

## **THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS ON INCREASING THE LEVEL OF COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST ANTIQUITIES IN JORDAN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE EMPLOYEES IN THE JORDANIAN DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES**

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### **Abstract**

This study aimed at identifying the impact of economic and social factors on increasing the level of committed crimes against antiquities in Jordan from the perspective of the employees in the Jordanian department of antiquities. In order to achieve the study objectives, the researcher used the analytical descriptive approach based on social survey due to its compatibility to the study nature and objectives. The study population consisted of the employees in the Jordanian department of antiquities in 2023-2024, whereas the study sample consisted of (110) male and female employees, who were selected randomly. The study instrument included the scale of economic factors (12 items) and the scale of social factors (12 items).

The results showed that the economic factors have a high impact on increasing the level of committed crimes against antiquities in Jordan, where the average mean for all the scale's items was (3.835). Also, the economic factors have a high effect on increasing the level of committed crimes against antiquities in Jordan, where the average mean for all the scale's items was (3.747). The results showed that there are statistically significant differences between the mean scores for the responses of the study sample individuals concerning the economic factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variable of gender, whereas there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores for the responses of the study sample individuals concerning the social factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community for all the variables.

In the light of the results, the study recommended the necessity of implementing the principle of social justice and equal opportunities, where all citizens should obtain their due rights in wealth, education, work, health and housing in order not to commit this type of crime.

**Key words:** economic and social factors, crimes, antiquities, employees in the department of antiquities.

### **Introduction:**

The economic factors contribute to increasing crime rates in general and antiquities crimes in particular. Also, economic and social circumstances, such as poverty, unemployment and

inequality may contribute to increasing the rates of criminal behaviors. In this vein, researches suggested that the individuals who experienced economic difficulties were more likely to commit crimes as a way for living. Also, inequality, inability to access resources and the increased feelings of frustration may increase the likelihood of committing criminal behaviors (Al-Obaidi, 2021).

Furthermore, economic and social conditions could affect the way through which criminals think and behave, where individuals belonging to disadvantaged environments may have a different understanding to justice and manners which could, in turn, contribute to shaping their criminal psychology. Generally, economic and social factors have a critical role in the emergence of crime and criminal psychology (Dogaish, 2011).

Moreover, economic and social circumstances affect considerably the rates of antiquities crimes. For example, when a certain community faces economic difficulties, such as the increased rates of unemployment and poverty, increased rates in crimes- including antiquities crimes- are expected. Indeed, this may take place when people commit criminal activities in order to obtain the necessary life requirements or have a better life. Also, social circumstances, such as inequality, social exclusion and lack of opportunities may contribute to increasing the rates of antiquities crimes, where such conditions may result in feelings of despair among certain groups of people which could, in turn, increase the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities. This context could result in increased rates of imprisonment, since governments respond to the increased rates of antiquities crimes by imposing more sanctions on offenders, such as imprisonment and payment of more fines (William and Movilyn 2014).

Economic and social circumstances result in increased rates of crimes in several ways based on the country or community type. For example, the increased rates of unemployment may result in more increase in the number of people who commit antique crimes in order to obtain more income. Also, the high rates of poverty may increase the crimes committed against archaeological sites (Al-Sayid, 2018).

### **The study problem:**

The various changes in the economic and social factors could have more effect on the increased rates of the crimes committed against archaeological sites in the country in the light of the increased rates of poverty, unemployment, low salaries and expensive prices as well as the plurality of social classes and the integration of cultures. Indeed, the antiquities crimes could take place due to the stressors resulting from those changes and developments. Just like other communities, Jordan witnessed various economic and social changes which, in turn, resulted in considerable changes in the different economic and social services and infrastructure, where these factors greatly affect the human behavior- given that effect on the individuals' social living level. Accordingly, people could be more inclined to commit the criminal behavior, where there could be various forms of crimes, including the antiquities crimes which include digging for antiquities, stealing antiquities, as well as devastating and selling them, in addition to other crimes relevant to the social and economic changes encountered by community members.

The social and economic status of any community is considered as an important factor that enhances stability and security among individuals. In this vein, the security and stability are presented in the individual's ability to satisfy his needs at the various levels. In fact, satisfying those needs protects people against committing such criminal behaviors. The main problem of this study is represented in the idea that there is a relationship between the impact of the economic and social factors on increasing the rates of committing antiquities crimes in Jordan from the perspective of the employees of the Jordanian department of antiquities. The researcher hopes to conclude with a number of results and recommendations that could be beneficial to decision makers with regard to reducing this type of crimes in Jordan.

