenting aimed at meeting the emotional needs of infants responsively through close physical contact and emotional atonement. Parents create a positive, warm, and safe environment where their children can develop trust and closeness, they also give their children enough time to feel comfortable and familiar with the world (Watt, 2014).

Interpersonal Acceptance- Rejection Theory: Developed by Ronald Rohner (1986), the theory was constructed on the tenet that parental love has positive effects while rejection has detrimental effects on a child's ability to adjust psychologically and behave appropriately. It has now been widened to take rejection and acceptance into account throughout the lifecycle. The theory focuses on comprehending the implications, root causes, and correlates of kids' perceptions of parental approval and rejection. Children who have been rejected are more prone to be anxious, insecure, needy, envious, resentful, and lonely (Rohner et al., 2017).

Bowen Family Systems Theory- BFST: Family systems theory was introduced by Murray Bowen in the 1950s, and it attempts to explain social behaviours and patterns of social interactions by understanding of these interaction systems among family members (Baptist & Hamon, 2022).

The theory is being developed based into three assumptions as it follows:

- 1- The Family is a complex emotional unite: the children growth is associated with the family members roles and relationships, for example the individual who growth in a supportive environment where the parents are imbalanced and respond to their child psychological and emotional demands, he/she will attempt to be more effective person and resilient. In contrast, a child in a dysfunctional family might develop antisocial behaviour and experience numerous obstacles in their growth.
- 2- The family is emotionally interconnected: meaning the family members are emotionally influenced by each other.
- 3- Familial, community, and social relationships are reciprocal: meaning that the individuals in the family are being affected and influenced by the other family members, relatives, friends and the social elements at the society.

Family systems theory has uncovered several useful concepts for understanding triadic family interactions that involve a mother, a father, and children. For example, second-order effects refer to the finding that when the spouse is present, one parent may treat the child differently. In households where there is violence, mothers or fathers may change how they raise their children in response to the presence of an abusive partner, for instance, moms claim that when their children are around an abusive partner, they alter their discipline methods. They used this action to placate their partners and prevent provoking them to rage. There was no one method moms consistently employed to try to appease their violent husbands; some women used stricter discipline with their sons, while others adopted a more permissive (Baptist & Hamon, 2022).

The most frequently studied construct in parenting that derives from family systems theory is co-parenting. This concept refers to how the parents work together in their parental roles, specifically whether the parents are supportive of one another and actively involved. One instance of collaboration and mutual support would be if one parent took over the responsibilities of a sick parent, and if one parent disparages the efforts of another parent, that would be an example of negative co-parenting (Holman & Burr, 1985).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

2.4.1 Study conceptual framework

Smyth (2004) defines the conceptual framework as a research tool consisting of a set of broad ideas and principles of specific fields and being used to frame a subsequent presentation to assist the holder in the research to make meaning of the subsequent findings. In the current study, the researcher included the study variables and concepts to frame the study variables and determine the connection between them. Figure (2.4) describe the study's conceptual framework.

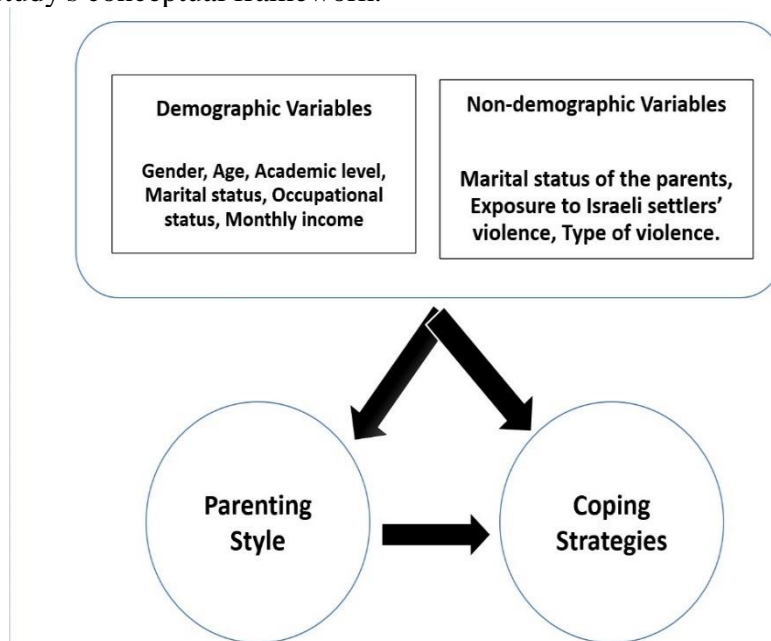


Figure (2.4): Study conceptual framework.

2.5 Previous studies

2.5.1 Introduction

Numerous research papers have been written about coping in times of stress and violence. On the other hand, many researchers investigated parenting styles and their relationship with the ability to cope. Here in this part, the researcher presents the literature relevant to the subject matter of the current research.

2.5.2 Israeli settlers' violence-related studies

The Office of the European Union Representative in West Bank and Gaza Strip, (2021) conducted a research in the West Bank and Gaza strip that described the expansion of the Israeli settlements in Area C in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The study results show that the advancement of plans for settlement units in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem continued at a high rate in the first half of 2020 (January-July). Fourteen thousand seven hundred eighty-four settlement units were advanced in different stages of the planning and building process. (5,525) of the units pertain to settlements located in occupied East Jerusalem, and (9,269) to settlements located in other areas of the West Bank. Meanwhile, the Israeli settler violence increased rapidly and become a systematic occurrence and threatened Palestinian rights, including the rights of movement and security of person. Israeli settlers' violence encompasses a range of acts, including throwing stones at cars and houses, graffiti, and vandalism, burning agriculture fields and olive trees, pouring wastewater over Palestinian land, physical assaults, and, in some extreme incidents, killing. Attacks perpetrated by settlers frequently occur in Palestinian lands and houses between Palestinian built-up areas and settlement boundaries. This violence contributes to a coercive environment inhibiting Palestinians from accessing their land and causing impacts on Palestinian lives and well-being.

Fahoum and Abuelaish (2019) conducted a study aimed to review the available literature on the social determinants of health for the Palestinians in the West Bank and to understand how settlement construction and policy influence these determinants. The study concluded that access to health care was negatively affected due to the constraints on care imposed by Israeli checkpoints. Also, the study showed a significant association between exposure to Israeli violence and mental health. Severe negative consequences are the outcomes of settlements expansion, developing PTSD symptoms and depression among adolescents, and developing behavioral and psychopathological disorders among children. The research was extended to examine the effects of political violence/socio-political stressors on physical health. Trauma exposure, loss of social support, and psychological resource loss, through their effects on symptoms of depression and PTSD, negatively impacted self-reported health, and economic resource loss directly impacted self-reported health.

The study of Nasif (2018) aimed to identify the psychosocial impact of Israeli settlers' violence against the Palestinian population and its relationship with demographic variables and the incidences of violence type, source, and direction. The research also measured the resilience of this population and its relation to the demographic variables of sex and area. A cross-sectional study methodology was used, a convenient sample was chosen for the purpose of the study, and a questionnaire was filled out by the 423 participants. After the analysis, the study revealed that children and adults alike developed symptoms of post-

traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) relating it mostly to the intrusion that cannot be avoided. Property damage had a significant effect as well as intimidation, especially among adults. Resilience is shown in both genders. The conclusion Nasif made is that “Palestinians may be deprived of their autonomy and punished for actions over which they have little control, but they remain resilient.”

Laura, Miller-Graff, and Cummings (2017) study describes the Israeli–Palestinian conflict as one of the longest ongoing conflicts in the world and it caused negative effects on the health, development, and well-being of children and youth. The study aims to provide an updated review of research on children and youth in Israel and Palestine including both basic and treatment research. Results indicated that rates of children exposed to political violence are highly psychopathological impacted but fluctuate greatly depending on the sample and timing of data collection. Palestinian’s evidence higher rates of exposure and distress, indicating that considerations of elements of the social context (e.g., stigma, access to resources) are important to evaluate in conceptualizing children's reactions to Israeli occupation violence including the settlers’ violence. Also, the research identified gaps in mental health services which include a lack of focus on resilient outcomes, a dearth of longitudinal work resulting in an incomplete assessment of mediators and moderators of change, and a relatively small number of treatment studies.

Ayoub (2016) study investigated the violence committed by Israeli settlers and explained the effect of aggression and violence against the Palestinians. For this aim, the researcher used the qualitative methodology with a convenient sample consist of (50) families in the Northwest Bank affected by the Israeli settlers’ violence. The study also confirms the illegality of the settlements in the first place and the explicit violation of International Law. The research report states the nature, trend, and impacts of settler violence showing settlers’ assaults against Palestinian communities take a variety of forms from intimidation to physical assault, stone throwing, or destruction of property, trees, or crops. The study concluded that the violence that the Palestinians are exposed to lead to the deterioration of their living conditions and of their psychosocial well-being, their impoverishment, physical injuries, deaths, and risk of displacement when the situation has become unbearable”.

Hugo and Beer (2015) study investigated the Israeli settlers’ violence against the Palestinians and its impacts in the shadow of human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL). It reviewed all the available (178) previous studies and reports by the International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and the United Nation Agencies (UNA) reports about the Israeli settlers’ violence in the Occupied Palestinian territories (opt) and provide the practitioners with guidelines on the investigation policing and standers. The study results showed that the phenomenon of Israeli settlers’ violence has been, since the early (1980’s) a real threat to the Palestinians’ livelihoods throughout the West Bank. The violations included live shooting, physical assaults, property damage, livestock, attacking the olive trees farms, trespassing, vandalism, and damage to cars and community infrastructure, and stone-throwing at the Palestinian houses and cars. In addition to that, the settlers’ violence not only intimidated Palestinian’s life in proximity to settlements, but it can have major psychological and social impacts on the entire community. Moreover, it contributed to temporary or permanent displacement and causes major economic loss to the victims’ livelihood. The study considered any anti-Palestinian actions resulting from Israeli settlers that aim to assault Palestinians' lives as against the IHL and international human rights.

2.5.3 Coping strategies related studies

Abu al-Kabbash, and Ballut (2021) correlation descriptive research aimed to determine the relationship between psychological resilience and coping with stress strategies among Palestinian University Students in Palestine, and to determine the effect of demographic variables on the psychological resilience and stress strategies among the sample. The findings showed a significant positive correlation between psychological resilience and positive strategies to cope with stress, and a significant negative one with maladaptive coping strategies. Also, were differences in the level of psychological resilience attributed to gender, in favour of females, while no other differences can be attributed to (generation, economic level, or place of residence) in any of the psychological resilience and stress coping strategies.

Thabet et al. (2015) study aimed to reveal the effect of traumatic events due to eight days of military escalation on children's PTSD, anxiety, resilience, and the relationship between children's mental health problems and resilience. The study showed many traumatic events that affected children in Gaza. Those traumatic events affected the children by showing anxiety symptoms. Children used different ways of coping with stressful situations. Resiliency was one of them and feeling proud of their nationality, they used religion as a source of relief. The research showed different levels of resilience among the children. They differed by place of living, family income, religion, and personal skills. The conclusion of the study revealed a negative impact on mental health and resilience. It also concluded that trauma due to the war increased children's psychological symptoms, including post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety.

Sousa (2013) study aimed to test the relationship between political violence and health among women in the West Bank and explore resilience, the researchers tested if the relationship between political violence and health differs based on two areas of coping: how women approach problems or challenges and how women access resources within their environments. A descriptive correlational study with a random sample consists of (122) women exposed to political violence were involved. Outcomes of the research indicated that about half of our study sample reported they had lost income because of occupation. Others had difficulty accessing health services; some were stripped by the Israeli forces and many other sufferings. In coping, the research found that reliance on religious support, as a coping strategy, was the only one of our coping variables that demonstrated a statistically significant protective influence within the relationship between political violence and health. The results of this study indicated the importance of attending both to individual modes of coping and to resources within the social environment when working to understand and alleviate the effects of political violence.

