



# **The consequences of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads**

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## The consequences of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads

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### ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to assess the consequences of murder from the perspective of Jordanian household heads. The sample social survey approach was utilized to achieve the study's purpose, and the questionnaire was used to collect data from the target study population. A sample of 960 heads of families using cluster sampling from families in Jordanian governorates with two governorates from each area of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The study relies on descriptive and analytical statistical analysis approaches to evaluate field data using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of the study revealed that the social, economic, and legal consequences were significant. According to the findings, the economic factors explain 56.7% of the variance in the rise in murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads. The social effects explain (14.1%) of the variance in the high rates of murder from the perspective of heads of family in Jordanian society, whereas the legal effects explain.(%٤,١)

The study recommends deepening the role of the family while strengthening it in society by emphasizing its role in the socialization process to raise awareness of the generation of its responsibility and role in building the society, as well as to preserve social and religious values and standards that contribute to reducing murder crimes and protecting society's security and stability .

**Keywords:** economic, social, and legal consequences of murder, Jordanian society, Jordan.

## الآثار المترتبة على جريمة القتل من وجهة نظر أرباب الأسر في المجتمع الاردني

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المستخلص:

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على الآثار المترتبة على جريمة القتل من وجهة نظر أرباب الأسر في المجتمع الاردني، وتم الاعتماد على منهج المسح الاجتماعي بالعينة، واستخدام أداة الاستبيان لجمع البيانات من عينة الدراسة المستهدفة لتحقيق الهدف من الدراسة، وقد تم اختيار عينة الدراسة المكونة من (٩٦٠) من أرباب الأسر، بالطريقة العنقودية من الأسر من المحافظات الأردنية بواقع محافظتين من كل إقليم من أقاليم المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية. وأتمتت الدراسة لتحليل البيانات الميدانية على أساليب التحليل الإحصائي الوصفي والتحليلي باستخدام الرزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية (SPSS) لتحليل البيانات، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج كان من أهمها: أن الآثار الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والقانونية المترتبة جاءت بقيمة مرتفعة. وبينت النتائج أن الآثار الاقتصادية تفسر ما مقداره (٥٦,٧%) من التباين في ارتفاع معدلات جريمة القتل من وجهة نظر أرباب الأسر في المجتمع الأردني، وأن الآثار الاجتماعية تفسر ما مقداره (١٤,١%)، أما الآثار القانونية فتفسر ما مقداره (٤,١%) من التباين في ارتفاع معدلات جريمة القتل من وجهة نظر أرباب الأسر في المجتمع الاردني.

وتوصي الدراسة بضرورة تعميق دور الأسرة وبنائها في المجتمع من خلال التركيز على دورها في عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية وذلك من أجل بناء جيل مدرك وواعي لمسؤوليته ودوره في بناء المجتمع والحفاظ على القيم والمعايير الاجتماعية والدينية التي تساهم في الحد من جرائم القتل وتحفظ أمن المجتمع واستقراره

**الكلمات الدالة:** الآثار الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والقانونية المترتبة على جريمة القتل، المجتمع الأردني، الأردن

## **Introduction:**

Murder is a deadly societal issue that has plagued every culture since God created humanity till the current day. The world has witnessed and continues to witness intense interest in this growing phenomenon, particularly with the spread of social chaos and the crises that have occurred in humanity in all of their forms, whether economic, political, or cultural or as a result of ongoing wars that threaten the values of all societies.

Murder of any form (deliberate, semi-intentional, and manslaughter) is one of the crimes against human life and has been known since ancient times because it takes a person's life and terminates his existence. A person is the most valuable asset, and his life is priceless. Additionally, murder endangers society's security and safety and puts its interests in jeopardy (Arar et al., 2021). According to Enab (2017), some of the causes of murder are attributable to the offender and his criminal mentality, which is defined by aggression and a lack or absence of any barriers to committing crimes. This implies a lack of good parenting from a young age, as well as a lack of awareness about strategies to prevent these crimes in the family, school, and surrounding social milieu in society.

Economic, social, personal, legal, and psychological variables were categorized as murder-related factors. In general, factors that contribute to committing murder include family breakdown, divorce, improper upbringing, low income, high prices, the ongoing decline in unemployment and poverty, the ongoing large deficit in the trade balance and budget, the inflation of debt, and the spread of drugs (Kahya, 2021).

The economic factor plays an important role in committing the crime of murder, as it is one of the factors that may push an individual to kill. This criminal phenomenon is linked to the extent of its connection with economic development, which is the change that occurs in economic systems, such as the transformation of the agricultural economy into an industrial economy (Al-Warikat, 2020). Economic development is usually accompanied by a number of phenomena and results, such as migration from the countryside to the city, a rise in the standard of living, and a sense of the importance of imported goods and methods of trade exchange. There is no doubt that each of these results has an impact on the criminal phenomenon. For example, the rise in prices may sometimes cause psychological disturbance and nervous tension for some people, especially the group



that is exposed to the severity of unemployment or the insufficiency of its financial resources to meet its basic needs, which makes that group more vulnerable to committing crimes such as quarrels, riots, and murder (Al-Anazi, 2020). The economic structure has drastically changed, resulting in harsh living conditions, poor wages, low per capita income, and an increase in unemployment and poverty in Jordanian society. According to Al-Darawsheh (2014), these phenomena have a detrimental impact on Jordanian society's level of living and could catalyze criminal activity.

Social factors have a close relationship with the occurrence and commission of crimes, as they are represented by the set of circumstances that surround a particular person and distinguish him from others. The social conditions here are limited to a set of relationships that arise between a person and certain groups of people with whom his life is closely linked and with whom he mixes with their lives for some time. These are members of his family, his community, his school, and the friends and companions he chooses. Experiments have proven that an individual's behavior is influenced to a large degree by the behavior of those around him, especially those close to him (Al-Hadid and Al-Majali, 2022). Social factors play an important role in committing the crime of murder. For example, the process of socialization, education, and social systems play an important role in an individual's righteousness or deviance. As long as the upbringing is correct, it can meet the individual's basic needs and help him find the means through which he can overcome the social problems and challenges surrounding him. Al-Shishniyya (2018) indicates that the crime of murder arises from manifestations of social disintegration resulting from the decomposition of relationships between individuals, groups, and the environment on the basis of societal values. Al-Hadid and Al-Majali (2022) confirmed that the crime of murder arises as a result of manifestations of social disintegration, which leads to the loss of the influence of societal rules and laws on the individual, and this in turn leads to the emergence of social problems such as crime of various types. Ghandour and Daoud (2021) point out that social factors include: family conflict, the extended family, which is characterized by the large number of family members living in a common place, which constantly creates problems that generate situations of violence, and the social role conflict represented by the authoritarian male model. There are several social

repercussions resulting from the crime of murder in Jordanian society, the most prominent of which is divorce, as it has the effect of disintegrating the family. Al-Darawsheh and Al-Mawajdeh (2017) focus on the social effects resulting from the crime of murder in Jordanian society. They summarized it as the absence of the husband from the family as a result of the punishment. Likewise, families interfere in marital life and its privacy, whether by the husband or wife's family, and the husband or wife's relationship with their families in terms of housing or decisions related to their lives, which leads to the exacerbation of problems between the spouses. In addition to the lack of equality between spouses on the social, cultural, educational, moral, or religious level.