### **The study importance:**

#### **First, the theoretical importance:**

The theoretical importance of this study can be cited as follows:

- 1- The current study can be considered as a scientific addition to the Arabic library with regard to the social and economic factors affecting the increased rates of committing crimes against archaeological sites, particularly in the light of the paucity of this type of studies in Jordan.
- 2- This study could be beneficial by adding new results concerning the social and economic factors affecting the increased rates of committing crimes against archaeological sites from the perspective of the employees in the Jordanian department of antiquities.
- 3- The results of the current study may contribute to opening more domains in scientific research for the researchers interested in investigating the impact of social and economic factors on increasing the rates of committing antiquities crimes as well as addressing other variables in this domain.

#### **Second, the practical importance:**

The practical importance of this study can be cited as follows:

- 1- This study may contribute to supporting the security decisions for those working in security departments concerning the ways of protecting against antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community.
- 2- The current study could contribute to raising the efficiency of the security departments by providing the amount of crimes committed against archaeological sites in the Jordanian community.
- 3- Providing recommendations to decision makers in Jordan based on the findings of the current study.

### **The study objectives:**

The current study mainly aims to:

- 1- Identifying the economic and social factors leading to an increase in the rates of committing crimes against antiquities in Jordan.

- 2- Detecting the differences between the perspectives of the employees in the department of antiquities concerning the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community which are attributed to their qualitative and career characteristics.

**The study questions:**

This study aims to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the economic and social factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community from the perspectives of the employees in the department of antiquities?
- 2- Are there statically significant differences at (0.05) between the perspectives of the employees in the department of antiquities concerning the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community which are attributed to their qualitative and career characteristics?

**The study limits:**

- **The objective limit:** the impact of economic and social factors on increasing the rates of antiquities crimes in Jordan.
- **The spatial limit:** this study included all the offices of the antiquities department in Jordan.
  - **The human limit:** The study is limited to a sample of employees in the antiquities department in Jordan.
  - **The temporal limit:** this study was conducted during (21/10/2023 – 10/1/2024).

**The theoretical and procedural definitions of the study concepts:**

**Economic factors:** the economic factor is considered as a basic element that has an effect on committing crimes. It is the factor on which the prevalence of unemployment, high cost of living and poverty are based. Accordingly, if there isn't a right way through which individuals can earn their living and satisfy their daily needs, they will be more inclined towards committing criminal activities (Al-Khalidi, 2020).

**Social factors:** they are a set of conditions that are related to establishing groups and setting their systems, where these factors contribute to shaping the individuals personality and have an effect on shaping the individual's correct or criminal behaviors (Al-Sayid, 2018).

**Crime:** it refers to each action that contradicts with the benefits of a certain group, and means each action or refrain from doing an action which, in turn, results in a social disturbance or violation to the public or private interests. This criminal behavior is punished by a penal sanction or a preventive measure (Abu Olayyan, 2016).

Crime is procedurally defined as each action or behavior that ends by the imprisonment

punishment to the offender, or each behavior that is considered as a systematic or legal breach that leads to imprisonment according to the Jordanian penal law.

**Antiquities:** they are linguistically defined as the plural of antiquity, which refers to the residuals of the ancient times (Ibn Manthour).

Antiquities: they are the cultural and physical residuals of ancient civilizations, and are represented by the archeological ruins that are investigated based on the right scientific methods. Archaeological investigations also include the ways of living , methods of production, religious beliefs, buildings, commerce and methods of communication between the human groups. Obviously, it is the science that studies the past events of the humans from all the biological, social, economic, political and religious domains based on an investigation of the archaeological documents and residuals (Kafafi, 2004).

### **The theoretical framework:**

Crimes vary according to time and place as well as the factors and circumstances leading to their occurrence. For example, there are crimes against the people (e.g. murder and abuse), against properties (e.g. robbing and devastation), crimes against the ruling system (e.g. disturbing the country's security), as well as the crimes related to disturbing social relationships and religious values (Othman, 2017).

Crime is also defined as any harmful antisocial behavior that exposes its offender to punishment by the concerned authority (Kamal, 2019).

(Pepinsky, 1980) suggested that crime refers to a sinful action that is committed based on the offender's previous intention and willingness, and a punishment is imposed for committing such a criminal behavior, since it contradicts with social interest (Jihad, 2006).

From a legal perspective, crime is defined as each action that contradicts with the provisions of the Jordanian penal law, where this law included penal provisions with certain penalties. Since crime is a harmful action against the community, it is necessary to enshrine certain punishment against offenders.

**Archeology:** it is the science that studies the life of ancient people by studying their archeological residues using right scientific methods. Archeological investigation also include the ways of living, methods of production, religious beliefs, buildings, commerce and methods of communication between the human groups. Obviously, it is the science that studies the past life of the humans from all the biological, social, economic, political and religious domains based on an investigation of the archaeological documents and residuals (Kafafi, 2004).

The Jordanian law defined antiquities as any movable or unmovable objects established or produced by humans before the year 1750 AD, including the caves, inscriptions, coins, pottery , manuscripts, or any other earlier products that show the development of the various sciences, arts, products, religions and traditions of the previous civilizations, or any parts added to those objects or features after a certain past date (article 2, of law No. 21 of 1988).