2.5.4 Parenting styles related studies

Rebwar (2020) conducted research that aimed to understand the correlation between parenting styles and coping mechanisms the children used, to determine the common parenting style among the sample as well as the coping mechanisms that was used, to compare the perceived parenting styles by the study sample and what has been found in the global literature. For the study purpose, the researcher applies the correlational descriptive method for a convenience sample consisting of (411) campus-based students both female and male in Kurdistan.

The results showed a significant correlation between parenting styles and coping mechanisms; passivity coping mechanisms correlated positively with the parenting styles of authoritative and permissive mothers and positively correlated with the authoritative parenting style in fathers. In addition to that, there were significant differences between boys and girls in terms of spiritual connection coping mechanisms and passivity with boys who reported higher scores on both. On the other hand, there were not significant effects on parenting styles related to gender. Lastly, the most common form of parenting style among fathers and mothers was the authoritarian and the common coping strategy among students was passivity.

Qaisi (2020) study aimed to determine the level of emotional stability, and its correlation with the parenting styles among undergraduate students from the faculty of education sciences at World Islamic University in Amman. A random sample consisting of (184) male and female students were included, and the results showed a low level of emotional stability and an inverse relationship between the permissive and authoritarian parenting styles. Moreover, the results showed significant effects of gender (for males) and family size (large families) on the level of emotional stability.

Ammar et al. (2020) study consisted of a random sample (80 female and male students) aimed to measure the correlation between the positive parenting styles (Democratic parenting style, and Acceptance- Warmth parenting style) and the emotional balance of the students at Six October university in Egypt. For the study purpose, the researcher used questionnaire consist of parenting style and emotional stability. The results showed that there is a positive correlation between the acceptance-warmth parenting style and democratic parenting style with the emotional stability among students from Six October University.

Yusuf et al. (2019) study sheds the light on the importance of parenting styles in dealing with the risks of drug abuse against youth in the future. For this purpose, the researchers measure the relationship between parenting styles and the risk of drug abuse among youth. A random sample consisting of (123) female and male students of IKTBN Chembong responded to Baumrind's Parenting Styles Questionnaire (1967) and the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST-20). The results showed a strong positive correlation between the permissive parenting style and drug abuse risk, while a weak positive correlation was determined between the authoritarian parenting style and the drug abuse risks. For the authoritative parenting style, it was found that there is a weak inverse correlation with the drug abuse risk. Also, the study showed that the authoritative parenting style was the most used method by the parents (37%) rate, followed by the authoritarian parenting style (35%) rate followed by the permissive parenting style (30%).

Teeti, (2016) conducted a correlational descriptive study that aim too identify the levels of emotional intelligence among students in Palestinian universities in the West Bank and its relationship with the parenting styles they received. The researcher identifies seven parenting styles in the Palestinian context (stirring psychological pain, segregation and discrimination, increased security, authoritarianism, lack of consistency "volatility", and pampering excess). Random sample, consisting of (1044) students from the colleges in the West Bank, during the first semester of the year (2015/2016) participated in the study, and a correlational analysis was performed to extract the study results. The results show that the degree of emotional intelligence of the Palestinian university students in the West Bank

was high and that the area of democratic parenting style has received the highest average among other parental treatment methods. There was a presence of statistical significance for the demographic variables (sex, university specialty, place of residence, the academic level, and the university) in the parenting style, and there was an absence of significant differences in parental treatment methods due to household income variable. Also, there was an inverse relationship between emotional intelligence and stirring psychological pain, segregation, discrimination, increased security, authoritarianism, lack of consistency "volatility", and pampering excess parenting styles. Meanwhile, there was a positive relationship between the democratic parenting style and emotional intelligence.

Caycho (2016) correlational and comparative study aimed to determine the relationship between the perception of the relationship with parents and coping strategies. The main target is to prove that there is a link between the coping ability of the child and adjustment and his parents' treatment and style. In the sample of (320) students chosen through a non-probabilistic sampling of 156 men (48.75%) and 164 women (51.25%), and a correlational analysis was performed. The study results showed that some relationships with parents are linked to the coping strategies of adolescents. Regarding the perception of parenting styles among parents, there were no significant differences between men and women, except for the extreme autonomy of the father parenting style, in which men score higher than women. And there was not a significant difference in the analysis of coping strategies in the sample in relation to gender.

2.5.5 Investigator's comment on the previous studies

The investigator reviewed and studied the relevant studies on coping strategies and their relationship with the parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence. Rebwar (2020) study the relationship between parenting styles and young adults' Coping Strategies, this study is relevant to the current one in terms of using a correlational descriptive approach and assessing the same variables (parenting styles and coping mechanisms) among youths. Yusuf et al. (2019) also studied the impact of parenting styles on the risk of drug abuse, the negative coping mechanisms are one of the dimensions of the current study scale of coping strategies, these behavioral negative coping mechanisms may (based on the researcher known) increase the risk of drug abuse as a method of coping to stress, by other hands, the parenting style might affect other psychological aspects for the individuals, Qaisi, (2020) studied the effects of parenting style on the individual's self-esteem, as Ammar et al. (2020) did.

studied its' relationship with emotional stability among youths, and Teeti, (2016) studied the correlation between parenting style and emotional intelligence among university students. The life span of the individual is connected, adulthood is connected by childhood and adolescence, so the researcher included Caycho, (2016) that aimed to investigate the relationship between parents and coping strategies in adolescents because the age of youth extends from adolescence, and in this research, the results show that some of the relationships with parents are linked to the coping strategies of the adolescents.

Many studies that are related to political violence, such as Israeli occupation violence and Israeli settlers' violence, were presented to review the effects of political violence on Palestinian life well-being. Sousa (2013) descriptive study showed the effects of political

violence on the health and coping among Palestinian women, who are part of the current study that targets both genders.

The kinds of violence that occur based on political aspects or demographic conflicts, affect the individual's life, resilience, and mental health. The researcher aimed to review studies that assessed the impact of violence on the Palestinians' mental health and resilience. Fahoum, and Abuelaish, (2019) study of "Occupation, settlement, and social determinants of health for the West Bank Palestinians" prove the negative impacts of the Israeli occupation violence including the establishment of settlements and the violence by the Israeli settlers against the Palestinians. Nasif, (2018) study also describes the psychosocial impact of Israeli settlers' violence against the Palestinian population adults alike developed symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), Ayoub, (2016) study concluded that the violence that the Palestinians are exposed to is lead to the deterioration of their living conditions and of their psychosocial well-being, their impoverishment, in addition to that, Thabet, (2015) titled "Trauma, PTSD, Anxiety, and Resilience in Palestinian Children in the Gaza Strip" concluded the effects of Israeli wars against the Palestinians in Gaza strip caused deterioration on the children mental health and the higher percentages of being traumatized, and develop other mental health disorders such as anxiety. In the aim to present and study the recent theoretical updates about coping, the researcher reviewed a few joint articles that are related to the study variable of coping, Mitrousi et al. (2013) study concluded that coping with stressors is a long and slow process, and the individuals may select one mechanism or more to cope with stressors and crisis.

To understand the Israeli settlements and their effects on the Palestinians' daily life, the study conducted by the Office of the European Union Representative in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, (2021) represents the growth of the Israeli settlements recently and reflects the threats of its establishment on the Palestinians rights of movement freedom and security. The study conducted by Hugo and Beer, (2015) described the kinds of Israeli settlers' violence, which include live shooting, physical assaults, property damage, livestock, attacking the olive trees farms, trespassing, vandalism, and damage to cars and community infrastructure, and stone-throwing at the Palestinian houses and cars. These violations are relevant to the current study about studying the type of Israeli settlers' violence against Palestinian youths.

Chapter Three:

Study Design and Methodology

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Chapter Three: Study Design and Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed description that the researcher followed in carrying out the study, including defining the study method, describing the study community, identifying the study sample, preparing the study tool, verifying its reliability and consistency, and explaining the study procedures and the statistical methods used in handling the results, below is a description of these procedures.

3.2 Method and Procedures

Approval from the research committee at Al-Quds University to carry out the research and the use of a questionnaire was taken, and additional permission was obtained from the Palestinian ministry of local governorate, regarding the authorization request letter from Al-Quds University requesting that permission. The investigator collects the study data by distributing a questionnaire to the targeted sample. Each participant was briefed about the questionnaire's purpose and contents beforehand to be able to distribute the questionnaire to the participants to fill in the questionnaire supplied to them and returns it to the investigator in the same session, for the illiterate participants, the investigator read the questionnaire carefully for them and helped to fill it up.

The investigator distributed the questionnaires to the participants in cooperation with the local community institutions and volunteers who helped to reach the participants such as council members, community-based organization employees, and volunteers. In addition to that, the investigator collected the data in safe and secure places and briefed the participants about their right to reject and accept the participation, all data shared are dealt with confidentially and will be destroyed after finishing the study, and if the participant requested that.

3.3 Study Approach

To achieve the aims of the study, the researcher used the descriptive correlation method. It is defined as the method that studies a phenomenon, event or current issue that can be obtained from which information can be answered on research questions without interference from the researcher. Through this, the researcher tries to describe the phenomenon under study, analyze its data, and clarify the relationship between the components and opinions that are presented around it, the processes that it includes, and the effects that arise, and it is one of the forms of analysis and scientific interpretation organized to describe a phenomenon or problem, and its classification, analysis and subject to careful studies by examination and analysis.

In the current study, the investigator describes the relationship between coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence and the parenting style they received in Nablus governorate.

3.4 Study Population

This study was conducted in the area covered by the Nablus governorate villages and towns adjacent to or near the Israeli settlements, those villages and towns are affected by the Israel settlers' violence. The target population is the inhabitants of those villages and towns where the selected sample is. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS, 2019) report, considered the youth as individuals in the age group (18-29 years). Therefore, this age range was adopted in the study criteria and the sample selection process.

Nablus governorate population amounts to 8% of the total population in Palestine (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Palestinians at the end of 2019. Report pp. 23).

The following table (Table: 3.1) shows the population in each of the villages and towns included in the research.

(Table: 3.1-A): Names and populations of the villages included in the study (PCBS, Projected Mid-Year Population for Nablus Governorate by Locality 2017-2021).

Geographical division	Village Name	Total population
South Nablus	Luban Ash- Sharqia	2825
	As Sawiya	2955
	Yatma	3599
	Qabalan	8771
	Qaryut	2740
	Jalud	795
	Duma	2862
	Qusra	5799
	Jurish	1649
	Majdal Bani Fadil	3111
	Aqraba	10728
	Osarin	2197
	Village Name	Total population
	A'warta	7550
	Beita	12503
	Huwwara	7127
	'Einabus	3094
	Urif	3879
	A'sira al Qibliya	3141

(Table: 3.1-B): Names and populations of the villages included in the study (PCBS, Projected Mid-Year Population for Nablus Governorate by Locality 2017-2021).

Geographical division	Village Name	Total population
South Nablus	Madama	2239
	Burin	3044
	Tell	5525
	Jamaien	7958
	Zita Jamaien	2933
East Nablus	Beit Furik	14424
	Beit Dajan	4773
	Salim	6706
North Nablus	Burqa	4444
	Sabastya	3430
West Nablus	Deir Sharaf	3156
	Beit Eba	4366
	Sarra	3622
	TOTAL	151945

On International Youth Day 2019, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) issues a press release demonstrating the situation of the youth in Palestinian society and declared that youth (18-29) constitute (23%) of the total population. This figure can indicate of the total number of youths the researcher expects to find in the target sample villages (i.e., around 23%). Therefore, the expected population is $(151945 \times 0.23 = 34946)$ persons in the selected villages.

3.5 Study Sample

A convenient sample consisted of participants who were selected from the population of Nablus governorate. The sample size was calculated using the sample size website (<https://www.calculator.net/sample-size-calculator.html>) with a margin error (0.05), and a confidence level of (95%). Accordingly, the sample size was (380) youths (18- 29 years) who were affected directly or indirectly by Israeli settlers' violence, both males and females, and lives in the selected towns and villages near the Israeli settlements in Nablus governorate.

In the current study, the investigator excluded, Individuals who are under (18) years and above (29) years, who are with mental illness, those who live outside Nablus governorate, and individuals who don't expose to Israeli settlers' violence.

