

The Personal Traits Of Those Who Commit Sexual Crimes In The Palestinian Society According To 'Eisnik' Measure

Dr. Kifah Mohammad Manasra¹, Dr. Amer Shehadeh², Dr. Nader Shawamreh³

¹ Doctorate with the rank of Assistant Professor in the specialization of Criminology, Al-Istiqlal University- Jericho-Palestine, kifah.manasra@pass.ps

² Ph.D. with the rank of Assistant Professor in the specialization of Psychological and Educational Guidance, Al-Istiqlal University- Jericho-Palestine, amer.shehadeh@pass.ps

³ Doctorate with the rank of Assistant Professor in the specialization of Psychology, Al-Istiqlal University - Jericho-Palestine, nshawamreh@pass.ps

Abstract

The present study aimed to know the personal traits according to 'Eisnik Measure' on those who commit sexual crimes in the Palestinian society who are inmates of the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres (West Bank) according to its three domains : extroversion, introversion , equanimity , emotion and lying which was standardized by (Abu-Asa'ad,2015). To achieve this aim, the descriptive analytical methodology was used on a sample consisting of (37) criminals who were chosen in an intentional way from the population of the study. After collecting and analysing the data, the results showed that the total degree in the domain of extroversion was high whereby it amounted to (1.56), and to the nonexistence of an emotional equanimity whereby the total degree was (1.44). The total degree of the test of the domain of lying was high with a proportion of (1.49). The results were interpreted and the study showed a number of recommendations.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Sexual Crimes, Those Who Commit Sexual Crimes

Introduction

Some age or societal categories are exposed to aggressions with all their kinds due to wars or for other reasons. Among these aggressions on the world level are the sexual crimes which target women or children. They might be from inside the family or from outside it. These aggressions might be through seductions or through threatening or by using the authority of the aggressor person or by force and coercion in some cases. These aggressions take several forms on the world level including: rape, homosexuality, doing scoring deeds, flirtation and kissing with sexual insinuations, uncovering the organs, peering at and exploiting the children for prostitution. All these forms of sexual aggressions are considered criminal violations (Kharroub Institute, 7/2/2022, <https://haruv.org.il/ar/research-info>).

The increase and the growth of this phenomenon across the societies in our modern age led to drawing the attention to its growth on the local, Arab and international levels, while this increase is not affected by a cultural, or educational, or age level or even a religious level, rather it exists in the different segments and societies with their different ethnicities (Dhaw, 2007).

Also rape is considered among the biggest problems from which those are exposed to sexual aggression on the world level suffer. A statistic published on the website (World Population Review) indicated that a percentage of (35%) of the women around the world had suffered from one of the forms of molestation and few of them complained whereby a percentage of (40%) of the women who were molested complained and requested help and only (10%) recourse to law. (<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/rape-statistics-by-country>, 2/7/2022).

The phenomenon of sexual harassment is considered one of the forms of sexual crimes (Sexual Harassment). It is a social problem which has extended for a long time. This concept came into existence when the American Congress affirmed it in the Seventh Article of the Civil Rights Law. Accordingly, the Committee of Equal Work Opportunities was established. By returning to the history of harassment, it was found as a term in the thirties of the nineteenth century when a big group of women worked in the textile factories in New England. The supporters of equality between the two sexes formulated the term of sexual harassment (Fitzgerald, 1997; Paludi & Barickman, 1998).

