
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessing the Reality of Crimes in Jordanian Society: A Review Study on Jordanian Society from 2018-2022

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify the reality of crime in Jordan during the period from 2018 to 2022 and analyze its impact on Jordanian society. The study relied on a review of the literature and available data to identify the levels of crime and its development in Jordan, recorded in the statistical reports issued by the Directorate of Public Security/Criminal Information Department for the years 2018-2022. The study relies on identifying the social and economic impacts of these crimes on society through evaluation and analysis of the reality of crime in Jordan, especially since it is an important topic that requires a comprehensive study. The objectives of this study are to understand the current situation in order to analyze its impact on Jordanian society. It depends on the available literature, through which it is possible to delve into the patterns of crimes recorded during that period within crime classifications such as violence, theft, fraud, drug trafficking, and others. Therefore, the reality of the development of these crimes develops over the course of the four years within many trends and factors that determine responsibility for the changes. crime rates affect the social and economic reality of crimes in Jordanian society, including the effects of many fears about insecurity, weak confidence in the security services, and the impact on the financial situation instability.

KEYWORDS

Jordan, crime, impact of crime, theft, drug trafficking, social security, law, issues, security, society, violent crimes.

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1. Introduction

The reality of crime is considered one of the most prominent challenges facing Jordanian society in terms of understanding and analyzing these social and criminal phenomena that affect the criminal phenomenon in Jordan within a variety of crimes that occur, such as theft, domestic violence, sexual assault, smuggling, financial crimes, and others. The phenomenon of crime is considered a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon that is affected by economic, social, and cultural factors, reflects the reality of society, and expresses the challenges it faces. However, despite the challenges it faces, crime rates differ between urban and rural areas and between social classes due to their impact on factors on the reality of crime, such as poverty, unemployment, the spread of addiction, weak security oversight, and economic challenges, which play an important role in shaping crime behavior and its spread. (Alshwabkat, 2022) The Jordanian government is making continuous efforts to combat crime by strengthening police capabilities and improving criminal justice systems in order to enhance awareness and social programs to reduce the factors that contribute to committing crime.

Crime is considered one of the most important security, social, economic, and legal challenges facing many countries of the world. New methods of crime have emerged in recent years, but despite them, methods have emerged for prevention that focus on the criminal risk factors in society among the perpetrators of crimes through the application of procedures and measures. Preventive and precautionary measures that ensure the prevention of crime and its occurrence, and as a result of the social situation within

this study, It showed the effects of the economic, cultural, and technological changes that occurred and swept through societies in most countries of the world, which were facing a significant increase in the number of crimes and taking different forms.

Crime prevention has become a comprehensive process and is not limited to a specific party because crime prevention is an ongoing basis for confronting it by preventing crime before it occurs or preventing it from recurring by reducing the causes, factors, and conditions responsible for its spread in society, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan works to prevent the rise in crime rates that It suffers from it even if it is within its natural limits, and it increases in periods as a result of waves of asylum and economic pressures that the state's economic institution suffers from and their negative impact on the reality of social life, in addition to the growth of unemployment rates to abnormal limits, and it is affected by the economic crises that Jordanian society suffers from high rates Crime through the increasing number of people wanted by judicial rulings.

This study represents a careful analysis of the various types of crimes that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan suffers from during the period 2012-2022 by focusing on trends and temporal developments that have an impact on the pattern of crime rates. The study represents its goal of analyzing the social and economic factors that have a role in interpreting and explaining phenomena. Criminal in Jordanian society because the reality of crime in Jordan represents an understanding of the security and social challenges that Jordanian society faced during the period 2012-2022 within the criminal trends and developments that occurred. This research deals with a variety of criminal and misdemeanor cases that have witnessed significant changes. (Aldumur, 2018) which focuses on analyzing the security and social challenges that require the attention of the authorities and society in order to evaluate the reality of crime in Jordan within documented data and information from major cases such as murders, abuse, theft cases, electronic crimes, and others. The performance of the security services in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in combating crime to achieve justice is part of society's role in enhancing public security and safety. This research aims to provide a comprehensive vision of the reality of crime, its frequency, the type of recurring crimes, and their causes in Jordanian society during the period 2018-2022, which contributes to understanding security and social policy trends in order to achieve security and stability in Jordanian society.

The reality of crime comes as a result of a state of conflict between the individual and society within the concept of crime, which is attributed to the evil soul of the criminal, and that revenge is the basis of responding to criminal behavior because it leaves negative effects that affect developed and developing societies alike. It threatens human security and stability in society because of its connection with its structure and nature because it is part of the functions of society in the capacity of continuity and development, which is the social life of society.

This study focuses on the reality of crime in Jordan, and analyzing it completely contributes through this study to raising the level of awareness about this issue by providing the necessary knowledge that is used to design effective criminal and social policies that the Jordanian state is witnessing in the multiple challenges in combating crime because it is considered a diverse and complex phenomenon that has a significant impact. Great for social and economic stability and the safety of citizens.

2. Literature Review

Crime is defined as a negative social phenomenon that includes illegal actions carried out by individuals or groups that cause harm to society as a whole. Crime falls within social phenomena because it is the result of the interaction of social, economic, and cultural factors that express the violation of laws and social values recognized in Jordan. Crime is described as a defect and confusion in social behavior and social relations within the nature of contradictions in the objective and subjective variables that affect the human environment, social life, and the human problems that arise. It affects the individual and the group.

From a legal standpoint, crime is defined as acts outside the law that are agreed upon to be prohibited and punished because they are an act that violates the provisions of the Penal Code because it is an immoral act that repulses people. Crime is defined as any act or behavior that violates the laws and legal systems recognized in society because it violates the rules and legislation that regulate the behavior of individuals and determine penalties for illegal acts.

Also, crime from a social point of view is defined as behavior that violates the laws and societal values recognized in society, and actions that conflict with the prevailing social rules and customs in that society are explained because they combine patterns of anti-social behavior that harm the social interest and result from a defect in the means of control. The social causes that govern the standards of social behavior (Shdoun, 2020) include a group of criminal acts that deviate from social values and standards and are subject to punishment. Therefore, the social causes of crime include problems that require comprehensive interventions that go beyond legal penalties and include political interventions aimed at improving the social and economic conditions In order to reduce crime rates and enhance safety and stability in society.