3.6 Description of the sample

Table (3.2) shows the distribution of respondents according to the independent variables that include gender, age, academic level, marital status, occupational status, and monthly income. Concerning the gender of the participants (53.9%) were males and the remaining were females.

In the relation to the Age of the participant (20.3%) was for (18 – less than 22 years), (40.3%) for (22 – 25 years), and (39.5%) for over 25 years. The Academic level of the participants shows that (10.8%) were participants with basic study or less education, (37.4%) for the participants with high school education, and (51.8%) for college/university education.

Regarding the Marital status of the participants, (51.6%) of them was single, (43.2%) were married, and (5.3%) were previously got married. Moreover, the occupational status of the participants shows that (61.8%) of the participants are employed, and the remaining were unemployed. And the participants' monthly income shows that (24.2%) earn less than (2000 NIS) income, (33.2%) earn from (2001-3000NIS), (23.4%) earn between (3001– 4000 NIS), and (11.6%) earn between (4001– 5000 NIS), and the rest which is (7.6%) of participants earn More than (5000 NIS).

Table (3.2): Distribution of study sample according to the Demographic variables

Variables	Levels	N	%
Gender	Male	205	53.9
	Female	175	46.1
Age of the participant	18 – less than 22 years	77	20.3
	22 – 25 years	153	40.3
	over 25 years	150	39.5
Academic level of the participants'	Basic study or less	41	10.8
	high school	142	37.4
	Collage/ university	197	51.8
Marital status of the participants'	Single	196	51.6
	Married	164	43.2
	previously got married	20	5.3
Occupational status of the participants'	Employed	235	61.8
	Unemployed	145	38.2
participants' monthly income	Lessthan2000 NIS	92	24.2
	2001-3000NIS	126	33.2
	3001–4000 NIS	89	23.4
	4001– 5000 NIS	44	11.6
	Morethan 5000 NIS	29	7.6

Next table (3.3) is showing the distribution of respondents according to the non-demographic variables the marital status of the participant's parents, and the exposure to the Israeli settlers' violence. Regarding the marital status of the parents eighty-two-point four percent of the participants' parents are married, (6.1%) are divorced, and (11.6%) are otherwise. Concerning the exposure to Israeli settlers' violence (42.1%) of the participants were directly exposed to Israeli settlers' violence and the remaining (57.9%) were indirectly exposed to Israeli settlers' violence "with a group of individuals".

In addition to that, regarding the kind of violence the participants were exposed to, (21.6%) of them were affected by physical injury "the participant or his/her family member". (45.8%) of them were affected by the violence that caused damage to their properties, (42.9%) of them were affected by Intimidation, (25%) of them were affected by land grab, (6.6%) were affected by settlers' theft of the participants' properties, and the remaining (6.6%) indicates other kinds of violence that narratively includes access prevention to the participant's workplaces and lands. Knowing that the participants in the study were affected by one kind or more of Israeli settlers' violence.

Table (3.3): Distribution of study sample according to the non-demographic variables

Variables	Levels	N	%
Marital status of the parents	Married	313	82.4
	Divorced	23	6.1
	Otherwise	44	11.6
exposure to Israeli settlers' violence	Directly exposed to Israeli settlers' violence	160	42.1
	indirectly exposed to Israeli settlers' violence "with group of individuals"	220	57.9
physical injury "the participant or his/her family member"	Yes	82	21.6
	No	298	78.4
property damage	Yes	174	45.8
	No	206	54.2
Intimidation	Yes	163	42.9
	No	217	57.1
Land grab	Yes	95	25.0
	No	285	75.0
theft of the participants' properties	Yes	25	6.6
	No	355	93.4
Other	Yes	13	3.4
	No	367	96.6

3.7 Study instrument

A four-part questionnaire was used to collect data from the study sample in Nablus governorate. The first part is the demographic and non-demographic information, the second is the types of violence the youth was exposed to, the third part is the coping strategies scale, and the fourth part is the parenting styles scale that measures the parents of the participants parenting methods.

3.7.1 The demographic and non- demographic variables

The demographic variables include the following:

- 1-Gender: it has two levels, male and female.
- 2- Age of the participant: it has three levels, from 18 to less than 22 years, between 22 to 25 years, and over 25 years.
- 3- Educational level of the participants: it has three levels, basic study or less, high school, and college/university.
- 4- Occupational status of the participants: it has two levels, employed and unemployed.
- 5- Marital status of the participants: it has three levels single, married, and previously got married.
- 6- Monthly income of the participants: it has five levels, less than 2000 NIS, between 2001 to 3000 NIS, between 3001 to 4000 NIS, between 4001- 5000 NIS, and More than 5000 NIS.
- 7- Marital status of the participants' parents: it has three levels, married, divorced, and otherwise.
- 8- Exposure to the Israeli settlers' violence: it has two levels, direct exposure and indirect exposure "with a group of individuals".
- 9- Type of Israeli settlers' violence: Multiple questions that include, physical injury (the participant or his/her family member), property damage, intimidation, land grab, theft of the participants' properties, and other types of violence.

3.7.2 Coping strategies scale

The coping strategies is third Likert scale was obtained from a previously used questionnaire created by Leonard Poon (1980) and used by Salameh, S. M. (2011). It consists of (30) items, and three responses on each item the questionnaire do not apply (1 point), apply to some extent (2 points), and strongly apply (3 points).

The scale items assessed three diminutions of coping strategies: positive coping strategies, negative coping strategies, and behavioral strategies. (Table 3.3) is describing the scale dimensions.

Table (3.4): Items' distribution on the coping strategies scale dimensions

Dimension	Items	Number of items
Positive coping strategies	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 27	13
Negative coping strategies	11, 14, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30	7
Behavioral strategies	5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 22, 25, 28, 2	10

To determine the degree of average response of the study sample, the following degrees were adopted in the coping strategy scale, the correction key on this scale is dependent on the mean score of the three dimensions, (Table 3.5) describes the correction key of the scale:

Table (3.5): Key correction of coping level of the coping strategies scale.

Degrees	Means range Coping strategies
Low	1.49 and below
Medium	Form 1.50-2.49
High	From 2.50 and above

Validity of coping strategies scale

The validity is the extent to which the scores from a measure represent the variable they are intended to (Chiang, et al. 2015). The investigator performed the appropriate tests that guarantee the validity of the scale. In doing so, the researcher followed the expert validity procedure by delivering the questionnaire to (5) experts in this field, these experts are qualified and have doctoral degrees in psychology fields and working at Palestinian universities. Where they were asked to express their opinion on the questionnaire items in terms of the clarity of the language of the paragraphs and their linguistic integrity, the extent to which the paragraphs cover the studied aspect, and adding any information, modifications, or paragraphs they deem appropriate. In general, the experts agreed about the validity of the scale, in addition to that, the investigator collected their feedback and modify the scale accordingly, and being finalized.

On the other hand, the validity of the tool was also verified by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient of the questionnaire paragraphs with the overall degree of the tool, and there was a statistical significance in all the paragraphs of the questionnaire and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the paragraphs. The following table shows this:

Table (3.6): Pearson Correlation results for the dimension of positive coping strategies

Item N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
1	0.427**	0.000	7	0.453**	0.000	17	0.554**	0.000
3	0.504**	0.000	12	0.406**	0.000	18	0.364**	0.000
4	0.541**	0.000	13	0.272**	0.000	23	0.458**	0.000
6	0.475**	0.000	16	0.495**	0.000	24	0.529**	0.000
						27	0.468**	0.000

The above table shows that the Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.272 – 0.554) and there was a statistical significance at the (0.01) level in all the positive coping strategies dimensions' items. In the aim to increase the Pearson correlation values of the items, the investigator removed items number (13) and (18) which have the lowest values (0.272) and (0.364). The following table (3.6) shows the new values of Pearson after removing the mentioned items.

Table (3.7): Pearson Correlation results for the dimension of positive coping strategies after removing (13) and (18) items.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
1	0.437**	0.000	7	0.499**	0.000	23	0.486**	0.000
3	0.509**	0.000	12	0.394**	0.000	24	0.525**	0.000
4	0.580**	0.000	16	0.495**	0.000	27	0.509**	0.000
6	0.485**	0.000	17	0.549**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.394 - 0.580) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of the positive coping strategies diminution and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the items.

Table (3.8): Pearson Correlation results for the level of negative coping strategies.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
11	0.468**	0.000	21	0.509**	0.000	30	0.619**	0.000
14	0.510**	0.000	26	0.555**	0.000			
19	0.522**	0.000	29	0.464**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.464 - 0.619) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of negative coping strategies diminution, and it indicates that there is an internal consistency between the scale items.

Table (3.9): Pearson Correlation results for the level of behavioral strategies

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
2	0.404**	0.000	10	0.461**	0.000	25	0.546**	0.000
8	0.421**	0.000	15	0.524**	0.000	28	0.441**	0.000
5	0.557**	0.000	20	0.449**	0.000			
9	0.502**	0.000	22	0.540**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.404 - 0.557) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of behavioral coping strategies diminution, which indicates that there is an internal consistency between the scale items.

Reliability of coping strategies scale

The researcher verified the reliability of the scale, by calculating the stability of the total score of the stability factor, for the fields of study according to the stability equation of Cronbach Alpha, and the overall score for the level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate (0.822), and this result indicates that this tool has good reliability value that meets the purposes of the study.

Table (3.10): Cronbach Alpha results for coping strategies scale

Name of the scale	Cronbach's Alpha
Coping strategies scale	0.822

3.7.3 Parenting styles scale

The Parenting style is five Likert scales was obtained from the study conducted by Teeti, Feras A. A. (2016). It consists of (47) items and (7) dimensions; overprotection parenting style, abusive parenting style, lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, segregation and discrimination parenting style, authoritative/ democratic parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, and Permissive parenting style, the responses are by using fifth Likert scale contains always, often, sometimes, rarely, and never responses. The following table (Table 3.9) describes the distribution of scale items in the seven dimensions.

Table (3.11): Items distribution of parenting styles dimensions

Scale dimension	The items	Number of items
Abusive parenting style	1, 8,15, 22, 29, 36, 42	7
Segregation and discrimination parenting style	2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 37, 43	7
Overprotection parenting style	3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 38, 44	7
Authoritarian parenting style	4, 11, 18, 25, 32, 39, 45	7
Authoritative/ democratic parenting style	5, 12, 19, 26, 33, 40, 46	7
Lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style	6, 13, 20, 27, 34, 41, 47	7
Permissive parenting style	7, 14, 21, 28, 35	5

To determine the degree of mean response of the study sample on the parenting style scale, the following degrees were adopted, the correction key on this scale is dependent on the mean score of the four dimensions, (Table 3.10) describes the correction key of the scale:

Table (3.12): Key correction of level of the subtypes of parenting style scale.

Degrees	Means range of parenting style subtype
Low	2.33 and below
Medium	Form 2.34-3.67
High	From 3.68 and above

Validity of parenting style scale

The validity is the extent to which the scores from a measure represent the variable they are intended to (Chiang, et al. 2015). The investigator performed the appropriate tests that guarantee the validity of the scale. In doing so, the researcher followed the expert validity procedure by delivering the questionnaire to (5) experts in this field, these experts are qualified and have doctoral degrees in psychology fields and working at Palestinian universities. Where they were asked to express their opinion on the questionnaire paragraphs in terms of clarity of the language of the paragraphs and their linguistic integrity, the extent to which the paragraphs cover the studied aspect, and adding any information, modifications, or paragraphs they deem appropriate. In general, the experts agreed about the validity of the scale, in addition to that, the investigator collected their feedback and modify the scale accordingly and finalized it.

On the other hand, the validity of the tool was also verified by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient of the questionnaire paragraphs with the overall degree of the tool, and there was a statistical significance in all the paragraphs of the questionnaire and

indicating that there is an internal consistency between the paragraphs. The following tables show this:

Table (3.13): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of abusive parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
1	0.656**	0.000	22	0.709**	0.000	42	0.700**	0.000
8	0.654**	0.000	29	0.507**	0.000			
15	0.713**	0.000	36	0.672**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.507 - 0.713) and there was a statistical significance in all the paragraphs of the diminution of abusive parenting style and indicates that there is an internal consistency between the items.