An experimental study was conducted to know the personal traits and the kinds of psychological disturbances from which those who commit sexual crime through the Internet (ISOs) (International SOS) by using (MMPI-2) to specify whether its personal features are different from that trait pertaining to the criminals of general sex such as harassers of children and rapists. The study was conducted on (48) adult males who were indicted and referred to special facilities for treating those who commit sexual crimes. The results indicated that the personal traits and the psychological disorders of those who commit sexual crimes through the Internet were noticeably less on the measures of (Lying, falsehood, psychopathic deviation and schizophrenia) as compared with the same characteristics of those who commit the general (actual) sexual crimes (Tomak et al., 2009). In another study by (Hoyt et al., 2012) for specifying the personal features of those who commit intimate partner violence (IPV) with or without post trauma disorder (PTSD) which considers (IPV) as a dangerous criminal and clinical problem in all parts of the United States, the analysis showed that there are differences having a significance among those who suffered post trauma disorder (number=22) and no disorder after the trauma (number=43). It was indicated that the (PTSD) group had (IPV) less and in a noticeable way than the group which was not inflicted with the post trauma disorder. The same group recorded a state of general distress and bigger symptoms of anxiety and depression as compared with the group who were not inflicted with the post trauma symptoms. However, there

were four connected characteristics of those who commit licentious crimes on the Internet whereby they were younger in age in average, they were single, and they live alone in most cases. The married persons among them had no children (Lotte et al., 2009).

In a study conducted by both (Rao & Vijayraj, 2016) through which they aimed at knowing the reality of sexual bothering and harassments in the different places of work, it was indicated that harassment is common in all professions and crafts but it is focused in some places of work without others such as those in which there is an unequal percentage of workers, in addition to the differences of the big force between women and men. The study explored the helping characteristics in creating a work environment which resists sexual harassment. It was indicated that sexual harassment often is a gradual temptation. It usually begins with misinterpretation or misunderstanding by the harasser and it is like an indirect invitation for sexual harassment.

(Susan, 2008) in her study concluded to uncovering of important factors which stand behind the sexual crime among the females including: childhood trauma, and severity of the sexual aggression from which the victim suffered.

The according to the variables of taking drugs or chemical drugs, personality disturbances, emotional need, and knowledge distortions.

The current method which is recommended and prevailing for treating those who commit sexual crimes and which is supported by research, is committed to specific principles for effective reform intervention. It follows a knowledge and behavioural orientation which is based on the skills. It explicitly targets the factors of danger which are experimentally connected with sexual aggression and returning to practice this behaviour. This orientation was the most effective (Yates, 2013) However (D'Orazio, 2013) added about the best ways of treatment that there are five ways to improve the efficacy of treating those who commit sexual crimes in the United States since the eighties. They are as follows: (1) focusing on the psychology of the agent and evaluating and treating his old behaviours, (2) focusing the light on emotional factors, (3) developing empathy with the

aggressor and bringing evidence of change for the better, (4) concealing the secret, (5) the care and interest of the one who treats in the agent. As for the danger of returning to the criminal behaviour, (Jan & Jeffrey, 2010) made a comparison between the measures of returning to criminal behaviour among (419) of those who committed sexual crimes who were released and who were evaluated in the regional treatment centre in the American state of California within the program of treating the criminals. The data were analysed according to the type of the criminal and also the group as a whole. It was indicated that the variable of continuing sexual aggression and the variable of age at releasing the criminals were among the important predicting factors of the group as a whole and of the rapists in particular. As for those who harass children, the factor of deviant sexual interests was the important predictor which stands behind their return to practice this behaviour.

(Web et al., 2017) conducted a comparative follow-up study on a random sample of Danish inhabitants during (26) years on the danger of committing suicide among those who commit violent and sexual crimes through complete connection between the criminal, psychological, social and demographic national records of death and the deaths pertaining to the mentioned reason. The study also analysed cases and evidence for more than (27000) suicide cases for the adults during the period (1981-2006). The study concluded with several results the most important of which was the existence of high suicide dangers among those who commit sexual crimes from the males as compared with the females. The dangers were higher among violent criminals some of whom who were involved in crimes of killing or beginning to kill. These results emphasize the importance of understanding the cause that some persons practice violence against themselves or against the others, and why the dangers of suicide are much higher among the persons who committed crimes of sexual aggression or dangerous violent actions. Also the results indicate the obvious need for developing effective and multiple interventions which effectively treat both forms of the destructive behaviour (violence and suicide).