This negative social phenomenon reflects violations of the systems and values agreed upon by society and affects the emergence of violent crimes that cause physical harm or harm to individuals, such as murder, physical assault, sexual assault, armed robbery, or threats of violence, and creates a frightening and unsafe societal environment for citizens. Property crimes also include targeting personal or public property, such as theft, fraud, fraud, or sabotage. These crimes cause many financial losses to individuals or institutions, affecting economic and social stability that are linked to illegal activities that impact the economy and the financial system, such as market manipulation, financial corruption, or money laundering. These crimes threaten economic stability by reducing confidence in the financial system.

From a psychological point of view, crime is the result of any behavior that is not consistent with natural human instincts, and it is an attempt to satisfy unnatural instincts that may occur in some people. It is defined as every act or behavior that represents a serious violation of the rules of social behavior expressed in criminal law and for which Sharia law has specified a punishment commensurate with its seriousness. The appropriate criminal definition for the study is any act or any event committed by an individual that conflicts with what prevails in society. (Albustami, 2020) Also, the laws, customs, and values that bring about changes in society and its various formations lead to the emergence of many problems that are considered among the ugliest and most dangerous acts in society that reflect disturbances or deviations in the human psyche that affect psychological factors, mental disorders, and uncontrolled emotions. This affects society within its fabric as a whole, leads to the spread of fear and insecurity, affects confidence among the people of society, and increases the burden on the justice and mental health systems. The psychological aspect has an impact on dismantling the bonds of belonging to civil and national society and constitutes an obstacle that leads to the cessation of the development of the governmental or private sectors, whether The agricultural, industrial, service, or social sectors. Therefore, it has an impact on the material aspect, including the violation of property rights and the economic interests of individuals or society as a whole, and it includes the effects of the crime that occurs against the things protected by the law, which is any assault or violation committed against others, that is, material and tangible things, such as taking the life of an individual after shooting him. Therefore, it greatly threatens society and the economy, and legislation must be strengthened and the law implemented effectively in order to increase awareness, reduce the impact of these crimes, and protect the rights of individuals and institutions.

In addition to influencing the legal aspect that explains the existence of a crime or a legally described penalty and imposing a penalty on it, it reflects the complexities of the legal system in its application to ensuring justice and protecting society. It begins by legally defining the crime within its penalty under the applicable laws for its constituent elements and how it was committed and then comes the role of the legal text in accordance with the Penal Code that criminalizes the act and punishes it, and the appropriate punishment for the perpetrator of the crime requires the availability of the legal element. There is no crime or punishment unless the legal element is available, which is considered an essential element in classifying the crime and indicates the presence of a legal text that criminalizes the committed act and determines the appropriate punishment for it and is followed. Within this law, within the material aspect, it is the responsibility of criminal lawyers to prove the innocence of the accused and defend him within a fair trial in order to clarify the perpetrator's guilt for the committed act and determine the appropriate punishment for him, by fulfilling this responsibility to ensure that the judicial system works in a fair and effective manner.

The moral aspect is defined as the presence of a sinful will and criminal intent on the part of the perpetrator with the intention of causing a bad result, with knowledge of the material nature of the crime and the consequences that resulted from the criminal act, except that the perpetrator carried out his act with the aim of causing a specific and bad result and leaving a legal impact. (Shahir, 2021) The presence of the moral element means the existence of the principle, which is directly specific to the crime, and it exists, and the moral element is in intentional prohibitions because it is not conceivable that the moral element exists in unintentional crimes without intending to cause a result, such as murder crimes resulting from medical operations. Careful scrutiny by The availability of the legal elements of the crime, which requires an examination of medical and legal legislation to determine whether the medical act is consistent with accepted legal and professional practices. Therefore, the moral element of the crime depends on referring to the intention or criminal mentality on the part of the party when committing the act, and this requires revealing the intent to commit the act or knowledge that the act is illegal because the moral element distinguishes between intentional acts where the party has a clear intention to commit the crime and unintentional acts that It occurs due to reckless or reckless acts without criminal intent.

2.1 Types of crimes in Jordan:

The main criminal activities that occurred between 2018 and 2022 are based on a variety of crimes that affect security, safety, and social and economic stability factors. These crimes are classified as murders, sexual assaults, domestic violence, corruption, financial fraud, drug trafficking, cybercrimes, crimes. Against property, these types of crimes represent major challenges to security and stability in Jordan. They are affected by the various criminal facts and developments that occurred during the period and which indicate cases of murder. Compared to previous years, the number of murders decreased during the year 2022. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of crimes. Murder and it affected cases of damage, which witnessed a slight increase during

the five years. This increase did not indicate any societal or security defect but rather attributed it to a natural increase in some crimes. The rate of theft cases decreased in number, and their detection rates increased during the year 2022, as witnessed. There is a clear decline in criminal and misdemeanor theft cases during the year 2022. As for kidnapping and robbery cases, they witnessed a decline in their numbers, especially with regard to theft under threat, and the cases recorded during this period showed a clear decline in their numbers.

Criminal activities have increased due to cybercrime cases that have risen due to the increasing reliance on technology in transactions, which increases awareness of reporting incidents, and these crimes must be monitored to combat them effectively (Al-Salameen, 2021). Due to the increasing use of the Internet and smart devices, institutions and releases have become more vulnerable to electronic attacks as people have increased their dependence on electronic and other services, and this presents a new opportunity for fraudsters. According to Jordanian law, every criminal act that is carried out using computers or other smart phones or via the Internet is considered electronic crimes, and these crimes are considered worthy of punishment because they affect the privacy of institutions or individuals and refers to information technology crimes, which include any illegal activity related to computing and information technology, such as hacking systems, tampering with data, electronic fraud, and violating intellectual property rights over the Internet.