Table (3.14): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of segregation and discrimination parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
2	0.630**	0.000	23	0.676**	0.000	43	0.734**	0.000
9	0.695**	0.000	30	0.717**	0.000			
16	0.643**	0.000	37	0.718**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.630 - 0.734) and there was a statistical significance in all the paragraphs of the diminution of segregation and discrimination parenting style and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the paragraphs.

Table (3.15): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of overprotection parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
3	0.532**	0.000	24	0.637**	0.000	44	0.364**	0.000
10	0.533**	0.000	31	0.464**	0.000			
17	0.576**	0.000	38	0.645**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The above table shows that the Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.364 – 0.645) and there was a statistical significance at the (0.01) level in all the overprotection parenting style dimensions' items. In aim to increase the Pearson correlation values of the items, the investigator removed item number (44) which has the lowest value (0.364), the following table (3.15) shows the new values of Pearson after removing the mentioned item.

Table (3.16): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of overprotection parenting style after removing item number (44).

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
3	0.566**	0.000	17	0.538**	0.000	31	0.484**	0.000
10	0.582**	0.000	24	0.667**	0.000	38	0.666**	0.000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.484 - 0.667) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of overprotection parenting style and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the items.

Table (3.17): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of authoritarian parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
4	0.514**	0.000	25	0.621**	0.000	45	0.687**	0.000
11	0.627**	0.000	32	0.588**	0.000			
18	0.637**	0.000	39	0.642**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.514 - 0.687) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of authoritarian parenting style and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the paragraphs.

Table (3.18): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of Authoritative/ democratic parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
5	0.690**	0.000	26	0.505**	0.000	46	0.655**	0.000
12	0.647**	0.000	33	0.592**	0.000			
19	0.592**	0.000	40	0.615**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.505 - 0.690) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of the authoritative/ democratic parenting style and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the diminution items.

Table (3.19): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
6	0.519**	0.000	27	0.610**	0.000	47	0.539**	0.000
13	0.452**	0.000	34	0.459**	0.000			
20	0.495**	0.000	41	0.531**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.452 - 0.610) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of the lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style and indicates that there is an internal consistency between the diminution items.

Table (3.20): Pearson Correlation results for the subtype of Permissive parenting style.

N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig	N	Value (R)	Sig
7	0.662**	0.000	21	0.625**	0.000	35	0.509**	0.000
14	0.618**	0.000	28	0.568**	0.000			

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

The previous table shows that Pearson correlation values ranged between (0.509 - 0.662) and there was a statistical significance in all the items of the questionnaire on Permissive parenting style and indicating that there is an internal consistency between the items.

Reliability of parenting style scale

The researcher verified the reliability of the scale, by calculating the stability of the total score of the stability factor, for the fields of study according to the stability equation of Cronbach Alpha, and the overall score for the subtypes of the parenting style the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate were received is (0.835), and this result indicates that this tool has good reliability value that meets the purposes of the study.

Table (3.21): Cronbach Alpha results for parenting style scale

Name of the scale	Cronbach's Alpha
Parenting style scale	0.835

Table (3.22): Reliability results of the study instrument

Name of the scale	Cronbach's Alpha
Coping strategies scale	0.822
Parenting style scale	0.835

3.8 Data collection procedures

Approval from the research committee at Al-Quds University to carry out the study and the use of a questionnaire was obtained. Additional permission to access targeted villages and towns for research purposes was obtained from the ministry of local governorate, then the investigator visits the targeted communities to conduct the study, each participant was briefed about the questionnaire purpose and contents beforehand to be able to distribute the questionnaire to participants to fill in the questionnaire supplied to them and return it to the investigator in the same session, for the illiterate participants, the investigator was read the questionnaire carefully for them and helped to fill it up.

For purposes of distribution of questionnaires and transportation among villages, the researcher used a rented car. Authorization from the local authorities of the village will obtain based on the authorization request issued by Al-Quds University. The investigator distributed the questionnaires to the participants in cooperation with the local community institutions and volunteers, the participants were briefed about the study, the questionnaire, and their right to reject and accept the participation, the investigator will also collect the data in a safe and secure place. As a result of remembering the violence, some participant was expected to show physical or psychological reactions, the investigator planned to overcome the situation by the following:

During the process of data collection, the investigator might be at risk because the villages and towns are at continuous risk because of Israeli settlers' attacks. Therefore, if by chance there was an attack during the presence of the investigator, the data collection will stop, and the investigator managed to leave the town as fast as possible. In addition to that, the application of safety measures includes meeting the participants in a private room at the village councilor the municipality building, which is in the center of the village far from the outskirts of the village, and is considered an official place. For the participants who need further assistance with their mental health, the researcher planned to address them at the closest mental health center.

The researcher applied the study tool to (393) youths affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus Governorate, and after completing the process of collecting questionnaires from the sample the researcher filtered them to (380) because some questionnaires are not fit the inclusion criteria. it became clear to the researcher that the number of valid retrieved questionnaires that were subject to statistical analysis is (380) questionnaire.

3.9 Limitations of the study

The limitations of this study are:

- **Geographical limitation:** This study covered the area of Nablus Governorate in the north of the West Bank, villages, and towns that are near Israeli settlements, so it affects the possibility of generalizing the results. Also, some areas are not accessible because they are considered as dangerous areas.
- **Sample limitations:** Participants in the sample were (18-29) years males and females. There was a difficulty in selecting a random sample due to the non-registration of youths affected by Israeli settler violence in an official record.
- **Time limitation:** the data collection was conducted in (June - July 2022) during the working hours of the host institutions.
- **Study Instrument:** The research was limited in use of a quantitative study tool (questionnaire) and did not use other qualitative methods such as the interview, making the results of the study specific to the variables quantitatively.

3.10 Statistical Analysis

After collecting the questionnaires and verifying their validity for the analysis, they were encoded (giving them two specific numbers), in preparation for entering their data into the computer for performing the appropriate statistical treatments and analyzing the data according to the study's questions. The study data. Statistical processing of the data was done by extracting the arithmetic averages and the standard deviations for each of the paragraphs. The resolution, t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Cronbach Alpha, using SPSS Statistics 25 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

3.11 Ethical considerations

In the aim of conducting the current study, the investigator applied the following ethical considerations:

- 1- An Approval from the community mental health program and ethical committee at Al Quds University was obtained.
- 2- The investigator attained the participant's approval to participate in the study by signing a special form.
- 3- The Palestinian Ministry of Local Government was approached for permission to enter the villages through its village councils to meet the targeted sample.
- 4- Each participant was briefed about the aim of the study.

- 5- All data shared was delt with confidentiality and privacy.
- 6- The participants were not asked about their names, addresses, phone numbers, email, or any questions that indicate their person.
- 7- The data was protected and appropriately stored.
- 8- The investigator avoided bias in selecting the sample.
- 9- The investigator prepared a referral address of mental and medical health centers before collecting the data, in case the participants show psychological or psychosomatic reactions during the conduct of data collection.

Chapter Four:

Study Findings

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Results of study questions

4.3 Summary of the study results

Chapter Four: Study Findings

4.1 Introduction

The current chapter presents the results of the study, which was reached by the researcher on the main subject of the study, which is "the relationship between coping strategies and parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate" and the effect of the variables through the response of the sample members to the study tool, and the analysis of the statistical data obtained.

4.2 Results of study questions

4.2.1 Results related to the first question: ‘What are the types and level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

To answer this question, the researcher calculated the means and the standard deviations of the responses of the participants on the questionnaire fields that express the types and level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

table (4.1): Means and standard deviations for the types of coping strategies and its’ level among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

N	Dimension	Mean	SD	Degree
1	Positive coping strategies	2.312	0.3382	Medium
2	Behavioral strategies	2.077	0.3474	Medium
3	Negative coping strategies	2.039	0.3753	Medium

It is noted from the table (4.1) that expresses the means and the standard deviations of the responses of the study sample individuals on the types and level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate, that the positive coping strategies got the highest means with a mean (2.312) and a standard deviation (0.338), and followed by behavioral strategies with a mean (2.077) and a standard deviation (0.347), and the last was negative coping strategies with a mean (2.039) and a standard deviation (0.375), and the three types of coping mechanisms among the participants were with the medium degree.

4.2.2 Results related to the second question: “What are the sub-types and level of parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?”

To answer this question, the researcher calculated the arithmetic averages and the standard deviations of the responses of the study sample individuals on the questionnaire fields that express the subtypes of parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

table (4.2): Means and standard deviations for the level of parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

N	Dimension	Mean	SD	Degree
1	Overprotection parenting style	3.586	0.7603	Medium
2	Authoritative/ democratic parenting style	3.528	0.7196	Medium
3	Permissive parenting style	3.058	0.6852	Medium
4	Authoritarian parenting style	2.642	0.7753	Medium
5	Lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style	2.779	0.6143	Medium
6	Abusive parenting style	2.261	0.8487	low
7	Segregation and discrimination parenting style	2.096	0.8656	low

The table (4.2) expresses the means and the standard deviations of the responses of the study sample on the subtypes of the parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate and its levels, these subtypes include the overprotection parenting style which got the highest mean (3.58) and a standard deviation (0.760), followed by Authoritative parenting style with a mean (3.52) and standard deviation (0.719), followed by Permissive parenting style with a mean (3.05) and standard deviation (0.685), followed by lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style with a mean (2.77) and standard deviation (0.614), followed by authoritarian parenting style with a mean (2.64) and standard deviation (0.775), and all were with medium degrees. And followed by abusive parenting style with a mean of (2.26) and standard deviation of (0.848), followed by segregation and discrimination parenting style with a mean of (2.09) and standard deviation of (0.865), and all with low degrees.

4.2.3 Results related to the third question: ‘Is there a statistically significant relationship between parenting style and coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

The question was examined by calculating Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and positive coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate, as shown in Table (4.3).

Table (4.3): Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and positive coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

Variables		Person correlation	Sig
Positive coping strategies	Abusive parenting style	-0.116*	0.024
	Segregation and discrimination parenting style	-0.177*	0.001
	Overprotection parenting style	0.342**	0.000
	Authoritarian parenting style	-0.054	0.293
	Authoritative/ democratic parenting style	0.660**	0.000
	lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style	0.078	0.129
	Permissive parenting style	0.434**	0.009

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table (4.3) shows that the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the total degree of overprotection parenting style, Authoritative/ democratic parenting style, and Permissive parenting style was positive (0.342) (0.660) (0.434), and were significant at the level (0.000), (0.000), and (0.009). That means, there is a positive relationship with statistical significance at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between overprotection parenting style, democratic parenting style, and permissive parenting style from one side and positive coping strategies from the other side among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

And the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the total degree with Abusive parenting style and segregation and discrimination parenting style is negative (-0.116) and (-0.177), and the significance levels were (0.024) and (0.001). That means, there is a negative relationship with statistical significance at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between abusive parenting style and segregation and discrimination parenting style from one side and positive coping strategies from the other side among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

The association was examined by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and negative coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate, as shown in Table (4.4).

Table (4.4): Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and negative coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Variables		Person correlation	Sig
Negative coping strategies	Abusive parenting style	0.233**	0.000
	Segregation and discrimination parenting style	0.218**	0.000
	Overprotection parenting style	0.130*	0.011
	Authoritarian parenting style	0.286**	0.000
	Authoritative/democratic parenting style	0.062	0.255
	lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style	0.262**	0.000
	Permissive parenting style	0.191**	0.000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table (4.4) shows that the values of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the total degree of abusive parenting style, segregation and discrimination parenting style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, and permissive parenting styles were positive. (0.233), (0.218), (0.130), (0.286), (0.262), (0.191), and the significance level were (0.000), (0.000), (0.011), (0.000), (0.000), and (0.000). That means, there is a positive relationship with statistical significance at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between abusive parenting style, segregation and discrimination parenting style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarianism parenting style, lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, and Permissive parenting style from a side and negative coping strategies from another side among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

The association was examined by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and behavioral coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate, as shown in Table (4.5).