Table 1 illustrates the statistics of murder crimes in Jordan according to data provided by the Criminal Information Department - Public Security Directorate (2022). From this table, it is evident that although there is a decrease in the total number of crimes but it is still a considerable number.

*Table 1 Statistics of Murder Crimes according to Criminal Information Department, Public Security Directorate, 2022*

<b>TYPE OF CRIME</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE</b>	358	285	294	346	290
<b>PREMEDITATED MURDERS</b>	56	31	58	39	50
<b>INTENTIONAL MURDER</b>	68	53	52	51	53
<b>BATTERY LEADING TO DEATH</b>	3	5	8	9	6
<b>MANSLAUGHTER</b>	38	32	34	26	31
<b>ASSAULT LEADING TO DEATH</b>	897	742	731	658	657
<b>SUM</b>	1420	1148	1177	1129	1087

### **The Problem of the Study**

Societies are currently experiencing a period of rapid progress, but this progress has been accompanied by deviant and criminal manifestations that were unimaginable. The social change accompanying this progress played a major role in the emergence of several crimes associated with it, including murder, which is not

considered modern, but it has changed in terms of type, size, effects on Jordanian society, and the large number of victims of this crime. These crimes have many social and psychological effects on the level of individuals and groups, and their rates are high, their types are multiple, and their losses are multiplied, and murders in particular are a matter worthy of study. It is necessary to examine the factors and reasons behind the crime of murder and its effects to shed light on the seriousness of this crime and work to combat it using multiple methods and forms of Islamic law or by using scientific methods to identify this phenomenon and try to reduce it due to its high rates in Jordanian society during recent years. This study was intended to examine the effects of high crime rates and practices related to increasing homicide rates, which are currently gaining special importance in Jordanian society because of their serious negative effects and repercussions on human development programs.

The problem of the current study is to answer the following main question: The effects of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads?

### **Study questions:**

The study pursues to answer the following questions:

1. What are the consequences of the murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads?
2. What are the major impacts (social impacts, economic impacts, legal impacts) of the high murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads?
3. Are there statistically significant differences at ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the effects of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads due to demographic variables (gender, work, academic qualification, age, number of family members)?

### **The importance of the study:**

The importance of this study emerges from the fact that it aims to investigate the social, economic, and legal consequences of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads. The results and recommendations of this study can also be used to determine the repercussions associated with the crime of murder in Jordanian society.

The study stems its importance from the following:

1. This study fills the gap resulting from not examining the effects of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads within the framework of a single study - within the limits of the researcher's knowledge.
2. This study serves those in charge of decision-making by providing information about the crime of murder and its seriousness in Jordanian society. Therefore, it can be used to develop sound foundations for identifying local efforts to combat it, preventive strategies, and develop national legal legislation and sound economic policies.
3. The study constitutes a starting point for other studies in the Jordanian environment that address new dimensions, variables, and other indicators, given the scarcity of Jordanian research and studies in the field of murder in Jordanian society. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the social, economic, and legal consequences of the crime of murder in Jordanian society.
4. This study may be an important reference for academics and researchers on the subject of the social, economic, and legal consequences of the crime of murder in Jordanian society.

### **The Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to identify the consequences of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads, and the following objectives stem from this:

1. Forming a theoretical framework to identify the concepts of economic, social, and legal variables and their impact on the crime of murder in Jordanian society, and the associated concepts.
2. Measuring the effects of the murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads.
3. Providing a database and information on economic variables to alleviate the increasing murder rates in Jordanian society.

### **Procedural Definitions:**

**Murder:** is a common law offense defined as the intentional killing of any human being with malice. Murder is defined as the unlawful killing of any person to kill or cause great bodily injury to that person.

**The social consequences of murder in Jordanian society:** a set of conditions that surround the individual and distinguish him from others. The individual's social circumstances are confined to a set of interactions that develop between him and particular groups of



individuals with whom he interacts and is closely related, whether they are members of his family or community or friends and associates he selects.

The economic consequences of murder on Jordanian society: Those circumstances to which a specific person is exposed as a result of economic turmoil that crystallized from an economic transformation or economic fluctuations that occurred in society, or as a result of special circumstances surrounding him alone, may have an impact on the criminality of the individual, and among the most important of these special economic circumstances that deserve study because of their impact are the following: Poverty and unemployment are two fundamental aspects in crime.

The legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society: These are the legal statements that criminalize the act of murder and describe all factors surrounding it to restrict its occurrence and raise awareness among members of society to prevent falling into it, considering that this crime occurs regularly in Jordan.

### **Theories explaining the crime of murder in Jordanian society:**

Crime is one of the most hazardous societal occurrences, endangering the human entity's security, stability, and even life. This issue has received unprecedented attention from legal scholars and psychologists, with many studies contributing to the development of criminology. This science, like the sciences connected to the study of man, is of recent origin, having developed only with the emergence of the experimental scientific method in researching social phenomena.

Criminology was formed from schools and theories that established its theoretical pillars, giving it the characteristics of privacy and independence. Its emergence was influenced by the development of the human sciences and the independence of research in the criminal field from moral, philosophical, and religious discourses. This science adopted positivist approaches in the late nineteenth century, despite the presence of many schools that investigated the interpretation of the crime of murder in Jordanian society.

#### **The anomie theory:**

Emile Durkheim - the author of this theory - considers crime to be a natural phenomenon that must be accepted as an expression that has a function. It exists in all societies at all times, but it becomes an unusual pathological phenomenon only when it rises or falls below the

average or rate, and it cannot be considered pathological when it does not. It negatively affects the functional tasks of society. He believes that crime is not accidental, but rather a characteristic of society, its composition and culture, as the individual is considered part of society. Therefore, the delinquency of the individual and his departure from the collective rules of behavior does not represent a personal pathological phenomenon, but rather it is considered to arise directly from society and its characteristics. Accordingly, if the crime is necessary and does not deviate from the average rate of society, then it is normal and natural and is even considered a sign of the health of society and the safety of its systems and institutions (Ibrahim, 2005).