In addition to information system crimes that included violating security and privacy within information systems within institutions and companies, which include theft of commercial information, disruption of digital services, and leakage of sensitive data, these crimes included a group of illegal activities and varied by reaching crimes that take place over the Internet or through the use of information technology. They extended to computer crimes and illegal electronic activities that target computers and data, such as electronic viruses, spyware, and electronic attacks on individuals and institutions. (Al-Atassi, 2023). The causes of crime in Jordan are numerous and varied in their types and patterns, and they are more prevalent in cities than in other human communities. Society, within all its categories, tends to a large extent towards crime. Crimes are concentrated in three governorates, namely the capital, Amman, Zarqa, and Irbid. The groups causing crime were formed based on a smooth relationship between the crime rate, the increase in the city's population, population density, expatriate workers, and unemployment. The youth group considered between (18-40) years old are the groups most responsible for committing crime in Jordan between the years 2018-2022 due to several factors that explain this increase in crime rates within this group, which is determined by unemployment and poverty, social and cultural influences, lack of education and guidance, and psychological pressures, and must be dealt with. With these groups within measures to address them by improving educational opportunities, strengthening family ties, providing psychological and social support, combating poverty and unemployment, raising awareness of the dangers of crime, and through these measures, crime rates among young people are reduced and social and economic conditions are improved, because these groups are among the perpetrators. Crime is determined and distributed among them with a greater tendency towards committing crime according to the diversity of its patterns based on spatial patterns and its geographical, environmental, and demographic composition, which indicates an increase in rates in the Jordanian governorates and also according to the impact on the groups of youth regarding crime, which varies according to the reasons behind the criminal's behavior and is limited to general reasons for all individuals. Society includes social causes such as poverty, ignorance, and unemployment because if these things are combined in the individual or when they are present, the soul commands him to do evil to get rid of them or to seek comfort. The other reasons are determined to be economic reasons, which occur due to poverty, price fluctuations, lack of living materials, etc., which prompts the criminal to repeat the crime several times in order to overcome these economic reasons, which the criminal believes that he can only overcome by repeating the crime. The most common reasons are cultural, media, and civilizational reasons, which lead to the openness of society to other societies, which is a reason for influencing the individual in the crime he sees and hears so that he tries to imitate it and follow the path of crime despite its repetition and diversity.

Apparent crimes are considered complex and are affected by a wide range of factors, including the religious factor, which states that the perpetrators of the crime suffer from a lack of Islamic religious conscience, which is one of the reasons that contribute to committing crimes and is the result of a person's lack of education in Islamic religious sciences, and this factor is linked to other factors. Which affects the family environment in which a person is raised and is imprinted with its customs and values such that the effects of this impression remain throughout the stages of his life because if this family carries in its values and customs, what calls for crime or desires it, or makes it easy to commit, then this person finds himself close to the crime and ready. To commit it and even repeat it several times and it mainly affects the factors related to the social environment in which the individual lives, which represents the individual's environment and the good and evil that exists in these environments. If evil and corruption prevail in the social environment, the individual will be affected by this and push him to commit crime and return to it over and over again.

Individual economic factors play a prominent role in pushing individuals towards committing crime, which includes poverty, which prompts them to earn money in improper ways, or wealth, which prompts them to greedily search for money. This affects the repetition of the crime several times and directly affects the behavior of individuals and their ability. To resist temptations that lead to crime, depending on economic factors, influenced by cultural factors that go back to the scientific and cultural level and the

type of culture acquired by the individual, which plays a major role in pushing individuals towards committing crimes and includes a set of values and beliefs that form the collective awareness of individuals in society. The low cultural level makes a person ignorant of the rules and consequences of crime, so he commits it and even repeats it as a result of that ignorance. The quality of culture also has a role in positively or negatively affecting the commission of crime. The individual's culture was of a criminal nature, and the result of this influence on criminal thought was that he would be motivated to commit a crime several times, and this would be under the influence of this culture.

2.2 Global and regional developments in crime rates :

Crime changes around the world witness continuous changes that are affected by social, economic, and political developments. These rates vary between countries based on a set of local and international factors. These factors indicate global developments in crime rates, which are determined by the increase in electronic crimes, new security challenges, economic and social changes, and the impact of Economic crises, migration, and displacement. Therefore, global and regional crime rates bear witness to continuous developments that are affected by many factors and require combating this phenomenon with international cooperation by strengthening security, improving social conditions, and raising community awareness. Therefore, changes in crime rates in the world that have an impact on the reality of crime in Jordan must be taken into account. The world and the Arab region show developments in crime rates and their effects on the Jordanian reality, which suffers from challenges in combating crime in Jordanian society. (Al-Dabbas, 2006) The transformations that have occurred in crime models and methods of committing them around the world call for continued attention to accurate analyzes of the reality of crime. At the global level, it is witnessing an increase in types of crimes, such as cybercrimes or electronic fraud, while some countries are witnessing a decrease in the rates of violent crimes, such as murder or theft; in general, economic, social and political transformations affect crime patterns in many different societies, and this calls for a reconsideration of policies and strategies in the field of combating crime. As for the regional context, it is noted that the effects of conflicts or political tensions on crime rates within the Arab region increase security challenges related to cross-border crimes, such as drug smuggling or weapons smuggling, and economic and social crises play an important role in the exacerbation of types of crime and their spread in the region.

2.3 Crime and its impact on societies

Crime is considered a negative social phenomenon that greatly affects societies in various aspects, with effects that extend to include individuals, families, and societies and are reflected in the economic, social and cultural aspects. Crime increases the feeling of insecurity through its impact on the social and economic stability of the state, and therefore, its effects are reflected in several aspects of life. Social and economic crimes increase the feeling of insecurity by creating an atmosphere of anxiety or fear among members of society because crime distorts the image of society in the minds of others and leads to weakening trust between individuals. (Macwan, 2023) As for the economic level of the state, crime affects the sabotage of infrastructure and its negative impact on investments and economic growth by affecting increased government spending on security, justice, and social care, which affects the state's financial resources by reducing the possibility of achieving sustainable economic development. Therefore, Combating crime and reducing its negative effects is the state's priority over ensuring stability and safety for its citizens.

The impact of crime in Jordan during the period from 2018 to 2022 affected the increase in security and social challenges facing Jordanian society during this period, causing the development of crime rates, which indicates that the crime rate in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan ranges between 20% for every 10,000 people, up to the development of crime rates in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Crime in Jordan during these years was determined by violent crimes, theft crimes, economic crimes, and electronic crimes. The number of murders reached 149 crimes, divided into 57 premeditated crimes, 49 premeditated crimes, and manslaughter crimes, reaching 43 crimes, in addition to 364 attempted crimes. Murder and the reality of crime in Jordan were affected by the registration of 741 crimes of serious harm in the register of felonies and misdemeanors committed against humans. (Alziyadat, 2023), which amounts to 1,256 crimes, compared to 1,087 crimes that were discovered in 2021. and this, in turn, affected the security of society and the feeling of safety. Therefore, Jordan continued its significant progress on the global law and order index, occupying second place in the Arab world and sixteenth in the world, and Jordan has risen significantly. From fifth place to second in the Arab world and from 34th place globally to 16th place, outperforming countries such as Sweden, Germany, and the United States in a list that included 115 countries included in it in 2021. Within the impact of crime on people's sense of security and stability in Jordanian society during this period which leads to Increased crime rates and increased confidence in personal and community safety.

