

Self-Compassion And Its Relationship To Identity Status Among Juvenile Delinquents In Jordan

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Abstract:

The current study aimed to identify self-compassion and its relationship to identity status among juvenile delinquents drug abusers in Jordan. self-compassion scale (27) items and identity status scale (26) items were administered to a sample of 94 male juveniles in Jordan. Results indicated a medium level of self-compassion, and the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents is the moratorium identity, the least is the achieved identity, and, no differences appeared in the level of self-compassion due to the variables of monthly income and birth order for juvenile delinquents. Also, there were no differences in identity status according to the monthly income, except for the diffusion identity status in favor of their family's monthly income of less than 500 dinars, as well as the absence of differences in the identity status due to the order of birth, except for the achieved identity and the last son in the family. The results also indicated that there is a positive relationship between self-compassion as a whole and between achieved identity and foreclosure Identity, and kindness with the self and achieved identity. Considering the results, the researchers recommend conducting more studies on juvenile delinquents and linking them to other variables.

Keywords: *identity status, self-compassion, juvenile delinquents.*

introduction

Nowadays, the world is experiencing a profound technological revolution that has impacted various aspects of life: psychological, social, economic, academic, and familial. This has given rise to numerous challenges and issues, necessitating specialized studies to develop solutions and recommendations to mitigate the impact on societies. Adolescents, given their developmental characteristics in psychological, social, moral, cognitive, and physical domains, are particularly affected.

One prominent issue that adolescents may face is juvenile delinquency, a significant social problem in recent times. This problem is complex, arising from interrelated factors influencing juvenile behavior. With the growing number of delinquents worldwide, the issue of delinquency in Jordan is intertwined with global developments, rapid lifestyle

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changes, and the speed of communication. Consequently, Jordan has enacted specific legislation to safeguard juveniles from delinquency, in addition to prosecuting and penalizing them. In Jordanian Juvenile Law, a "juvenile" refers to a child below the age of legal responsibility, which is 18 years old. "Delinquency" encompasses any behavior or action contrary to the law and prevailing social norms in a specific society. Hence, "juvenile delinquency" in Jordan refers to actions and behaviors violating the law and societal norms committed by individuals under the legal responsibility age of 18 years, indicating poor adaptation to the social system and standards (Al-Sharif, 2014).

Jordan has kept pace with advancements in the treatment of juvenile delinquents, segregating them from adult criminals. Specialized courts and judges handle juvenile delinquency cases, and specific laws and institutions have been established for arrested and sentenced juveniles, all supervised by trained specialists in various procedures from arrest to post-event care (Ramzon et al., 2007). Socially, a juvenile is a young person from birth until reaching social and psychological maturity in adulthood, characterized by awareness and the ability to adapt behavior according to societal requirements (Jado & Al Maamari, 2017; Jafar, 2004).

Identity is a fundamental psychological construct in developmental psychology, representing a developmental necessity contributing to self-realization and differentiation from others. It is the individual's consistent and coherent sense of self, reflecting individual traits, behaviors, and social interactions over time and space (Erikson, 1968; Nurmi, 2004). Identity crisis, a significant crisis outlined by Erikson in psychosocial developmental stages, becomes prominent during adolescence. Adolescents either successfully form a normal identity, or they experience an identity crisis if this formation is not achieved (Melhem, 2015; Erikson, 1968).

Delinquent juveniles may struggle with various forms of maladaptation, and when faced with an identity crisis, self-compassion can aid in their adaptation. Self-compassion, as described by Neff (2009), involves showing kindness and acceptance towards difficult experiences and negative aspects of oneself, ultimately reducing feelings of isolation and self-criticism (Neff & Vonk, 2009). Adolescence, being a stressful developmental stage, is a time when self-perception and self-evaluation of success and failure are crucial (Barry, Loflin, and Doucette, 2015). Lack of self-control in adolescents also leads to increased drug use (Pokhrel et al., 2007; Zemel, 2018). Adolescent delinquency and identity formation are intricately linked, marked by confusion, suspicion, the need for discernment, and the pursuit of independence experienced by adolescents. While theoretical concepts, such as Erikson's (1968), suggest this interconnection, it has not been studied longitudinally. In conclusion, deviance and personal identity are interconnected throughout adolescence, with the experience of deviance hindering identity formation by increasing autonomy and self-criticism (Mercer et al., 2017).

