

Juvenile Delinquency from the Perspective of Employees Social Institutions in the Jordanian Society Ajloun / Empirical Study

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the factors of juvenile delinquency in Ajloun from the perspective of the employees of social institutions and identified in terms of connecting deviation for the delinquency factors family, psychological, economic, social, and physical, to stand by and try to put the proposed solutions to reduce the spread. The study sample consisted of random (100) employees 70 Male , 30 female , in social institutions. The questionnaire was used, consisting of two parts: the first consisted of demographic information such as age, years of experience, qualification and nationality, while the second part has included the study of the themes: family factors, social, psychological, economic and physical. The study results showed that the family has an active role in stimulating the deviation in children in terms of pattern formation followed when parents and the extent of follow-up and parental supervision for the nature of the programs follow-up by their children, and considering the large number of conflicts make the deviation is normal in children and the weakness of religious faith and not to follow the religious laws in learning from by the parents reason to behaviors deviant, and the suffering of some of the families of mental illness, or neurotic be caused by the negligence of the family as a whole and focus on the role of social relations between delinquents events within the institutions may be the cause of delinquency and in new ways. study recommended the need to activate the role of the school in collaboration with families in raising children and trying to solve their problems by social Specialists.

Keywords: delinquency, juvenile delinquency, social institution, Jordanian society.

Introduction

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency one of the social problems which constitute a great danger to the community and its institutions different, especially with the economic and social own Private community , where it became the factors influencing juvenile delinquency more complex and complicated as a result of the weakness of family education and the inability to meet the basic needs of individuals as well as imbalances in the institutional structures and that which has become juvenile delinquents victims of social and economic conditions and cultural result of a bug in the process of rehabilitation and education and integrate them into society, and the inability to adjust the different behaviors so as to make these categories is able to get along with other community groups. Hence the importance of addressing the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in Jordan, and what strategies by which the mitigation of social and economic factors and family leading up to show this problem, and the role of social institutions competent to achieve this end, depending on education and rehabilitation of the juvenile within the institutions in order to evaluate their behavior, to integrate into Society manner effective to receive the alternative care rather than care of the family for the duration of their presence within these institutions on the grounds that it achieved all the goals to be achieved without affecting other factors overlapping hinder the achievement of goals by virtue of the relationships that arise among its employees, with the presence of new methods to prevent them from exercising some deviant acts within this role through influenced by their peers and try to clarify the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, depending on the various social institutions within the Ajloun. (Qawasmeh, 1996)

Problem of the study: The problem of the study is to know the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, because of the seriousness of the delinquency themselves, their families and their environment. Whether the family factors , economic factors, social factors, psychological factors, or physical factors, on the grounds that man is the maker of a civilization which supports the wheel of development which is reaping the fruits in the community.

Objectives of the study: The present study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1 - Know the family factors leading to juvenile delinquency?

- 2 - Know the economic factors leading to juvenile delinquency?
- 3 - Know the social factors leading to juvenile delinquency?
- 4 - Know the psychological factors leading to juvenile delinquency?
- 5 - Know the physical factors leading to juvenile delinquency?

The study questions: This study determined to Answer confronted the following questions:

- What staff estimates Directorates for Social Development in Ajloun of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency?
- Are there significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the estimates of the members of the study of the factors leading to the deviation attributable to (sex, qualification, experience, age)?

Importance of the study: The importance of the study of the theory in its focus on juvenile delinquency, they represent an important category in the community and have the tendencies in the exercise of distractions that pose a threat to society. Either in practice it is hoped from this study to identify the most important key factors leading to juvenile delinquency and come up with recommendations and suggestions are after Applied helps organizations Such social institutions in addressing juvenile delinquency to develop programs and policies pious social events of infection delinquency.

Determinants of study: Study determined the following:

The time limitation: limited study of juvenile delinquency from the perspective of employee social institutions during the study period (2011 -2012 AD).

The subjective place limitation: This search is limited to identifying the most important factors leading to juvenile delinquency in Ajloun, one of the provinces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in the north of the kingdom.

The human limitation: This study was limited to investigate the views of employee social institutions in Ajloun through the sample of 100 employees, so it might change the results of this study class or change the size of the members of this study.