The Jordanian government responds to the challenges of crime, including new legislation, law enforcement policies, and strengthening public security in order to confront the major challenges within the fight against crime. The Jordanian government has taken several measures to effectively confront this phenomenon, including measures within the new legislation that the government issues new laws. And amendments to existing legal legislation in order to strengthen penalties for perpetrators of crimes, to improve crime control mechanisms, to implement law enforcement policies in order to enhance cooperation between security and judicial authorities, to enhance their ability to implement the law efficiently and effectively in order to enhance public

security, which requires the government to increase Efforts to enhance public security and monitor criminal activity include intensifying security patrols and using modern technology. (Dubem 2019) Crime also affected the Jordanian economy within its sustainable development, with the impact of crime on investments, tourism, and public safety, and thus it has a negative impact on comprehensive development. (Haddad, 2022) Thus, the economy is affected by the spread of corruption and economic crimes, which constitute an obstacle to economic growth and comprehensive development. They constitute a serious obstacle to economic, political, and social progress in that they reflect on crime rates the increase in social and cultural challenges in Jordanian society, such as unemployment, poverty, and social disintegration. Inequality and extremism. Therefore, confronting crime requires comprehensive strategies that include focusing on addressing these social and cultural challenges, in addition to strengthening the capabilities of the police and the judiciary.

2.4 Crime in Jordanian society

Jordanian society faces multiple challenges in combating crime, including violent crimes, theft, and drug trafficking. These crimes are considered among the most prominent security challenges facing Jordanian society, and cause increased anxiety and instability among members of society and cause the emergence of violent crimes by causing serious damage to individuals and property, which negatively affects A sense of security and trust among members of society. (Husseini, 2022) Therefore, theft crimes cause great material losses for those affected by disrupting their daily lives, while drug trafficking crimes among young people threaten to have a negative impact on the social situation of society, so These challenges must be addressed through close cooperation between the government and civil society to strengthen security oversight and enhance public awareness of the seriousness of crime and its negative effects on society.

In light of the social and economic transformations witnessed by Jordanian society, the reality of crime and its impact constitutes an important axis that requires analysis and research in order to reduce the multiple challenges in the field of combating crime and mitigate its impact on society. Daily life of citizens.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is witnessing an increase in crime rates of types of crimes such as theft or violence, and this requires taking effective measures to combat this phenomenon. This requires government and security intervention to reduce these challenges and limit economic and social changes in Jordanian society, which are necessary to confront the challenges of increasing levels of poverty and unemployment because they are considered factors. This affects the increase in crime rates, so that individuals resort to illegal activities in order to secure their livelihoods. (Al-Masalha, 2020) Therefore, government intervention in enhancing economic opportunities should provide support.

Poverty and unemployment factors also contribute to the high crime rates in Jordanian society and require work to provide job opportunities for economic support for young people in order to reduce these phenomena of poverty and unemployment, which lead to the emergence of the crime problem in Jordan, which many Jordanians face due to difficulties in providing Their basic needs, which affect the emergence of states of despair and frustration by creating factors of social deviance and involvement in criminal activities in society, and this requires solving this problem by adopting comprehensive strategies aimed at improving economic opportunities in order to provide appropriate job opportunities. In addition, Domestic violence is considered one of the most widespread types of crimes in Jordanian society and requires enhancing awareness in order to help provide support to victims in tightening punishments for perpetrators of crimes. Therefore, the phenomenon of Domestic violence is considered one of the important forms of crimes widespread in Jordanian society, which has serious repercussions on the individual and society. In addition to the phenomenon of poverty and economic pressures, which constitute a contributing factor to the increase in cases of domestic violence, as it is accompanied by tension within the family, this is due to the lack of resources and living challenges. In order to combat them, policies and programs must be adopted and introduced in order to combat domestic violence and provide psychological and social support to the victims and those affected in order to enhance Safety culture and human rights.

Cases of Extremism and terrorism pose major security challenges to Jordanian society and require concerted efforts to confront them and limit their spread because they constitute a major security challenge in Jordan. This challenge that the government is increasingly facing is accompanied by a drift toward addressing multiple factors, including poverty, unemployment, and difficult social conditions (Nasrwin (2017). In order to combat this phenomenon, the government must strengthen security efforts within educational and social programs that work to promote values and moderation in security.

2.5 The law of crime prevention protects citizens from various crimes.

The Crime Prevention ACT No.7 of 1954 includes the protection of citizens from various types of crimes. This Law No. 7 of 1954 was issued and fell under the classification of criminal law. The law includes many articles that regulate criminal procedures and determine appropriate penalties for prohibited crimes. The law includes several articles, including ACT No. 3, which stipulates that anyone found in a public or private place under circumstances that convince the perpetrator that he was about to commit or assist in committing any crime shall be punished. Anyone who is accustomed to banditry, stealing, or possessing stolen funds, or is

accustomed to protecting or sheltering thieves or helping to hide or dispose of stolen funds. Anyone who is in a condition that makes his presence at large without bail a danger to people. In addition to ACT No. 4, if any of those mentioned in Article Three obtains a summons to appear before the Director and does not appear before him within a reasonable period, the Director may issue a warrant for the arrest of that person, provided that his trial takes a reasonable period. Within a week from the date of his arrest. ACT No.5 stipulates that both those present or the persons before the director who initiated the investigation into the veracity of the news taken on the basis of the need to hear it if it appears to the director after the investigation that there is sufficient news. The reasons that require him to assign that person to provide an undertaking, and he issues a decision to do so, provided that this does not differ. The undertaking must be about the subject mentioned in the summons or arrest warrant, and its amount or duration may not exceed the amount or duration mentioned in either of them. If the director does not deem, after the investigation, that there is a need to oblige that person to provide a bond, he must record this in the report and release him if he is detained for the purpose of the investigation only.

