The Psychological Profile of Juvenile Delinquent and Normal Juveniles in the Kingdom of Bahrain: A Comparative Study

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree in Counseling Psychology

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April 2018
Abstract

This study aimed to identify the features of the psychological profile that distinguish juvenile delinquents from the normal juveniles in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The study sample consisted of (23) juvenile delinquents and (20) normal juveniles. The average age of delinquents was 14.68 years and the average age was 14.52 years. For the normal juveniles in this study, the researcher used several measures of personality: (Personality Test for Adolescents, Cornell Personality Scale, and Personality Test for EPQ). This study found the following results:

1. There are statistically significant differences between delinquent and normal juveniles in the personality dimensions of adolescents (sense of self-worth, feeling of freedom, sense of belonging, freedom from inclinations, and absence of neurotic symptoms) for the benefit of the ordinary, except after self-reliance where the differences were not statistically significant between juveniles and ordinary offenders.

2. There are statistically significant differences between juvenile delinquency and normal in Cornell dimensions of personality (fear and incompetence, depression, panic response, schizophrenia, gastrointestinal symptoms, allergies, periodicity, illness of illness) The differences were not statistically significant among juvenile offenders.

3. There is a statistically significant differences on demographic variables on the psychological profile of juvenile delinquents, such as: educational level, family relations, fathers marriage, mothers marriage, social and economic status, addiction.

4. The family relationship had a statistically significant effect on the tendency to be alone.

5. The result of the study showed that presence of sisters in the family increases the degree of extroversion, and it was found that the order among his brothers it was found that this variable has a statistically significant effect on the erotic dimensions, the lower the order (the first) and the higher of neuroscience. The crime of the juvenile alone proved to be statistically significant, meaning that the greater the probability of the juvenile bring alone, the more likely it would be.