Theoretical framework and previous studies

Concepts used in the study

Idiomatically delinquency: delinquency known legally as the young, who turned seven years did not exceed the age of eighteen (Union law, 1976).

delinquency in the meaning of psychological and social: it is small since birth until maturity psychological and social and has integrated elements of majority and is in full awareness of things, attitudes and circumstances that surround it (Rabea, 1995)

Juvenile: is a violation of expectations, and social norms, and the act is nothing more than deviant It is the state of the bad behavior that may threaten life itself. (Anis, 1995).

Social Institutions: each group with the organization continuously for a certain period or is certain is composed of Natural persons specializes mainly in providing a particular type of social service without being aimed at profit-making and may not be specialized in social service, but represent a social service where an aspect of multi-activity. (Badawi, 1982)

Procedural definitions

delinquency: is the young who did seven years did not exceed the age of eighteen.

Juvenile: is a violation of social expectations and standards within the community.

Social Institutions: A place in which the social service and resorted to individuals to receive the help they need, without aiming to profit-making.

Factors influencing on the juvenile delinquency: There are many factors that make it so skewed child is the most important, (Cherkaoui, 1977).

A -The relationship between parents and their impact on the child: Affects the behavior of both parents to the other child's mental health, which may lead him to various behavioral disorders Making it the perverted behaviors such as theft or failure mode or aggressive behavior, as the continuation of the troubled marital life leaves its grave consequences for the children through:

1. Escape of the child to the street on the grounds he breather him from the tense family atmosphere.
2. Indulge in daydreaming child away from the bitter reality.
3. Lack of confidence with his parents, and with others, which becomes an enemy to himself and combined.

B - Emotional relationships in the family: Man does not act only if it has emotional and emotional growth is true, and therefore always happening in the surrounding area, affected by it, and therefore the turmoil in feelings lead

to deviant behaviors.

C - method of family education: The life in the family give the baby the first model of the behavior of the individual within the group over the individual, where he follow the method of education based on the absolute pressure and agitation leads to suppression do perverted behavior.

D - broken Family: A death or divorce emotional trauma for children and to deprive them of the feelings of care and compassion and most of the statistics indicate that the percentage ranging from 70% of juvenile offenders may have grown up in separate families. The school after the family social institution, which has a role in protecting children from factors deviation and lack of social consensus so that the function of education and cultural transmission sophisticated and provide the right conditions for growth physically and mentally and emotionally and socially and control emotions, and therefore when you do not these roles it is a place of deviant behaviors.

Previous studies:

Study (Gaetti et al, 2009) entitled "following errors care from unintentional trial events" so that study aimed to discover the negative effects resulting from errors unintended result of subjecting juvenile delinquents of the penalty legal in their various forms, which date back outputs of negative behavior and discover what many dangerous forms of punishment on the behavior of events punished and focus on the test after the staging of the events in the role of house arrest juvenile delinquents on their behavior, as well as to identify the most important variables that have a major role in juvenile delinquency (personality traits, family circumstances, social variables). The study found that the system of trial juvenile increases the likelihood of engagement events in the crime and that the procedures and patterns of punishment recommended whether (the release event, or placed under the supervision and control, or put it in Dar establish mandatory) it does not take into account the personality of the event or circumstances of the family, but decide the form of punishment quality and severity of the offense committed by the event, summed up the study that the events reckless and poor and non-followers by the family and associates bad they are more creation prone to delinquency and juvenile detention in the role of the Juvenile Welfare is a punishment most impact in the promotion of deviant behavior and the stigmatization of the events that they Hence perverts have to focus on preventive measures that reduce the number of adolescents who undergo a trial system and to reduce the impact of infection delinquency and social stigmatization resulting from punishment. Study Al_asaad (2008), entitled "Patterns personal prevailing among a sample of juvenile delinquents in Jordan," This study aimed to detect patterns of personal prevailing in the juvenile delinquents (lying, neurotic, mentally, extraversion) and contrasting the existence of these patterns personal contrast personal variables and study sample consisted of 125 offenders from living in rehabilitation centers in the provinces of the north and center of two of the reform and rehabilitation are Mohammed bin Qasim Thaqafi in Irbid and the Centre for Osama bin Zaid in the pavement and the researcher on the scales personal four (lying, nervousness, mental, extroversion) after adjusted to fit with the nature of the sample and showed study machine must be the need for social institutions and competent authorities to hold courses and seminars for parents, to ensure that explain the factors that cause juvenile delinquency and how to avoid delinquency and the survival of society intact. Study Khtatna (2006) entitled "factors of juvenile delinquency in Jordan," aimed to know the characteristics and social backgrounds for juvenile delinquents, and their families, and the impact of some of the factors in juvenile delinquency has been the use of a questionnaire of 150 questions closed and distributed to juvenile convicts living in the center of Muhammad bin Qasim Thaqafi to take care of events in the city of Irbid, the study revealed that the characteristics and social backgrounds of the events and their families are the backgrounds incentive to commit acts of deviant and low levels of education and economic development to the families of the events, and the existence of a positive relationship between the residential area and comrades, the media and carrying weapons, thefts and vandalism. Study (DISHION & DOBGE.2005) entitled "infection delinquency in childhood and adolescence" understand the power of change and social environment "This study aimed to identify conditions that reduce or increase the likelihood of infection delinquency of comrades in children and adolescents and how to interpret the occurrence of this infection to determine the impact infection delinquency in different environmental conditions and summarized the study indicated that welfare programs different may result in adverse effects unexpected magnified or less, according to the social environment, which includes the group which requires attention to the concept of prevention of infection delinquency and understanding of infection behavior within their social context and take some of the variables considered when Study infection delinquency such as: (individual's personality, age, sex, ways of learning deviant behavior, relying on members of the group, homogeneity of the group, skills, leader of the group) and other variables that are different for different social environment containing group also study the effects of negative and positive measure and analyze the different levels the social environment in addition to the familiar programs and activities applied in care institutions and the study recommended that further studies be undertaken that increase the ability to anticipate raised infection delinquency and focus on the experimental field studies to test the social

environment in the institutions that provide educational services and rehabilitation programs. Study Sharari (2004) entitled "The impact of social and economic factors on juvenile delinquency," The aim of this study was to investigate the factors behind the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and its relation to a range of social and economic factors that surround them, the researcher found that the rate of juvenile delinquency increases as increased life event, and the level of his average, and increase the size of his family, and arranged an average between the brothers, and the level of education of the parents and also the level of education event has a role in the deviation, where the proportion was higher with events in the learning medium and the ratio of Supreme profession guardians events are retired and then farmers while The study pointed out that the profession events mothers were housewives. Study Ruwaished (2004) entitled "disruptive behavior with juvenile offenders and its relationship to disintegrate the family," This study aimed to identify the dimensions of disruptive behavior at events and the relationship of disruptive behavior disintegration of family and study shows that juveniles who live with the father less worried of juveniles who are living with the mother and the impact of family disintegration events living with a parent or parents is less than juveniles who are living with their parents. study (PATRICK,2004) entitled the "delinquent behavior among school students," The results of this study indicated that delinquent behavior was more pronounced among school students and the impact of the economic situation in delinquency, where they tend to extroversion pattern in the transaction. Study Balushi (2003) entitled "factors of juvenile delinquency and prevention from an Islamic perspective," The aim of this study was to identify the factors of juvenile delinquency and treatment from an Islamic perspective by highlighting the role of Islamic education in the prevention, raising event breeding balanced pure delinquency and showed this study remedial measures for the treatment of delinquency events and showed that the factors of juvenile delinquency and the presence of bad friends and the lack of religious programs, educational and cultural aimed at the TV screen, and watch movies violence and crime pay the event of delinquency, and leisure long the events non-independent, and their presence outside the house for hours late at night, and the flight of the event school teacher because of the cruelty and ill-treatment, or indifference, neglect, and neglect of the social worker to resolve social problems play a big role in the deviation.

