

The Impact of Personality Types on Aggressive Behavior in Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters

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Abstract

The study aimed to identify the impact of personality types on aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters, and determine if there are differences attributable to the variables of gender and educational level. To achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was constructed consisting of three parts; the first part included personal information about the respondents; the second was related to personality types (introversion, emotionality, extraversion) and contained (15) items; the third was related to aggressive behavior (against oneself, others, and objects) and contained (27) items. The study sample was selected using the comprehensive listing, which consisted of (150) juvenile delinquents who were kept in both the Osama bin Zeid Shelter and the Shelter of education and rehabilitation for Girls / Al-Rusaijfab. The results showed that the arithmetic means of the personality types characteristic of juvenile delinquents ranged between (2.38-3.79), where the extroversion type came first, followed by the emotionality type, while the introversion pattern came last. As for the aggressive behavior patterns of juveniles, the results showed that the domain of aggressive behavior against others came first, followed by aggressive behavior against objects, while the domain of aggressive behavior against oneself came last. The results also showed that there are no statistically significant differences that are attributed to the variables of the gender and educational level of the sample members in all personality types, as the results showed that there is a statistically significant negative relationship between extroversion and aggressive behavior against oneself, as well as introversion and aggressive behavior against others. However, there is a positive relationship between extroversion and aggressive behavior against others, introversion and aggressive behavior against oneself, emotionality and aggressive behavior against others and against objects.

Keywords: *Personality Types, Aggressive Behavior, Juvenile Delinquents, Shelters.*

Introduction

One of the important concepts on which many studies have been based and many researches revolve around it in the fields of psychology and its various fields is the concept of personality. They aim to reveal: the individual's effectiveness, ability, and potential, as well as what are the conditions that must be met to achieve this effectiveness in the various social, educational, or psychological situations of his life. This is done to reach a deep understanding of human behavior as a phenomenon worthy of study and analysis on the one hand, in addition to providing researchers and specialists the opportunity to predict what this behavioral phenomenon will lead to, and to set scientific standards to which this phenomenon is subject so that it is easy to control and correct its course when necessary (Al-Hashemi, 2021).

Theories and trends dealt with the concept of personality, which defined personality according to the assumptions and theoretical premises on which it is based. Some of them focused on the external appearance of the individual's personality and the behavioral patterns and forms that emerge from it as a result of the connections between stimuli and enhanced responses, such as: theories of a behavioral nature and perspective led by (Watson Jet), who believes that personality is all types of activity that are observed in the individual, or that it is a response to some external stimuli emanating from the environment (Khalafiyah and Bubakr, 2020). On the other hand, there are theories that focused on and relied on biological factors in determining personality, as they are concerned with motives, repressed emotions,

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subconscious conflicts, and subconscious solutions to these conflicts, such as Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. (Helwan, 2022)

Personality is determined and shaped by several factors. Environmental and social factors play a major role in shaping the individual's personality. The goodness of the social environment makes the individual's behavior socially acceptable (Bulqanater, 2023). This means that human behavior, regardless of whether it is normal or abnormal, is governed by the surrounding subjective and objective factors, such as: social upbringing, economic factors, and cultural factors. As such, human behavior is shaped and represented by the extent of its influence on society, where behavioral abnormalities are measured by this extent, and aggressive behavior is one of the most important topics that are concerned with these days due to its negative impact on societies (Qamha, 2021).

Theories and trends varied and differed in their view and interpretation of aggressive behavior and were unable to establish a specific definition of human aggression. Some of these theories viewed aggression as a basic instinct, some made it an acquired behavior, and some viewed it as a psychological frustration. According to Eysenck's theory, aggression is a trait and characteristic that grows in childhood and adolescence according to the interaction between innate factors and environmental factors. This means that all emotions are part of the personality that grows and interacts with the environment (Jabaili, 2022).

This study is an attempt to find a new reality in the study of juvenile delinquency in Jordanian society, and to raise methodological and theoretical issues that were not raised before. The interest revolves around studying the effect of personality types on aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters.

Study Problem

Personality is the entity of the individual, it is the external and internal image that expresses him from within, but when it is exposed to various psychological, environmental, or social pressures, this will lead to their incompatibility, and this is reflected in the individual's behavior in general. Consequently, aggressive behavior is one of the anti-social behaviors that is most harmful to the individual and society (Khelaifi, 2022).

The category of juvenile delinquents is one of the most sensitive categories, since it is the young group in society; moreover, the juvenile age stage is considered a critical stage because they go through many physical, mental, and intellectual transformations, so their distinctive personal traits will inevitably be reflected in their external behavior.