There are many studies collectively shed light on various aspects related to adolescent delinquency, identity formation, self-compassion, and family dynamics, providing valuable insights for understanding and addressing challenges faced by adolescents. The study by Banat (2020) aimed to investigate the identity of juvenile delinquents. The sample comprised 75 male juveniles with a history of drug misuse in Jordan. A custom identity scale with 26 items, developed by the researcher, was utilized. The findings revealed that the most prevalent identity state among the participants was the Moratorium identity, whereas the least common was the Foreclosure Identity.

Al-Azzam's study (2019) focused on identifying the factors influencing the reengagement of delinquent juveniles in delinquency within Jordanian society. The research sample consisted of 67 juveniles placed in rehabilitation institutes across various cities. The study

revealed that several reasons contributed to recidivism, including negative peer influence, spending idle time, absenteeism from school, experiencing harsh treatment from parents, and lacking proper guardianship. Notably, education and rehabilitation were identified as pivotal elements in reducing recidivism, emphasizing the significance of education, health, cultural engagement, sports, and recreational activities in this regard.

Arda's study (2016) aimed to explore the connection between psychological identity and cognitive flexibility among secondary school students. The research involved the application of an ego identity formation scale and a cognitive flexibility scale to a clustered sample of 231 male and female students. The results demonstrated that the most common form of ideological identity among students was the diffusion identity, followed by the achieved identity, then the moratorium identity, and finally, the foreclosure identity

The study of Mercer et al. (2017) explored the relationship between adolescent delinquency and identity during adolescence. The sample included 497 Dutch teenagers aged 14 to 18. The results indicated that adolescents with higher delinquency scores had lower scores in commitment compared to their peers, confirming a link between delinquency and personal identity during adolescence.

Bluth, Eisenlohr-Moul (2017) study investigated the impact of a self-compassion program on stress, depression, anxiety, resilience, gratitude, and positive exploration in 47 adolescents in the southeastern United States, enrolled in an 8-week self-compassion training course in five groups. The results demonstrated the positive effects of mindfulness and self-compassion on reducing stress and depression symptoms, enhancing flexibility, and promoting positive exploration.

Barry, Loflin, and Doucette (2015) study examined the relationship between self-compassion, narcissism, self-esteem, aggressiveness, and comprehension problems in 251 male adolescents who had dropped out of school, aged 16 to 18. The findings revealed that self-compassion was associated with lower levels of aggressiveness and narcissism, and positively correlated with self-esteem, indicating a sense of security and positivity in self-perception among adolescents.

Coli Koolae et al. (2015) explored family hierarchy and identity styles among delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles in Tehran. The participants included 80 delinquent adolescents from correctional and rehabilitation centers and 80 non-delinquent students aged 15 to 18. The study found differences in family hierarchy and identity styles between delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles, with a verified identity pattern associated with lower levels of delinquency, while a diffused identity pattern was linked to delinquency.

Abed's study (2014) focused on examining the relationship between moral judgment and identity crisis among juvenile delinquents in the Gaza Strip. The research involved the application of two measures: moral thinking and ego identity. The sample included 46 juvenile delinquents from the Al-Rabeeh Institution for Social Welfare, selected intentionally. The findings revealed that juvenile children exhibited a strong sense of belonging to ideological and social identities, with the political and recreational activity dimensions ranking highest in importance. Moreover, the study found no significant differences in ego identity belonging concerning the economic or educational levels of their families.

Al-Sharif's study (2014) aimed to test the effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioral group counseling program in modifying self-concept and reducing anger levels among juvenile delinquents. The study included a sample of 60 males and females, divided into four groups. Two experimental groups underwent a group counseling program, while two control groups did not. The study utilized self-concept and anger scales to evaluate the participants. The

results demonstrated a positive impact on modifying self-concept and reducing anger levels in the experimental groups, without a significant effect on gender.

These studies provide valuable insights into the relationship between moral judgment, identity crisis, and psychological interventions for juvenile delinquents, enhancing our understanding of the factors and strategies involved in addressing delinquency in this population.