Table (4.5): Pearson correlation coefficient and the statistical significance between parenting style and behavioral coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Variables		Person correlation	Sig
Behavioral coping strategies	Abusive parenting style	0.193**	0.000
	Segregation and discrimination parenting style	0.198**	0.000
	Overprotection parenting style	0.169**	0.001
	Authoritarianism parenting style	0.255**	0.000
	Authoritative /democratic parenting style	0.144**	0.005
	Lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style	0.245**	0.000
	Permissive parenting style	0.221**	0.000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table (4.5) shows that the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the total degree for all parenting styles, abusive parenting style, segregation and discrimination parenting

style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarianism parenting style, authoritative/ democratic parenting style, lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, and permissive parenting style is positive. (0.193), (0.198), (0.169), (0.255), (0.144), (0.245), and (0.221), and their significance levels are (0.000), (0.000), (0.001), (0.000), (0.005), (0.000), and (0.000). That means, there is a positive relationship with statistical significance at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the abusive parenting style, segregation and discrimination parenting style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, authoritative/ democratic parenting style, lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, and Permissive parenting style from a side and the behavioral coping strategies from another side among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

4.2.4 Results related to the fourth question: ‘Is there an association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

To answer this question, was divided into the following sub-questions, and were answered:

The first sub-question: ‘Is there an association between demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the positive coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the positive coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.6): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler's violence) with the positive coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.480	13	0.114	0.995	0.455
Residual	41.873	366	0.114		
Total	43.353	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.544	10.213	0.000	*	
Gender	0.050	1.286	0.199		
Age	0.005	0.182	0.856		
Academic level	0.008	0.285	0.776		
Marital status	-0.001	-0.024	0.981		
parents' marital status	0.003	0.116	0.908		
Occupational status	-0.027	-0.636	0.525		
Monthly income	-0.018	-1.175	0.241		
Exposure to settlers' violence	-0.092	-2.320	0.021	*	
physical injury (the participant or family member)	0.030	0.601	0.548		
Property damage	-0.030	-0.778	0.437		
Intimidation	-0.063	-1.655	0.099		
Land grab	-0.039	-0.902	0.368		
Theft of participants' properties	0.020	0.275	0.783		
R2	% 3.4				

It is evident table (4.6) that the value of (R2) reached (3.4%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the positive coping strategies reached (3.4%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (0.995) and the level of significance (0.455), meaning that the participants' gender, age, academic level, marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, and type of settler's violence variables does no effect on the dependent variable positive coping strategies.

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a negative effect for the exposure to settlers' violence variable, where it was found that the value of (t) was (2.320) and the level of significance (0.021), and the following equation was obtained:

$$(Y) \text{ Positive coping strategies} = 2.544 - 0.092(x1) \text{ exposure to settlers' violence}$$

The second sub-question: ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the negative coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the negative coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.7): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants’ parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) with the negative coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.003	13	0.077	0.539	0.900
Residual	52.394	366	0.143		
Total	53.397	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.073	7.440	0.000	*	
Gender	-0.018	-0.414	0.679		
Age	0.030	1.001	0.317		
Academic level	-0.021	-0.696	0.487		
Marital status	0.019	0.515	0.607		
parents' marital status	-0.021	-0.682	0.496		
occupational status	0.018	0.391	0.696		
monthly income	-0.025	-1.449	0.148		
exposure to settlers violence	-0.010	-0.227	0.821		
physical injury (the participant or family member)	-0.034	-0.596	0.552		
Property damage	-0.008	-0.178	0.859		
Intimidation	0.000	0.012	0.991		
Land grab	0.009	0.191	0.849		
Theft of participants' properties	0.054	0.652	0.515		
R2	% 1.9				

It is evident table (4.7) that the value of (R2) reached (1.9%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (negative coping strategies) reached (1.9%) rate, which means other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (0.539) and the level of significance (0.900), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) variables whose combination does not effect on the dependent variable (negative coping strategies). And after examining (t) values, it was found that there is no effect for all the variables.

The third sub-question: 'Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) and the behavioral coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the behavioral coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.8): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the behavioral coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2.124	13	0.163	1.371	0.171
Residual	43.627	366	0.119		
Total	45.751	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.560	10.066	0.000	*	
Gender	0.008	0.203	0.839		
Age	0.032	1.182	0.238		
Academic level	-0.043	-1.551	0.122		
Marital status	0.023	0.694	0.488		
parents' marital status	-0.030	-1.073	0.284		
occupational status	-0.002	-0.051	0.959		
monthly income	-0.026	-1.628	0.104		
exposure to settlers violence	-0.038	-0.940	0.348		
physical injury (the participant or family member)	-0.060	-1.156	0.248		
Property damage	-0.057	-1.441	0.150		
Intimidation	-0.029	-0.747	0.455		
Land grab	0.035	0.787	0.432		
Theft of participants' properties	-0.057	-0.750	0.454		
R2	%4.6				

It is evident from table (4.8) that the value of (R2) reached 4.6%, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (behavioral coping strategies) reached (4.6%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.371) and the level of significance (0.171), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) variables whose

combination does not affect the dependent variable (behavioral coping strategies). After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is no effect for the variables.

4.2.5 Results related to the fifth question: ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

To answer this question was divided into the following sub-questions, which were answered:

The first sub-question: “ ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the abusive parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’”

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the abusive parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.9-A): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler’s violence) with the abusive parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	14.020	13	1.078	1.524	0.106
Residual	258.998	366	0.708		
Total	273.018	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.680	4.326	0.000	*	
gender	-0.287	-2.938	0.004	*	
Age	-0.015	-0.233	0.816		
Academic level	-0.070	-1.025	0.306		
Marital status	0.033	0.412	0.681		
Parents' marital status	-0.030	-0.442	0.659		
Occupational status	0.167	1.591	0.112		

Table (4.9-B): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler's violence) with the abusive parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Monthly income	-0.011	-0.279	0.780		
Exposure to settlers violence	0.113	1.152	0.250		
physical injury (the participant or family member)	-0.091	-0.723	0.470		
Property damage	0.101	1.054	0.292		
Intimidation	0.086	0.909	0.364		
Land grab	0.123	1.137	0.256		
Theft of participants' properties	-0.240	-1.300	0.195		
R2	%5.1				

It is evident from table (4.9) that the value of (R2) reached (5.1%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (stirring psychological pain parenting style) reached (5.1%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.524) and the level of significance (0.106), meaning that the participants' gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types of variables whose combination does not effect on the dependent variable (Abusive parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a negative effect for the gender variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (2.938) and the level of significance (0.004), and the following equation was obtained:

$$(Y) \text{ Abusive parenting style} = 2.680 - 0.287(x1) \text{ gender}$$

The second sub-question: ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) and the segregation and discrimination parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?’

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the segregation and discrimination parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.10): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the segregation and discrimination parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	15.082	13	1.160	1.579	0.089
Residual	268.908	366	0.735		
Total	283.991	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.879	4.561	0.000	*	
Gender	-0.317	-3.188	0.002	*	
Age	0.016	0.238	0.812		
Academic level	-0.092	-1.317	0.189		
Marital status	0.118	1.442	0.150		
Parents' marital status	-0.014	-0.209	0.835		
Occupational status	0.248	2.314	0.021	*	
Monthly income	0.004	0.093	0.926		
exposure to settlers' violence	-0.004	-0.036	0.971		
physical injury (the participant or family member)	-0.132	-1.028	0.305		
Property damage	-0.021	-0.211	0.833		
Intimidation	-0.043	-0.443	0.658		
Land grab	0.005	0.042	0.966		
Theft of the participants' properties	-0.117	-0.621	0.535		
R2	%5.3				

It is evident from the previous table that the value of (R2) reached (5.3%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (segregation and discrimination parenting style) reached (5.3%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.579) and the level of significance (0.089), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) variables whose combination does not effect on the dependent variable (segregation and discrimination parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a negative effect for the gender variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (3.188) and the level of significance (0.002), and a positive effect for the occupational status variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (2.314) and the level of significance (0.021), and the following equation was obtained:

$$(Y) \text{ Segregation and discrimination parenting style} = 2.680 - 0.287(x1) \text{ gender} + 0.248(x2) \text{ occupational status}$$

The third sub-question: ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the overprotection parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?’

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the overprotection parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.11): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler’s violence) with the overprotection parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	10.518	13	0.809	1.419	0.147
Residual	208.616	366	0.570		
Total	219.134	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	3.125	5.620	0.000	*	
Gender	0.065	0.745	0.457		
Age	-0.056	-0.939	0.348		
Academic level	0.150	2.456	0.015	*	
Marital status	-0.097	-1.340	0.181		
Parents' marital status	-0.028	-0.457	0.648		
Occupational status	-0.066	-0.697	0.486		
Monthly income	0.000	0.007	0.995		
Exposure to settlers' violence	-0.152	-1.725	0.085		
Physical injury (me or my family)	0.193	1.712	0.088		
Property damage	0.067	0.780	0.436		
Intimidation	0.104	1.228	0.220		
Land grab	-0.062	-0.640	0.523		
Theft of participants' properties	-0.006	-0.036	0.972		
R2	%4.8				

It is evident from table (4.11) that the value of (R2) reached (4.8%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (overprotection parenting style) reached (4.8%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.419) and the level of significance (0.147), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) variables whose combination does not associated with the dependent variable (overprotection parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a positive effect for the Academic level variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (2.456) and the level of significance (0.015), and the following equation were obtained:

$$(Y) \text{ Overprotection parenting style} = 2.680 + 0.150(x1) \text{ Academic level}$$

The fourth sub-question: “ ’Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) and the authoritarian parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the authoritarian parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.12-A): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the authoritarian parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	8.319	13	0.640	1.067	0.387
Residual	219.538	366	0.600		
Total	227.857	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	3.024	5.302	0.000	*	
Gender	-0.173	-1.925	0.055		
Age	-0.011	-0.178	0.859		
Academic level	-0.115	-1.827	0.068		
Marital status	-0.071	-0.961	0.337		
Parents' marital status	-0.026	-0.414	0.679		

Table (4.12-B): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the authoritarian parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Occupational status	0.084	0.871	0.385		
Monthly income	0.050	1.426	0.155		
Exposure to settlers' violence	0.039	0.436	0.663		
Physical injury (the participant or family member)	-0.089	-0.772	0.440		
Property damage	0.033	0.378	0.706		
Intimidation	0.056	0.645	0.519		
Land grab	-0.037	-0.374	0.709		
Theft of participants' violence	0.110	0.646	0.518		
R2	% 3.7				

It is evident from table (4.12) that the value of (R2) reached (3.7%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (authoritarian parenting style) reached (3.7%) rate, meaning that many variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.067) and the level of significance (0.387), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) variables whose combination does not associate with the dependent variable (authoritarian parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is no effect for all variables.

The fifth sub-question: 'Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) and the Authoritative/democratic parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?'

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the Authoritative/democratic parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.13): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the democratic parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	18.605	13	1.431	2.948	0.000
Residual	177.677	366	0.485		
Total	196.282	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.855	5.564	0.000	*	
Gender	0.120	1.483	0.139		
Age	-0.073	-1.323	0.187		
Academic level	0.203	3.594	0.000	*	
Marital status	-0.041	-0.607	0.544		
Parents' marital status	0.034	0.616	0.538		
Occupational status	-0.070	-0.807	0.420		
Monthly income	0.048	1.527	0.128		
Exposure to settlers violence	0.113	1.388	0.166		
physical injury (the participant or family member)	0.065	0.621	0.535		
Property damage	-0.104	-1.311	0.191		
Intimidation	-0.056	-0.716	0.474		
Land grab	0.097	1.087	0.278		
Theft of participants' properties	-0.131	-0.858	0.392		
R2	%9.5				

It is evident table (4.13) that the value of (R2) reached (9.5%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (Authoritative/ democratic parenting style) reached (9.5%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (2.948) and the level of significance (0.000), meaning that (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler's violence) variables whose combination does not affect the dependent variable (democratic parenting style).