In light of the above, the problem of the current study is to answer a main question, which is: What is the impact of the personality types most common among juvenile delinquents in shelters on their aggressive behavior?

Study Questions

What are the distinctive personality types of juvenile delinquents in shelters?

- What are the manifestations of aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters?
- Are there any statistically significant variations, at a certain significance level, in the influence of personality types on the variables of gender and educational level among juvenile delinquents in shelters? $\alpha = 0.05$
- Are there any statistically significant differences, with a significance level of (α), in the manifestations of aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters, when considering the factors of gender and educational level? $\alpha = 0.05$

- Does a statistically significant association exist between personality types and violent conduct among juvenile delinquents residing in shelters?

Study Objectives

- Knowing the distinctive personality types of juvenile delinquents in shelters.
- identifying the manifestations of aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters.
- The study found statistically significant differences, at a specified significance level, in the influence of personality types based on gender and educational level among juvenile delinquents in shelters. $\alpha = 0.05$
- Statistically significant variations were found in the manifestations of aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters, specifically in relation to gender and educational level. These differences were seen at a predetermined level of significance. $\alpha = 0.05$
- determining the existence of a statistically significant correlation between personality types and aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters.

Study Significance

Theoretical Significance

The importance of this study comes from its research into an important issue, which is the effect of personality types on the aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters. This study is expected to identify the different personality types: (extroversion, emotionality, and introversion) and their impact on the aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents: (against oneself, against others, and against objects), through knowing the aggressive behavioral patterns that accompany each of the previous personality types.

Practical Significance

- Providing value to some sectors such as: the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection and Events Department, media workers, and researchers in childhood and adolescence.
- Developing the necessary preventive plans to reduce aggressive behaviors by providing shelter workers with data on the impact of personality types on aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents, which would help them in the field of social and psychological guidance and counseling.
- Providing advice, direction, and guidance to parents, guardians and educators on how to deal with this group and the extent to which this affects the manifestation of their personality, and understanding the factors influencing their personality to address their aggressive behaviors.

Study Terminology

Personality Types

It is a complex and largely fixed behavioral pattern, which makes the individual distinct from other individuals. It also consists of a unique organization of a group of functions, traits, and devices interacting together that determine the individual's method and distinctive style of responding and adapting to the environment (Fatiha, 2008). Eysenck defined personality as: the total, fixed, and permanent organization of the individual's actual or latent patterns of behavior, which develop through interaction processes in

several cognitive, dispositional, emotional, and religious fields (Eysenck, 1974). It is defined procedurally as: the degree attained by the study individuals on a scale of personality types.

Aggressive Behavior

It is a way to manage the impression or protect the threatened self due to a defect in the social structure or cultural standards (Al-Warikat, 2014); it can also be defined as: that pattern of violent behavior that aims to cause harm or damage to others, surrounding objects, or against the individual himself (Al-Murshed, 2007).

It is defined procedurally as the score obtained by the study individuals on the aggressive behavior scale.

Juvenile: Anyone under the age of eighteen, whether male or female, who engages in a behavior punishable by law (Jordanian Juvenile Law, 2014).

Shelters: are places designated for raising juveniles, and provide them with integrated rehabilitation services: (housing, social, psychological, academic, educational, legal, and health-care), as well as individual, group, and family counseling services to rehabilitate and integrate them into society (Ministry of Development Social, 2024).

Study Delimitations:

Human Limitations: a study sample of juvenile delinquents in shelters in Jordan.

Spatial Limitations: shelters in Jordan.

Time Limitations: The research was conducted in August 2023 AD.

Theoretical Framework

The concept of personality is considered one of the most complex concepts in psychology, as it is a concept that includes all physical, mental, and emotional characteristics in their interaction and connection with each other. Therefore, attempts were varied and had multiple opinions when presenting and treating the concept of personality, its nature, and its characteristics; as such, it is difficult for researchers to reach a fixed framework that organizes all its components and to agree on a fixed definition for it (Al-Hashemi, 2021).

Cattell defined personality as: what can be predicted about what an individual's behavior will be like in a given situation (Qamha, 2021). So, personality is: the patterns, behavioral forms, and fixed factors which make individuals, cultures, and groups unique; it is also the structures and organizations, which are the existing connection and relationship, between behavioral patterns and fixed factors on the one hand and all the different situations that the individual goes through, as well as external factors on the other hand (Khashkhoush and Samah, 2023).