This study addresses a critical issue concerning youth and adolescents, particularly their vulnerability to drug abuse due to various economic, social, and personal challenges they face (Banat, Al-Shobaki, and Al-Amarin, 2019). The research is specifically centered on juvenile drug users, considering juveniles as individuals below the age of eighteen according to Jordanian law (Juvenile Law No. 32, 2014). The focus is on those who abuse drugs and are apprehended in the juvenile detention center, specifically at the Al-Zuhur Security Center in Amman, Jordan during the year 2020. According to the statistics of the Directorate of Defense and Community Security for juvenile drug users, the number of drug abusers aged (12-17) reached 623 in 2018, and in 2019 the number reached 606 (Statistics of the Directorate of Defense and Community Security, Ministry of Social Development).

While there has been official attention to juvenile delinquency, a significant gap exists in understanding and analyzing juvenile identity in Jordan, especially in the context of drug abuse. Despite discussions on drug abuse and addiction, studies have primarily centered on causes, effects, and group counseling programs for drug abusers or addicts. The current study aims to bridge this gap by focusing on adolescents going through the critical stage of adolescence, where successful formation of identity or experiencing identity crises occurs. These adolescents are also dealing with drug abuse and being detained, which can exacerbate their challenges in societal acceptance and self-acceptance.

The study seeks to shed light on the identity status of delinquent juveniles in Jordan and its correlation with self-compassion among juveniles grappling with drug abuse and apprehension in juvenile detention centers in Amman, the capital of Jordan. By addressing this segment of society, the research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the complexities these juveniles face and provide insights into potential interventions and support strategies.

The study holds significant importance due to its focus on a specific and critical target group: delinquent juveniles in Jordan, particularly those detained in juvenile facilities. Exploring the self-compassion and the identity status among this group is highly relevant and valuable for several reasons. Firstly, examining the psychological aspects of identity and self-compassion among delinquent juveniles can provide vital insights into their mental and emotional well-being. Understanding these aspects is crucial for tailoring effective interventions and support mechanisms to help them cope with their circumstances and work toward rehabilitation. Secondly, linking and analyzing two important variables, identity status and self-compassion, in the context of juvenile delinquency enriches knowledge in the field of psychology. This interdisciplinary approach contributes to a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in the lives of delinquent juveniles and opens avenues for innovative research and interventions. Moreover, the study's focus on understanding the characteristics of juveniles is essential for the betterment of both the individual and society. Juveniles play a fundamental role in society, and their psychological well-being is pivotal in enabling them to become productive and responsible members of society. By addressing their unique psychological needs, this study aims to contribute to creating a healthier and more productive society. Lastly, the study's provision of two measurement tools for self-compassion and identity status is a valuable contribution. These

tools can serve as a foundation for future research, enabling researchers to conduct further studies in this domain and potentially leading to the development of targeted interventions to support juvenile rehabilitation and well-being.

Study questions

The current study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of self-compassion among juvenile delinquents in Jordan?
2. What is the most common identity status for juvenile delinquents in Jordan?
3. Does the level of self-compassion differ among juvenile delinquents in Jordan according to the variables of monthly family income and birth order?
4. Do the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan differ according to the variables of monthly family income and birth order?
5. Is there a statistically significant correlation between identity status and self-compassion among juvenile delinquents in Jordan?

Methodology and Procedures

Study Methodology: The study utilized a descriptive correlative approach, chosen based on its alignment with the study's objectives.

Study Sample: The study focused on juveniles who were apprehended at the Al-Zuhur juvenile detention center, under the Ministry of Social Development in the Capital Governorate of Jordan, during the period from May 10, 2020, to June 30, 2021. The study included a total of 94 individuals within the age range of 12 to 18. The selection of participants was done using the available method. For a more detailed understanding of the study's methodology and the distribution of the study sample according to its variables, Table (1) is referenced.

Table 1. Distribution of the study sample according to its variables

	categories	Repetition	The ratio
The monthly income of the family	Less than 500 dinars	74	77.9
	500 dinars or more	21	22.1
Birth order	the first	36	37.9
	Middle	37	38.9
	the last	22	23.2
	Total	95	100.0

Study Tools:

First: self-compassion scale: The researchers developed a measure of self-compassion by referring to the literature on the subject and previous studies. Such as (Neaf , 2009, Abu Raddad (2019). The scale was presented in its initial form, consisting of (28) paragraphs, to (10) specialized professors, to express their observations about the suitability of the paragraphs for the dimensions they measure, as well as linguistic integrity, and an agreement of 80% of the professors was taken, and the professors indicated the deletion of (1) Paragraph No. 28 of the sixth dimension. And amending paragraphs (3, 7, 11, 16, 21, 26), and thus the scale became composed of (27) paragraphs distributed on the following dimensions:

The first dimension: Kindness to oneself is represented by paragraphs (1,2,3,4,5,6).