ACT No. 6 also stipulates that if a person gives a mortgage in his capacity as principal or guarantor in accordance with the trustee's decision, and he is required to maintain security, refrain from carrying out actions that would disturb public peace, or adhere to good conduct. If it is proven that the guarantor is guilty of committing a crime that the law considers a breach of the terms of the mortgage, the Director of the Administration may decide to confiscate the mortgage amount or order the guarantor, the guarantors, or any of them to confiscate the mortgage amount. Pay the amount you pledged. ACT No.7 also stipulates that a trustee may refuse to accept any guarantor who is dissatisfied with his sponsorship for reasons proven in the record. In addition to ACT No. 8, everyone who did not comply with the ruling issued in his decision included the necessity of submitting a pledge to provide the pledge during the date on which it begins during the period included in his decision to give the pledge. The pledge is in prison, and if he is imprisoned, he remains until he submits the required pledge or until the expiry of the period stipulated in the decision to give the pledge. Give the pledge. ACT No.9 stipulates that if the administrator is convinced that a person imprisoned for failure to post bail under this law can be released without exposing the public or any other person to danger, he must immediately submit a report thereon. To the Minister of the Interior, who may order his release. Pursuant to ACT No.10, the Secretary of the Interior may, at any time, revoke or amend any undertaking made under this Act in the interests of the person making it. As for ACT No. 11, it stipulates that any other guarantor, in order to maintain security or be of good conduct, may submit a request to the director to cancel the guarantee he has provided, and then the director issues an order to do so. A summons or order to arrest the guaranteed person. If he appears before him, he shall cancel that guarantee and his order. By providing a new guarantee for the remaining period. If he does not provide this bail, he shall be imprisoned until he submits it or the bail period expires. ACT No. 12 also stipulates that if a person appears or is brought before the trustee in accordance with the provisions of ACT No. 4 and the director deems it necessary to ask him to provide a pledge of good conduct in accordance with the provisions of ACT No. 12, meaning this law, he may order that he be placed under police surveillance or Police for a period not exceeding one year. Either instead of a pledge or both. ACT No. 13 stipulates that the following restrictions shall apply to the person who is placed under police or gendarmerie surveillance, in whole or in part, as determined by the director: He must be residing within the boundaries of any area, city, or obscure village in the Kingdom, and he may not move his place of residence to any Another area, city or village without written permission from the area commander. ACT No. 14 also stipulates that anyone who is placed under police or gendarmerie surveillance and does not observe one of the conditions stipulated in the decision shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifty dinars or with both of these penalties. (shtanawi, 1954).

2.6 The impact of crime in Jordan from 2018-2022

Crimes in Jordan negatively affect victims, especially since crimes vary between simple types of crimes, such as theft, which leads to the theft of money, and serious crimes, which include assault, theft, sexual violence, or even murder. Also, the reactions may not necessarily be the same for people, and they are not always proportional to the seriousness of the crime from the perspective of criminal law. After committing the crime, victims may feel angry, depressed, isolated, afraid, experience negative emotions, or have problems sleeping. Practical issues may be a major concern for victims, such as filing an insurance claim or receiving medical treatment. Crime may have emotional and psychological consequences physical consequences, and may result in financial loss or social consequences.

The personal characteristics, experiences, and social interactions of victims are likely to influence their ability to cope with abuse, and this depends on their vulnerability and resilience, which in turn influences the type of support the victim seeks. However, the needs of victims may vary depending on the type of crime they are exposed to. Individuals may have specific needs that are determined by the type of support that meets their needs. Therefore, a victim who needs support should communicate with her to understand the potential impact of the crime on the victim. It is important to take into account the psychological and personal state of the victim, especially since the victim who lost a family member is in a state of mourning at the time of the crime and is more likely to be affected by the crime than any other person who has not gone through recent experiences that affected his psychological health.

People experience symptoms of PTSD, so it is important to note that victims may experience one or more of these disorders temporarily or long-term and that only victims with PTSD may experience these problems. It is possible for the trauma to be the result of a single act within an attempted murder, assault, or repeated painful experiences, and this leads to what is called post-traumatic stress disorder. (rtayeh, 2022) If there is a combination of physical, emotional, or economic damages following abuse, it is possible that the victim will be more harmed than if there was a single factor affecting him or her.

The reality of crime in Jordan falls within its status in public opinion in the form of the criminal reality, and reassuring citizens after noticing attempts to stir up public opinion and show Jordanian society that it is not what it is. The use of social networking sites also contributes to reaching conclusions about crime and increasing the spread of news about it, and this is something that some have exploited to try to create a false impression in order to exploit some of the crimes that occur in Jordan.

The reality of crime and its impact on society is among the factors affecting it, including moral evils, the spread of fear and insecurity among individuals, the decline of the economy and projects, and many other problems and all of this is something that is inconsistent with the rules of building any society, and with the continuation of these conditions. This impact requires an evaluation in presenting crime patterns and their development during the period 2018-2022 about the reality of crime within the development of crime patterns in Jordan.

The following statistics provide some details about crimes committed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during the period 2018 - 2022 (Jordan Criminal Statistical Report, 2022)

Rate of increase or decrease	No. of Crimes	Year
9.41%	24372	2018
7.64%	26233	2019
-15.42%	22187	2020
-5.39%	20991	2021
9.07%	22895	2022

Table 1: Crimes committed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during the period 2018 – 2022

In view of these statistics, it is worth noting that there are many measures that must be taken in order to control crimes in Jordan. It is noteworthy that the percentage of decrease reached the year 2021 and then increased by 2022. It shows the reality of crime in Jordan, including all the crimes that occurred during this timeline. Looking at the specific record of crimes, this data provides a clear picture that includes the categories of crimes committed against persons. The year 2019 shows the highest prevalence of crimes, as it rose to 1,861 cases. Some decline can be observed. In 2021, however, the rate of crime is almost the same over the years, and this constitutes a source of great concern.

Kind of crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Crimes the against Person	1256	1087	1129	1177	1148
Crimes against Public Confidence	217	176	169	213	182
Crimes against Property	15395	13980	14649	18459	16661
Crimes against Public Administration	2285	2202	2561	2419	2709
Safety Public against Crime	2013	1914	2140	2204	1925
Crimes against Public Morals and Ethics	1445	1302	1202	1378	1399
Other Crimes	284	330	337	383	348
Total	22895	20991	22187	26233	24372

Table 2: Crimes committed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan by type during the period 2018 – 2022

This record explains the rate of crimes of all kinds and shows that the rate of crimes has increased in 2019 compared to 2018. This reality has affected the future of crimes in Jordan by reaching the year 2022, and the increase is still noticeable and ongoing cases are still being recorded, which constitutes a source of grave concern. In the context of the reality of crime in Jordan, these crime statistics require great attention from the Jordanian government in order to reduce the crime rate to protect Jordanian society.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Attempted Murder	364	290	346	294	285
Premeditated Murder	49	50	39	58	31
Murder	57	53	51	52	53
Beating Leading to Death	2	6	9	8	5
Manslaughter	43	31	26	34	32
Aggravated Assault	741	657	658	731	742
Total	1256	1087	1129	1177	1148