What distinguishes our study from previous studies: Notes, which provide many previous female students that addressed the issue of juvenile delinquency factors, whether Arab or foreign These studies came to know the factors of juvenile delinquency within communities and the extent of awareness of people and community members behavior the deviant. As this study has identified the causes of juvenile delinquency from the standpoint of social institutions staff (nursing homes) because they place deviants collects and events that qualify them to acquire new skills for the deviation. This study focuses on the importance of family, school and social institution identifying the problems of the individual deviant and linked to environmental conditions and social within his social life and try to provide solutions to make this individual lives in a social environment together and disagreed with the study of Getty and his colleagues (2009) in terms of considering errors within the institutions may be unintended in the renewal of the deviation is of the opinion that these institutions have a significant role in the deviation. Has agreed to study with study Khtatne the impact of social factors in shaping the behavior deviant However study Sharari (2004), the impact of economic factors, however study Ruwaished (2004) and the study of Patrick (2004), the impact of the factors of physical and psychological factors in formation behaviors deviant explained this study that factors family her active role in juvenile delinquency, especially if neglected parents and the presence of children and their mental abilities and their ability to think and cognition; or not to allow them to express, and express their views, and its relationship with the social environment, including the conditions of social, economic or psychological or physical linked to the individual himself, and prepare to engage in Deviation or not to engage the help of various community organizations that have a role in the preparation of future generations to build a community and its development.

Study Methodology: The choice of the social survey method in this research and reliance on the descriptive survey to achieve the objectives of the study.

Population of the study: The study population consists of employees of social institutions in Ajloun and numbered (100) employees.

The study sample: was withdrawn random sample of (100) employees and employee in social institutions in Ajloun.

Table (1) the distribution of the study sample according to demographic characteristics

		Repetition	Percentage
Gender	Male	70	0.75
	Female	30	0.25
	Total	100	100.00
educational qualification	Diploma	75	75.0
	Bachelor of	25	25.0
	Total	100	100.00
practical experience	Less than 5 years	20	20.0
	5-10 years	25	25.0
	More than 10 years	55	55.0
	Total	100	100.00
Age	20-30 years	15	15.0
	30-40 years	45	45.0
	40 and above	40	40.0
	Total	100	100.00

Seen from the table (1) that the number of males outnumber females and the number of males (70) and female (30) and by 75% and 25% of the total members of the study. As can be seen from the above table that the majority of members of the study are of a campaign qualification (Bachelor and Diploma in average by 25%, and 75% of the total members of the study carried Qualification diploma. As we can see from the above table that the majority of members of the study practical experience of more than 10 years and formed 55% of the total members of the study, and 25% of the total members of the study experience ranging from (5-10 years), and accounted for 20% of the total members of the study experience less than five years. As for the variable age shows that 45 % of the members of the study of the age group (30-40 years), and 40% of the members of the study of the age group (40 + years), and 15% of the members of the study of the age group (20-30 years old (

Study tool: after informing researchers on previous studies in terms of its content and objectives and tools enable researchers to build a tool oriented to social institutions and staff consisted of:

1 - of demographic characteristics (age, gender, work experience and educational level).

2 - the factors leading to juvenile delinquency from the perspective of the staff of social institutions and included social factors (4) paragraphs, factors family includes (4) paragraphs, and economic factors include (4) paragraphs, and factors of physical and includes (4) paragraphs, and psychological factors include (4) vertebrae. researchers have used the five-Likert scale to determine the answer and put in front of each estimate of the scale (5) answers a (strongly agree, agree, agree somewhat, disagree, strongly agree).

Believe study tool: to ascertain the veracity of the study tool was displayed in its initial group of arbitrators experienced and competent and make the necessary adjustments according to their opinions and suggestions to the questionnaire appeared in the final image.

The stability of the tool: in order to ensure the stability of the tool the researchers distributed after confirmation of sincerity on the sample exploratory consisting of (25) employees of social institutions (outside of the study sample), and after two weeks from the date of the first application has been re-apply the resolution on the sample itself, was

Procedures of the study: to achieve the objectives of the study were developed study tool and presented to the arbitrators to make sure of the sincerity, and then distributed the questionnaire in the social institutions that are under study, was chosen as the sample randomly and were limited to 100 employees and employee in Ajloun were distributed questionnaire and retrieved them after days and get the results.

Statistical treatment: To answer the first question was calculated averages and standard deviations and analysis of variance test for comparison between the arithmetic averages of the responses of members of the study on the factors leading to juvenile delinquency depending on variables (experience, age). The test results have been calculated (v) to compare the arithmetic averages of the responses of members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency due to the variables (sex, qualification).