Article 26-a, stated that: a) shall be sentenced by imprisonment for a period of at least one year and at most three years and a fine of no less than (3.000) JD, in accordance with the antiquity value, each person who:

- 1- Digs for antiquities without a license in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- 2- Trades antiquities, helped, or participated in that.
- 3- Doesn't report to the antiquities department about the antiquities he has at the time of implementing this law.
- 4- Devastates or destroys any antiquities, including the action of changing their features or taking any parts of them.
- 5- Falsifies any antiquities or intends to do that.
- 6- Refrains from delivering the antiquities that he discovers or finds to the department of antiquities regardless if he has or doesn't have a license.
- 7- Transfers antiquities in contradiction to the provisions of this law, including hiding or smuggling antiquities .
- 8- Steals antiquities .

B) The antiquities that are found in accordance with the items in section (a) of this article are confiscated and delivered to the department of antiquities.

The archeological importance of Jordan:

Jordan is considered as an open museum due to the existence of hundreds of thousands of archaeological sites that are distributed in the various sites of Jordan. The archaeological studies reported that the human settlements have been continuous in this area since the earliest stone age up to the current era, where the age of some sites date back to (1.5) million years, such as Aljafr, Ain Alasad in Azraq, in addition to some sites overseeing the Dead Sea.

Several civilizations settled in Jordan, where they existed since the earliest ages, such as the stone and bronze ages. The most important civilizations included Moab kingdom, Ammon kingdom and Edom kingdom. Jordan passed through several eras, including the classic era, the Greek era, as well as the Roman and Byzantine era, where their antiquities spread in various areas. Ancient Arabian Nabateans also settled in Jordan, followed by the Islamic period, where there are several Abbasid, Omayyad, Mamloki and Ottoman archeological sites (Al-Thahir, 2003).

**The types of antiquities crimes in Jordan (Allen, 2015):**

- 1- Devastating archeological sites.
- 2- Illegal antiquities excavations (without license).
- 3- Stealing antiquities.
- 4- Trading antiquities .
- 5- Smuggling antiquities .

**The elements of crime:**

A crime includes the following elements (Al-Obaidi, 2021):

- 1- The physical element (action): it is related to the action or behavior that opposes law. For example, stealing antiquities, damaging and smuggling antiquities as well as other actions that oppose law.
- 2- The psychological element (shared responsibility): it is related to the intention to do the action violating law, such as damaging and smuggling antiquities.
- 3- The legal element (legal fine): it is related to the existence of a legal rule that prevents the violating action. There should be a law or legislation issued by the concerned authority that considers the action as opposing to law.

These are viewed as the main element constituting the definition of antiquities crimes in general. However, the laws and legislations of countries vary according to the culture's laws applicable in each country.

As for the economic and social factors, the results revealed that most criminals belong to poor families, unemployed or work in low income jobs (Shelly, 2019). Indeed, the low economic status among the offenders of antiquities crimes is an important factor for committing antiquities crimes (Al-Eisawi, 2005).

The economic and social conditions as well as social inequality attracted the attention of researchers and social workers, where they attributed several social disorders to those conditions, and addressed the antiquities crime as one of those disorders (Al-Wereikat, 2008).

### **Previous studies:**

In his study (Al-Hodaliah, 2022) addressed the impact of corona pandemic (covid-19) in 2021/2022 on the archeological sites in the West Bank. The study investigated the bad effects on those sites, in terms of stealing, damaging and trading antiquities. The results revealed that quarantine and restrictions on people's motion allowed more opportunity to antiquities thieves to dig for antiquities and steal them, and that the actual theft cases exceed the cases documented in the records of Palestinian tourism police.

In a study, (Al-Khafaji, 2022) addressed the legal and legislative domains for protecting antiquities in the Iraqi Republic after the security and political events that accompanied the occupation of Iraq. The results revealed that the lack of security and the lack of political stability resulted in more damage to several archeological sites, where many antiquities were stolen and smuggled outside the country. Also, illegal antiquities excavations were performed, where the various cases of violation highlighted the drawbacks in the Iraqi antiquities law and efforts were made to protect the Iraqi heritage and antiquities.

(Sola and Sharouf, 2020) addressed the crimes of antiquities excavations without obtaining a

license in the Republic of Algeria and the resulting negative effects of finding, trading, smuggling and damaging antiquities as well as depriving the country and archeologists from benefiting from or studying this heritage, given that antiquities represent a historical heritage for the country. The study used the comparative approach between the Islamic Jurisprudence and the Algerian law, and demonstrated the Islamic Jurisprudence perspective concerning the protection of antiquities.