The concept of personality also refers to the integrated and interacting unit of intrinsic genetic tendencies with the influences resulting from the environment in which the individual exists, and the result of that appears in the type of behavior that the individual performs towards himself and others. As a result, important factors such as the physical and psychological composition of the individual and the various social conditions play an important role in shaping an individual's personality in all aspects (Abadi et al., 2021).

Personality Types according to Eysenck's Theory

The main personality dimensions were represented in three dimensions according to the studies conducted by (Eysenck), where extroversion extends between extroversion and introversion, neuroticism extends

between stability and emotionality; Eysenck also added psychoticism (Al-Shukri, 2021). Due to the intersection of the dimensions of extroversion and neuroticism, four personality types emerge:

The stable extrovert personality type, the emotional introvert personality type, the stable introvert personality type, and the emotional personality type (Quwaidari and Al-Ayesh, 2021). Eysenck believes that aggression is one of the characteristics that falls under the emotional extroverted type, as this type is characterized by characteristics related to the person's impulsive mood and rapid arousal (Tashtoush, 2022). Aggressive behavior is a variable related to personality types, and the phenomenon was divided starting from its appearance as feelings of hostility that he possesses all the way through all the states of motor disturbance that it represents, ending with the maximum degree of violence (Hamel, 2022).

Aggression is the feeling and internal feeling of anger, resentment, and hostility, and it is expressed outwardly in the form of behavior intended to inflict harm and damage; it is also sometimes directed at the self (Muhammad et al., 2021). Aggressive behavior appears in several manifestations and forms, including physical aggression that is directed against oneself, others, or against objects. This form of aggression is usually accompanied by bouts of intense anger. This type and form is the most common form of aggression. As for verbal aggression, it is limited to speech that accompanies anger in order to create an atmosphere of fear. In addition, symbolic aggression includes expression in non-verbal ways, such as contempt for others or looking at them in a way of contempt and disdain (Brigit and Dahhan, 2022).

Theories Explaining Personality Types and Aggressive Behavior:

Psychoanalytic Theory

The scientist Sigmund Freud confirmed through his theory of explaining deviation and delinquency that crime is attributed to an imbalance in the psychological system of the personality represented by: (the id, the ego, and the superego). The psychological system of the personality is strong or weak according to the nature and form of the relationship between its three components: (the id, the ego, and the superego) on the one hand, and between the surrounding reality on the other hand, in addition to the conflict and repressed motives that arise in the soul that lead to subconscious methods for the individual to defend himself, which leads to abnormal behavior in its various forms (Helwan, 2022).

According to Freud's analysis, he calls on every individual to keep his inner environment balanced, and to protect himself from anxiety and tension to ensure the ego's success in mediating between the id and the superego, it uses defensive tricks from time to time. Psychological deviation begins in an individual when the ego is unable to balance between the id and the superego, or when it exaggerates in the use of defensive tricks; subsequently, the person is aggressive when the id controls him, while he exaggerates in his adherence to morals when the superego controls him (Helwan, 2022).

The delinquent, as the school of psychoanalysis sees, resorts to aggression as a defense when he is anxious and unsure. Frustration arouses a feeling of aggression, but the delinquent knows that expressing this aggression will be met with counter-aggression. Here he realizes that the best way to control fear and anxiety from this expected aggression is to start with aggression, which takes many forms and shapes (Al-Nawasra, 2023).

Instincts Theory

Aggression is an innate instinct that is born with the individual; this is what this theory sees and confirms. Aggressive behavior is nothing but a means of discharging the individual's latent biological energy. A person is born with two instinctive drives: the drive for life, which is expressed in love, and the drive for aggression, which he finds an outlet for through the desire for destruction, death, sabotage, and harm to oneself and others, and this is what Freud sees in the theory of psychoanalysis. Freud also believes that the aggressive drive can be transformed and directed towards constructive goals by achieving a balance between the three personality components (Talha and Jalaab, 2023).

Previous Studies

The study conducted by Soga (2002) examined the correlation between aggression and personality traits in a sample of 186 male and female Japanese students. The analysis of the study's findings revealed a significant and positive association between extroversion and four types of aggression: arousal, physical aggression, verbal aggression, and hostility.

The study conducted by Levin and Jackson (2004) sought to establish a connection between Eysenck's personality dimensions and violent aggressive behavior. To achieve this, Eysenck's personality list and the delinquent social behavior scale were administered to a sample of 101 male and female high school students. The findings revealed a significant and positive correlation between students' academic performance and measures of aggression, delinquency, as well as neurotic and psychotic personality traits.