Otherwise, according to (t) values, it was found that there is a positive effect for the Academic level variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (3.594) and the level of significance (0.000), and the following equation was obtained:

$$(Y) \text{ Democratic parenting style} = 2.855 + 0.203(x1) \text{ Academic level}$$

The sixth sub-question: ‘Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) and the lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.14): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants’ parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) with the lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	3.228	13	0.248	0.650	0.811
Residual	139.798	366	0.382		
Total	143.025	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	2.965	6.514	0.000	*	
Gender	0.008	0.110	0.912		
Age	0.023	0.475	0.635		
Academic level	0.006	0.127	0.899		
Marital status	-0.040	-0.674	0.501		
Parents' marital status	-0.047	-0.950	0.343		
Occupational status	0.063	0.819	0.413		
Monthly income	0.032	1.122	0.263		
Exposure to settlers violence	0.069	0.963	0.336		
Physical injury (participant or family)	-0.094	-1.021	0.308		
Property damage	-0.065	-0.921	0.358		
Intimidation	0.001	0.010	0.992		
Land grab	0.090	1.134	0.257		
Theft of participants’ properties	-0.161	-1.188	0.236		
R2	% 2.3				

It is evident from table (4.14) that the value of (R2) reached (2.3%) rate, and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style) reached (2.3%) rate, meaning that there are other variables that have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-

value (0.650) and the level of significance (0.811), meaning that (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) variables do not associate with the dependent variable (lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is no effect for all variables.

The seventh sub-question: ‘ Is there association between the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) and the Permissive parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

A regression analysis was performed to examine the association between the demographic and non-demographic variables with the permissive parenting style among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate. The results are as followed.

Table (4.15): Regression analysis to examine the association of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participants' parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) with the Permissive parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate.

Model	Sum of Squares	D.F	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	11.737	13	0.903	1.988	0.021
Residual	166.206	366	0.454		
Total	177.943	379			
Model	B	T	Sig.		
(Constant)	3.408	6.867	0.000	*	
Gender	0.002	0.023	0.982		
Age	-0.141	-2.648	0.008	*	
Academic level	0.091	1.659	0.098		
Marital status	0.028	0.440	0.661		
Parents' Marital status	0.053	0.971	0.332		
Occupational status	-0.104	-1.237	0.217		
Monthly income	0.052	1.679	0.094		
exposure to settlers' violence	0.135	1.719	0.087		
physical injury (participant or family member)	-0.053	-0.530	0.596		
Property damage	-0.007	-0.098	0.922		
Intimidation	0.097	1.280	0.201		
Land grab	-0.017	-0.198	0.843		
Theft of participants properties	-0.349	-2.353	0.019	*	
R2	% 6.6				

It is evident from table (4.15) that the value of (R²) reached (6.6%), and this indicates that the ratio of interpretation of the independent variables to the (Permissive parenting style) reached (6.6%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. It was found through the F-value (1.988) and the level of significance (0.021), meaning that (gender, age, academic level, social status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, monthly income, type of settler's violence) variables whose combination does not effect on the dependent variable (Permissive parenting style).

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a negative effect for the age variable, where it was found that the value of (t) (2.648) and the level of significance (0.008), and a negative effect for the participants' age variable on permissive parenting style, where it was found that the value of (t) (2.353) and the level of significance (0.019), and a negative effect for the theft of the participants' properties on the permissive parenting style, and the following equation was obtained:

(Y) segregation and discrimination parenting style = 2.680 - 0.287(x1) age + 0.248 (x2) theft of the participants' properties.

Chapter Five:

Results Discussion and conclusions

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Discussion of Results

5.3 Recommendations for future work

Chapter Five:

Results Discussion and conclusions.

5.1 Introduction

In the current chapter, the researcher is discussing the study findings in light of the literature review and previous studies, the discussion including the study's main and sub-questions and its results.

3.5 Results discussion

3.5.1 First question findings' discussion

“What are the types and level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?”

Based on the means and the standard deviations of the responses of the study participants on the types and level of coping strategies among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate, it was founded that positive coping strategies got the highest degree, and the last was negative coping strategies. All three types of coping mechanisms among the participants were with a medium level. This indicates that the study participants have used the three different types of coping strategies to different degrees. This met with the studies of Abu al-Kabbash and Ballut, (2021) that concluded the multiple uses of different types of coping mechanisms. Baqutayan, (2015), and Mitrousi, et al. (2013) in their studies also concluded that the individual uses different procedures to cope with stress based on specific situations.

Sousa (2013) also in his study confirm the use of positive coping strategies among women affected by political violence which met the current study findings. In Salameh (2011) study conducted in the same context (the Palestinian context) his study results and the current one is highly similar, meaning that both studies confirm the use of the three types of coping strategies (positive, negative, and behavioral) coping strategies. Henry, et al. (2022) study also determine a range of coping strategies that the individual might use in his life including the study of current coping strategies.

Also, Gillham, et al. (2008) state that despite the trauma arising out of the intense political situation in Palestine, a wide cross-section of the Palestinian population affected by the violence resulting from Israeli settlers' attacks is still able to cope, which met with the current study results related to the highest degree for positive coping strategies. Mitrousi, et al (2013) study results showed that the coping process is slow, the individual may select one method or more for coping under one set of circumstances and a different strategy in other stressful situations. Baqutayan (2015) also concluded the stress coping mechanisms are working together at a specific situation. This means that the study sample -based on the researcher conclusion- are using the three different coping strategies in their response to the Israeli settlers' violence as an external stressor, but with different levels.

3.5.2 Second question findings' discussion

“What are the sub-types and level of parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?”

Based on the means and the standard deviations of the responses of the study sample on the types of parenting styles experienced by youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate and its levels, the overprotection parenting style got the highest degree, followed by Authoritative parenting style, followed by Permissive parenting style, followed by lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style, followed by authoritarian parenting style, which all were with medium degrees. And followed by abusive parenting style, followed by segregation and discrimination parenting style with and all were with low degrees. The current results are different from the studies of Achoui, et al (2007), Acholi, et al (2006), Sommer (2007), Rebwar (2020), Qaisi (2020), and Yusuf, et al (2019) despite the studies targeted same age to the current one. This is because the mentioned studies conducted in different contexts to the Palestinian context. While the results are to some extent related to Teeti, F. (2016) because it targeted similar population in the Palestinian context.

According to (Reitman and Asseff, 2010) parenting styles is the methods which the parents used with their children along their life, meaning that the process of parenting is continues. The Palestinian social context – based on the researcher know – is interconnected, and the parenting task exceeds the parents in most cases, to grandparents who are more overprotective to their grandsons and other family members, also the changeable situation in Palestine because of the Israeli Occupation increases the fear of parents for their children. For example, the fear of being arrested or killed by the Israeli military forces. This can affect the parenting method used in raising the individuals.

3.5.3 Third question findings' discussion

“Is there a statistically significant relationship between parenting style and coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?”

Based on the value of the Pearson correlation coefficient for the positive coping mechanisms and the seven sub-types of parenting styles (abusive parenting style, segregation, and discrimination parenting style, overprotection parenting style, authoritarian parenting style, authoritative/ democratic parenting style, lack of consistency “volatility” parenting style, and permissive parenting style). It was found that there is signification positive relationship between the positive coping strategies and authoritative/ democratic perceived parenting style and permissive parenting style which indicates the association between the positive parenting styles and the positive adaptive mechanisms. In addition to that, surprisingly the positive coping mechanisms are correlated positively with the overprotection parenting style.

Rebwar, (2020) study confirmed the relationship between parenting style and coping mechanisms, its results are like the current study as both confirm that authoritative and permissive parenting styles are associated with the coping strategies used by youth, as well as Ammar, et al (2020) study about the positive effects of positive parenting styles on the coping.

However, it was found that there is a significant negative relationship between the use of positive coping strategies and abusive perceived parenting style and segregation and discrimination parenting style. This is like the results published in Teeti (2016).

Regarding the use of negative coping strategies, it was a significant weak relationship between it and the abusive, segregation and discrimination, overprotection, authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and lack of consistency ‘‘volatility’’ perceived parenting styles. These findings are like Yusuf, et al (2019), Teeti (2016), and Qaisi (2020). It is concluded that negative parenting styles are associated with negative coping. Regarding behavioral coping strategies, it was a positive significant relationship between it and authoritative/ democratic and authoritarian, and lack of consistency ‘‘volatility’’ parenting style, and it was strong to some extent. But the significant positive relationship between behavioral coping strategies and abuse, segregation and discrimination, overprotection, and permissive perceived parenting styles was weak. These results are like Caycho, (2016), Teeti (2016), Yusuf, et al (2019), and Rebwar (2020) which concluded the use of different parenting styles are affecting individuals’ abilities to behave toward unwilling situations and coping with stress.

Baumrind’s theory posits that there is a close relationship between the type of parenting style and how the individual behaves (Pham & Betsy, 2019). This means that individuals’ way of response to the stressful situations -including Israeli settlers’ violence- are correlated to the perceived parenting style.

3.5.4 Fourth question findings’ discussio

“Is there an impact of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant’s parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers’ violence and its’ types) in the coping strategies among youth affected by Israeli settlers’ violence in Nablus governorate?”

After examining the (t) values, it was found that there is a negative association between the exposure to settler’s violence variable and the use of positive coping strategies which met the studies’ results and conclusions of (UNRWA, 2011), Nasif (2018), Médecins Du Monde (2016), UNCHR (2013), and ALkadah (2020) which concluded the negative effects of the exposure to the political violence on the individuals’ wellbeing, mental health, and the use of effective coping strategies whatever their gender, age, educational background and level of income is. While other variables have not any association with the positive parenting style. The value of (R²) reached (3.4%) rate, meaning that other variables have an effect that is not covered by the independent variables. This invites us to investigate the

other possible demographic or non-demographic variables that influence positive coping strategies.

Regarding the negative coping strategies, and behavioral coping strategies, it was found that there is no relationship for all the variables with it, and (R^2) reached rates of (1.9%) and (4.6%) respectively, meaning that there is an effect for other variables not covered by the study instrument, this invites for researching in other variables might influence the coping strategies rather than (gender, age, academic level, marital status, marital status of the parents, occupational status, and exposure to Israeli settlers violence).

3.5.5 Fifth question findings' discussion

“Is there an impact of the demographic and non-demographic variables (gender, age, academic level of the participant, marital status of the participant, marital status of the participant's parents, occupational status, monthly income, the exposure of Israeli settlers' violence and its' types) in the parenting style among the youth affected by Israeli settlers' violence in Nablus governorate?

It was found that a negative association for the gender variable with the abusive parenting style and with the segregation and discrimination parenting style for the benefit of males. as cited in (Achoui et al, 2007), this indicates that boys perceive their parents' style to be more authoritarian while the girls tend to perceive authoritative parenting. The same research concluded that all parenting styles differed across Arab societies, which means the gender role expectations -based on the researcher know- in Palestinian context is different than other contexts and it affect the parenting style based on gender. Also, it was found that there is an effect of the occupational status variable in segregation and discrimination parenting style which met the study of Al-Krenawi, et al. (2007) which concluded the effect of perceived parenting style on the household members and their future career aspirations.

the academic level variable affects overprotection parenting style. The educated parents are more understandable about the Israeli occupation violence threaten on their children so they tend to be more protective in their parenting. Regarding the other demographic and non-demographic variables has not any association with the perceived authoritarian parenting style and the lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style. The previous results are invited for more research investigating the demographic and non-demographic variables' effects on the type of parenting styles.

The academic level of the participant has influenced by the perceived authoritative/ democratic parenting style as Ammar, et al (2020), Teeti (2016), and Qaisi (2020) about the effects of using an authoritative parenting style on the youths' self-esteem, emotional inelegance, and balance as well as a level of happiness and motivation.

3.6 Recommendations for future work

Based on the study results and discussion considering the theoretical framework and previous studies, the researcher recommends the following:

3.6.1 At the level of research:

- 1- To conduct further studies about the mental health and psychosocial impacts of the Israeli settler's violence in the West Bank among Palestinian youths.
- 2- To investigate the other variables that influence the coping strategies and perceived parenting styles among youth which are not mentioned in the current study.
- 3- To conduct qualitative studies to determine the coping strategies and parenting styles in the occupied Palestinian territories.