Results and discussion and recommendations

This chapter statistical analysis of the data, which are grouped in the light of achieving the objectives of the study, which is to identify the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, and to identify how different estimates of members of the study of these factors depending on the variables: sex, qualification, years of experience, age. And rely on questionnaire composed of the first Dzoïn: consists of general information to the statement of the demographic characteristics of the study sample, and the second part consists of 20 vertebrae to measure the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, and set forth in Supplement No. (1). After the completion of data collection, the researchers finding percentages of the demographic characteristics of the study sample. And calculate averages and standard deviations for the answer to the first question, as was calculated averages and standard deviations and analysis of variance test for comparison between the arithmetic averages of the responses of members of the study on the factors leading to juvenile delinquency depending on variables (experience, age). The test results have been calculated (v) to compare the arithmetic averages of the responses of members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency due to the variables (sex, qualification). The following are the results of this analysis:

4: Results for the first question:

The first question: What are the factors leading to juvenile delinquency?

To answer this question, has been the use of averages and standard deviations, so as to know the factors leading to juvenile delinquency. In the light of Answers study sample to the terms of the scale, as shown in Table (2), and were given brand (5) Strongly Agree, (4) agree, (3) neutral, (2) do not agree, (1) strongly disagree, To illustrate the degree of appreciation for each paragraph (judgment on averages and standard deviations were the adoption of the standard, the paragraphs were arranged in descending order according to the degree of appreciation.

(Table 2) averages and standard deviations for Answers members of the study on the tool in descending order

	The arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
Family factors	4.09	1.01	High
Psychological factors	3.87	0.84	High
Economic factors	3.80	0.74	High
Social factors	3.75	0.98	High
bodily factors	3.74	0.78	High
The tool as a whole	3.85	0.74	High

Depending on the Table (2) noted that the general assessment of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency was high, as the arithmetic average of the year to members of the study estimates the tool as a whole (3.85). And that the members of the study on the dimensions of sub-tool high, and has taken the factors of family ranked first with an average (4.09) and standard deviation (1.01), followed by the second "psychological factors" a mean of (3.87) and standard deviation (.84), "economic factors" My average was (3.80) and standard deviation (0.74) in third place, while came in ranked last" physical factors "average account of (3.75) and standard deviation (0.98). And demonstrates the high importance of each dimensions addressed by the study tool to identify the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, and came their estimates on all these high dimensional, the following detailed explanation of the members of the study estimates on each dimension:

1 - The family factors:

(Table 3) averages and standard deviations of the members of the study estimates in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

Paragraph	No.	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
Frequent quarreling conflict between parents	3	4.11	1.04	High
Congenital deviation within the family _ (such as addiction one or both parents on liquor)	4	4.10	1.05	High
The frequent absence of the head of the family and for long periods	2	4.08	1.12	High
The death of one or both parents	1	4.07	1.11	High
	Familyfactors	4.09	1.01	High

Table (3) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the paragraphs after "Factors family" are all high, where it came from paragraph (3), which states that "the large number of conflict and fighting between the parents" in the first place, and a mean of (4.11) and standard deviation (1.04), and in the second paragraph (4), which states that "deviation congenital within the family (addiction to one or both parents to alcohol, etc.)," a mean of (4.10) and standard deviation (1.05), and in the third paragraph (2), which reads "The absence of the head of household repeated and prolonged" a mean total (4.08) and standard deviation (1.12), while the occupied rank last paragraph (1) which reads "The death of a parent," and a mean of (4.07) and standard deviation (1.11).

2 - The social factors:

(Table 3) averages and standard deviations of the members of the study estimates on the second dimension: social factors in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

Paragraph	No.	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
Bad companions	5	3.87	.96	High
Social hatred	6	3.84	1.04	High
The absence of social censorship	7	3.77	1.06	High
Ability Aalagramah in society	8	3.25	1.09	Medium
	Social factors	3.75	.98	High

Table (3) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the vertebrae after the "social factors" are all high except the eighth paragraph came estimates by the medium, where occupied paragraph (5), which states that "bad guys" and a mean of (3.87) and standard deviation (.96) (ranked first, followed by the second paragraph (6), which states that "hatred social" a mean of (3.84) and standard deviation (1.04), followed in third paragraph (7) which reads "the absence of social control "My average was (3.77) and standard deviation (1.06), while paragraph ranked No. (8), which reads "the ability of crime in society" came in recent average estimate of the arithmetic average (3.25) and standard deviation (1.09).