The second dimension : avoiding self-judgment is represented by paragraphs (7,8,9,10,11).

The third dimension: Sharing human characteristics (12,13,14,15).

The fourth dimension : Non-isolationism (16,17,18,19).

The fifth dimension : mental alertness (20, 21, 22, 23).

The Sixth Dimension : Avoid exaggerating unpleasant feelings (24, 25, 26, 27).

In order for the construction to be true, the correlation coefficients for each paragraph and the total score, and between each paragraph and its relevance to the field to which it belongs, and between the fields to each other and the total score, were extracted in an exploratory sample from outside the study sample, which consisted of (30) events, and the correlation coefficients of the paragraphs ranged with the tool as a whole between (0.58-0.91), and with the range (0.70-0.96). These values were considered appropriate for the purposes of the study.

Second: Identity Status Scale: The researchers developed a scale of identity status by reviewing relevant literature and previous studies, particularly referring (Al-Omari, 2009 and Al-Adarbeh, 2019). The scale comprises four dimensions representing different identity status: achieved identity, diffused identity, moratorium identity, and foreclosure identity. Initially, the scale consisted of 32 items. To refine and validate the scale, it was presented to 10 specialized arbitrators who provided feedback on the suitability of the items for measuring the intended dimensions and their linguistic integrity. An 80% agreement among arbitrators was reached, leading to the modification of six paragraphs (2, 8, 13, 15, 19, 24) and the deletion of six paragraphs. The final scale comprises 26 items distributed across the four dimensions as follows:

- foreclosure Identity: Items (1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 22, 26)
- diffusion Identity: Items (2, 4, 8, 13, 23, 25)
- moratorium Identity: Items (3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 21, 24)
- Achieved Identity: Items (6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20)

To assess the validity of the scale, correlation coefficients between each item and the total score for its respective dimension were calculated in an exploratory sample of 30 individuals outside the study sample. The correlation coefficients ranged from (0.48 to 0.72).

the correlation coefficients were acceptable and statistically significant degrees, and therefore none of these paragraphs were deleted.

The stability of the study tool was verified using the test-retest method. The scale was initially applied to a group of 30 juveniles outside the study sample. After two weeks, the scale was re-administered to the same group, and their scores were compared, Person correlation coefficient was calculated between their estimates the two times. The stability coefficient was also calculated using the internal consistency method, according to the Cronbach alpha equation, the values were considered appropriate for the purposes of this study.

A five-point Likert scale was adopted to correct the scale, by giving each of its paragraphs one degree out of its five degrees (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never), which are represented numerically (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) in order

Levels for Study Variables:

-Identity status: Achieved, foreclosure, diffusion, moratorium,

Levels: High, Medium, Low.

-Self-Compassion:

Levels: High, Medium, Low.

-Birth Order: First Son, Middle Son, Youngest Son

-Levels: High, Medium, Low.

-Family Monthly Income: Less than 500 dinars, 500-1000 dinars,
Levels: High, Medium, Low

These study variables have different levels based on the specific characteristics being measured, and each level is associated with either high, medium, or low categories.

Results:

1. What is the level of self-compassion?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the level of self-compassion were extracted, and the table below shows that.

Table 2. The means and standard deviations of the level of self-compassion arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	the number	the field	SMA	standard deviation	the level
1	3	Sharing human characteristics	3.11	.593	middle
2	1	Kindness to oneself	2.89	.535	middle
3	2	Avoid judging yourself	2.16	.598	low
4	5	Mindfulness	2.06	.643	low
4	6	Avoid exaggerating unpleasant feelings	2.06	.643	low
6	4	Nonisolationism (avoid feeling isolated)	1.92	.661	low
		A measure of self-compassion	2.58	.278	middle

Table 2 shows that the means ranged between (1.92-3.11), where the sharing of human characteristics came in the first place with the highest mean of (3.11), while non-isolation (avoiding feeling isolated) came in the last rank with a mean of (1.92). The mean of the level of self-sympathy as a whole was (2.58).