In 2006, Al-Dhafiri conducted a study in the State of Kuwait to investigate the correlation between extroverted and introverted personality types and aggressive behavior. The study focused on five areas of aggression: towards oneself, towards colleagues, towards teachers, within the classroom, and within the school. The participants were male and female ninth-grade students. The study sample comprised 600 male and female students. The study findings indicated a correlation between introversion style and aggressive conduct specifically among guys. Regarding ladies, the findings indicated a link between extroversion and violent conduct across all five categories in females. The findings also indicated that the whole sample had a greater prevalence of extroversion style. Additionally, girls exhibited higher levels of aggressiveness compared to men, whereas males had higher levels of aggressive behaviors across all five domains in comparison to females. Furthermore, there were statistically significant disparities between males and females in terms of aggressive behaviors across the five domains. Additionally, there were statistically significant distinctions between males and females in terms of extroversion style and interaction with aggressive behavior directed towards oneself, colleagues, and teachers.

In a research done by Al-Damour (2011), the objective was to uncover the personality types and aggressive behavior of elementary level kids in Jordan. The study sample comprised 500 male and female students from the sixth and tenth grades in the education directorates of Irbid Governorate. The study found that pupils at the elementary level exhibit a propensity for emotional responses. Self-directed hostility was the most prevalent behavior seen among the students, followed by aggressiveness towards individuals and finally anger against things. Additionally, the research demonstrated a strong and statistically significant association between aggressive conduct and specific personality traits. The findings also indicated that there are no statistically significant variations in personality types that can be ascribed to the factors of gender and grade. Regarding the correlation between personality types and displays of violent behavior, the findings indicated that there were no statistically significant variations associated with the factors of gender and academic level.

Al-Mahamid (2011) conducted a study to establish the relationship between personality traits such as aggression, psychopathic deviance, neuroticism, and control among a sample of juvenile delinquents in correctional institutes in the governorates of Damascus and rural Damascus. The study aimed to examine how these traits relate to their criminal behavior and to identify any differences in criminal behavior based on the variables studied. The sample comprised 426 adolescents who were selected from juvenile rehabilitation centers located in the governorates of Damascus and rural Damascus. The findings demonstrated a statistically significant correlation between the scores of the Criminal Behavior Scale and the scores of the Aggressive Behavior Scale within the research population. The research sample showed a statistically significant relationship between the scores of the Criminal Behavior Scale and the scores of the Neuroticism Scale. Similarly, there was a statistically significant relationship between the scores of the Criminal Behavior Scale and the scores of the Psychopathic Deviation Scale. Additionally, a statistically significant relationship was observed between the scores of the Criminal Behavior Scale and the scores of the Control Scale in the research sample. The findings also indicated that aggressive conduct has an impact on criminal behavior, and the attribute of self-control also influences criminal behavior. Moreover, the characteristic of psychopathic deviance has an impact on criminal conduct. Neuroticism has an impact on

criminal behavior. Significant variations in average scores of criminal conduct based on age have been seen at a statistically significant level.

As for Al-Enezi's study (2021), the study aimed to reveal some traumatic experiences and their relationship to some personality traits: (psychoticism, extroversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, openness to experience, and conscientiousness) among a sample of delinquent students in care homes. The exploratory sample consisted of (20) residents of care homes; the results confirmed the existence of a statistically significant relationship at the level of significance between personality trait variables and the degree of indirect traumatic experiences among delinquents. A direct relationship was found between the variables of extroversion, psychoticism, neuroticism, kindness, and the degree of indirect traumatic experiences and vice versa.

Lone and Albotuaiba (2022) conducted a study in Saudi Arabia that aimed to identify the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and aggressive behavior patterns in adolescents.

The study sample consisted of (315) male and female delinquent and non-delinquent students who were selected randomly. To achieve the goal of the study, the Big Five personality trait scale and the scale of aggressive behavior were used in the data collection process.

The results of the study showed that there is a positive correlation between the neurotic personality and the introverted personality and the level of aggression among delinquent and normal students. However, the results showed a negative correlation between the conscientious personality and the likable personality and aggressive behaviors among delinquent and normal students.

Le et al (2023) did a study in Vietnam to investigate the correlation between personality factors and violent behaviors in both delinquent and normal teenagers. The study sample comprised 3003 adolescents, both gin and ordinary, who were selected at random. In order to accomplish the objective of the study, the researchers utilized the Eysenck personality characteristics scale and the aggressive behaviors scale to gather data. The study's findings revealed a direct relationship between individuals with extroverted and neuroticistic personality traits and the prevalence of physical violence among both delinquent and non-delinquent students. The findings also indicated gender-based disparities in favor of men, as well as disparities based on class level. Additionally, the results showed that the oldest age group exhibited higher levels of aggressive behaviors.