Concerning the reports of the fathers about the adolescents and youths who are sexually and

non-sexually aggressors (Skilling et al., 2011) explored many possible interpretations for the contradictions which are found in the reports of the adolescents and the fathers about the problems of behaviour among the violating and sexually aggressive adolescents (sexually and non-sexually). The study showed that the adolescents who commit sexual crimes recorded less degrees on the measures of the behaviour as compared with non-sexual criminals, based on the reports of the adolescents themselves, despite that the difference was much bigger than for the reports of the parents about them. When this contradiction was closely examined, it was indicated that the fathers of those who committed sexual crimes reported a non-social behaviour less than their children, while the fathers of the non-sexual offenders reported a non-social behaviour more by their children. The same difference was noticed between the reports of the two categories, while this difference was in its low limits concerning the personal traits which are against the society, such as narcissism and cruelty. (199) of the workers responded to a questionnaire through the Internet (96 men and 193) women from the original survey to ensure the connection between some personality traits represented in extroversion, acceptance, the conscience, neuroticism, openness and conceptualised social norms and sexual harassment in the place of work (Hardies, 2019). The results pointed out based on the analysis connected with levels higher than the behaviours of sexual harassment for both the men and the women. It was also found that the open harasser is more accepted by his peers. The behaviours of sexual harassment were connected with low levels of the conscience. The behaviours of sexual harassment among the women were connected with high levels of extroversion and neuroticism. However, results through a study on (112) university students showed that the person who enjoys personal harmony as one of his traits has self-denial, is tolerant by his nature and has confidence and observance for the others. It was indicated that when this kind of person is exposed to sexual harassments, they are inclined in a bigger way to tolerance and forgiveness whereby they believe that the harasser is true and has good intention when requesting forgiveness and that his conduct was not intentional ('Ali Akbar et al., 2017).

From here this study comes to shed light on one of the most sensitive and dangerous problems in the Palestinian society which is sexual crimes with their different forms and kinds, and also to understand the most important traits by which those who commit these crimes are characterized specially that these behaviours are considered traumatic and shameful and leave ugly and lasting psychological deformity, and it expresses (if it was at the level of a spread phenomenon) a societal ethical deterioration (social cancer) and a real crisis from which the society with its different segments suffer, and it requires study and research. This was concluded by a scientific study by (Pina et al., 2009) and (Rao & Vijayari 2016) that sexual aggression was recognised as a serious problem in the relevant literature throughout the past thirty years. This requires condensing the research and treatment efforts about it. In this connection, the result of the survey of violence in the Palestinian society indicated that ((9%) of married women, and those who had not married were exposed to sexual violence, and that (3%) of the youths (18-29) reported that they were exposed to sexual violence or harassment when they were children (The Palestinian Bureau of Central Statistics, 2019).

Problem of the study and its Questions:

The problem of the presented study was represented in knowing the personal traits by which those who commit sexual crimes from the adult males are characterized. The problem is represented in the following main question:

What are the personal traits of those who commit sexual crimes in the Palestinian society according to the measure of Eysenck personality characteristics?

Aims of the Study:

The study aims at:

1. Knowing the personal traits of those who commit sexual crimes in the Palestinian society according to "Eysenck" measure with its three domains (extroversion and introversion, emotional equanimity, and lying).

Importance of the Study:

The importance of this study is found in the importance of the topic which it deals with. The study discusses a new and an important topic which is related to the personal traits of this category from the individuals of the Palestinian society. The research importance exists in the following points:

1. It deals with a vital topic concerning the nature of the Palestinian society, in addition to the sensitivity of this topic in the Palestinian society.
2. Knowing these traits might limit the existence of these behaviours in the society, and it helps in adopting psychological, social and professional rehabilitation programs which specifically are suitable in the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres.

Method and Procedures:

Methodology of the Study:

The descriptive analytical methodology was used in this study because it is the most suitable in studying this phenomenon as it is in reality. It is interested in describing it in a precise way. It expresses it in a qualitative and quantitative way. It works on gathering the facts and data about it, and then to analyse them in order to reach results and recommendations. Also the data will be obtained from the primary sources. Also the descriptive analytical methodology depends on interpreting the existing situation of the phenomenon under study through specifying the circumstances and dimensions which are connected with it and describing the relations among them with the aim of arriving at a precise and integrated description of the problem.