(Eqtini, 2019) addressed the violation of archeological sites in the Arab Syrian Republic, and showed the most prominent archeological sites that were exposed to damage, as well as the arbitrary and illegal excavations in many sites. This case resulted from the chaos that the country experienced and the internal conflicts between the ruling system and the armed groups, where each group controlled a certain area. The results revealed that the large intended damage was published via the social media sites, especially in the city of Palmyra.

In a study, (Al-Soolia, 2019) addressed the crime of smuggling antiquities in Egypt and aimed to identify the methods of smuggling antiquities outside the country, where too many antiquities were smuggled to foreigner countries. The study also discussed the legal coordination to return the smuggled antiquities back based on the international agreements and the obstacles of getting them back as well as the legal procedures to pursue smugglers and antiquities traders.

### **Commenting the previous studies:**

Some of the previous studies aimed to identify the impact of the economic and social changes on committing the various types of antiquities crimes (e.g. Al-Hodaliah, 2022; Al-Khafaji, 2022; Eqtini, 2019; Soola and Shorouf, 2020; Al-Soolia, 2019), where the results of these studies revealed that there is a considerable effect of those factors on committing antiquities crimes. The current study is distinctive from the previous studies considering it as the first one of its type at the level of Jordan.

### **Methodology and design:**

This part addressed the study's methodological procedures, where it included the study's type and approach, as well as the study population and the study sample individuals and their characteristics. This part also presented the study instrument and the statistical tests to verify the instrument's validity and reliability, in addition to the statistical methods used for data analysis and explanation, as follows:

### **The study methodology:**

The study used the analytical descriptive approach based on social survey, where this approach is used to analyze the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community based on the data that we were collected from the sample individuals, and



were analyzed by using the analytical and descriptive statistical methods.

### The study population and sample:

The study population consisted of the employees in the department of antiquities, from the sections belonging to the directorate of archeological surveys, the directorate of engineering and antiquities maintenance, the directorate of archeological sites, and the directorate of studies, publishing and archeological inspectors in the various governorates of Jordan. In order to facilitate the process of practical implementation for the study instrument, the instrument was applied electronically to the study sample individuals via social media sites on the internet. The instrument's hyperlink was published in cooperation with the unit of public relationships in the department. After the 4-week implementation process, the responses of (110) participants were received from the various directorates, where those participants responded completely to the items of the study instrument. Table (1) shows the distribution of the sample individuals according to their qualitative and career characteristics.

Table (1)

The qualitative and career characteristics of the study sample individuals

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	<b>85</b>	77.27
	Female	<b>25</b>	22.73
	Total	<b>110</b>	100
Years of experience	5 years or less	17	15.45
	(6-10) years	20	18.18
	(11-15) years	36	32.73
	16 years or more	37	33.64
	Total	110	100
Educational qualification	Diploma	18	16.36
	Bachelor	69	62.73
	Higher studies	23	20.91
	Total	110	100
Job title	Manager/ assistant manager	17	15.45
	Head of department	19	17.27
	Employee	74	67.27

Variable	Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
	Total	110	100

### **The study instrument:**

In order to achieve the study objectives, a questionnaire was developed to collect data from the sample individuals. The study was developed by reviewing the relevant previous studies. The primary version of the instrument included the following main parts:

**The first part:** included the variables related to the characteristics of the sample individuals.

**The second part:** consisted of (28) items to assess the economic and social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community.

### **Classification of the study instrument items:**

Factor analysis was performed to verify the construct validity of the instrument's items, and a number of indicators were used to test the compatibility of the model that was developed for the study instrument's items. The researchers developed a proposed model to assess the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community, where the factor with Eigen value of more than (1) was accepted according to Kaiser criteria. The other concepts related to factor analysis include the concept of correlation, which refers to the degree to which each variable is related to the factor. If the correlation is more than (0.30), then the variable has a relationship and can describe the factor well; however, if the value is less than that, the variable isn't well correlated with the factor, and thus it can be overlooked.

In order to perform the factor analysis for the items of the study instrument, the statistical tests were performed to verify the existence of the necessary conditions for performing the factor analysis. In this vein, the extent to which the data can be subjected to normal distribution by calculating skewness and kurtosis coefficients as well Kolmogorov –Smirnov test. The results revealed that the values of skewness of the instrument's items ranged between (-0.80) and (-0.21), whereas kurtosis coefficients ranged between (-0.19) and (1.62). The results revealed that the values of statistical significance for the instrument's items were more than (0.05), which shows that the data follow the normal distribution of and are suitable for factor analysis. The suitability of the factors calculated based on factor analysis and the adequacy of the sample size were verified by using the test of (KMO) (Kaiser-Meyer- Olkin) and (Bartlett's Test of Sphericity). The results revealed that the value of (KMO) was (0.954), which is more than (0.50) which, in turn, reveals the adequacy of the factors obtained based on the factor analysis. This value confirms that the sample size is adequate to perform the factor analysis. The results showed that the value of Bartlett test is statistically significant, indicating that the correlation matrix includes the lowest limit of relationships, and that the factor analysis can be used.