What Distinguishes this Study from Previous Studies

By reviewing the Arab and foreign previous studies, it is clear that there is a quantitative accumulation of research that studied personality types and their impact on deviant behavior and aggressive behavior among delinquents and normal alike in various societies; however, what distinguishes this study is studying of the impact of personality types: (extroversion, emotionality, and introversion) on aggressive behavior directed: (against others, against objects, and against oneself) among male and female juvenile events of the age group of (12- Whoever is not 18) residing in shelters in Jordanian society. In addition, this study, as far as the researcher knows, revealed the research gap related to personality types and their impact on aggressive behavior among delinquent events in Jordanian society. Despite the importance of these studies, they were not conducted enough to find possible solutions.

The researchers benefited from their presentation of previous studies, as well as supporting the results of their current study, and highlighting the important aspects when dealing with the relationship between the personality types of juvenile delinquents and their aggressive behavior in terms of choosing the appropriate approach and appropriate tools to conduct the current study.

Methods and Procedures

Study Approach

The study employed the descriptive analytical method due to its suitability for the research objectives. This approach involves a series of research procedures that involve collecting, classifying, processing, and thoroughly analyzing facts and data. The aim is to extract their significance and draw conclusions or generalizations about the phenomenon under study. In this case, a questionnaire was developed to assess the impact of personality traits on juvenile delinquency in shelters.

Study Community and Sample

The study population consisted of juvenile delinquents in shelters in Jordan in the year 2023 AD, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Social Development. This study was applied to a sample that was selected by a comprehensive listing of all juveniles present in: Osama bin Zaid Shelter in Al-Rusaifah, and the Girls' Education and Rehabilitation Shelter/Al-Rusaifah. 150 questionnaires were distributed, and 145 questionnaires were recovered. After reviewing the recovered questionnaires, it was clear that (131) questionnaires were valid for statistical analysis, as shown in Table (1).

Table (1). Frequency and Percentages According to Study Variables

	Categories	Frequency	Ratio
Gender	Male	110	84.0
	Female	21	16.0
Educational Level	Primary or less	87	66.4
	Secondary/High-school	44	33.6
	Total	131	100.0

Study Tool

The researcher devised a questionnaire to ascertain the impact of personality types on juvenile delinquency. This was accomplished by consulting theoretical literature and other studies pertaining to the subject matter, including (Al-Enazi, 2021; Le et al, 2023). The questionnaire had three sections, namely:

The first part: includes the characteristics of the study sample (gender, educational level); the second part: personality traits (introversion, emotionality, and extroversion) and consists of (15) items; the third part: aggressive behavior (aggression against oneself, others, and objects) and consists of (27) items.

Validity and Reliability of the Tool

The credibility of the study tool's apparent content was confirmed by administering it to 10 expert faculty members specializing in arbitration from Al-Balqa Applied University, Mu'tah University, and Yarmouk University. The purpose of this was to articulate their viewpoints about the precision and authenticity of the tool's content in relation to: the lucidity of the elements, language construction, appropriateness for assessing its intended purpose, and the alignment of the elements with their respective domains. They made additions, alterations, and removals to the things as they saw fit.

Construct Validity

In order to determine the construct validity of the scale, we calculated the correlation coefficients between each item and the overall score of the relevant axis. This analysis was conducted using an exploratory sample of 30 participants who were not part of the research population. The correlation coefficients between the item and the overall score of its corresponding axis varied from 0.62 to 0.92. Table 2 displays this information.

Table (2). Correlation Coefficients Between the Item and the Total Score

Item No.	Correlation Coefficient	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient
1	.94**	6	.92**	11	.86**
2	.92**	7	.96**	12	.91**
3	.94**	8	.95**	13	.92**
4	.90**	9	.96**	14	.78**
5	.95**	10	.90**	15	.62**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01).

All correlation coefficients were deemed acceptable and statistically significant, indicating that none of these factors were removed.

Reliability: The study tool's reliability was assessed using the test-retest method. The scale was administered to a group of 30 individuals who were not part of the study sample. After two weeks, the scale was administered again to the same group. The Pearson correlation coefficient was then calculated to measure the consistency of their estimates between the two administrations. The dependability coefficient was computed using the internal consistency approach, namely the Cronbach Alpha equation. Table No. (3) displays the results.