Table 3: Felonies and misdemeanors that occur against a person

Given these statistics, which reflect the reality of security and stability in Jordanian society, the rates of crimes against individuals have witnessed a noticeable increase. This indicates the presence of increasing challenges in the field of public safety and protection of individuals, and shows fluctuation in the number of crimes. This reflects multiple challenges facing Jordan. To achieve criminal justice and enforce the law, it is necessary for the Jordanian authorities to take effective measures to combat crime and enhance security and stability.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Currency Counterfeit	101	66	98	110	95
Forgery	116	110	71	103	87
Total	217	176	169	213	182

Table 4: Crimes against public trust

Given these statistics about crimes against public trust that affect the financial and economic system of the state, it represents a challenge that requires addressing it effectively in order to ensure the safety of the financial system because the statistics still indicate the presence of this type of crime despite its low rates, and these Crimes constitute a challenge that requires joint cooperation between the relevant authorities and civil society in order to strengthen measures to combat financial crime and impose deterrent penalties in order to enhance public confidence and sustainable development.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Criminal Theft	2826	2827	3761	4328	4309
Misdemeanor Theft	7773	6852	7192	10106	4854
Attempted Theft	314	342	437	491	505
Fraud	4060	3552	2687	2771	2548
Car Theft / Auto Theft	422	407	572	709	809
Total	15395	13980	14649	18459	16661

Table 5: Crimes involving money

Statistics indicate details about financial crimes in Jordan, including criminal theft, attempted theft, fraud, etc. These indicate fluctuations in the number of criminal thefts and others and indicate an increase in their rates from 2019 up to 2022. This indicates the existence of challenges in the field of combating these crimes and must strengthen security measures and improve the criminal justice system in order to confront them, reduce the crime rate, and increase security and economic stability in Jordan.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Bribery	104	77	103	153	140
Embezzlement	7	1	5	4	11
Jobbery	9	8	9	5	12
Resisting and Assaulting Public Employees	2165	2116	2444	2257	2546
Total	2285	2202	2561	2419	2709

Table 6: Crimes that occur against public administration

This type of crime targets public authorities and government institutions and includes bribery, embezzlement, resistance, and assault on state employees. These crimes are considered a challenge to the system of government and affect the integrity of public administration and the safety of the state. Statistics indicate that the crimes listed are witnessing fluctuation with slight changes in the number of crimes. They must Effective measures should be taken to reduce crimes against public administration, and the government should take measures to enhance transparency accountability, and combat corruption.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Firing Gunshots	1998	1902	2127	2171	1871
Criminal Conspiracy	15	12	13	33	54
Total	2013	1914	2140	2204	1925

Table 7: Crimes that pose a threat to public safety

Crimes that pose a threat to public safety are considered one of the most dangerous types of crimes that greatly affect the stability of society and the safety of citizens. These crimes include details about the increase in numbers that have changed over the years and the fact that their rise poses ongoing challenges in the field of security. Efforts to combat crime must be intensified and interdiction measures strengthened. Illegal weapons to preserve public safety in Jordan.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Kidnapping	214	162	168	180	163
Sexual Abuse	991	904	822	1013	1023
Prostitution	39	48	41	54	79
Adultery	175	166	146	118	118
Abortion	26	22	25	13	16
Total	1445	1302	1202	1378	1399

Table 8: Crimes against morals and public morals

These types of crimes are considered to affect the social and cultural system of society. The statistics detail the types of crimes and show changes in the number of crimes and their rising rates until 2022, which requires the formation of multiple combat strategies, including awareness and education, and solving crimes, violations, and illegal crimes. behaviour, strengthening the justice system, and protecting victims. Punishments must be tightened for the perpetrators of these crimes to limit their spread and ensure public safety and social order in Jordan.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gambling	3	4	8	5	8
Violating The Law of Archaeology	281	326	329	378	340
Total	284	330	337	383	348
Total of All Crimes	22895	20991	22187	26233	24372

Table 9: Other crimes and laws

Other crimes & laws include illegal activities and violations of laws and regulations. The scope of crimes varies depending on the violations of the laws. Changes are noted in the statistics of these crimes over the years, which indicates consistency in combating these crimes and applying appropriate penalties. Despite this, he calls for intensifying effective response efforts by the concerned authorities to combat this type of crime in order to limit its spread and ensure the security of Jordanian society.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Attempted Murder	364	290	346	294	285
Premeditated Murder	46	50	39	58	31
Murder	57	53	51	52	53
Beating Leading to Death	2	6	9	8	5
Aggravated Assault	741	657	658	731	742
Sexual Abuse	991	904	822	1013	1023
Kidnapping	214	162	168	180	163
Abortion	26	22	25	13	16
Currency Counterfeit	101	66	98	110	95
Forgery	116	110	71	103	87
Criminal Theft	2826	2827	3761	4382	4309
Criminal Conspiracy	15	12	13	33	54
Bribery	104	77	103	153	140
Embezzlement	7	1	5	4	11
Total	5613	5237	6169	7134	7014

Table 10: Criminal crimes committed in the Kingdom 2018-2022

Statistics indicate changes in the pattern of criminal crimes committed, including attempts at murder, forgery, corruption, and others. An increase in crime rates has been observed over the years. This reflects challenges in the field of law enforcement, and oversight must be tightened in order to reduce these crimes. Addressing these challenges requires joint cooperation between the government. And society in order to increase security rates and achieve justice.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Manslaughter	43	31	26	34	32
Misdemeanor Theft	7773	6852	7192	10106	8454
Attempted Theft	314	342	437	491	505
Fraud	4060	3552	2687	2771	2584
Car Theft / Auto Theft	422	407	572	709	809
Prostitution	39	48	41	54	79
Adultery	175	166	146	118	115
Jobbery	9	8	9	5	12
Resisting and Assaulting Public Employees	2165	2116	2444	2257	2546
Gambling	3	4	8	5	8
Violating The Law of Archaeology	281	326	329	378	340
Firing Gunshots	1998	1902	2127	2171	1871
Total	17282	15754	16018	19099	17358

Table 11: Misdemeanor crimes committed in the Kingdom 2018-2022

Statistics indicate that misdemeanor crimes are on a noticeable increase in cases, which requires more efforts to enhance public safety and ensure safety for society to protect it from various types of crimes. These multiple challenges that Jordanians face must be addressed through comprehensive cooperation between the government and society. In order to achieve security and justice.