The researchers tested quality and adequacy of the instrument's items by testing the values of (Anti-image matrix) as well as calculating the coefficients of commonality values. It is worth noting that

the values for the anti-correlation coefficients of the items that approach (1) indicate that the item has a high quality, whereas the commonality coefficients that exceed (0.50) show a good contribution for the item in the factor extracted from the factor matrix.

The results showed that (4) items have a commonality ratio of less than (0.50), and thus they were deleted- these items are (7, 11) of the economic factors, and (6,13) of the social factors. The commonality values for the rest of the items ranged between (0.504 – 0.724), indicating that the correlation between the items is statistically significant. Also, (Anti-image matrices) values ranged between (0.644 – 0.846), which means that there is a high internal quality of the item. In short, the results revealed that the data are adequate for the factor analysis.

Based on the previous results, factor analysis was performed, where it showed that there are two main factors to measure kurtosis, these are the economic factors and the social factors. Table (2) shows that the Eigen value of these factors was more than (1). The results revealed that the Eigen value of the economic factors was (15.89), and accounted for (42.30%) of variance, where this factor included (12) items. The results revealed that the Eigen value of the social factors was (6.58), and accounted for (11.62%) of variance, where this factor included (12) items. The accumulative variance percentage of the factors was (53.92%). Table (2) shows the Eigen value, the percentage of explained variance and the percentage of the accumulative variance of the factors.

Table (2)

The Eigen value, the percentage of explained variance and the percentage of accumulative variance for the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community

Factor	Eigen value	Explained variance percentage (%)	Accumulative variance percentage (%)
Economic factors	17.07	42.30	42.30
Social factors	4.11	11.62	53.92

### **The pilot study:**

The study instrument was applied to a pilot sample that consisted of (15) respondents, who were selected randomly from the employees in the department of antiquities, where the study instrument was applied under the supervision of the researchers in order to verify the validity and reliability of the study instrument.

### **The validity and reliability of the study instrument:**

#### **First, the validity of the study instrument:**

The content validity of the study instrument was verified by developing the instrument in its final version, and then introducing it to a number of faculty members in the Jordanian Universities in the specialties of sociology, psychological and assessment and evaluation in order to give their

opinions concerning the item's ability to assess the targeted domains, and verify the suitability of rating for the items' responses.

The researchers modified the items that were agreed on by (80%) of the arbitrators; accordingly, the final version of the instrument consisted of (24) items.

#### **The validity of the internal consistency for the study instrument:**

The validity of the internal consistency was verified by calculating Pearson correlation coefficient between the item's score and the total score of the factor to which it belongs. Based on the data of the pilot study, the correlation coefficient for the economic factors ranged between (0.70-0.81), and for the social factor (0.65-0.78).

#### **Second, the reliability of the study instrument:**

The instrument's reliability was verified by using (Cronbach alpha) in order to verify the internal reliability for the instrument's items. Table (3) shows the values of reliability coefficients.

Table (3)

The values of reliability coefficients for the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community

Factors	Number of items	Cronbach alpha
Economic factors	<b>12</b>	0.904
Social factors	<b>12</b>	0.887
Total factors	<b>24</b>	0.923

The values of Cronbach alpha in table (3) revealed that the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community had a high reliability degree, where the total reliability of the factors was (0.923), with (0.904) for the economic factor and (0.887) for the social factor.

Based on the validity and reliability tests, (24) items were used to show the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community, and were distributed to two main factors.

#### **The methods of statistical processing:**

Likert 5-point scale was used to assess the responses to the instrument's items according to the following rating: "strongly agree (1), agree (2), neutral (3), disagree (4), and strongly disagree (5).

The response scores were divided into three levels, these are (high, medium, low), according to the following formula:

Category length= (the highest value of the scale – the lowest value of the scale)/ number of choices .

$$= (5-1)/3 = 1.33$$

Accordingly, the levels of measurement become as follows:

- A- Low level: less than or equals (2.33).
- B- Medium level: more than or equals (2.34) to less than or equals (3.67).
- C- High level: more than or equals (3.68) to (5).

The researchers processed the data taken from the sample individuals by Inserting these data to the computer and analyzing them using (SPSS V. 24). In order to answer the study questions and achieve its objectives, the following statistical methods were used:

- 1) Descriptive statistical measures in order to determine the level of the sample individuals' responses to the instrument's items. Standard deviations were calculated in order to identify the degree of distraction in the response's level.
- 2) Pearson correlation coefficient.
- 3) Covariance analysis was calculated using the general linear model, and Scheffe test was used for post comparisons.

### The responses of study questions:

**The results of the first question:** What are the economic and social factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community from the perspectives of the employees in the department of antiquities?