Durkheim used the concept of anomie and considered it a cause of social deviation. Anomie is the state of lawlessness or disorder in which an individual finds himself lacking a rule or standard for his normal behavior compared to abnormal behavior. This situation often results from the conflict or contradiction that the individual experiences in his social relationship, especially the duties and daily requirements of life. Thus, this situation is an expression of the crisis and need for social relations for the values that preserve their consistency and function, which reflects on the individual and pushes him to isolation and hostility towards his society in the face of the absence of standards and rules that play the role of social control.

### **Routine Activity Theory**

This theoretical approach appeared at the end of the seventies and became famous in the eighties for several reasons, including the lack of an appropriate theory to explain crime and social deviance. And all its ability to explain the behavior of the victim and the link between the environment and the crime. As well as the return of rational assumptions of human nature. So, crime is linked to daily human activities through social interaction.

There are two pillars to the monotonic activity approach: first, the comprehensive analysis of population groups. Secondly, it provides systematic thought for human activities and daily social interactions, providing empirical examples of changing human activities. By monotonous activity, Hawley meant any activity such as going to school or university, sleeping, and shopping. If any disturbance or change occurs to monotonous activities, social disintegration will follow, and this emphasizes human ecology, social disintegration, and interaction (Al-Warikat, 2020).

This theory states that a crime occurs when the following elements come together in any space and time:



1. An accessible target
2. The absence of capable guardians that could intervene
3. The presence of a motivated offender

### **The Theory of dominant factors**

This theory was built on social studies, adopted a statistical analysis method, and linked crime to the various variables that determine criminal behavior, while enumerating these variables, for example: unemployment, age, gender, cultural status, housing status, and health status. After identifying the various variables and comparing them with the primary data available to the researcher, he proceeds to extract the factors that accompany the emergence of deviant behavior using the correlation coefficient so that he can classify the variables according to the degree of their connection to the crime. Thus, finding the most causal factors related to the phenomenon (Al-Khashab, 2008).

Criticisms have been directed at this theory, including criticisms directed at the methodological level. Because statistics aim to summarize facts and crimes in a series of numbers that allow the extraction of explanatory laws for the criminal phenomenon, which excludes minute individual differences and seeks an inductive framing that goes beyond the specificity of one case to another. But the criminal act has aspects of uniqueness and specificity that are difficult to generalize, to remove from its individual case and moment in time, and to make it subject to extension.

### **Differential Association Theory**

This theory rejects considering criminal behavior as inherited behavior, as crime is not inherited, but is acquired through learning that occurs as a result of the individual's involvement in a group, and the type and rules of behavior and values prevailing in it determine whether the individual will learn criminality or not. If the members of this group respect the law and abide by its orders and prohibitions, the individual should have their morals and learn from them behavior consistent with the law. But if they support violating the laws and tend to violate them, the individual will most likely follow their approach and learn from them their characteristics, which qualifies him to commit the criminal act. Thus, his deviation is certain if he limits his relationships to members of his group, and isolates other groups whose members mostly respect the law (Al-Awji, 2011).

According to Sutherland, criminal behavior cannot in all cases be attributed to poverty or to mere prevailing factors such as psychological and social conditions and factors that relate to poverty and the poor. Some people belong to wealthy classes, yet they commit some crimes as part of their professional activities. Here, Sutherland focused on white-collar crimes, because he believes that criminal behavior is learned by both the rich and the poor in the same way and through similar processes. In this way, Sutherland tried to explain the learned or acquired deviant behavior that appears as a result of a conflict between the standards of the different cultures that make up American society. This behavior appears when the delinquent standards in a group overwhelm the adaptive standards that govern society as a whole (Al-Saleh, 2000).

Among the criticisms directed at Sutherland is that the individual is often not forced to belong to deviant groups, if he is not a deviant person. It also did not take into account the differences within one group, and the role of the individual in this difference. While some people adopt a criminal stance, others succeed in respecting the law, and the element in the group is able to influence and choose between one of the delinquents. Sutherland's focus on learning and excluding the internal personal factor collided with opposite propositions, because the individual may not need someone to teach him deviant behavior as much as he needs to learn normal behavior. For example, a child is naturally inclined to lie and deceive if he is left without education or discipline, and he grows up tending to crime.

#### **Merton's theory of social structure**

Merton went beyond isolated factors and paid attention to the social structure, including its contradictions that push the individual to deviate from the social organization and fall into crime due to the absence of social standards, adopting an integrated view of American society. He started from analyzing the social structure, trying to find out the reasons that lead to criminal behavior. Merton went beyond isolated factors and paid attention to the social structure, including its contradictions that push the individual to deviate from the social organization and fall into crime due to the absence of social standards, adopting an integrated view of American society. He started from analyzing the social structure, trying to find out the reasons that lead to criminal behavior. He came to define these behavioral patterns based on the concept of anomie or the state of disorder that controls society and leaves it without a cultural means for people to adopt to achieve their desires, so they are forced to commit crime. He believes that the



causes of crime are the individual's reactions and adaptation to the contradictions produced by the prevailing culture of his society. The failure to give opportunities and means for all societal segments to fulfill their wishes is because most instincts and desires are not necessarily natural; rather, they are a collection of objectives and temptations created by society and reinforced by its dominant culture. This explains why people start to turn to illicit methods when using legal means was no longer an option in order to satisfy cultural requirements. Merton distinguished between two important elements (Al-Warikat, 2020): goals and standards. Goals are those interests that are legitimate and constitute hopes and aspirations that every individual seeks to achieve, and they are ranked in order according to their importance in the scale of social values. Standards are the set of rules that govern behavior and control the means of reaching goals. Human behavior is linked to these two elements and the extent of the interconnected relationship between them. The more balanced the relationship, the more balanced the behavior. If the focus is on goals without regard to standards, all means become legitimate in the person's eyes to achieve them, and thus criminal behavior results from this deviation.

#### **Clifford Shaw's Environmental Theory**

Shaw's approach to the criminal phenomenon was based on the economic and social data and conditions of a specific area, such that these conditions are responsible for crime there. Accordingly, the organic and psychological aspect of the individual is not the decisive factor, but rather the prevailing economic conditions and the social and environmental environment. In his theory, Shaw focused on inappropriate urban and population areas in which all forms of crime are widespread (suburban neighborhoods - the margins of cities). Thus, Shaw meets objectively with Laxani's theory on the role of the social environment in delinquency. Shaw's research contributed to focusing attention on urban centers and the criminal phenomenon, which concluded that there is a kind of distinction between rural crimes and urban crimes (Al-Warikat, 2020).

#### **Hirschi's social control theory**

This theory is based on explaining and identifying social factors that protect individuals from engaging in abnormal behavior that is not consistent with social values and standards. Hirschi is one of the most famous sociologists who dealt with theories of social control.