Kind of Crime	Year				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Drug Trafficking	5295	4858	3937	3141	3050
Possession and Use Drug	13039	14264	16118	16359	15350
Total	18334	19122	20055	19500	18400

Table 12: Drug crimes committed in the Kingdom by type during the period 2018-2022

Statistics indicate that drug crimes pose a major challenge to the security and stability of society as the rates of these crimes continue to rise over the years with a continuous increase. This constitutes a major challenge for the security authorities and requires an effective strategy in order to combat and limit its spread. It requires confronting these crimes and adopting comprehensive strategies. It includes effective monitoring and continuous awareness.

It is clear from the previous tables that there is an increase in crime rates in Jordan during the period referred to, with the variety of types of crimes recorded during these years. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful killings intentionally committed as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts, quarrels, predatory violence, and killings by armed groups. Murders are usually committed by individuals or small groups, but murders in armed conflict are committed by cohesive groups numbering up to several hundred members and are, therefore, usually excluded.

3. The reality of crime from 2018 to 2019 in Jordan

According to statistics and analyses, there is a general decline in various crimes due to the ability and high professionalism enjoyed by public security personnel in prosecuting, discovering, and arresting their perpetrators in previous years. According to the Criminal Information Department website, it indicates a decrease in murders during the year 2022, compared to previous years. In 2022, 13 murders were committed, while 21 murders were recorded during 2018, and 26 murders were recorded during the year. In 2019, 14 murders were recorded during 2020 and 2021, but during 2022, there was a decline in cases.

As for theft crimes, 813 thefts were recorded during the year 2022, with a detection rate of 80% for criminal thefts and 91% for misdemeanor thefts. As for vehicle theft, it decreased by 71 cases in 2018 to 24 cases in 2022, and from 83 cases in 2018 to 15 cases in 2022.

Cases of theft under threat also decreased in 2022, as 50 crimes were recorded, while in 2021, 82 crimes occurred; in 2020, 66 crimes occurred; in 2019, 58 crimes occurred; and in 2018, 37 crimes occurred.

As for the cases of bag snatching, they were recorded in 2022 to zero, and a slight increase was noted in the number of cases of simple harm.

As for recording crimes, cybercrimes recorded an increase in buying and selling operations and an increase in citizen awareness of the necessity of filing a complaint. Cases of kidnapping allegations have also been recorded, with a decrease in their perpetration, and the detection rate in most years has reached 100%. Complaints regarding royalty issues have also decreased, and arrests have been made since the beginning. Overall, 143 people participated.

According to the Public Security Directorate's announcement of the statistics of the most important criminal and misdemeanor cases, comparing the year 2022 with the previous five years, many types of crimes have decreased, and this evaluation came from the standpoint of strengthening the principle of transparency and educating public opinion on everything that concerns it and raises any questions and inquiries, and leaving no room for To spread rumours. Some people exploit it to stir up public opinion and show society that it is not what it is when any crime occurs, or news is circulated about it. (psd, 2022)

There was a decrease in the percentage of murders during the period from 2018 to 2022 in Jordan, as 14 murder cases were recorded during the year 2018 and decreased to 13 cases during the year 2019, and 6 cases were recorded during the year 2020 and 7 cases were registered during the year 2019, while during the year 2021 9 murder cases recorded.

As for the year 2022, it witnessed a decline in the number of murders in the previous five years, especially since during the year 2018, 7 murder cases were recorded, and it rose to 13 murder cases during the year 2019, then it decreased to 8 murder cases during the year 2019, while the year 2020 witnessed 7. Cases, as for the year 2021, and four murder cases were registered during the beginning of 2022.

The number of murders during the year 2022 witnessed a decline compared to the previous five years, bringing the number of murders in 2022 to 13 murders, compared to 21 crimes in 2018, and 26 crimes were recorded in 2019, and 14 crimes were recorded. Recorded in 2020 and 2021.

According to statistics, it was found that in 2018, there were 1,698 cases; in 2019, there were 1,709 cases; in 2020, there were 1,746 cases; in 2021, there were 1,833 cases; and in 2022, there were 2,003 cases.

It was found that during the year 2018, 1,770 cases were recorded; during the year 2019, 1,966 cases were recorded; while in 2020, 2,058 cases; in 2021, 1,971 cases; and during the year 2022, 988 cases.

While statistics confirmed a high rate of detection of assault cases, reaching 99.4% in June 2022 and 98.3% in July. (psd, 2022)

During the year 2018, 408 cases were discovered, during the year 2019 for 797 cases, during the year 2020 662 cases, during the year 2021 for 512 cases, and finally during the year 2022 for 626 cases.

In addition, 849 cases were discovered in 2018, 845 cases were discovered in 2019, 638 cases were discovered in 2020, 473 cases were discovered in 2021, and 294 cases were discovered in 2022.

In 2018, there were 237 cases; in 2019, there were 335 cases; in 2020, there were 307 cases; in 2021, there were 204 cases; and in 2022, there were 187 cases.

In 2018, there were 397 cases; in 2019, there were 317 cases; in 2020, there were 281 cases; in 2021, there were 185 cases; and in 2022, there were 91 cases.

While statistics indicated an increase in detection rates of theft cases during the five years of the same months, the detection rate in criminal theft crimes this year, 2022, reached 80.7% in the month of June and 62.6% in the month of July.

While the detection rate for misdemeanor thefts reached 91.4% in June, and 92.5% in July.

The year 2022 also witnessed the occurrence of vehicle theft cases, which decreased from 71 cases in 2018 to 24 cases in 2022 and from 83 cases in 2018 to 15 cases in 2022. (psd, 2022)

In 2022, the Cybercrime Unit received 1,742 cases, while complaints reached 1,181 cases in the same period in 2018, 1,196 cases in 2019, 1,727 cases in 2020, and 1,603 cases in 2021.

Since the beginning of 2022, it has dealt with and arrested 143 people involved in complaints and royalties cases, while within the framework of pursuing and arresting people classified as dangerous, it has raided and arrested 25 people classified as very dangerous and armed. It has also been implemented since the beginning of this year. (psd, 2022)

Regarding its campaigns against firearms, their holders, and those holding them without a license, the Directorate indicated that since the beginning of 2022, 1,371 firearms have been seized, confirming that its campaigns against firearms and royalties are still continuing.