3.6.2 At the level of mental health practices:

- 1- Conduct parenting programs for Palestinian young spouses to contribute to reinforcing positive parenting methods.
- 2- Perform community-based mental health and psychosocial activities such as counselling and psychotherapy for youth to contribute and enforce their positive coping strategies.
- 3- Do parenting coaching programmes for the spouses or pre-marriage couples.

3.6.3 At the level Policy makers and civil institutions:

- 1- Conduct community based psychosocial support programmes to contribute to prevention of the psychological effects resulted by the exposure to Israeli violence.
- 2- Organize psychoeducational programs at schools and universities that contribute to resilience of the young Palestinians.
- 3- Enforcement of positive parenting among young Palestinian generation.
- 4- Enforcement of gender equity through the school curricula and families.

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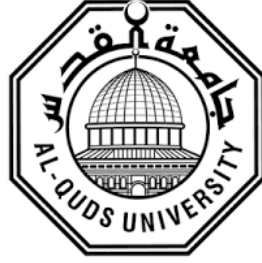
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Appendices

Appendix No. (1): Study instrument after the statistical modification.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

عزيزي المشارك/ عزيزتي المشاركة

تحية طيبة أما بعد

تسعى الطالبة سوسن امين ابن علي من جامعة القدس لإجراء دراسة حول أساليب التكيف وعلاقتها بأساليب المعاملة الوالدية لدى فئة الشباب المعرضين لعنف المستوطنين الاسرائيليين في محافظة نابلس وذلك استكمالاً لمتطلبات انهاء درجة الماجستير في الصحة النفسية المجتمعية، لذلك نطلب منك/ي التكرم بالإجابة على فقرات هذه الاستبانة بما يتلاءم من متطلبات كل قسم. سيتم التعامل مع البيانات المدرجة بكل امانة ومصداقية وذلك لغرض البحث العلمي وكدليل على ذلك لم يُطلب منك /ي تدوين الاسم.

ملاحظة: يرجى العلم بأنه لا يوجد في الفقرات التالية اجابة صحيحة واخرى خاطئة، فالإجابة التي تنطبق عليك هي الاجابة الصحيحة.

سوسن ابن علي

كلية الدراسات العليا/ جامعة القدس



كلية الدراسات العليا

جامعة القدس

موافقة على المشاركة في البحث العلمي

تسعى الطالبة سوسن امين محمد ابن علي من جامعة القدس لإجراء دراسة وذلك استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في الصحة النفسية المجتمعية، وعليه فإننا نقدر مشاركتك في الدراسة ونؤكد على الآتي:

- 1- سيتم التعامل مع البيانات المدرجة بسرية وخصوصية وذلك بغرض البحث العلمي.
- 2- سيتم اتلاف الاستبانة بعد الانتهاء من الدراسة.
- 3- يحق لك طلب الانسحاب من الدراسة واتلاف البيانات الخاصة بك في أي وقت.
- 4- للاستفسار والتواصل الاتصال على رقم الباحثة (0598573675).

"بناءً على ما سبق، فإنني أوافق على المشاركة في دراسة الطالبة سوسن امين محمد ابن علي من جامعة القدس بعنوان: استراتيجيات التكيف لدى الشباب المعرضين لعنف المستوطنين الإسرائيليين وعلاقتها بأسلوب المعاملة الوالدية في محافظة نابلس."

التاريخ:

التوقيع:

القسم الأول: البيانات الشخصية

ضع اشارة (X) عند الخيار الذي ينطبق عليك

الجنس: ☐ ذكر ☐ أنثى

العمر: ☐ من 18 - 22 اقل من سنة ☐ 22 - أقل من 25 سنة ☐ أكثر من 25 سنة

المستوى الدراسي: ☐ أساسي أو أقل من ذلك ☐ ثانوي ☐ كلية / جامعة

الحالة الاجتماعية: ☐ أعزب/عزباء ☐ متزوج/ة ☐ سبق له/لها الزواج

الحالة الاجتماعية للوالدين: ☐ متزوجين ☐ مطلقين ☐ غير ذلك

الحالة الوظيفية: ☐ أعمل ☐ لا أعمل

الدخل الشهري:

☐ أقل من 2000 شيكل

☐ 2001 - 3000 شيكل

☐ 3001 - 4000 شيكل

☐ 4001 - 5000 شيكل

☐ أكثر من 5000 شيكل

القسم الثاني: التعرض للعنف من قبل المستوطنين

إذا كنت قد تعرضت لعنف المستوطنين خلال سنة (2021-2022) الرجاء الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية وذلك بوضع علامة (X) في الخانة المناسبة.

1- تعرضت للعنف من قبل المستوطنين بطريقة: ☐ مباشرة ☐ غير مباشرة (مع مجموعة من الافراد)

2- ماهي طبيعة العنف الذي تعرضت له؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق عليك.

☐ اصابة جسدية (أنا أو أحد افراد عائلتي)

☐ تخريب ممتلكات

☐ تخويف او تهديد بالسلاح

☐ استيلاء على أراضي

☐ سرقة

☐ غير ذلك، حدد/ي

القسم الثالث: مقياس استراتيجيات التكيف

الاستبانة التالية تمثل عدد من العبارات وكل منها يمثل تصرف انت تتخذه في حال تعرضك لظروف ضاغطة او قاسية ومؤثرة عليك. الرجاء وضع إشارة (X) في الخانة التي تناسب طريقة تصرفك في حال تعرضت لمثل هذه الاحداث.

الرقم	العبارة	تنطبق تماما	تنطبق الى حد ما	لا تنطبق
1.	ينشغل تفكيري بالأحداث المتعلقة بتعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
2.	اتجنب التفكير في الاعتداءات التي قام بها المستوطنين.			
3.	أفكر في أحداث الحياة السعيدة التي مرت في حياتي لأقارنها بالأحداث الناتجة عن تعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			

الرقم	العبارة	تنطبق تماما	تنطبق الى حد ما	لا تنطبق
4.	أبذل جهداً لتحقيق طموحاتي المستقبلية رغم تعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
5.	أبحث عن اساليب مريحة للتخفيف من الآثار السلبية المرتبطة بتعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
6.	أحاول التكيف بأساليب ايجابية عند تعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
7.	الدعم الاجتماعي من المحيطين بي يخفف من الضغوط النفسية المرتبطة بعنف المستوطنين.			
8.	انشغل بتأثير الضغوطات المرتبطة بعنف المستوطنين على حياتي.			
9.	ابحث عن اهتمامات أخرى تبعدني عن التفكير في الضغوطات النفسية الناتجة عن عنف المستوطنين.			
10.	استفيد من خبراتي في الحياة في مواجهة اعتداءات المستوطنين.			
11.	أميل الى تجنب مواجهة الضغوطات النفسية المتعلقة بتعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
12.	أنقادی المشكلات التي يمكن أن تحدثها أحداث عنف المستوطنين.			
13.	قد ألجأ الى مختص لمساعدتي في التعامل مع التوترات/ الضغوطات الناتجة عن عنف المستوطنين.			
14.	أخشى أن يؤثر تعرضي لعنف المستوطنين على أسلوب حياتي اليومية.			
15.	يؤثر عنف المستوطنين على سلوكياتي اليومية.			
16.	اشعر بالرضا عن نفسي لقدرتي على مواجهة الضغوط النفسية الناتجة عن عنف المستوطنين.			
17.	أستفيد من خبرات الآخرين للتعامل مع عنف المستوطنين.			
18.	أتجنب الانفعال عند التعرض لعنف المستوطنين.			
19.	الترم الصمت عندما تحدث أحداث عنف المستوطنين.			

الرقم	العبارة	تنطبق تماما	تنطبق الى حد ما	لا تنطبق
20.	أتصرف بسرعة في المواقف الضاغطة الناتجة عن عنف المستوطنين.			
21.	أنسحب لبعض الوقت حتى لا أواجه الآثار المتعلقة بعنف المستوطنين.			
22.	أتخيل أحداث عنف المستوطنين في المستقبل وأفكر في مواجهتها.			
23.	انظر الى اثار عنف المستوطنين بواقعية قدر الإمكان.			
24.	أفكر في الأحداث الضاغطة التي حدثت لي في الماضي واحاول الاستفادة منها في مواجهتي لعنف المستوطنين.			
25.	أقوم بأفعال لا أقصدها عندما اتعرض لعنف المستوطنين.			
26.	اشعر بالقلق من تعرضي لعنف المستوطنين.			
27.	أكون متعاوناً مع الآخرين في مواجهة الأحداث المرتبطة بعنف المستوطنين.			
28.	أتصرف بطريقة سلبية عند تعرضي للمواقف المرتبطة بعنف المستوطنين.			
29.	لست أفضل من الآخرين في أساليب مواجهتهم لأحداث الحياة الضاغطة ومنها عنف المستوطنين.			
30.	التفكير فيما يفعله المستوطنين في بلدي يؤخرني عن إنجاز أعمالي اليومية.			

القسم الرابع: مقياس اساليب المعاملة الوالدية

المقياس التالي يمثل نمط المعاملة الوالدية، الرجاء وضع علامة (X) في الخانة التي تعتقد انها تنطبق على حالتك العائلية وعلاقتك مع والديك (والدك أو والدتك أو كليهما)

الرقم	السؤال	دائماً	غالبا	أحيانا	نادرا	ابداً
1.	يشعروني والداي بأنهم غير راضين عني.					
2.	يسرع والداي في تلبية مطالب إخوتي ويتباطؤون في تلبية مطالبي.					
3.	يحرص والداي للاطمئنان علي أثناء نومي.					
4.	يذكرني والداي باستمرار بمدى العناية والجهد الذي بذلاه في سبيل تربيتي وتعليمي.					
5.	يسمح لي والداي بقضاء وقت فراغي بالطريقة التي تناسبني.					
6.	يعاملني والداي بطريقة قاسية أحياناً ولطيفة أحياناً أخرى.					
7.	يتساهل معي والداي.					
8.	يعتبرني والداي سبباً في متاعبهم التي يوجهونها في حياتهم.					
9.	يفضل والداي بعض إخوتي علي.					
10.	يعمل والداي أقصى جهدهما حتى لا تكن هناك مشكلة تضايقني.					
11.	يرى والداي أن أفضل الوسائل لدفعي للقيام بواجباتي أن يذكرني باستمرار بمن هم أفضل مني.					
12.	يعطيني والداي الحرية في إبداء آرائي، حتى لو كانت مخالفة لآرائهم.					
13.	يكلفني والداي بالقيام بأعمال أكثر مما يكلف إخوتي بها.					
14.	يلبي لي والداي طلباتي مهما كانت.					
15.	يتحدث والداي عن كلامي وأفعالي أمام الناس الغرباء بشكل يشعروني بالخجل.					
16.	يرى والداي أن الولد أحق من البنت في التعليم.					
17.	يتمنى والداي أن أبقى بجوارهم حتى لا يؤذيني					

الرقم	السؤال	دائماً	غالبا	أحيانا	نادرا	ابداً
	أحد.					
18.	يمنعني والداي من القيام بالأعمال المقبولة اجتماعياً والتي يقوم بها الآخرون.					
19.	يتركني والداي أفعل ما يحلو لي.					
20.	يقبل مني والداي بعض التصرفات في أوقات معينة ولا يقبلها في أوقات أخرى.					
21.	عندما أغضب يعمل والداي على ارضائي.					
22.	يخرجني والداي عندما أقع في أي خطأ.					
23.	يعاملني والداي بطريقة تختلف عن معاملتهم لإخوتي.					
24.	يقلق علي والداي إذا مرضت، حتى لو كان المرض بسيطاً.					
25.	ينسى والداي مطالبي.					
26.	يسامحني والداي على أي خطأ أقوم به.					
27.	ليس بإمكانني توقع سلوك والداي فهو غير ثابت.					
28.	يعتبر والداي كل ما أفعله صواب.					
29.	يلومني والداي في أوقات ولا يمدحاني في أوقات أخرى حتى على الأشياء الإيجابية.					
30.	عندما نتشاجر أنا وإخوتي يعاقب والداي البعض ويترك البعض الآخر.					
31.	أشعر أن والداي يساعداني أكثر مما أحتاج اليه.					
32.	يحرص والداي على التدخل في شؤون حياتي الخاصة.					
33.	يعطني والداي الحرية في اختيار أصدقائي.					
34.	يختلف والداي في أسلوب تقديم النصائح والتوجيهات لي.					
35.	يتركني والداي أفلت من العقاب بسهولة عندما ارتكب خطأ.					