2. What is the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations were extracted for the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan, and the table below shows that.

Table 3. means and standard deviations of the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan, arranged in descending order according to the means

Rank	the number	the field	SMA	standard deviation	the level
1	1	moratorium	3.59	.714	middle
2	3	diffusion	3.49	.806	middle
3	4	foreclosure	3.23	.789	middle
4	2	achieved	3.17	.737	middle

Table 3 shows that the means ranged between (3.17-3.59), where the moratorium came in the first place with the highest mean of (3.59), while the achieved came in the last rank with a mean of (3.17) among juvenile delinquents in Jordan .

3. Are there statistically significant differences ($0.05 = \alpha$) in the level of self-compassion due to the variables of monthly household income and birth order?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the level of self-compassion were extracted according to the variables of the family's monthly income and birth order. The table below shows this.

Table 4. Means and standard deviations for the level of self-compassion according to two variables Family monthly income, birth order

		SMA	standard deviation	the number
The monthly income of the family	Less than 500 dinars	2.57	.287	74
	500 dinars or more	2.60	.249	21
Birth order	the first	2.56	.206	36
	Middle	2.58	.336	37
	the last	2.61	.284	22

Table 4. shows an apparent variation in the means and standard deviations of the level of self-compassion due to the different categories of the variables of the monthly income of the family and the order of birth.

Table 5. ANOVA analysis of the effect of monthly income and birth order At the level of self-compassion

source of contrast	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	f value	Statistical significance
The monthly income of the family	.024	1	.024	.300	.585
Birth order	.049	2	.024	.307	.737
The error	7,223	91	.079		
total	7,287	94			

Table 5 shows the following

- There were no statistically significant differences ($0.05 = \alpha$) due to the effect of the monthly income of the family, as the P value was 0.300 and the statistical significance was 0.585.
- There were no statistically significant differences ($0.05 = \alpha$) due to the effect of birth order with a p value of 0.307 and a statistical significance of 0.373

4. Are there any statistically significant differences at the significance level ($0.05 = \alpha$) in the most common identity **status** among juvenile delinquents in Jordan due to the variables of monthly family income and birth order?

To answer this question, the means and standard deviations of the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan were extracted according to the variables of monthly family income and birth order, and the table below illustrates this.

Table 6. The means and standard deviations of the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan according to the variables of monthly income and birth order

			Postponed	detective	scattered	closed
The monthly income of the family	Less than 500 dinars	s	3.50	3.09	3.43	3.14
		p	.714	.728	.803	.749
	Less than 500 dinars	s	3.88	3.46	3.72	3.55
		p	.641	.714	.792	.860
Birth order	the first	s	3.54	2.98	3.50	3.05
		p	.764	.750	.865	.861
	Middle	s	3.63	3.19	3.44	3.30
		p	.725	.689	.753	.762
	the last	s	3.60	3.45	3.57	3.41
		p	.631	.734	.821	.676

x = mean, z = standard deviation

Table 6 shows an apparent variation in the means and standard deviations of the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan due to the different categories of the variables of monthly income and birth order.

To show the significance of the statistical differences between the means, the two-way analysis of variance was used (Table 7)

Table 7. The two-way analysis of variance of the effect of monthly income and birth order on identity domains

source of contrast	domains	sum of squares	degrees of freedom	mean of squares	f value	Statistical significance
The monthly income of the family	moratorium	2,492	1	2,492	5,015	.028
	achieved	3,053	1	3,053	6,167	.015
	diffusion	1,707	1	1,707	2,629	.108
	foreclosure	3,338	1	3,338	5,714	.019
Birth order	moratorium	.255	2	.128	.257	.774
	achieved	3,812	2	1,906	3,850	.025
	diffusion	.493	2	.247	.380	.685
The error	foreclosure	2,626	2	1,313	2,247	.112
	moratorium	45,209	91	.497		
	achieved	45,050	91	.495		
	diffusion	59,070	91	.649		
total	foreclosure	53,161	91	.584		
	moratorium	47,856	94			
	achieved	51,076	94			
	diffusion	61,025	94			
	foreclosure	58,538	94			