In order to answer the study's main question and identify the factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community, means and standard deviations were calculated for the responses of the sample individuals to the instrument's items. Table (4) shows the results.

Table (4)

Means, standard deviations, level and order for the responses of the sample individuals about the factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community

Factor number	Factors	Mean	SD	Order	Level
1	Economic factors	3.835	0.77	1	High
2	Social factors	3.747	0.82	2	High
-	Total factors	3.791	0.65	-	High

Table (4) shows that the average level for the factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community from the perspective of the sample individuals was high, with a mean of (3.791) and a standard deviation of (0.65). As for the response level for the sub-factors of the study instrument, the results revealed that the economic factors were in the first place in terms of importance, with a mean of (3.835) and a standard deviation of (0.77) with a high level,

whereas the social factors were in the second place in terms of importance, with a mean of (3.747) and a standard deviation of (0.82) with a high level.

As for the level for the results related to the means and standard deviations for the responses of the sample individuals concerning the factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community from the perspective of the sample individuals, they are illustrated as follows:

**First, economic factors:**

Table (5)

Means, standard deviations, level and order for the responses of the sample individuals about the economic factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community

Item number	Item	Mean	SD	Order	Level
1	The ease of obtaining money by searching for antiquities and treasures leads to an increase in the rates of antiquities crime	4.255	0.94	1	High
8	The increased unemployment rates and the difficulty of obtaining job opportunities lead to committing antiquities crimes	4.182	0.93	2	High
3	The class disparity in the level of spending among families in society prompts some individuals to commit antiquities crimes	4.058	0.82	3	High
5	The desire to show off and own valuable possessions prompt some individuals to commit antiquities crimes	3.974	1.15	4	High
6	The high cost of living and the increased life requirements are considered as sufficient justifications for committing antiquities crimes	3.805	1.17	5	High
2	Long work hours and low salaries prompt individuals to commit antiquities crimes	3.746	1.14	6	High
7	The increase in the number of family members and the low economic	3.717	0.75	7	High

Item number	Item	Mean	SD	Order	Level
	resources lead to committing antiquities crimes				
12	The individuals' inability to repay debts and loans leads to committing antiquities crimes	3.711	1.16	8	High
11	The lack of legitimate means of livelihood for poor families leads to committing antiquities crimes	3.697	0.96	9	High
4	The individual's inability to satisfy his basic needs prompts him to commit antiquities crimes	3.676	1.02	10	Medium
9	The family's poverty and economic needs make its children easily exploited by antiquities dealers and offenders	3.613	0.77	11	Medium
10	The family's low budget and inability to educate their children is a main reason that prompts children to commit antiquities crimes	3.588	1.07	12	Medium
-	The average level of economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes	3.835	0.77	-	High

The results in table (5) revealed that the total level for the economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community was high with a mean of (3.835). This finding shows a high effect of the economic factors on committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community. As for the items' levels, (9) items had high levels, where their means ranged between (3.697-4.255). The results showed that the most important economic factors are represented in item (1), stating "The ease of obtaining money by searching for antiquities and treasures leads to an increase in the rates of antiquities crime". Item (8) stating "The increased unemployment rates and the difficulty of obtaining job opportunities lead to committing antiquities crimes", and item (3) stating "The class disparity in the level of spending among families in society prompts some individuals to commit antiquities crimes". The other items had a medium level, where their means ranged between (3.558-3.676). The most important medium level items are item (4) stating "The individual's inability to satisfy his basic needs prompts him to commit antiquities crimes", item (9) stating "The family's poverty and economic needs make its children easily exploited by antiquities dealers and offenders", and item (10) stating "The family's low budget and inability to educate their children is a main reason that prompts children to commit antiquities crimes". The results revealed that there is a general consistency in the responses of the sample individuals to the items,

where the standard deviations ranged between (0.75-1.17), indicating the lack of variation in the level of the sample's responses to the items.

The researchers attributed this significant effect of economic factors to the low salaries, the high cost of living as well as poverty and unemployment, where these factors have obvious effects on the low level of living, and thus they could lead to committing antiquities crimes and obtain money. Indeed, the economic factors are considered as the most important factors that are responsible for this behavior in the community, where the antiquities crimes can't be separated from the economic conditions of community members. Antiquities crimes are reactions to the difficult economic conditions experienced by people in the Jordanian community. The researchers also attributed committing these crimes to the increased demand for archeological pieces based on the demands for antiquities in the black market.

The researchers also suggested that the capital system is responsible for the crimes that take place in the community, considering it as unfair system that enhances selfishness, increases unemployment in the community and increases the rates of family disintegration and aggressive behaviors among people. In this type of communities, crime is expected.