Population of the Study:

The population of the study consisted of (37) sentenced persons in the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres who were accused of their committing sexual crimes who are adults.

Sample of the Study:

The present study was applied on all the population of the study which is represented in (37) indicted one of two probabliand sentenced individuals in the Palestinian prisons who were accused of committing sexual crimes.

Instrument of the Study:

The measure of Iznik list for the personality which is modified for the Jordanian environment, picture into (A) (Abu-Asa'ad, 2015). It was also used in several Arab environments.

Correcting the Measure:

The correction measure was adopted based on the adopted correction in the. The measure according to the general average of the responses as follows: number of the items (57) and the degree ranges between (57-114). The three dimensions are taken into consideration. The dimension of lying was put to ensure the veracity of the examinee. The high mark in the first dimension indicates extroversion, the low mark indicates emotion, and the high mark in the third dimension indicates lying.

Interpreting the Results:

The results were interpreted through the responses of the researched whereby the examinee responds by choosing one of two probabilities. The first probability carries (Yes) and the second one carries (No) whereby if the item applies on him he chooses (Yes) or he chooses (No) in case of non-applicability. This corresponds to the weights of (1, 2)

successively. The results are interpreted in that the high degree on the domain means a high degree in the trait which the domain measures. The low degree means a low degree in the trait. The process of calculating the points is as follows: (1.33-66.0) which expresses a low value of the trait, while the value (2-1.33) expresses a high value which means a high degree of the trait (Hammad, 2015).

Validity of the Instrument of the Study:

The apparent validity was used, and this was by presenting and discussing the primary model of the prepared questionnaire by the research team with a number of specialized referees. They were asked to add or modify or cancel any expression which does not serve the aim of the study. The recommendations of the referees were discussed, and by cooperation with the research team the measure was adopted in its final form (Appendix number 1).

Reliability of the Instrument of the Study:

Reliability was calculated by the method of internal consistency and by calculating the reliability coefficient Cronbach Alpha. Table number (1) clarifies the reliability degree which amounted to (0.616) which is a good degree which is sufficient to the purposes of the present study.

Table (1): Reliability Coefficient (Cronbach Alpha)

Iznik Measure of Personality	Degree of Reliability
Reliability Coefficient for the Items of the Measure	0.616)

Limitations of the Study:

1. Objective Limitations: this study is defined by its researched topic which is the personality traits of those who committed sexual crimes in the Palestinian society from the point of view of those who committed these crimes themselves in the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres according to the measure of Eiznik.
2. Time Limitations: This study was applied on those who committed sexual crimes in the year (2020-2021).
3. Place Limitations: This study was restricted to the sexual criminals who

are in the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres in the West Bank.

4. Human Limitations: The study was restricted to those who committed sexual crimes themselves and they are adults.

Terms of the Study:

Sexual Crimes:

According to the Jordanian Penal Code number (16) for the year (1961) which is in effect in the state of Palestine, the sexual crimes came under the crimes which breach ethics and general politeness and which dealt with rape crimes,

dishonouring , adultery and rape from the point of view of the law only if it was from the vagina and that any sexual aggression on the child's body or the woman's body is not considered as rape but it becomes dishonouring and the penalty is less than that for the penalty of rape (Al-Muqtafi,2021).

Sexual Aggression: "Doing sexual actions against a certain person by coercion and/or by forcing such as forced kissing and making one naked " <https://harassmap.org/ar/what-sexual-harassment>.

Sexual Crime:

Sexual Crimes: "They are sexual behaviours which are banned by the law of the state and they are penalized. They are different from sexual aggression and exploitation by that they are of a wider scope than both of them. They are considered a crime of many aspects for its effect is not in one aspect only, but in the psychological, economical, religious and social aspects." (Kamal Mubarak, 2006,p.6; Tawfiq, Tawfiq, 1994, p.3; 'Adil, 2022).