Table (3). The Internal Consistency Coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) and the Repeatability to the Axes

Axis	Repeatability	Internal Consistency
Extroversion	0.83	0.77
Introversion	0.85	0.80
Emotionality	0.89	0.85

Construct Validity: Aggressive Behavior

In order to assess the construct validity of the scale, we calculated correlation coefficients for each item and the total score, as well as the correlations between each item and its corresponding domain, and between the different domains and the total score. These calculations were performed on a separate exploratory sample of 30 individuals, who were not part of the main study sample. The correlation coefficients between the items and the tool as a whole ranged from 0.38 to 0.80, while the correlation coefficients between the items and the domain ranged from 0.42 to 0.90. These values are displayed in Table 4.

Table (4). Correlation Coefficients Between the Item, The Total Score, And the Domain to Which It Belongs

Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool
1	.62**	.49**	10	.79**	.68**	19	.76**	.39*
2	.47**	.49**	11	.71**	.49**	20	.68**	.45*
3	.83**	.55**	12	.79**	.56**	21	.75**	.50**
4	.84**	.65**	13	.81**	.40*	22	.82**	.65**
5	.78**	.49**	14	.90**	.43*	23	.73**	.69**
6	.42*	.38*	15	.55**	.56**	24	.72**	.64**
7	.82**	.56**	16	.58**	.43*	25	.83**	.56**
8	.80**	.62**	17	.75**	.57**	26	.74**	.57**

Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool	Item No.	Correlation Coefficient With the domain	Correlation Coefficient With the tool
9	.74**	.80**	18	.62**	.55**	27	.57**	.50**

** Statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01).

All correlation coefficients were deemed acceptable and statistically significant, indicating that none of these factors were removed.

The correlation coefficient between the domain and the overall score, as well as the correlation coefficients among the domains, were retrieved. Table (5) displays this information.

Table (5). Correlation Coefficients Between the Domains and The Total Score

	Aggressive behavior against oneself	Aggressive behavior against others	Aggressive behavior against objects	Aggressive behavior
Aggressive behavior against oneself	1			
Aggressive behavior against others	.536**	1		
Aggressive behavior against objects	.578**	.594**	1	
Aggressive behavior	.754**	.536**	.746**	1

** Statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01).

Table (5) shows that all correlation coefficients had acceptable and statistically significant degrees, which indicates an appropriate degree of construct validity.

Stability of Aggressive Behavior

In order to calculate the stability coefficients, the researcher adopted the stability coefficient, as the application was prepared with a time difference of two weeks, then the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the two applications, and Table (6) shows this.

Table (6). The Internal Consistency Coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) and the Repeatability of the Domains and the Total Score

Domain	Repeatability	Internal Consistency
Aggressive behavior against oneself	0.84	0.82
Aggressive behavior against others	0.86	0.79
Aggressive behavior against objects	0.82	0.80
Aggressive behavior in general	0.88	0.85

Results, Discussion, and Recommendations

Presentation of the results of the first question: “What are the distinctive personality types of juvenile delinquents in shelters?”

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the distinctive personality types of juvenile delinquents in shelters were extracted, and Table (7) shows this.

Table (7). Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations for the Distinctive Personality Types of Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters, Arranged in Descending Order According to the Arithmetic Means.

Rank	No.	Domain	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Level
1	1	Extroversion	3.79	1.060	High
2	3	Emotionality	3.46	.948	Average
3	2	Introversion	2.38	1.236	Average

Table (7) indicates that the arithmetic means varied from 2.38 to 3.79. The extroversion type had the greatest arithmetic mean of 3.79, while the introversion type had the lowest arithmetic mean of 2.38. The researcher ascribes this outcome to the circumstances in which juveniles reside in shelters, which provide them suitable employment opportunities, hence enabling their integration into the labor market upon departure. This exercise also diminishes their introversion, since this outcome aligns with the findings of the study conducted by Al-Dhafiri in 2006. The overall prevalence of extroversion was the greatest among the sample, contradicting the findings of the study conducted by Al-Damour in 2011, when individuals were shown to have a tendency towards an emotional type.

Presentation of the results of the second question: “What are the manifestations of aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters?”

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of aggressive behavior manifestations of juvenile delinquents in shelters were extracted, and the table (8) below shows this.