## Second, social factors:

Table (6)

Means, standard deviations, level and order for the responses of the sample individuals about the social factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community

Item number	Item	Mean	SD	Order	Level
9	The lack of surveillance over the historical and archaeological sites pushes individuals to involve with the criminal groups that commit antiquities crimes.	4.054	0.77	1	High
3	The leniency in applying strict penalties against those committing antiquities crimes contributes to increasing the rates of committing these crimes	3.944	0.84	2	High
7	the weak religious conscience is considered as one of the reasons for committing antiquities crimes	3.846	0.74	3	High
5	The disturbed family situation and its disintegration prompts individuals to commit antiquities crimes	3.843	0.95	4	High
2	The abundance of free time and the way of spending it is one of the factors that	3.765	0.78	5	High



Item number	Item	Mean	SD	Order	Level
	encourages individuals to commit antiquities crimes				
4	The lack of individuals' knowledge of the laws and penalties related to antiquities crimes is one of the reasons for committing them	3.751	0.87	6	High
11	Affiliation to criminal groups and association with bad friends are amongst the factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes	3.716	1.03	7	High
8	Mixing and contacting with different cultural and social values makes the individual more likely to commit antiquities crimes	3.706	0.83	8	High
1	The individuals' ignorance about the importance of burials and treasures as national cultural artifacts leads to committing antiquities crimes	3.648	0.79	9	Medium
10	The spread of corruption features in the community contributes to increasing antiquities crimes	3.617	0.84	10	Medium
6	The lack of social values and standards in the community is a main reason for committing antiquities crimes	3.565	1.13	11	Medium
12	Drugs and alcohol addiction prompts individuals to commit antiquities crimes	3.514	1.02	12	Medium
-	The average level of social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes	3.747	0.82	-	Medium

The results in table (6) revealed that the total level for the social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community was high with a mean of (3.747). This finding shows a high effect of the social factors on committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community. As for the items' levels, (8) items had high levels, where their means ranged between (3.706-4.054).

The researchers attributed this finding to the fact that social factors are closely related to committing antiquities crimes, where these crimes are represented by a set of conditions surrounding a certain individual and distinguishes him from others. In this context, social

conditions are limited to the relationships that are established between the person and certain groups to people with whom he socializes and communicates for long periods of time. Indeed, those relationships are represented by the individual's family members, community members, school colleagues and friends. The various experiments conducted, in the past and at present, showed that the individual's behavior is greatly affected by the behavior of those surrounding him, particularly the closest ones. Given that the crime is considered as a behavior criminalized by law, individuals inclination towards doing such an antisocial behavior is attributed to the nature of social circumstances that distinguish the individuals minor community from other surrounding communities.

The researchers attributed these results to the fact that antiquities crimes are viewed as a social phenomenon rather than being a legal case. Accordingly, we can see that the whole issue is related to the balance of the conflict of social values and the various stressors imposed by the community- criminalization is a case resulting from the conflict between the individual and the community.

The researchers also attributed this result to the availability of opportunities that lead some people to commit antiquities crimes as a way for easy and rapid earnings, especially when the targeted areas are not protected by authorized agencies within this archeological domain. Indeed, the areas that are not well-protected are easily violated by those committing antiquities crimes. Also, ignorance and misunderstanding about the importance of antiquities and cultural heritage may result in committing such antiquities crimes. In short, these factors are considered as an environment that encourages some individuals to commit antiquities crimes. Accordingly, strict measures could be taken in order to reduce and prevent this phenomenon, including the necessity of improving the economic conditions, enhancing more awareness in this domain and imposing more strict measures and laws to combat this phenomenon.

**The results of the second question:** Are there statically significant differences at (0.05) between the perspectives of the employees in the department of antiquities concerning the factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community which are attributed to their qualitative and career characteristics?

In order to answer this question, covariance analysis was performed by using the General Linear Model and Univariate Analysis to detect the differences between the employees in the department of antiquities about the economic and social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variables of gender, years of experience, job title and educational qualification. Also, the data homogeneity was verified by using Levene's test. The results revealed the probable value was more than the assumed value (0.05), indicating the homogeneity of the data, and here are the results:

First, the differences in the levels of economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community.

Table (7)

Means and standard deviations for the responses of the sample individuals about the economic factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community attributed to their demographic characteristics

Variable	Categories	Mean	SD
Gender	Male	4.087	0.66
	Female	3.745	0.62
Years of experience	5 years or less	3.867	0.74
	(6-10) years	3.766	0.49
	(11-15) years	3.906	0.69
	16 years or more	3.825	0.63
Educational qualification	Diploma	3.869	0.62
	Bachelor	3.814	0.62
	Higher studies	3.890	0.79
Job title	Manager/ assistant manager	3.821	0.63
	Head of department	3.858	0.73
	Employee	3.912	0.61

Table (7) revealed that there are differences in the level of the sample individuals' responses about the economic factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variables of gender, years of experience, educational qualification and job title. In order to identify the statistically significant differences in the level of responses, the test of variance analysis was performed, as illustrated in table (8).