The One Who Commits Sexual Crime:

The criminal or the sexual aggressor: The prisoner is defined as a sexual criminal by the prisons authority in case he is indicted by committing sexual crimes according to the penalties law (All the truth: <https://www.kolzchut.org.il>

Procedures of the Study:

This study was conducted according to the following steps:

-Specifying the individuals of the sample of the study

_Distributing the instrument of the study which is a paper questionnaire on the individuals of the sample of the study in the existence of the researcher

-Entering the data into the computer and treating them statistically by using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences program (SPSS)

-Extracting the results, analysing them, discussing them and comparing them with the previous studies, and suggesting the suitable recommendations.

Statistical Treatments:

After emptying the answers of the individuals of the sample, they were coded and the data were entered by using the computer and then the data were (SPSS), whereby the following were calculated:

1. Frequencies and percentages of the distribution of the sample
2. Arithmetic means, standard deviations and percentages for estimating the relative weight of the items of the domains of the study
3. Reliability coefficient Cronbach Alpha

Table (2): Pearson Correlation Coefficient for the Three Dimensions of the Eiznik Personality Measure

Dimensions	Pearson Correlation Coefficient
Extroversion and introversion	Equanimity and emotion .463
Lying	.126
Equanimity and emotion	Lying .084

The previous table points out to:

- There is an average all aspects relationship between the dimension of extroversion and introversion and equanimity and emotion as the Pearson correlation coefficient amounted to (.463)
- There is a weak all aspects relationship between the dimension of extroversion and introversion and lying, as the Pearson correlation coefficient amounted to (.126)

- Also there is a very weak all aspects relationship between the dimension of equanimity and emotion and the dimension of lying as the Pearson correlation coefficient amounted to (.084)

Table (3): Arithmetic means, standard deviations and the estimation degree of the responses of the individuals of the sample on the dimension of extroversion and introversion

Number Item	Sum of Responses	Average of of individuals' Performance	Standard deviation	Evaluation
Extroversion and Introversion Dimension				
1. Do you long for Exciting things all in most times?	60	1.62	.492	high
3. Are you happy and you Deal with matters in simplicity And without an excessive Scrutinizing of details?	60	1.62	.492	high
5. Do you slow down and think Carefully before doing anything?	62	1.68	.475	high
9. Did it happen that you felt Miserable without a cause for this	44	1.19	.397	low
11. Do you feel ashamed when talking? To a strange attractive person?	48	1.30	.397	low
15. Do you prefer reading or other? Activities on talking with others	52	1.41	.498	high
17. Do you feel a permanent desire? To move or get out of your place?	64	1.73	.450	high
20. Do you prefer that your friends Be few and close?	47	1.27	.450	low
22. Do you respond to people Shouting when they shout at Your face?	54	1.46	.505	high
25. Can you leave yourself at rest and enjoy in a delightful meeting?	62	1.68	.475	high
27. Do others view you as a vivacious And active person?	67	1.81	.397	high
29. Does calmness pattern overcome You when you are with the others?	65	1.76	.435	high
32. Do you prefer to know things				

Through recourse to others or To search by yourself?	61	1.65	.484	high
34. Do you like things which require Of you much attention and precision?	66	1.78	.417	high
37. Do you hate to be in a group In which a person jokes about the other?	49	1.32	.475	low
39. Do you desire to do activities which Require a quick conduct of you?	62	1.68	.475	high
41. Is your lifestyle distinguished by Slowness and lack of movement?	62	1.68	.475	high
44. Do you feel much desire to talk With others even though you Do not know them?	51	1.38	.492	high
46. Do you sometimes feel severe Misery because you were not Surrounded by the others?	53	1.43	.502	high
49. Can you say that you are Totally confident of yourself?	62	1.68	.475	high
51. Is it difficult for you to enjoy A merry meeting?	58	1.57	.502	high
53. Is it easy for you to make others Feel vivacious in a dull meeting?	57	1.54	.505	high
56. Do you like to make others Fall in a prank with purpose of merriness?	63	1.70	.463	high
Mean of Responses	57.78	1.56	.111	high

The previous table points out that there is a feeling and a high sense of extroversion among the individuals of the sample. For the mean of the responses was high and it is higher than (1.33) based on the study of (Hammad, 2015) whereby it amounted in the present study to (1.56). This value expresses the existence of the extroversion trait among the sample of the research in a high degree.