Table (8). Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations for Manifestations of Aggressive Behavior of Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters, Arranged in Descending Order According to The Arithmetic Means

Rank	No.	Domain	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Level
1	2	Aggressive behavior against others	3.99	.702	High
2	3	Aggressive behavior against objects	3.83	.701	High
3	1	Aggressive behavior against oneself	3.12	.960	Average
		Aggressive behavior	3.62	.520	Average

Table (8) indicates that the arithmetic means varied from 3.12 to 3.99. The domain of aggressive behavior towards others had the highest arithmetic mean of 3.99, while the domain of aggressive behavior towards oneself had the lowest arithmetic mean of 3.12. The overall arithmetic mean for the manifestations of aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters was 3.62. The researcher attributes this to the difficult circumstances in which juvenile children reside and the nature of the age stage that is close to each other in thinking and behavioral habits, as they do not accept advice or guidance from each other. Aggressive behavior against oneself came in last place, which indicates that juvenile children are not aggressive on their own, and they do not suffer from a psychological condition; it was the result of the difficult circumstances in which they were placed. This result differs from what was stated in the study of (Al-Damour, 2011), the results of which showed that the behavior of aggression against oneself is the most practiced among the sample members, then the behavior of aggression against others, and then against objects.

Presentation of the results of the third question: “Are there any statistically significant differences at the significance level of () for the impact of personality types attributed to the variables of gender and educational level among juvenile delinquents in shelters?” $\alpha = 0.05$

To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the personality types of juvenile delinquents in shelters were extracted according to the variables of gender and educational level, and Table (9) shows this.

Table (9). Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations of Personality Types Among Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters According to the Variables of Gender and Educational Level

			Extroversion	Introversion	Emotionality
Gender	Male	X	3.80	2.33	3.48
		Y	.967	1.155	.904
	Female	X	3.73	2.64	3.32
		Y	1.482	1.607	1.167
Educational Level	Primary or less	X	3.70	2.39	3.41
		Y	1.013	1.200	.941
	Secondary/High-school	X	3.97	2.37	3.56
		Y	1.137	1.320	.964

Table (9) displays a noticeable disparity in the average values and variability of personality types among young individuals residing in shelters, based on their gender and educational level. In order to demonstrate the importance of statistical disparities between the arithmetic means, a two-way analysis of variance was incorporated into Table (10).

Table (10). Two-Way Analysis of Variance of The Impact of Gender and The Educational Level in the Personality Types of the Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters

Source of Variance	Domains	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Squares	P-value	Statistical Significance
Gender	Extroversion	.218	1	.218	.194	.660
	Introversion	1.694	1	1.694	1.101	.296
	Emotionality	.616	1	.616	.682	.410
Educational Level	Extroversion	2.300	1	2.300	2.050	.155
	Introversion	.084	1	.084	.055	.815
	Emotionality	.842	1	.842	.933	.336
Error	Extroversion	143.606	128	1.122		
	Introversion	197.014	128	1.539		
	Emotionality	115.547	128	.903		
Total	Extroversion	145.980	130			
	Introversion	198.723	130			
	Emotionality	116.839	130			

It is evident from Table (10) that:

There is no statistically significant variation observed in all types when considering the influence of gender. This finding aligns with the findings reported in the study conducted by Al-Damour (2011) and differs from the results reported in the study conducted by Al-Dhafiri (2006), where it was found that females exhibited higher levels of extroversion. $\alpha = 0.05$

There are no statistically significant differences () attributed to the effect of educational level in all types.
 $\alpha = 0.05$

This researcher attributes that to the fact that the gender of females is more rational than males, so they do not have psychological pressure at the level of male students; also, educational level has a greater impact because education refines the soul and improves the manners of the child.

Presentation of the results of the fourth question: "Are there any statistically significant differences at the level of significance of () for the manifestations of aggressive behavior attributed to the variables of gender and educational level among juvenile delinquents in shelters?" $\alpha = 0.05$

To answer this question, arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted for manifestations of aggressive behavior among juvenile delinquents in shelters according to the variables of gender and educational level, and Table (11) shows this.

Table (11). Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations for Manifestations of Aggressive Behavior Attributed to The Variables of Gender and Educational Level Among Juvenile Delinquents In Shelters According To The Variables Of Gender and Educational Level

		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
Gender	Male	3.53	.488	110
	Female	4.08	.438	21
Educational Level	Primary or less	3.57	.549	87
	Secondary/High-school	3.72	.445	44

Table (11) displays noticeable fluctuations in the arithmetic means and standard deviations of aggressive conduct shown by juvenile delinquents residing in shelters, as categorized by gender and educational level. In order to illustrate the importance of the statistical disparities between the arithmetic means, a two-way analysis of variance was employed in Table (12).