Table 7 shows the following

- There are no statistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) due to the effect of the monthly income of the family in all domains except for the diffusion and the differences came in favor of less than 500 dinars

-There were no statistically significant differences ($\alpha = 0.05$) attributable to the effect of birth order in all domains except achieved, and to show the statistically significant pairwise differences between the means, the post-comparisons were used by Scheffe method as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Post-comparisons by Scheffe method of the impact of birth order

		SMA	the first	Middle	the last
realized	the first	2.98			
	Middle	3.19	.21		
	the last	3.45	.46*	.25	

* A function at the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

It can be seen from Table 8) that there are statistically significant differences $\alpha = 0.05$) between the first and the last, and the differences were in favor of the latter

5. Is there a statistically significant correlation at the level ($0.05 = \alpha$) between the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan and the level of self-compassion?

To answer this question, Pearson's correlation coefficient was extracted between the most common identity states among juvenile delinquents in Jordan and the level of self-compassion, and the table 9 illustrates this.

Table 9. Pearson's correlation coefficient for the relationship between the most common identity status and between the level of self-compassion among juvenile delinquents in Jordan

		Postponed	detective	scattered	closed
Kindness to oneself	correlation coefficient t	.168	.221*	.169	.344**
	Statistical significance	.105	.032	.102	.001
	the number	95	95	95	95
Avoid judging yourself	correlation coefficient t	-.014	-.035	-.195	.090
	Statistical significance	.892	.739	.059	.388
	the number	95	95	95	95
Sharing human characteristics	correlation coefficient t	.020	-.058	-.102	.018
	Statistical significance	.851	.579	.324	.863
	the number	95	95	95	95
Nonisolationism (avoiding feeling isolated)	correlation coefficient t	-.038	-.018	-.127	.124
	Statistical significance	.716	.864	.221	.232
	the number	95	95	95	95
Mindfulness	correlation coefficient t	-.056	.159	.041	.122
	Statistical significance	.587	.124	.691	.239
	the number	95	95	95	95

Avoid exaggerating unpleasant feelings	correlation coefficient t	-.056	.159	.041	.122
	Statistical significance	.587	.124	.691	.239
	the number	95	95	95	95
A measure of self-compassion	correlation coefficient t	.111	.202*	-.006	.358**
	Statistical significance	.285	.049	.953	.000
	the number	95	95	95	95

* Statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05)

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

It can be seen from table 9

- There is a statistically significant positive relationship between self-kindness on the one hand and both verified and closed on the other hand.
- There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the measure of self compassion as a whole on the one hand, and both verified and closed on the other hand

Discuss the results

Discussing the results of the first question: What is the level of self-compassion?

In discussing the results of the first question regarding the level of self-compassion, it is evident that the study sample, comprised of delinquent juveniles with a history of drug abuse and wearing glasses, exhibited a medium level of self-compassion. The context in which these results were obtained sheds light on the reasons for this particular level of self-compassion among the participants. The study revealed that the juveniles, who were preoccupied with obtaining drugs due to addiction, were less likely to demonstrate high levels of self-compassion. This prioritization of drug-seeking behavior over self-compassion can be attributed to the challenges and pressures associated with adolescence, a period marked by significant physical, emotional, and social changes. Many adolescents resort to drug abuse as a coping mechanism to escape from these challenges, indicating a lack of effective adaptive strategies.

Interestingly, the study also found that the juveniles demonstrated a medium level of sharing human characteristics. Despite their delinquent behaviors, these individuals still identified with being human, acknowledging their commonality with others. This indicates a fundamental sense of humanity and suggests that, at their core, these delinquents recognize their shared human experiences, emotions, and struggles. However, the dimension of non-isolationism ranked the lowest, indicating a tendency toward isolation from others. This isolation tendency may be influenced by the age stage of the participants, as well as the specific circumstances they face as juvenile delinquents arrested for drug abuse while wearing glasses. The fear of judgment and negative reactions from others may lead them to isolate themselves and avoid social interactions.

The findings are consistent with previous research by Barry, Loflin, and Doucette (2015), which emphasized the correlation between self-compassion and a positive sense of self among adolescents. It reinforces the notion that fostering self-compassion can contribute to a stronger sense of security and a healthier self-identity among individuals, even in challenging circumstances. Overall, understanding the level of self-compassion among delinquent juveniles is crucial for tailoring appropriate interventions and support systems to help them navigate the complexities of adolescence, substance abuse, and delinquency.