The researchers interpret this result to the inordinate desire of the sexual aggressors to turning to openness on the others and establishing more social relationship in general,

and with the categories targeted for sexual aggression in particular. Subsequently, a feeling of extroversion is generated in them thinking that they are distinguished, successful and able to make their victims fall in their trap easily, knowing that this feeling is fake, not lasting and temporary. Soon the aggressor discovers his fake behaviour, and his invalidity, and this is replaced by a feeling of disappointment, retraction and frustration specially if the victim recourses to law to take the legal requirement against the doer.

This result differed from the study of (Hardies, 2019) and the study of (Skilling et al., 2011) which was indicated through them the connection of low levels of the openness and

extroversion behaviours with higher levels of sexual aggression among men and women. Also the behaviours of sexual aggression were connected with low levels of the conscience.

Table (4): Arithmetic means, standard deviation and the degree of estimation for the responses of the individuals of the sample on the dimension of equanimity and emotion.

Number	Item	Total Mean	Arithmetic Deviation	Standard	Estimation
Dimension of Equanimity and Emotion					
	2. Do you need your friends to understand you to feel comfortable? and happy?	61	1.65	.484	high
	4. Are you much annoyed if someone Refused your request?	48	1.32	.475	low
	7. Is your temper aroused and Be calm in many times?	43	1.17	.378	low
	8. Is your habit to talk or do a Work in a quick without Thinking or contemplation?	55	1.49	.507	high
	13. Is your habit to complete Work in an extemporary way?	63	1.30	.463	low
	14. Do feel anxiety on matters Which you should not do or say them?	48	1.30	.463	low
	16. Is it easy to harm your feelings?	51	1.38	.492	high
	19. Does your state change between Much activity and dullness?	52	1.41	.498	high
	21. Do you find yourself engrossed In day dreaming or imagination?	52	1.41	.498	high
	23. Do you sometimes feel distressed Because of guilt feelings?	43	1.16	.374	low
	26. Do you consider yourself Nerve-tensioned?	55	1.49	.507	high
	28. Do you often feel that you Could have done an important				

Work in a better way?	70	1.89	.315	high
31. Do any ideas accompany				
You which makes sleeping difficult	47	1.27	.450	low
33. Do feel an acceleration in throbbing				
Or an acceleration in your heart beats?	50	1.35	.484	high
35. Are you sometimes beset by spasms				
Of quivering and trembling?	57	1.54	.505	high
38. Are you a person quickly aroused				
Or emotional?	55	1.49	.507	high
40. Are you anxious about fearful				
Events or situation which happen				
To you?	56	1.51	.507	high
43. Are you beset by many				
Nightmares and disturbing				
Dreams?	59	1.59	.417	high
45. Are you annoyed by pains				
And aches?	46	1.24	.435	low
47. Do you consider yourself				
A nervous person?	59	1.59	.417	high
50. Are you easily harmed that				
Others see a wrong in you				
Or in your work?	55	1.57	.502	high
52. Are you annoyed by				
The feeling of defect?	52	1.41	.498	high
55. Are you anxious about				
Your health?	51	1.38	.492	high
57. Do you suffer from insomnia?	58	1.57	.502	high
Mean of the Responses	51.66	1.44	.151	high

The previous table indicates that there is a kind of non-equanimity and emotion among the individuals of the sample, for the average of the responses was high and it is higher than the average level (1.33) based on the study of (Hammad,2015) for the proportion in the present study amounted to (1.44). This proportion expresses the non-existence of an

emotional equanimity among the sample of the present study.