Table (12). Two-Way Analysis of Variance of the Impact of Gender and the Educational Level in the Manifestations of Aggressive Behavior Among the Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Squares	P-value	Statistical Significance
Gender	4.938	1	4.938	21.406	.000
Educational Level	.264	1	.264	1.145	.287
Error	29.530	128	.231		
Total	35.123	130			

It is evident from Table (12) that:

Statistically significant differences were observed according to gender, with a P-value of 21.406 and a statistical significance of 0.000. These disparities favored females. $\alpha = 0.05$

No significant differences were found in relation to educational level, as shown by a P-value of 1.145 and a statistical significance of 0.287. $\alpha = 0.05$

The outcome of the inquiry revealed gender-based disparities, with the researcher attributing this finding to the inherent characteristics of male adolescents, as their percentage is greater than females, since the social nature makes females stay in their homes, so they are not exposed to the troubles of life. Unlike males

who spend most of their time outside the home, which exposes them to the risk of falling into social problems, which increases their problems. The result differed from what was stated in a study of (Al-Dhafiri, 2006), which concluded that aggressive behaviors were higher among males than females.

Presentation of the fifth question: "Is there a statistically significant correlation between personality types and aggressive behavior of juvenile delinquents in shelters?" $\alpha = 0.05$

The Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to examine the relationship between personality types and aggressive conduct among juvenile delinquents residing in shelters. Table (13) displays the results of this analysis.

Table (13). Pearson Correlation Coefficient for The Relationship Between Personality Types and Aggressive Behavior of Juvenile Delinquents in Shelters

		Aggressive behavior against oneself	Aggressive behavior against others	Aggressive behavior against objects	Aggressive behavior
Extroversion	Correlation Coefficient (R)	-.173*	.427**	.120	.121
	Statistical Significance	.048	.000	.172	.168
	Number	131	131	131	131
Introversion	Correlation Coefficient (R)	.428**	-.280**	.009	.170
	Statistical Significance	.000	.001	.918	.052
	Number	131	131	131	131
Emotionality	Correlation Coefficient (R)	.033	.407**	.229**	.297**
	Statistical Significance	.710	.000	.009	.001
	Number	131	131	131	131

*Statistically significant at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

**Statistically significant at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

It is evident from Table (13) that:

There was a significant negative correlation between extroversion and self-directed aggressive behavior, and a positive correlation between extroversion and aggressive behavior towards others. This finding aligns with the study conducted by Le et al. (2023), which demonstrated a positive correlation between extroversion and neuroticism personality traits, as well as a higher incidence of physical violence among delinquent students. It also supports the findings of Soga (2002), who found a positive relationship between extroversion and aggressive behavior towards others.

A significant positive correlation was observed between introversion and self-directed aggressive behavior, while a negative correlation was found between introversion and aggressive behavior towards others. These findings contradict the study conducted by Lone and Albotuaiba (2022), which demonstrated a positive correlation between introverted personality and aggression levels among delinquent students.

A substantial positive correlation was seen between emotionality and aggressive conduct towards persons, hostile behavior towards objects, and overall aggressive behavior.

In order to address this question, we need to examine the correlation that indicates a statistically significant inverse association between extroversion and self-directed aggressive behavior, as well as a positive association between extroversion and aggressive behavior towards others. A substantial positive correlation was found between introversion and self-directed aggressive conduct, while a negative correlation was seen between introversion and hostile behavior towards others. A substantial positive correlation was seen between emotionality and violent conduct, both towards persons and things.

The researcher ascribes this outcome to the manifestation of belligerent conduct towards others, which can be influenced by several factors such as prior experiences, social circumstances, upbringing, and psychological elements. Biological variables can also influence the development of this habit. Regarding violent behavior towards things, the researcher may ascribe it to manifestations of wrath, frustration, or the need for control. The individual may have deficiencies in effectively conveying emotions, or they may be afflicted by psychiatric conditions that impair their ability to engage with their environment.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, it recommends the following:

- Developing preventive and developmental psychological programs for the juveniles that are appropriate to the nature of their distinctive personality types, which provides them with protection from engaging in aggressive behavior.
- Providing group meetings in the form of games and various programs aimed at releasing the emotional and impulsive energy of juveniles and investing their energies in what is useful and constructive.
- Providing entertainment programs and appropriate activities by psychologists for juvenile delinquents in shelters that contribute to modifying their behavior and improving their healthy personalities.
- Developing communication skills and social skills among juvenile delinquents to help them reduce the intensity of anger and agitation while they are in shelters.
- Providing qualified psychologists to deal with juvenile delinquents and qualify them by enrolling them in specialized training courses aimed at raising the efficiency of the services they provide to the juvenile delinquents in shelters.
- Conducting further field studies on the relationship of personality types to aggressive behavior among other samples in Jordanian society and in light of various social and psychological variables.

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