Attachment Disorder and its relationship with Family Environment among Adolescents in Kingdom of Bahrain: Descriptive and analytical study

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Abstract

The current study aimed at investigating the ration of spread of attachment disorder for teenagers in the Kingdom of Bahrain, identifying the relationship between attachment disorder and family environment and investigating if there were any significant statistical differences in attachment disorder for teenagers and family environment that could be attributed to the gender and age variables.

To achieve this purpose, two questionnaires were translated, referred and applied. The first questionnaire was developed by Ziegier (2006) and it aims at measuring attachment disorder while the second questionnaire, which is developed by Moos and Moos (2009), aims at measuring the family environment. Both questionnaires were given to 378 teenage students (238 females and 140 males) at the secondary school in the kingdom of Bahrain, which represent the sample in this study. And after applying attachment disorder scale on the sample is detected (57), a teenager from the secondary school students in Bahrain are suffering from attachment disorder problems, of which 35 females and 22 males, with an average age was (16.035), and a deviation standard was (1.308).

The study findings reveal that the spreading ration of the problems related to attachment disorder reached 15% among the study sample. The results showed the presence of a statistically significant a negative correlation at the level of (0.05) was (-0.314) between attachment disorder and family environment. In addition, the study findings indicate the An existence of a significant statistical a negative correlation at between the attachment disorder and in some of the dimensions in the family environment questionnaire (sub-measures), which are (independence, ethical or religious extremism, and belonging) at a significant level of 0.01. The level of registered correlations for these dimensions were -0.375, -0.343, -0.381). No significant statistical differences were registered at a significant level below 0.05 between the study sample attributed to gender (male-female) or age. And Results were interpreted in light of previous studies.