The researchers ascribe this logical result to the state of confusion and emotional agitation which controls the aggressor in an unsteady and unstable way usually and prompts him under its effect and its impact to undertake the sexual aggression behaviour. This category of

individuals (the aggressors) do not enjoy and emotional equanimity and control on their instincts and leading these instincts in a positive and natural way. This is due to many causes including the absence of religious, human and ethical deterrent, the state of psychological impotence for those afflicted with it, the absence of the role of the family in the sound and committed social upbringing and social control, the negative role of the group of companions, the technological boom which is unfiltered and not monitored and what accompany it including showing licentious and scandalous materials which affect the souls of the individuals and make them embark on their violating behaviours with recklessness and slighting.

In addition to this, and as it is known, human behaviour is governed by motives. These motives remain imprisoned in the soul unless they are charged with a big emotional charge which increases the probabilities of their owner to embark on crimes which are penalized by the law specially the behaviour of sexual aggression. In this case, the emotional or passional component as being one of the important components of human behaviour in general takes a deviant form by some persons which leads them to sexual aggression against the others. The results of this study agreed with the studies of (Pina et al., 2009; Rao & Vijayraj, 2016; Ali Akbar et al., 2017).

Table (5): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and degree of estimation of the responses of the individuals of the sample on the dimension of lying.

Number Item	Total Mean	Arithmetic Deviation	Standard Estimation
Dimension of Lying			
6. Do you always fulfil your Promises to yourself regardless Of what tiredness and toil which You need?			
47	1.27	.450	low
12. Does it happen sometimes That you lose control of Yourself and become angry?			
55	1.49	.507	high
18. Are you enticed by ideas Which you do not desire That others know them?			
49	1.32	.475	low
24. Are all of your habits Good and desired?			
52	1.41	.498	high
30. Do you sometimes share In the idle talk and spreading Of rumours?			
71	1.92	.277	high
36. Do you confess to the Security of your illegal			

Possessions despite the Impossibility of discovering Them?	59	1.59	.498	high
42. Did it happen that you Were late for an Appointment or the Implementation of a Certain task?	51	1.38	.492	high
48. Are there persons whom You know but you entirely Do not like them?	45	1.22	.417	low
54. Do you sometimes talk About matters which you Do not know anything about Them?	68	1.84	.374	high
Average of Responses	55.22	1.49	.165	high

The previous table indicates that there are indicators of the researched

Persons 'orientation to lying. The expression (30) the text of which is "Do you sometimes share in the idle talk or spreading the rumours?" obtained an average of (1.92). The average of the degrees of the total test was (1.49). This proportion expresses a high degree on the measure of lying as compared with the natural value of (1.33) which was indicated in the study of (Hammad,2015).

The researchers ascribe the inclination of the individuals of the sample who are adults to lying to the existence of a collapsing and fragile ethical system which lying forms one of its pillars and one of the characteristics which stick to them, in addition to their not integrated in the ethical culture which bans this, whereby they many times recourse to fabricating lies and justifications which add legitimacy and acceptability to their disgraceful conducts.

This result agreed partially with the study of (Hardies, 2019) through which it was indicated that there is an inverse significant connection between the behaviour of sexual aggression and the levels of the conscience among the

harassers. It also agreed with the study of (Tomak et al., 2009) which recorded high levels of lying among those who commit actual sexual crimes as compared with low levels among those who commit sexual crimes via the Internet.

Recommendations:

1. Activating the suitable programs of professional psychological and social rehabilitation for the sexual aggressors and criminals in the Palestinian reform and rehabilitation centres.
2. Activating the role of psychological specialists and educators for working on programs of sexual education and the health of adolescence in the schools.
3. Activating the methods of reformative and rehabilitating treatment and the most important of which are the method of classifying the criminals and preparing the treatment programs according to the classification.
4. The necessity of the existence of a modern Palestinian penalties law.

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