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He focused on knowing the social factors that protect individuals from engaging in behaviors that are harmful to others and to the social system as a whole. He believes that a cohesive society is one in which social norms and relationships work well. Otherwise, the control resulting from these standards will begin to disintegrate, which may lead to crime and deviance. Hirschi believes that behavior reflects varying levels of morality. Sound moral standards and values in society work to encourage normal social behavior, but they act as deterrents to reduce deviant behavior. When these moral standards and values are exposed to weakness and humiliation, interest-directed behavior appears, which in turn leads to deviation in society. Hirschi discussed four dimensions of social loyalty: attachment, indulgence, commitment, and belief. Attachment is the most important of these dimensions, as the strength of the relationship that binds the individual to others, such as parents, relatives, friends, and role models, or to formal social institutions, such as the school, or informal ones, such as the club, act as controls on deviance. The second dimension is indulgence, which means the individual's degree of activity, i.e. the time and energy available for habitual behavior and deviant behavior. Individuals who indulge in ordinary activities do not have enough time to engage in behavior that is contrary to social values and norms. As for the dimension of commitment, it is represented by the investment that a person has in society, which means reputation. Individuals with good qualities know that they will lose if they are known to engage in deviant behavior, which makes them keen not to engage in deviant behavior for fear of their standing in society. Regarding the dimension of belief, it represents recognition of the justice and rules of society and commitment and respect for the general moral order. Therefore, if any of these dimensions are weakened, it will lead to increased freedom to engage in deviant behavior. Hirschi & Gottfredson (1995) proposed the theory of self-control and it depends on basic tendencies and tendencies and the situations that transform these tendencies into crime. They defined crime comprehensively, taking into account various forms of crime, including white-collar crimes. This definition is represented by considering crime behaviors of force and deception, undertaken in order to achieve self-interests. They concluded that crime as a problem results from a lack of self-control, which means a person's tendency to avoid criminal acts regardless of the circumstances he faces. The concept of self-control is based on the fact that people differ in the extent of their ability to yield to temptations, and in the extent of their ability to control and control themselves, and



that they become involved in deviation when there is a decline in self-control. The loss of the ability to self-control results from the absence of social forces that contribute to training individuals to adhere to the social, moral and legal standards of the group. The criminal does not care about the social system and does not care about the pain that befalls others. According to this theory, whoever commits behavior that violates social rules and standards (practicing forms of administrative and financial corruption) has a weak control system (low self-control) (Al-Warikat, 2020).

### **Opportunity Theory Cloward and Ohlin**

This theory was presented by Cloward & Ohlin, who relied on the theories of anomie and differential association in explaining crime. The theory of anomie, which is concerned with identifying the sources of social deviance, and the theory of differential mixing, which is concerned with the transmission of methods of criminal behavior to individuals and groups through the process of learning and communicating with criminal groups. The two researchers tried to add another dimension to the theory of anomie, which pays particular attention to the pressures driving deviation that stem from the lack of convergence between cultural goals and the means of achieving them. This new dimension is the extent to which opportunities are available for some groups to achieve their goals by legitimate means. These two researchers believe that achieving cultural goals by socially illegitimate means is governed by considerations represented by the social structure, which are related to the disparity in the presence of facilitating opportunities to achieve these goals by completely illegitimate means. The achievement of these goals also governs the opportunities to achieve them through legitimate means and methods. The theory assumes that everyone has the motivation to commit criminal behavior, especially in light of the availability of the target and the absence of supervision. Thus, property crimes increase and violent crimes decrease. Thus, the opportunity to commit crimes is available to every individual in general, and it is also available to any individual who holds a legitimate job, or a respectable job in the absence of supervision. Also, most of the time, this opportunity is not seized, which prevents the emergence of deviant behavior, which is due to the loss of the motivations that lead to this behavior (Cloward & Ohlin, 1960).

## Previous Studies

Al-Hadid & Al-Majali (2022) sought to determine the contributing causes to female homicide in Jordanian culture from the perspective of attorneys and judges. To accomplish the goals of the study, it used the social survey, a descriptive analytical survey method. 392 judges and attorneys, including 61 judges and 331 attorneys, made up the sample. 40 items were included in the questionnaire that was created to gather study data. Its validity and dependability, broken down into four categories (social, economic, personal, and legislative elements), have been confirmed. The collected field data was processed using the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS). The investigation yielded the following findings: The most common variables contributing to women being murdered were societal factors, which came in first place. Personal factors came in second place. The legal factors came in third place. Economic factors finished in fourth and last place. Long leisure time, incorrect family-rearing practices, and a lack of moral links in society were the most important social factors leading to the murder of women in Jordanian society.

Ghandour and Daoud (2021) conducted a study aimed at revealing the factors in committing the crime of murder and the most prominent personality traits of the murderous criminal. It is a descriptive study. The study concludes that murder is one of the most heinous crimes against human life, and the dangerous consequences of it are not limited to the perpetrators alone, but also to the victim or the larger community, due to a number of interconnected factors that, while the perpetrators differ, frequently share the same factors and causes for the crime's commission. So the purpose of this study was to discover the circumstances and motives that led the murderous criminal to do his crime, whether they were social, psychological, economic, religious, or other. To determine the repercussions of murder, identify the personal characteristics of such offenders, including demographic, social, and psychological traits, as well as the sort of weapons to be used in the execution of the crime.

Study of (Arar, Khaled, & Abdallah, 2021) used the analytical descriptive approach using Google Forms to investigate the determinants and dimensions of murder crimes in Palestine (the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and the occupied Palestinian interior). The survey was given to a random sample of (340) people, the majority of whom had completed their university education, (140) men





and (200) women, with an average age of (33.91). The findings of factor analysis revealed the presence of six factors for the murders which explained 51% of the overall variance. The elements that contributed to the murders included a lack of law enforcement, deviant conduct, occupation, psychiatric diseases and social issues, socialization, and a lack of order and congestion.

Study of (Ndlovu et al., 2020) aimed to grasp a clear understanding of the social context of killing women on university campuses. In order to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the social environment of femicide on university campuses, semi-structured one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) were undertaken. To unpack the phenomena of femicide in higher education institutions, data was analyzed utilizing content and theme methodologies. In 11 focus groups, data was collected from (n =142) students. A qualitative data analysis program, Atlas. ti version 8.1, was employed to improve the analysis. According to the findings of this investigation, men are considered to have committed the vast majority of the killings. Femicide was assumed to be caused by a combination of reasons such as cultural standards, women's social status and natural weaknesses, substance misuse, unfaithfulness, and women's commodification.