الرقم	السؤال	دائماً	غالبا	أحيانا	نادرا	أبداً
36.	يذكرني والداي بأخطائي السابقة ولا يكتفوا بمحاسبتني على خطأي الحالي فقط.					
37.	يمدح والداي إخوتي أكثر مني.					
38.	يطلب والداي مني الاتصال بهم عندما تصادفني أية مشكلة.					
39.	أخشى أن أتحدث مع والداي بصراحة في أي أمر.					
40.	أبادل الرأي مع والداي في أمور المنزل.					
41.	يسمح لي أبي بمخالفة القرارات التي تتخذها أمي إزاء بعض تصرفاتي أو العكس.					
42.	عندما أخطئ فإن والداي يقولان أنني لا أستحق النعمة التي أعيش فيها.					
43.	يوجد أحد من إخوتي يحبه والداي أكثر منا جميعاً.					
44.	يخشى علي والداي من المواقف التي تستدعي منافستي مع الآخرين.					
45.	يبالغ والداي في توبيخي على أخطاء بسيطة.					
46.	يستمع والداي لي جيداً حينما أتحدث إليهم.					
47.	ليس لدى والداي أسلوب ثابت في معاقبتي على أخطائي.					

Appendix No. (2): Al Quds University Ethical committee research approval.

<p>Al-Quds University Jerusalem School of Public Health</p>		<p>جامعة القدس القدس كلية الصحة العامة</p>
<p>التاريخ: 5 June 2022</p>		
<p>عزيزتي الطالبة سوسن ابن علي المحترمة برنامج: الصحة النفسية المجتمعية/ مسار العلاج النفسي</p>		
<p><u>الموضوع: موافقة لجنة أخلاقيات البحث العلمي</u></p>		
<p>قامت اللجنة الفرعية لأخلاقيات البحث التابعة لكلية الصحة العامة بمراجعة مشروع الرسالة بعنوان:</p> <p>"Coping strategies among Youth affected by Israeli Settlers' violence and its relationship with parenting style in Nablus Governorate".</p> <p>المقدم من (مشرف الرسالة/ د. نجاح الخطيب).</p> <p>يعتبر مشروعك مستوفياً لمتطلبات أخلاقيات البحث في جامعة القدس.</p> <p>نتمنى لكم كل التوفيق في تسيير المشروع.</p>		
<p>رئيسة لجنة أخلاقيات البحث</p>		
<p> </p>		
<p>د. نهى الشريف نسخة/ أعضاء لجنة البحث نسخة/ الملف</p>		

Appendix No. (3): Book facilitating the task of data collection - Palestinian Ministry of Local Government.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Al-Quds University
Jerusalem
School of Public Health

جامعة القدس
القدس
كلية الصحة العامة

التاريخ: 2022/5/18

حضرة الاستاذ خالد اشتيه المحترم
مدير الحكم المحلي في محافظة نابلس

الموضوع: تسهيل مهمة الطالبة سوسن امين محمد ابن علي

تحية طيبة وبعد،،

تقوم الطالبة سوسن ابو علي، برنامج ماجستير صحة نفسية/ كلية الصحة العامة/ جامعة القدس، باعداد بحث الرسالة وياشراف الدكتورة نجاح الخطيب بعنوان:

"اساليب التكيف لدى الشباب الذين تعرضوا لعنف المستوطنين الاسرائيليين وعلاقته باسلوب المعاملة الالدية في محافظة نابلس"

وهي بحاجة الى زيارات القرى التالية من خلال المجالس البلدية من اجل توزيع استبيانات للمشاركين قائمة القرى المستهدفة في الدراسة هي: (البلن الشرقية، الساوية، يثما، قبلان، قريوت، جالود، (دوما)، جوريش، مجدل بني فاضل، عقربا، أوصرين، عورتا، بيتا، حوارة، عينيوس، عوريف، عصيرة القبلية، مادما، بورين، تل، جماعين، زيتا جماعين، بيت فوريك، بيت دجن، سالم، برقة، سبسطية، ديرشرف، صرة)، لذا نرجو من حضرتكم تسهيل مهمة الطالبة، علما بان المعلومات ستكون سرية ولاغراض البحث العلمي فقط.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،،

رئيسة الكلية
جامعة القدس

نسخة: الملف

Jerusalem
P.O.Box 51000
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البريد الالكتروني: sphealth@admin.alquds.edu

Appendix No. (4): tables of the means and standard deviations for the coping strategies scale items.

Positive coping strategies				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
11	I'm cooperative with others in the deal of events associated with Israeli settler violence.	2.53	0.605	High
3	I try to achieve my future ambitions despite being exposed to Israeli settler violence.	2.45	0.682	Medium
8	I have benefited from the experiences of others to cope with Israeli settler violence.	2.36	0.624	Medium
7	I feel good about myself for being able to cope with the psychological pressures of Israeli settler violence.	2.32	0.671	Medium
5	Social support from those around me relived the psychological pressure associated with Israeli settler violence.	2.31	0.680	Medium
6	I avoid the problems that Israeli settler violence can cause.	2.30	0.677	Medium
4	I try to cope in positive ways when I exposed to Israeli settler violence.	2.27	0.721	Medium
9	I look at the effects of Israeli settler violence as realistically as possible.	2.26	0.700	Medium
10	I think about the stressful events that have happened to me in the past and try to learn from them in coping with Israeli settler violence.	2.25	0.651	Medium
1	My thoughts are preoccupied with events related to my exposure to settler violence.	2.22	0.732	Medium
2	I think of the happy life events that have happened to me, to compare them with the events of exposure to the violence of the Israeli settlers.	2.17	0.754	Medium
Average		2.312	0.3382	Medium

Negative coping strategies				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
1	I tend to avoid facing the stressors related to my exposure to Israeli settler violence.	2.23	0.693	Medium
6	I am no better than others in their responses to stressful life events, including Israeli settler violence.	2.15	0.620	Medium
5	I am worried about being exposed to Israeli settler violence.	2.14	0.715	Medium
2	I fear that being exposed by Israeli settler violence will affect my daily lifestyle.	2.05	0.730	Medium
7	Thinking about what the Israeli settlers are doing in my country delays me from doing my daily tasks.	2.02	0.802	Medium

4	I withdraw for some time to not face the effects of Israeli settler violence.	1.92	0.722	Medium
3	I remain silent when Israeli settler violence occurs	1.77	0.732	Medium
Average		2.039	0.3753	Medium

Behavioral coping strategies				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
5	I benefit from my life experiences in coping with Israeli settlers' attacks.	2.40	0.640	Medium
2	I am looking for convenient ways to mitigate the negative effects associated with my exposure to Israeli settler violence.	2.32	0.690	Medium
8	I imagine settler violence in the future and think about confronting it.	2.21	0.741	Medium
4	I Look for other interests that keep me away from thinking about the psychological stressors impacted by the Israeli settler violence.	2.19	0.681	Medium
7	I act quickly in stressful situations resulting from Israeli settler violence.	2.16	0.697	Medium
3	I was preoccupied with the impact of the pressures associated with Israeli settler violence in my life.	2.01	0.717	Medium
9	I do things I don't mean when I expose to Israeli settler violence.	1.91	0.737	Medium
6	Israeli settlers' violence affects my daily behaviours	1.90	0.769	Medium
1	I avoid thinking about the attacks I experienced by Israeli settlers.	1.88	0.760	Medium
10	I behave in a negative way when exposed to situations related to Israeli settler violence.	1.79	0.730	Medium
Average		2.077	0.3474	Medium

Appendix No. (5): tables of the means and standard deviations for the parenting styles scale items.

Abusive parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
5	My parents blame me at times and at other times they don't even praise me for positive things.	2.46	1.218	medium
4	My parents embarrass me when I make any mistake.	2.45	1.265	medium
6	My parents remind me of my past mistakes and not just hold me accountable for my current mistake.	2.42	1.259	medium
7	When I make a mistake, my parents say that I don't deserve the grace I live in.	2.41	1.395	medium
1	My parents make me feel that they dissatisfied of me.	2.17	1.310	low
3	My parents talk about my actions in front of strangers in a way that makes me ashamed.	2.10	1.247	low
2	My parents consider me the cause of the troubles they face in their lives.	1.81	1.164	low
Average		2.261	0.8487	low

segregation and discrimination parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
7	There is one of my siblings whom my parents love more than all of us.	2.37	1.375	medium
4	My parents treat me differently than they treat my siblings.	2.18	1.240	low
5	If my siblings and I quarrel, my parents punish some and leave others.	2.17	1.249	low
6	My parents praise my siblings more than me.	2.12	1.223	low
1	My parents are quick to meet my siblings' demands and slow down to meet my demands.	2.03	1.281	low
3	My parents believe that a boy is more deserving of education than a girl.	1.93	1.296	low
2	My parents prefer some of my siblings than me.	1.87	1.149	low
Average		2.096	0.8656	low

Overprotection parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
2	My parents do their best so that there is no problem bothering me.	3.88	1.302	High
4	My parents worry about me if I get sick, even if the illness is minor.	3.87	1.297	High
6	My parents ask me to contact them when I get into trouble.	3.73	1.233	High
1	My parents are keep checking on me while I sleep.	3.61	1.344	Medium
5	I feel like my parents are helping me more than I need to.	3.28	1.237	Medium
3	My parents wish I could stay next to them so that no one would hurt me.	3.16	1.412	Medium
Average		3.586	0.7603	Medium

Authoritarian Parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
1	My parents constantly remind me of how hard and efforts they put into raising and educating me.	3.09	1.371	Medium
5	My parents are interfering in my private life.	2.93	1.250	Medium
2	My parents see that the best way to get me to do my works is to constantly remind me of those who are better than me.	2.82	1.282	Medium
6	I'm afraid to talk to my parents openly about anything.	2.74	1.319	Medium
4	My parents forget my demands.	2.35	1.158	Medium
7	My parents are overreacting in punishing me when I make mistakes.	2.29	1.190	low
3	My parents prevent me to do things that are socially acceptable and done by others.	2.28	1.259	low
Average		2.642	0.7753	Medium

Authoritative/ Democratic parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
6	I exchange point of views with my parents on household matters.	3.77	1.190	High
7	My parents listen to me well when I talk to them.	3.77	1.161	High
5	My parents give me the freedom to choose my friends.	3.71	1.065	High
1	My parents allow me to spend my free time in the way that i want.	3.63	1.222	Medium
2	My parents give me the freedom to express my opinions, even if they are contrary to theirs.	3.62	1.169	Medium
4	My parents forgive me for any mistake I make.	3.19	1.130	Medium
3	My parents let me do whatever I want.	3.00	1.255	Medium
Average		3.528	0.7196	Medium

lack of consistency "volatility" parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
5	My parents differ in the way they advise me.	3.17	1.153	Medium
3	My parents accept some actions from me at certain times and do not accept them at other times.	3.16	1.109	Medium
2	My parents ask me to do more work than they ask my siblings to do.	2.86	1.259	Medium
7	My parents have no consistent approach to punishing me for my mistakes.	2.73	1.220	Medium
4	I can't predict my parents' behavior as it is unstable.	2.69	1.204	Medium
6	My father allows me to contradict the decisions my mother makes about some of my actions or versa.	2.48	1.227	Medium
1	My parents treat me in a cruel way sometimes and gentle at other times.	2.36	1.175	Medium
Average		2.779	0.6143	Medium

Permissive parenting style				
N	Sentence	Mean	SD	Degree
1	My parents are treating me lightly.	3.59	1.250	Medium
2	My parents do whatever my requests may be.	3.32	1.117	Medium
3	When I get angry, my parents work to please me.	3.25	1.064	Medium
4	My parents consider everything I do right	2.68	1.120	Medium
5	My parents leave me easily getting away with it when I make a mistake.	2.46	1.192	Medium
Average		3.058	0.6852	Medium