3 - The psychological factors:

(Table 5) averages and standard deviations of the members of the study estimates on the paragraphs of the third dimension: psychological factors in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

Paragraph	No.	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
Low self-esteem	10	3.97	.97	High
Lying and stealing in order to meet their needs	11	3.87	1.04	High
Frustration	12	3.85	.91	High
Fear and anxiety of the future	9	3.76	.85	High
	Psychological factors	3.87	.837	High

Table (5) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the vertebrae after the "psychological factors" are all high, where it came from paragraph (10) which states that "low confidence" in the first place a mean of (3.97) and standard deviation (.97), and in the second paragraph (11) which states that "lying and stealing in order to meet their needs," a mean of (3.87) and standard deviation (1.04), and in the third paragraph (12) which reads "frustration" a mean total (3.85) and standard deviation (.91). This was followed by paragraph (9) "fear and anxiety of the future," ranked last with an average account (3.76) and standard deviation (.85).

4 - The economic factors:

(Table 6) averages and standard deviations of the members of the study estimates the fourth dimension: economic factors in descending order according to the averages and standard deviations.

Paragraph	No.	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
There are no programs for projects and investments to contribute to the students unload their energies	16	3.83	.97	High
Increasing poverty and unemployment in the community	13	3.81	.96	High
Event not getting enough money in the school	14	3.80	.74	High
Education Event begging profession contributed to the deviation	15	3.76	.82	High
	thetraining	3.80	.734	High

Table (6) arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the vertebrae after the "economic factors" are all high, where it came from paragraph (16), which states that "there are no programs for projects and investments for the students contribute to dump their energies" in the first place a mean of (3.83) and the deviation standard (.97), and in the second paragraph (13), which states that "the increasing rate of poverty and unemployment in the society," a mean of (3.81) and standard deviation (.96), and in the third paragraph (14), which states "Do not get the event on money enough in school," a mean of (3.80) and standard deviation (74). This was followed by paragraph (15) ranked last and which states that "education event profession of begging contributed to the deviation" a mean of (3.76) and standard deviation (.82)

5 - The physical factors:

(Table 7) averages and standard deviations of the members of the study estimates the fifth dimension: physical factors in descending order according to the arithmetical averages

Paragraph	No.	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degree of appreciation
The existence of sexual deviations	19	3.97	.93	High
Disturbances in growth	17	3.78	.95	High
The presence of diseases, mental impairment	18	3.67	.89	Medium
The existence of a disability or chronic illness	20	3.54	.87	Medium
	bodilyfactors	3.74	.78	High

Table (7) that the arithmetical averages and standard deviations of the vertebrae after the "factors of physical" came between high, medium, where it came from paragraph (19), which states that "the presence of deviations nationality" in the first place, and a mean of (3.97) and standard deviation (.93), and in the second paragraph (17) which states that "the turmoil in growth," a mean of (3.78) and standard deviation (.95), and ranked third grade average Paragraph (18), which states that "the presence of diseases weakness mental" a mean of (3.67) and standard deviation (.89), while occupied paragraph (20) and grade average, which states" the existence of a disability or chronic illness, "ranked last and a mean (3.54) and standard deviation (87).

4: 2 Showing results relating to the second question:

1 - Are there any statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the estimates of the members of the study of the factors leading to the deviation attributable to (sex, qualification, experience, age)?

2 - Does the estimates of employees in the departments of Social Development of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency depending on the demographic characteristics (sex, qualification, age, work experience)?