Study of (Al-Anazi, 2020) aimed to identify the factors associated with the crime of homicide within the family in Saudi society from the point of view of investigators in the Public Prosecution in Riyadh, and to identify the personal, social, and economic factors associated with the crime of homicide within the family. The study was based on the social survey method. The study tool (the questionnaire) was applied to a random sample of investigators at the main headquarters of the Public Prosecution and the East Riyadh District in the city of Riyadh, and its size reached (84) investigators. The study reached several results, including: that the perpetrator suffers from a psychological disorder, the perpetrator's addiction to drugs, excessive fanaticism, and extreme anger are among the most important personal factors associated with the crime of murder within the family, and that family disintegration, weak religious faith, family conflicts, and severe marital disputes are among the most important. Social factors associated with the crime of murder within the family. Also, unemployment, accumulation of debt, inability to spend, financial tyranny, the desire to obtain money, and

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disputes over inheritance are among the most important economic factors associated with the crime of murder within the family.

Al-Shishniyeh (2018) conducted a study to uncover the reasons for murder and its societal consequences from the perspective of those accused of murder in Gaza Central Prison. To meet the study's aims, the researcher employed the descriptive analytical approach, which is appropriate for the nature of the current study, and created a questionnaire based on existing literature and relevant research. In its final form, the questionnaire contained (47) items that were administered to a sample of (156) prisoners charged with murder in Gaza Central Prison, representing (50%) of the total defendants. The researcher obtained a total of (129) accurate surveys. The data was analyzed with the Statistical Analysis Package for the Social Sciences and a variety of descriptive and inferential tests. The study produced a number of findings, the most important of which was that the study sample's estimate of the reasons for committing the murder was (64%), and the religious dimension came in first with a relative weight of (71.42%), followed by the social dimension with a relative weight of (64.82%), and finally the economic dimension. The psychological factor occupied the last position, with a relative weight of (59.78%). The most significant social effects of the murder were family disintegration, with a relative weight of (70.24%), then the spread of addiction in society, with a relative weight of (70.24%), then deviance of family members, with a relative weight of (68.54%). The results of the data analysis also showed that there are no differences between the average estimates of the study sample regarding the causes of murder and its social effects due to the variables: age, educational level, monthly income, place of residence, and kinship with the murdered person. However, there are differences due to the type of crime variable.

Abdel Moneim et al. (2018) conducted a study that aimed to shed light on men committing murders against their family members, and to identify the social and psychological variables associated with this, in addition to determining the demographic characteristics of these men. The researchers utilized the descriptive, correlational, comparative approach, and the total sample for the study sample that consisted of (150) male individuals detained in Tora, and their ages ranged between (21-70) years. The results of the study indicated that there is no effect of the social variables represented by (age, profession, educational level, economic level, family size) on men committing murder within the family at a significant level (0.05). The



study found statistically significant differences in the average scores of the study sample on the state and trait anxiety tests for adults based on the economic level variable, as well as a lack of influence of social variables such as age, profession, educational level, and family size on anxiety among men who committed family murders. The study's findings revealed a link between addiction and men murdering within the family.

Al-Darawsheh and Al-Mawajdeh (2017) conducted a study aimed at identifying the impact of social variables on the commission of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of Jordanian university students. To achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was designed and developed to collect data. A simple random sample was used as a method to determine the study sample; whose size is (433). The study reached a set of results, most notably: the presence of an impact of social variables on committing the crime of murder in Jordanian society. Family disintegration came in first place, followed in second place by weak religious morals, and then in third place were weak means of social control. The results of the study showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the answers of the study sample members regarding the impact of social variables on committing murder in Jordanian society from the perspective of Jordanian university students, which are attributed to the variables (gender, educational level, and occupation).

Al-Jawir (2017) conducted a study that aimed to identify murders committed by Saudi and non-Saudi women in Saudi society. It aimed to identify the extent of murders among women, the social, economic and psychological characteristics of their perpetrators, and to reveal the driving factors for committing murder, in an attempt to come up with preventive measures to reduce murder in Saudi society. A social survey approach was used, as data was collected from female homicide perpetrators in the Riyadh region using a questionnaire. The study population consisted of female prisoners who committed murder and were detained in the women's prison and the girls' welfare institution in Riyadh. However, due to the small size of the study population, a comprehensive inventory method was used for all members of the study population, which numbered (50) respondents. The results of the study showed that the majority of female murder perpetrators were young Saudi women and fell in the age group of less than 30 years. Also, the majority of female murder perpetrators had a

low level of education, their education was secondary or less, in addition to the fact that the level of education of the parents was low, and the gender of the victim was often male.

Al-Khader (2016) conducted a study that aimed to identify the role of social, economic, and personal factors in committing murders in the State of Kuwait. The study used a social survey approach, and the study population consisted of inmates convicted of murder and placed in correctional institutions in the State of Kuwait, which included (the central prison, the women's prison), numbering (237) inmates. The final study sample consisted of (200) male and female inmates who were selected using a comprehensive enumeration method from those convicted of murder crimes in the central prison and the women's prison in the State of Kuwait. The data was analyzed using descriptive and analytical statistics methods. The results of the study showed that personal factors came in first place in terms of relative importance of the factors leading to homicides, followed by economic factors in second place and finally social factors in last place. The study also revealed differences in the level of influence of social and economic factors on the commission of murders, which are due to differences in variables (nationality, gender, age, educational level, nature of work, marital status, monthly income, and extent of criminal history).

Al-Qahtani (2010) conducted a study that aimed to identify homicide crimes, their factors and social effects in Abha prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and their most important social effects. The study sample consisted of (200) inmates who were selected. The study concluded a set of results, including that the most important factors in homicide are social and then economic. It was also clear from the results that one of the most important social effects resulting from murder is the spread of sexual crime and the inability to meet the family's financial needs. The results showed that the perpetrators of murder are mostly people with an illiterate level of education (cannot read or write), and the results also showed an increase in murder in the city.

### **What distinguishes the study from previous studies?**

This study is characterized as a survey, exploratory and explanatory in nature, with specific questions. According to the researchers' knowledge, this study is considered one of the first studies



in its subject area after reviewing previous studies and related literature. The literature survey also revealed that there is a lack of studies in the field of this study, which constitutes a necessity to study this problem due to its importance.

Although some studies have addressed the consequences of murder in Jordanian society, what distinguishes the study is its uniqueness in that it is the first to address the role of the consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of families in Jordanian society. Therefore, the current study is the first study conducted on Jordanian family heads and in Karak Governorate in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - as far as the researchers know.

### **Study methodology**

The current study followed a sample social survey approach to achieve its objectives, which are mainly to identify the relationship between the effects of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of families in Jordanian society. The questionnaire was used as a tool to collect data from the study sample and analyzed it using descriptive and analytical statistical methods.