Table (8)

Variance analysis to test the differences in the responses of the study sample individuals about the economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to their qualitative and demographic variables

Source of variance	Total square	Degree of freedom	Mean square	f-value	Sig. level
Gender	1.80	1	1.80	4.48*	0.04
Years of experience	2.19	3	0.73	1.82	0.15

Educational qualification	0.19	2	0.10	0.24	0.79
Job title	0.09	2	0.04	0.11	0.90
Error	40.62	101	0.40		
Total	45.34	109			

Statistically significant at (0.05)

The results in table (8) revealed that:

- 1- There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores for the responses of the study sample individuals about the economic factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variable of gender, where the calculated f-value was (4.48) which is statistically significant at (0.05). Table (8) revealed that the differences were in favor of the males with a mean of (4.087), whereas the mean of females was (3.745).
- 2- There are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores for the responses of the study sample individuals about the economic factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variables of years of experience, educational qualification and job title, where the calculated f-value was (1.82), (0.24) and (0.11), respectively- these values are not statistically significant at (0.05).

The study explains the existence of differences attributed to the variable of gender in favor of males to the fact that males are more knowledgeable and connected with those committing antiquities crimes which, in turn, provides them with more knowledge about the economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community.

The study attributed the lack of differences between the mean scores of the responses of the sample individuals attributed to the variables of years of experience, educational qualification and job title to the case that the sample individuals have similar perspectives concerning the economic factors leading to committing antiquities crimes.

Second, the differences in the levels of social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community.

Table (9)

Means and standard deviations for the responses of the sample individuals about the social factors leading to committing crimes against antiquities in the Jordanian community attributed to their demographic characteristics

Variable	Categories	Mean	SD
Gender	Male	4.087	0.66
	Female	3.745	0.62
Years of experience	5 years or less	3.867	0.74
	(6-10) years	3.766	0.49
	(11-15) years	3.906	0.69
	16 years or more	3.825	0.63
Educational qualification	Diploma	3.869	0.62
	Bachelor	3.814	0.62
	Higher studies	3.890	0.79
Job title	Manager/ assistant	3.821	0.63
	Head of department	3.858	0.73
	Employee	3.912	0.61

Table (9) revealed that there are differences in the level of the sample individuals' responses about the social factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variables of gender, years of experience, educational qualification and job title. In order to identify the statistically significant differences in the level of responses, the test of variance analysis was performed, as illustrated in table (10).

Table (10)

Variance analysis to test the differences in the responses of the study sample individuals about the social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to their qualitative and demographic variables

Source of variance	Total square	Degree of freedom	Mean square	f-value	Sig. level
Gender	1.23	1	1.23	3.00	0.09
Years of experience	0.62	3	0.21	0.50	0.68
Educational qualification	0.16	2	0.08	0.20	0.82
Job title	0.40	2	0.20	0.49	0.61
Error	41.58	101	0.41		

Source of variance	Total square	Degree of freedom	Mean square	f-value	Sig. level
Total	44.419	109			

The results in table (10) revealed that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean scores for the responses of the study sample individuals about the social factors that lead to committing antiquities crimes in the Jordanian community attributed to the variables of gender, years of experience, educational qualification and job title, where the calculated f-value was (3.00), (0.68), (0.82) and (0.61), respectively- these values are not statistically significant at (0.05).

The study attributed the lack of differences between the mean scores of the responses of the sample individuals about the social factors attributed to the variables of gender, years of experience, educational qualification and job title to the fact that the sample individuals have similar perspectives concerning the social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes.

#### Conclusion:

- The impact of economic and social factors on committing antiquities crimes in Jordan was high, where the mean scores for the responses of the sample individuals was (3.835) in the economic factors, and (3.747) in the social factors.
- The economic factors have more effects as compared to the social factors on increasing the rates of committing antiquities crimes in Jordan, and that not obtaining the basic needs and the suffering from poverty and unemployment prompt individuals to commit crimes against antiquities crimes.
- The lack of surveillance over the archeological sites, not applying strict punishment against offenders, the lack of social standards and values and the prevalence of corruption are amongst the most important social factors leading to committing antiquities crimes in Jordan .

#### Recommendations:

- Setting economic developmental strategies and policies that focus on increasing the rate of economic growth in the country to reduce the rates of antiquities crimes.
- Urging the social and family institutions to apply counseling and educational programs to improve social conditions and reduce the antiquities crimes.
- Focusing on the social dimension in the process of setting the economic policies and plans in the country by doing more efforts to improve the economic conditions.
- Applying the principle of social justice and equal opportunities to allow each citizen to obtain his rights in wealth, education, work, health and housing to ensure being away from committing antiquities crimes.

- Conducting further studies about the study topic about the impact of other factors and variables on committing antiquities crimes.

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