To answer this question, the researchers apply the questionnaire study on a sample study to know the effect of variables (sex, qualification experience, age) on variable factors leading to juvenile delinquency, and the results were as follows:

4: 2: 1 depending on the sex variable:

Using the test (t) to see if there was a statistically significant difference in the members of the study estimates depending on the sex variable, and the table (8) explains:

Table (8) averages and standard deviations and the results of the test (t) of the members of the study estimates of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions depending on the sex variable

	Gender	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Value of t	Statistical significancesig
Family factors	Male	4.1768	.92196	2.191	.029
	Female	3.9026	1.17447		
Social factors	Male	3.7768	.97009	.760	.448
	Female	3.6842	1.00544		
Economic factors	Male	3.8293	.73030	.977	.330
	Female	3.7404	.74087		
Psychological factors	Male	3.8927	.84094	.841	.401
	Female	3.8053	.83010		
bodily factors	Male	3.7541	.74679	.419	.675
	Female	3.7137	.84130		
The tool as a whole	Male	3.8207	.71494	1.339	.182
	Female	3.6983	.77994		

Table (8) The lack of significant differences between the responses of members of the study at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole according to the sex variable. And the absence of significant differences between the responses of members of the study at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) on the dimensions of the environment scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency (social factors, economic factors, psychological factors, physical factors) attributable to sex.

The return of these differences in favor of males with an average responses on family factors (4.1768) which is higher than the female average of (3.9026).

4: 2: 2 depending on the variable Qualification: To demonstrate the differences in the estimates of members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five depending on the variable Qualification calculated means, standard deviations, and test results (t) estimates that members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five depending on the variable academic qualification, the following table illustrates this:

Table (9) averages and standard deviations and the results of the test (t) of the members of the study estimates of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions variable depending on qualification

	Gender	Number	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Value of t	Statistical significancesig
Family factors	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	4.1867	.90703	2.893	.004*
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.8000	1.24797		
Social factors	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	3.8067	.93652	1.817	.070
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.5700	1.09016		
Economic factors	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	3.8519	.67317	2.087	.038*
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.6489	.87832		
Psychological factors	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	3.9044	.80059	1.416	.158
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.7467	.93405		
bodily factors	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	3.7902	.70133	1.896	.059
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.5947	.95915		
The tool as a whole	Diploma + Bachelor of	75	3.8411	.67386	2.427	.016*
	Diploma + Bachelor of	25	3.6045	.88196		

Table (9) the following: There are significant differences between the responses of members of the study at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole due to the variable Qualification as the value of t on (2.427) and the level of significance (0.016) The return of these differences for the benefit of individuals from the campaign Qualification BA + Diploma with an average responses on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole (3.8411), which is higher than the average responses of individuals from the campaign Qualification Bachelor of \$ (3.6045) and statistically significant differences between the responses of members of the study When the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) on the dimensions (factors of family, economic factors), and the return of these differences for the benefit of individuals from the campaign Qualification Diploma + Bachelor compared with individuals of a campaign Qualification Bachelor. lack of statistically significant differences between the responses of members of the study at significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) Dimensions (social factors, psychological factors, physical factors)

4: 2: 3 variable depending on the experience:

To demonstrate the differences in the estimates of members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five depending on the variable practical experience calculated means, standard deviations, and test results analysis of variance estimates that members of the study on the dimensions of sub-scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five, on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole depending on the variable practical experience, and Tables: No. (10), and (11) illustrate this:

(Table 10) averages and standard deviations for the members of the study estimates of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions variable depending on experience

	practical experience	Number	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Family factors	Less than 5 years	24	4.0833	1.09014
	5-10 years	91	4.0302	1.04538
	More than 10 years	185	4.1203	.99390
Social factors	Less than 5 years	24	3.8750	.86603
	5-10 years	91	3.6401	1.12929
	More than 10 years	185	3.7838	.91441
Economic factors	Less than 5 years	24	4.0000	.45044
	5-10 years	91	3.7216	.81235
	More than 10 years	185	3.8144	.71966
Psychological factors	Less than 5 years	24	4.0521	.69540
	5-10 years	91	3.8104	.92372
	More than 10 years	185	3.8676	.80927
bodily factors	Less than 5 years	24	3.9000	.46438
	5-10 years	91	3.6527	.84897
	More than 10 years	185	3.7643	.77025
The tool as a whole	Less than 5 years	24	3.9041	.58320
	5-10 years	91	3.6987	.80744
	More than 10 years	185	3.8070	.71787

Table (11) the results of analysis of variance test responses to members of the study on the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions variable depending on experience

	Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average squares	Value of f	Statistical significancesig.
Family factors	Between groups	.496	2	.248	.239	.787
	Within the groups	307.449	297	1.035		
	Total	307.945	299			
Social factors	Between groups	1.683	2	.842	.874	.418
	Within the groups	285.877	297	.963		
	Total	287.561	299			
Economic factors	Between groups	1.557	2	.779	1.451	.236
	Within the groups	159.354	297	.537		
	Total	160.911	299			
Psychological factors	Between groups	1.112	2	.556	.792	.454
	Within the groups	208.420	297	.702		
	Total	209.533	299			
bodily factors	Between groups	1.416	2	.708	1.175	.310
	Within the groups	178.991	297	.603		
	Total	180.407	299			
The tool as a whole	Between groups	1.105	2	.553	1.017	.363
	Within the groups	161.319	297	.543		
	Total	162.425	299			

Indicates Tables (10), (11) to the absence of significant differences between the responses of members of the study at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole and dimensions of five sub (factors of family, social factors, economic factors, psychological factors, factors physical)

variable depending on practical experience.

4: 2: 4 variable depending on age:

To demonstrate the differences in the estimates of members of the study of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five depending on the variable age was calculated means, standard deviations, and test results analysis of variance estimates that members of the study on the dimensions of sub-scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency dimensions five, on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole depending on the variable Age, and Tables: No. (12), and (13) .

(Table 12) averages and standard deviations for the members of the study estimates of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions variable depending on age

	Age	Number	arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
Family factors	20-30 years	15	4.10	1.09
	30-40 years	45	4.02	1.05
	40 and above	40	4.13	1.00
Social factors	20-30 years	15	3.9000	.46438
	30-40 years	45	3.6527	.84897
	40 and above	40	3.7643	.77025
Economic factors	20-30 years	15	4.0000	.45044
	30-40 years	45	3.7216	.81235
	40 and above	40	3.8144	.71966
Psychological factors	20-30 years	15	4.0521	.69540
	30-40 years	45	3.8104	.92372
	40 and above	40	3.8676	.80927
bodily factors	20-30 years	15	3.88	.87
	30-40 years	45	3.6401	1.12929
	40 and above	40	3.7838	.91441
The tool as a whole	20-30 years	15	3.9041	.58320
	30-40 years	45	3.6987	.80744
	40 and above	40	3.8070	.71787

Table (13) the results of analysis of variance test responses to members of the study on the factors leading to juvenile delinquency in its five dimensions variable depending on age

	Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedomdf	Average squares	Value of f	Statistical significancesig.
Family factors	Between groups	.496	2	.248	.239	.787
	Within the groups	307.449	297	1.035		
	Total	307.945	299			
Social factors	Between groups	1.416	2	.708	1.175	.310
	Within the groups	178.991	297	.603		
	Total	180.407	299			
Economic factors	Between groups	1.557	2	.779	1.451	.236
	Within the groups	159.354	297	.537		
	Total	160.911	299			
Psychological factors	Between groups	1.112	2	.556	.792	.454
	Within the groups	208.420	297	.702		
	Total	209.533	299			
bodily factors	Between groups	1.683	2	.842	.874	.418
	Within the groups	285.877	297	.963		
	Total	287.561	299			
The tool as a whole	Between groups	1.105	2	.553	1.017	.363
	Within the groups	161.319	297	.543		
	Total	162.425	299			

Indicates Tables (12), (13) to the absence of significant differences between the responses of members of the study at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) on a scale factors leading to juvenile delinquency as a whole and dimensions of five sub (factors of family, social, economic, psychological and physical) depending on the variable age.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen the role and educational institutions in the dissemination of noble human values and private schools and universities bear the brunt.
2. Give the freedom of opinion and expression of the child within the family first and school second and anywhere has the ability to express an opinion.
3. Accustom our children to strive for excellence and creativity and encourage children to achieve their goals by satisfying their needs by the parents.
- 4 - Follow-up and supervision of children by parents and not to neglect the follow-up and cartoon films playing various computer games.
- 5 - Strengthening the role of religious education in the process of reducing conflict and quarreling between parents and adherence to Islamic teachings of tolerance that renounces violence and all forms of deviation.
- 6 - Update legislation and laws that deal with the events within social institutions to conform to universal standards of human events as stipulated in the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

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