### **Study population and its sample**

The study population consisted of a number of Jordanian families, the total number of which was approximately (1,510,314) families (Department of General Statistics, 2021). For the purposes of the current study, and given the large study population and the spatial dispersion of families, the study sample was selected using the cluster random sampling method. The geographic units in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were first divided according to their geographical regions (north, center, and south). Then, two governorates were selected for application from each region. After that, the 12 Jordanian governorates were divided according to their administrative divisions into districts and districts, and the study sample was selected from families from populated neighborhoods.

The study sample was randomly selected from the following Jordanian governorates: Amman the Capital, Madaba, which belongs to the Central Region, Irbid Governorate, and Ajloun, which belongs to the North Region, Karak Governorate, and Ma'an, which belongs to the South Region. (1000) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to heads of families (father and mother) within the targeted statistical

population. After the application process was carried out, (965) questionnaires were retrieved after applying them to heads of families, and after conducting a review of the retrieved questionnaires, (5) of them were excluded because they did not complete the required data.

Thus, the total number of copies subject to analysis is (960) questionnaires, constituting (96.00%) of the number of questionnaires distributed. This percentage is considered appropriate for the purposes of achieving the objectives of this study due to the large size of the study population, its spatial distance, the limited time available for application, and the difficulty of providing the logistical capabilities available to the researcher to select a larger sample from the statistical population. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of the study sample by region and governorate.

*table 2 Distribution of study sample members by region and governorate*

<b>Geographical Region</b>	<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
North	Irbid	183	19.06
	Ajloun	107	11.15
Middle	Amman	308	32.08
	Madaba	152	15.83
South	Karak	122	12.71
	Ma'an	88	9.17
Sum	-	960	100

***Characteristics of the study sample***

According to Table 3, 42.8 percent of the study sample participants were female, while 57.2% were male. In terms of academic qualification, 63.8 % had a bachelor's degree or less, while 36.2 % had a postgraduate degree. In terms of age, (45%) of respondents were under 30 years old, and those whose ages fell between the age groups (31-40 years) were (24.5%), while those whose ages fell between the age groups (41-50 years) were (24.5%).



(16.5%). Those above the age of 50 had a proportion that did not exceed (14%).

*table 3 Characteristics of the study population in light of demographic variables*

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage
Gender	Male	٥٤٨	%٥٧,٢
	Female	٤١٢	%٤٢,٨
Scientific Qualification	Bachelor's degree or less	٦١٢	%٦٣,٨
	Higher studies	٣٤٨	%٣٦,٢
Age	Less than 30	٤٣٢	%٤٥
	٣١ - ٤٠	٢٣٥	%٢٤,٥
	٤١ - ٥٠	١٥٨	%١٦,٥
	More than 50	١٣٥	%١٤

The researchers adopted the questionnaire as a study tool after reviewing the theoretical literature and previous studies such as the study of (Al-Khader, 2016; Al-Darawsheh, and Al-Mawajda, 2017; Al-Shishniyah, 2018; Arar, et al., 2021). The study tool consisted of four parts:

- The first part: It includes personal data and information for individuals in the study sample (gender, age, educational qualification).
- The second part: It includes (14) paragraphs and measures the social consequences.
- Part Three: This part included (14) paragraphs and measures the economic consequences.
- Part Four: It includes (13) paragraphs and measures the legal consequences.

The study measures were graded according to a five-point Likert scale into (1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- not sure, 4- agree, 5- strongly agree). The dividing lines for the three categories were determined according to the following statistical steps: Range = highest degree on the scale - lowest degree,  $5-1 = 4$ , and therefore the length of the category = range ÷ number of categories =  $4 ÷ 3 = 1.33$ .

Accordingly, if the value of the arithmetic mean of the paragraphs is greater than (3.67-5), then the level of the point of view

is high. If the value of the arithmetic mean ranges between (2.34-3.66), then the level of point of view is average. If the arithmetic mean is less than (2.33), then the level of point of view is low, based on the upper limit - lower limit criterion.

### **The Validity of the Study**

To ensure the validity of the study tool, the questionnaire was presented to (9) arbitrators, including professors, faculty members, and academic specialists, from Jordanian universities for the purpose of judging it. The arbitrators' opinions and amendments were taken into account, taking into account the following:

1. Accuracy and clarity in wording items.
2. Avoid using ambiguous phrases or unclear items.
3. Take into account that the item includes one specific idea that the individual can answer accurately.

### **Reliability of the Study**

The reliability of the study tool was confirmed by initially presenting it and distributing it to a pilot sample of 20 respondents. The tool was modified based on the opinions of the exploratory study sample, and then its reliability coefficient was extracted using the Cronbach Alpha equation for the items in each field separately and for the tool as a whole, in order to verify the degree of consistency of each of its paragraphs with each other, and thus the reliability of the tool as a whole. The results were shown in Table 4.

*table 4 reliability test*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Cronbach's Alpha</b>
١	Social Consequences	٠,٨٧
٢	Economic Consequences	٠,٩٠
٣	Legal Consequences	٠,٨٤
	Tool as a whole	٠,٨٨

It is clear from the results of Table 4 that the reliability coefficient for all dimensions of the study is high, as the value of the overall reliability coefficient was about (0.88) that is acceptable for the purposes of statistical analysis and scientific research.





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## Statistical Treatment

For the purpose of answering the study's questions and examining its hypotheses, the study utilized following statistical methods in (SPSS):

1. Descriptive statistical measures to describe the characteristics of the study sample in percentages, and to answer the study questions.
2. Spearman Correlation Coefficient to discover correlations between study variables.
3. Calculate multiple regression analysis to test the validity of the study model, and the effect of the independent variable and its dimensions on the dependent variable.
4. 3-way multiple analysis of variance and the Scheffé test were used for statistically significant variables.

## Results:

### **Results related to answering the first question: What are the consequences of the murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads?**

Table 4 shows that the overall arithmetic mean of the responses of the study sample members about the consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the perspective of heads of families in Jordanian society was at a high value (3.90) and with a standard deviation of (0.49). The social consequences were at a high value (3.89) and with a standard deviation of (0.54). While the overall arithmetic mean of the responses of the study sample members regarding the economic consequences also came at a high value (3.94) with a standard deviation of (0.51), the legal consequences also came at a high value (3.87) and a standard deviation of (0.56).

able 5 Arithmetic means and standard deviations of heads of Jordanian families on the consequences of murder in Jordanian society

Item No.	Dimension	Arithmetic Average	S.D.	Rank	Estimation
١٤-١	Social Consequences	٣,٨٩	٠,٥٤	٢	High
-١٥ ٢٨	Economic Consequences	٣,٩٤	٠,٥١	١	High
-٢٩ ٤١	Legal Consequences	٣,٨٧	٠,٥٦	٣	High
٤١-١	All Dimensions	٣,٩٠	٠,٤٩	-	High

**Results related to answering the second question: What are the major impacts (social impacts, economic impacts, legal impacts) of the high murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads?**

table 6 Variables of the consequences of murder predicting the rise in murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads, and their relative predictive importance.