Discussing the results of the second question: What are the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan?

In discussing the results of the second question concerning the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan, it is evident that the state of moratorium identity emerged as one of the most prevalent, while the achieved identity status was the least common. The prevalence of moratorium identity suggests that many delinquent juveniles in Jordan experience a state of uncertainty and delay in achieving a stable and fulfilling life. This delay may stem from their troubled experiences and challenges associated with delinquency, which can hinder their effective achievement of developmental tasks. The lack of clear goals and aspirations contributes to this delayed identity development, resulting in a sense of emptiness and weak motivation for life and achievement. These individuals may struggle to envision a stable future and thus postpone pursuing their life goals.

On the other hand, the finding that achieved identity is the least common among juvenile delinquents aligns with the understanding that individuals with a stable and nurturing family environment, filled with love and support, are more likely to develop a verified and accomplished sense of self. Unfortunately, delinquent juveniles often lack such a supportive family structure, which impacts their ability to form a stable and achieved identity. Their experiences with delinquency and being under the scrutiny of society further hinder their progress toward achieving an achieved identity.

Comparing these findings with related research, the results align with a study by Banat (2020) that also found moratorium identity to be prevalent among the study sample. However, there are slight differences in the findings compared to other studies, such as the one in 2016 that highlighted diffusion identity as the most common among students. These variations may be attributed to the distinct context and population under investigation in each study.

Understanding the prevalent identity status among juvenile delinquents is essential for developing targeted interventions and support systems that address their specific developmental needs. Tailoring approaches that assist in identity formation and provide opportunities for these individuals to set realistic goals and aspirations can aid in reducing delinquency and promoting a positive sense of self and direction in life.

Discussing the results of the third question, which states: Are there statistically significant differences ($0.05 = \alpha$) in the level of self-compassion due to the variables of monthly income and birth order?

In discussing the results of the third question regarding the existence of statistically significant differences in the level of self-compassion based on the variables of monthly income and birth order, the findings demonstrated that there were no significant differences in self-compassion related to these variables. Regarding the variable of monthly income, the lack of significant differences in self-compassion indicates that the juveniles' perception and practice of self-compassion are not significantly influenced by the financial status of their families. This suggests that self-compassion is a psychological aspect that may not be directly associated with economic circumstances. Instead, it appears to be influenced more by other factors such as personal experiences, coping mechanisms, and mental well-being.

Similarly, the absence of significant differences in self-compassion based on birth order implies that being the first, middle, or youngest child in the family does not significantly impact how juveniles perceive and exhibit self-compassion. Birth order may not be a decisive factor in shaping self-compassion in this context, highlighting that self-compassion is a psychological trait that can be developed or influenced by various experiences and factors beyond one's position in the family birth order.

These results emphasize the importance of focusing on fostering self-compassion and mental well-being for all juveniles, irrespective of their family's financial situation or their position in the birth order. It suggests that interventions and support programs aimed at

enhancing self-compassion should be designed to address the individual needs and experiences of juveniles rather than being tailored based on their family income or birth order. Understanding the lack of significant differences based on these socio-economic variables underscores the need for a comprehensive approach to promote self-compassion among juveniles, considering their unique experiences and challenges. Providing education and guidance on self-compassion could be beneficial for this group, helping them develop the skills necessary for self-acceptance and compassion towards themselves.

Discussing the results of the fourth question: Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($0.05 = \alpha$) in the most common identity status among delinquent juveniles in Jordan due to the variables of monthly family income and birth order?

- In analyzing the differences in the most common identity status among delinquent juveniles in Jordan concerning the variables of monthly family income and birth order, the study revealed specific distinctions:

-Monthly Family Income: The study found differences in the diffusion identity based on monthly family income. Specifically, juveniles from families with an income of less than 500 dinars exhibited a more diffusion identity. This could be attributed to the challenging circumstances and lack of family support experienced by delinquent juveniles from poor backgrounds. The absence of adequate care and attention from the family might contribute to a fragmented sense of identity as they grapple with social and personal pressures.