3.1 Challenges and security and legal developments facing efforts to combat crime in Jordan

Combating crime in Jordan faces many challenges that require various measures and strategies to deal with them. Security challenges are addressed and include threats to internal and external security through the spread of organized crime or terrorism. As for cyber threats, illegal immigration, and border challenges, combating these challenges requires joint cooperation between various security agencies to implement customized strategies to confront them. In addition to the legal challenges, which include challenges regarding the lack of effective legislation to confront types of crimes. As for the challenges of implementing the law to ensure its fair and effective application, these challenges require facing challenges in strengthening legislation within the executive capacity of legal authorities.

Jordan is taking important steps in the field of combating crime and enhancing public security and peace by adopting comprehensive strategies, developing laws, and strengthening the capabilities of the security services. (Yahya, 2023) Until the issuance of the law in 1958, according to which the ranks of public security were separated from the army forces. This was followed in 1965 by the issuance of Public Security Law No. 38, according to which the Public Security Force became a regular body linked to the Ministry of Interior, entrusted with the tasks of maintaining security, preventing crime, and implementing laws and regulations. And legal orders. issued by the judicial authority. (Alrai, 2005)

4. Discussion

The current study aims to evaluate the reality of crime in Jordan between 2018 and 2022 by analyzing the factors that affect crime rates and their various effects on society. The study focuses on crime patterns, including violent crimes, cybercrimes, and drug crimes. The results showed a noticeable increase in crimes. This is due to technological progress in the widespread use of the Internet among young people between the ages of 18 and 40, who are the most involved in committing crimes, which indicates the need to target this age group. Within prevention and education programmers.

A group of economic, social, and cultural factors were identified that contribute to increasing crime rates in Jordan, such as lack of religious awareness, family disintegration, unemployment, and poverty. These factors drive individuals to engage in criminal behaviour, while cultural factors such as lack of religious awareness have been identified. Education and awareness of the law further complicates the problem.

The effects of this crime extend to the Jordanian economy, as it causes financial losses and affects increased spending on public security, which burdens the general budget. - Social status contributes to the disintegration of society by increasing the feeling of insecurity. This hinders social development and increases the psychological isolation of individuals so that crimes cause psychological trauma to victims, including constant anxiety and psychological disorders.

The results of the study indicate the need to adopt comprehensive strategies to combat crime, such as strengthening police patrols, developing security technologies, and implementing awareness programs to educate the community about crime prevention and control. Building trust between security services and the community is essential to improving the effectiveness of crime control efforts.

Security agencies face significant challenges, such as the need for adequate resources and specialized training to keep pace with technological developments in the field of cybercrime. However, there are opportunities to enhance security through international cooperation and information exchange, as well as sustainable development of security infrastructure.

The study also highlighted the importance of understanding crime patterns and factors that affect crime rates in Jordan through a comprehensive cause-and-effect analysis through which effective strategies can be developed to combat crime and enhance security and stability in Jordan through cooperation between security services, society, and government support to ensure a safe and stable environment for all citizens.

5. Implications

1. Strengthening cooperation between security agencies to enhance cooperation and coordination between security agencies to raise their efficiency in combating crime and ensuring effective application of the law.
2. Strengthen oversight and improve criminal justice and judicial oversight to ensure that justice is achieved in order to apply the law in a fair and effective manner.
3. Promoting awareness and education in order to organize awareness and educational campaigns for citizens in order to enhance adherence to laws and moral values and effective participation in building a safe and prosperous society.
4. Support prevention and rehabilitation programs to support social and rehabilitation programs that aim to provide support and assistance to individuals exposed to crime or who suffer from economic conditions.
5. Strengthening community partnerships in a way that enhances community partnerships between the government, civil society, and the private sector is necessary to achieve security and stability in society.
6. Activating laws and regulations that enhance the security situation in Jordan.
7. Tightening penalties and working to develop and modernize security and penal laws in Jordan.
8. Activating the role of the concerned official and unofficial bodies to address the criminal situation in Jordan and reduce the challenges.

5.1 Study Limitations

Despite the important findings, there are some limitations that must be taken into account. First, the availability and accuracy of data, as it depends on the availability and reliability of crime data from official sources, and gaps in data collection affect the results. Second, the time frame, as the study focuses on the period from 2018 to 2022 and does not capture long-term trends or historical shifts within crime patterns, but events outside this time frame affect the understanding of current crime dynamics. Third, the types of crimes analyzed are limited to classifying and analyzing crimes based on the most common or what has been reported, which may lead to neglecting less obvious crimes that are not adequately reported. Fourth, the study may not take fully into account the social and cultural factors that affect crime rates and types. Also, the data analysis was limited and may not capture all aspects related to external factors that may affect the results.

5.2 Suggestions for Future Research

Based on the limitations and findings, it is recommended that future research should consider expanding the time frame to include data from previous years and continue beyond 2022 in order to identify long-term trends in assessing the impact of social and political changes on crime rates. In addition detailed regional studies within the framework of conducting in-depth analyses implicitly with crime patterns in Jordan, which provide insights into crime dynamics and the effectiveness of regional law enforcement strategies. It is also recommended to focus on unreported crimes by focusing future research on detecting and analyzing less visible or unreported crimes, which is achieved through victim surveys and cooperation with NGOs and community organizations.

It is also possible to explore the impact of social factors in their impact on crime rates, which provides a deeper understanding of the root causes of criminal behavior, and this enables studies to explore the relationships between crime and variables such as unemployment, education, and urbanization.

6. Conclusion

The research summarizes that the reality of crime in Jordan represents an important issue that must be dealt with, as well as the challenges related to it, in order to reduce its current and future effects and maintain security, safety, and stability in Jordanian society. Moreover, the issue of the reality of crime must be taken as a basis on which to focus. In order for all crimes to be reported when they occur in Jordan, the existence of aspects of the reality of crime in Jordan is formed within the organization of groups and the resort to criminal methods. The manifestations of crime are organized by people who are recruited or by imitation derived from direct experience that the criminal derived from his environment. Crime rates and statistics during the years 2018-2022 indicated changes and an increase in specific types of crimes and a decrease in other types. This is a serious matter that must be dealt with at the governmental and security levels in order to ensure that these problems are addressed and improve the environment in society. Also, The reality of crime in Jordan indicates indicators of criminal activity. This reality requires security and governmental efforts to cooperate with civil society and the private sector in order to adopt comprehensive strategies aimed at addressing the root factors that contribute to high crime rates. Community awareness regarding adherence to laws and moral values must be enhanced to encourage effective participation in community life in building a safe and prosperous society.

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