Independent Variable	Regression Variable	B	Standard Error	$\beta$	t	Sig.	VIF	R <sup>2</sup>
X <sub>0</sub>	Constant	.171	.08٦		1.9٨٨	.0٤6		
X <sub>1</sub>	Social Consequences	.287	.027	.328	10.438	.000	2.019	56.7%
X <sub>2</sub>	Economic Consequences	.241	.027	.271	8.768	.000	1.957	14.1%
X <sub>3</sub>	Legal Consequences	.165	.024	.196	6.892	.000	1.663	4.1%
Dependent variable: General trend implications for the cause of high murder rates		R2=74.9%, F=266, Sig.(F)=0.000, D.W. =1.96, Sig. (D.W.)=0.004, F=8.824 Change.						



To answer the question related the consequences of murder (social consequences, economic consequences and legal consequences) predicting the rise in murder rates, stepwise multiple linear regression analysis was adopted. General trend implications for the cause of high murder rates is considered as the dependent variable (y) with the 3 independent variables as shown in table 6.

Under this method, variables are gradually introduced into the regression equation as long as the introduction of the variable leads to an increase in R2, with statistical significance ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ). This method was used for all the general trends behind the drivers of high murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads presented in Table 6. To determine the relative importance of predicting variables in the model, the values of their standard regression coefficients were compared.

Table 6 shows the results of the regression analysis of the independent variables that influence the general implications for the cause of high murder rates and its predictors from the perspective of Jordanian family heads. The three predictors: social consequences, economic consequences, legal consequences. These three variables included in the model explain an important part of the variance in the high murder rates from the perspective of Jordanian family heads at a rate of (74.90%) and with a significant degree of (P-Value < 0.001) for the model according to the F test, which had a final peak of 266. For all variables entered, the model is highly significant and exceeds (P-Value < 0.05).

Statistical tests proved that there was no autocorrelation or linear correlation between the error terms or variables, as the value of the variance inflation factor (VIF) for all models was less than 5, which is an indication that there is no autocorrelation problem between the independent variables. It was also shown that there was no problem of correlation between the error terms, as the Durbin-Watson D.W value was about 1.96. These measures are a strong indicator of the validity and strength of the model and that it is free of standard problems that lead to illogical expectations.

The economic consequences dimension ranked first, explaining (56.7%) of the variance in the dependent variable (high murder rates), followed by the social consequences dimension, which explained (14.1%) of the variance in the dependent variable (high murder rates). In last place came the dimension of legal consequences, which

explained an amount of (4.1%) of the variance in the dependent variable (high murder rates).

**Results related to answering the third question:** Are there statistically significant differences at ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the effects of the crime of murder from the perspective of Jordanian family heads due to demographic variables (gender, work, academic qualification, age, number of family members)?

*table 7 Results of multiple analysis of variance for differences in the consequences of murder according to demographic variables*

Variable	Wilks' Lambda	Hotelling's Trace	Tab. F	Sig.
Gender	-	٠,١٣٦	٢,٧٩٧	٠,٠٠٦
Type of work	-	٠,١٥٨	٣,٢٣١	٠,٠٠٢
Age	-	٠,١٩٦	٣,٥٦١	٠,٠٠٠
Scientific Qualification	٠,٩١٣	-	٠,٩٥٧	٠,٥٠٤
Number of family members	٠,٧٩٧٩	-	٠,٤٤٤	٠,٨٩٣

Table No. (7) displays the results of the analysis of variance for the effects of the crime of murder according to demographic variables.



table 8 Results of multiple analysis of variance for differences in the consequences of homicide according to demographic variables

Source of Variance	Indep. Var.	Sum of squares	df	Mean of Square	F	Sig.
Type of work	Social Consequences	٧,٣٢٩	1	٧,٣٢٩	*١٤,٠٥	٠,٠٠٠
Age	Economic Consequences	٣,٥٤٥	1	٣,٥٤٥	*٧,٥٠	٠,٠٠٧
Scientific Qualification	Legal Consequences	٠,٠٠٠٣	1	٠,٠٠٠٣	٠,٠٠١	٠,٩٨١
Number of family members	Social Consequences	٩,٧٥١	1	٩,٧٥١	*١٤,٤٩	٠,٠٠٠
Type of work	Economic Consequences	١,٥٨٨	1	١,٥٨٨	٣,٣٦٢	٠,٠٦٨
Age	Legal Consequences	٠,٠٥٩	1	٠,٠٥٩	٠,١١٤	٠,٧٣٦
Scientific Qualification	Social Consequences	٦,٧٠١	1	٠,٢٢٤	٠,٣٠٩	٠,٧٣٥
Type of work	Economic Consequences	٣,٢٩٠	1	١,٣٥٦	٢,٠١٥	٠,١٣٦
	Legal Consequences	٢,١٨٣	1	٢,١٨٣	٢,١٦٢	٠,١٤٣
Age	Social Consequences	٣,١٩٤	٣	١,٥٩٧	*٣,٠٦٣	٠,٠٤٩
Scientific Qualification	Economic Consequences	١,٨١٤	٣	٠,٩٠٧	١,٩٢٠	٠,١٥٠
	Legal Consequences	٠,٠٥٨	٣	٠,٠٢٩	٠,٠٥٥	٠,٩٤٦
Type of work	Social Consequences	٢,٠٢٤	٣	٠,٦٦٧	١,٣٤٢	٠,٢٦٤
	Economic Consequences	١,٣٢٣	٣	٠,٤٤١	٠,٦٧٠	٠,٥١٣
	Legal Consequences	٠,٠٤٠	٣	٠,٠١٣	٠,٠٢٠	٠,٩٨١

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- A. **Differences in the perception of the social, economic and legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families are due to the variable (gender).** Table 8 shows that there are statistically significant differences for the two dimensions (social consequences and economic consequences) due to gender. The differences were in favor of males regarding the social consequences dimension, without a balance. Regarding the dimension of economic consequences without credit, the differences were in favor of males.
- B. **Differences in the perception of the social, economic and legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families are due to the variable (type of work).** It is clear from Table 8 that there are statistically significant differences for the dimension (social consequences without credit) due to the nature of work, and the differences were in favor of the unemployed. The table shows that there are no statistically significant differences in the economic consequences due to the nature of work. The calculated F value was (3.362), which is not significant at the significance level (0.05). It is also clear that there are no statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample members regarding legal consequences, as the calculated (F) value reached (0.114), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05).
- C. **Differences in the perception of the social, economic and legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families are due to the variable (Age).** It is clear from Table 8 that there are no statistically significant differences for the social consequences dimension due to the age variable, as the calculated (F) value was (0.309), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05). Also, it is clear from the table that there are no statistically significant differences for the economic consequences dimension due to age, as the calculated (F) value was (2.015), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05). It is also clear that there are no statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample members regarding the dimension of legal consequences, as the calculated (F) value reached



(2.162), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05).