Birth Order: The study identified that the achieved identity was more common among delinquent juveniles who are the last son in the family. This result suggests that being the last son in the family might provide a favorable environment for the formation of an achieved identity. The increased interactions and exposure to multiple frames of reference within the family structure could contribute to a more well-defined and certain sense of identity.

It's important to note that while monthly family income and birth order showed significant correlations with certain identity status, they didn't exhibit significant relationships with other identity status. This highlights the complexity of factors influencing identity development and indicates that various elements may contribute differently to distinct aspects of identity formation. Understanding these differences provides valuable insights for tailoring interventions and support mechanisms for delinquent juveniles. Strategies to enhance identity development should consider the socioeconomic context of the individual, recognizing the potential impact of family dynamics and economic conditions on identity formation. Additionally, interventions should strive to provide a nurturing environment and appropriate guidance to aid in the formation of a well-structured identity for delinquent juveniles.

Discussing the results of the fifth question: Is there a statistically significant correlation at the level ($0.05 = \alpha$) Between the most common identity status among juvenile delinquents in Jordan and the level of self-compassion?

The results indicated a positive relationship between self-compassion and both achieved identity and foreclosure identity, but a negative correlation with Moratorium and diffusion identity.

- achieved Identity and Self-Compassion: The study found a positive correlation between achieved identity and self-compassion. Juvenile delinquents with an achieved identity tend to exhibit self-compassionate behaviors, showing kindness and understanding towards themselves, which may contribute to a sense of security and a positive self-concept.

- foreclosure Identity and Self-Compassion: Delinquent juveniles with a foreclosure identity, being self-introspective and centered around themselves, showed a positive relationship with self-compassion. This suggests that those with a more consolidated and definite sense of self are more likely to extend compassion towards themselves.

- diffusion and Moratorium Identity: On the other hand, - diffusion and Moratorium identity were negatively correlated with self-compassion. Juveniles experiencing identity crises or being in a state of uncertainty may struggle to extend compassion towards themselves, possibly due to their ongoing struggle to understand and define their identity.

These findings are consistent with previous research, emphasizing the link between identity, self-compassion, and delinquency. The study resonates with other research such as Barry, Loflin, and Doucette (2015), Mercer et al. (2017), and Koolaee et al. (2015), which highlight the importance of self-compassion in promoting a positive sense of self and its potential role in reducing deviant behavior and fostering a fulfilled and achieved identity.

Understanding the relationship between self-compassion and identity statuses is vital for designing effective intervention programs aimed at delinquent juveniles. Promoting self-compassion, especially in those struggling with identity formation, could potentially aid in addressing the root causes of delinquency and promoting a more positive and secure self-identity. Interventions that encourage self-compassion may play a significant role in helping delinquent juveniles navigate their challenges and develop a more solidified and positive sense of self.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers propose the following recommendations:

-Promoting Self-Compassion: Increase awareness among juvenile delinquents about the importance of self-compassion. Educational programs and counseling sessions should be designed to help them understand and practice self-compassion, fostering a positive relationship with themselves even in challenging circumstances.

- Identity Development Programs: Implement interventions and programs aimed at assisting juvenile offenders in developing a fulfilled identity. These programs should focus on guiding delinquent juveniles through the process of identity formation, providing them with the necessary tools and support to establish a positive and coherent sense of self.

-Further Research and Studies: Encourage and support additional research and studies focused on delinquent juveniles, taking into account a broader range of variables that may influence their behavior and identity development. Exploring factors such as family dynamics, social environments, and psychological aspects can provide a more comprehensive understanding of juvenile delinquency and aid in developing targeted interventions.

- Integrative Interventions: Develop integrative interventions that combine self-compassion promotion with identity development strategies. These interventions should be tailored to the unique needs and circumstances of juvenile delinquents, aiming to enhance their self-compassion while aiding in the formation of a positive and secure identity.

- Community and Family Involvement: Involve communities and families in the rehabilitation and support of juvenile offenders. Engage family members, mentors, and community support systems to create a nurturing environment that fosters self-compassion and provides positive guidance in identity development.

- Collaboration and Interdisciplinary Approaches: Encourage collaboration between psychologists, social workers, educators, and law enforcement to develop holistic approaches that address the complex issues faced by juvenile delinquents. Interdisciplinary efforts can lead to more effective and well-rounded interventions that encompass psychological, social, and educational aspects.

The resources

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