- D. Differences in the perception of the social, economic and legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families are due to the variable (Scientific Qualification). It is evident that there are statistically significant differences in social consequences dimension attributed to scientific qualification. To investigate these differences, Scheffé post-hoc test was performed as shown in table 9.

table 9 Scheffé post-hoc test

Dimension	Scientific qualification	Arithmetic mean	General secondary or less	Diploma	Bachelor's degree	Higher studies
Social consequences	General secondary or less	3.99	-	-	-	-
	Diploma	3.90	-	-	-	-
	Bachelor's degree	3.92	-	-	-	-
	Higher studies	3.79	0.20*	-	-	-

Table 9 shows that there are sources of differences between the averages of the answers of study individuals with an academic qualification (General secondary or less) and the average of those with an academic qualification (higher studies), in favor of those with an academic qualification (General secondary or less).

- E. **Differences in the perception of the social, economic and legal consequences of murder in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families are due to the variable (Number of Family Members).** Table 10 indicates that there are no statistically significant differences for the dimension (social consequences) due to the number of family members, as the calculated (F) value was (1.342), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05). It is clear from the table that there are no statistically significant

differences for the dimension (economic consequences) due to the number of family members, as the calculated (F) value was (0.670), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05). Also, it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences between the average answers of the study sample members regarding legal implications, as the calculated (F) value was (0.020), which is a non-significant value at the significance level (0.05).

### **Discussion:**

The results of this study showed that the economic, social and legal consequences in Jordanian society from the point of view of heads of Jordanian families were high. This can be explained by the fact that the low wages that individuals receive in Jordanian society leads the individual to commit crime and deviance due to the increased demands of daily life and the material poverty that the individual suffers from. Poverty may also constitute an obstacle that prevents children from continuing their educational attainment, as they drop out of school at an early age and go to work in various fields of life, and bad companions may seduce them and push them towards deviation. The situation gets worse when the husband leaves the country to seek livelihood, the wife goes out to work under the urgency of poverty and need, and the children remain without care or supervision, and this may be an incentive for them to commit crime.

Unemployment may also lead to family rift, because the unemployed person cannot provide a source of livelihood for his family, which may lead to divorce, the homelessness of children, or joining criminal gangs under the influence of financial temptation. Also, unemployment may lead to the wife and children going out to work which may have negative consequences on the upbringing of the children. One of the consequences of unemployment is committing the crime of murder, due to the lack of financial resources or income due to the lack of educational opportunities. Consequently, the unemployed person may resort to committing certain types of crimes, such as murder, in order to obtain money. In addition, unemployment may lead the unemployed person to feel that he is a useless and ineffective person in society, which generates frustration and failure and thus commits a crime. Unemployment has indirect effects on the criminal phenomenon, as the individual's inability to support himself





and those he is required to support increases his stress and anxiety, causing his psychological state to worsen, and under the influence of that state he may be pushed to attack some people, whether members of his family or others. The father may kill his children, especially newborns, or the husband may resort to aborting his wife due to his inability to support them. Also, his hatred for members of society may push him to commit crimes of assault on others.

In light of unemployment and divorce, children become homeless or may join criminal gangs under the influence of financial temptation. Sometimes, when the marital relationship exists between the spouses and under the influence of financial temptation, the wife may be forced to work to provide a source of livelihood, and under the influence of terrible financial pressures, she may slip into prostitution or pimping, and it is no secret that these actions have serious pathological and criminal consequences. This result is consistent with the theoretical background of the study, especially the theory of differential association theory, which states that when an individual commits a crime, he relies on his ability to neutralize the moral systems and standards in society, even if temporarily, in order to commit his crime. It also agrees with the theory of anomie and the theory of routine activity, which is based on the presence of an easy target and a criminal with the desire and lack of supervision to commit the crime. These circumstances or factors are present; as weak legal procedures push the individual to commit the crime. This can also be explained by the fact that there are many individuals who cannot achieve the minimum requirements of life for themselves and their families. Due to the poor conditions that the individual suffers from, the individual may be motivated to commit a crime in order to satisfy his necessary needs.

This study also agrees with *Neutralization Theory* (Sykes & Matza, 1957) that states When an individual commits a crime, he relies on his ability to neutralize the moral systems and standards in society, even temporarily, in order to commit his crime. As well as, It agrees with the theory of class conflict (Karl Marx), which states that the dominant class exploits the working class for personal gain. This study is consistent with Fehrendorf's major conflict theory, whereby the dominant group is interested in preserving the situation as it is because it is located in the area of privileges of any influential social sites, while the dominated group is interested in working to change the situation in its favor.

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This study has common frameworks with opportunity theory (Cloward & Ohlin, 1960), where the absence of legitimate means to achieve goals pushes individuals to achieve them through illegitimate means. This means that the opportunity to commit crimes is available to every individual in general, and it is also available to any individual who holds a legitimate job, or a respectable job in the absence of supervision. Finally, this study agrees that social oppression is one of the most important components of violence, not only for the individual but for society in general.

### **Recommendations**

In light of the findings of this study, the following recommendations were drawn:

1. Deepening the role of the family and building it in society by focusing on its role in the socialization process, in order to build a generation that is aware and aware of its responsibility and role in building society and preserving the social and religious values and standards that contribute to reducing murder crimes and preserving the security and stability of society.
2. Directing religious institutions in the country to clarify the role of religion in reducing murders in society.
3. Encouraging the government to increase the rate of economic growth by creating operational policies and employing economic visions that reduce inflation and recession rates, which contributes to reducing crime rates.
4. Addressing the problem of poverty by providing the necessary assistance to those outside the labor force and improving the level of wages so that income covers the basic needs of individuals so that poverty is not a motive for them to commit murder.
5. Addressing the problem of unemployment and considering it a priority national security issue requires devoting efforts to provide job opportunities for members of society with appropriate wages sufficient to meet the essential needs of the unemployed, the poor, and those with limited incomes so that they do not turn to crime.
6. Calling on researchers to conduct more social studies on scientific foundations that address the factors that lead to murder.



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