

SOME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO
THEFT



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Abstract:

Theft is one of the most widespread crimes in the world, and there is hardly a society that is free of it, but what is observed in Yemeni society is that it exceeds its natural and reasonable limit, and perhaps due to the special circumstances that Yemeni society is going through, which suffers from a state of war and non-war, and every social phenomenon has its causes and functions according to what (Durkheim) goes to.

This research is concerned with studying some social and economic variables within the framework of the social structure of Yemeni society that are the motivating factors for theft behavior by perpetrators. Knowing the underlying factors of this criminal phenomenon helps in treating it and limiting its spread due to its impact on social relations and disruption of the process of social and economic development. The research also focuses on studying this phenomenon and determining the strength of its relationship with some social and economic variables.

Key words: *Theft Phenomena, economic variables, social variables, Yemeni society, criminal phenomenon.*

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" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Introduction:

Crime in general and theft in particular are social phenomena that harm the individual and society.

Every society contains values and standards that organize social relations in a way that serves its social interests, and crime represents a destructive attack on these values and standards that are approved by the culture of the society. Crime is a destructive social phenomenon for the individual and society, and therefore all countries and societies have enacted laws to control it to deter such behaviors that harm the interests of society in general.

Crime is a problem with negative and serious effects. It represents a multi-dimensional issue, morally, security-wise and socially, because it is considered a pathological phenomenon.

It has existed in all societies since ancient times, but in the contemporary era its methods and multiplicity have begun to develop, and then its intensity has increased, especially with the presence of technological progress, and it has become one of the complex and complicated phenomena, and represents a strong threat to social cohesion.

Crime is a social phenomenon produced by the social structure, with its motives, causes and functions within the framework of relational interaction. Therefore, Durkheim leads us to the conclusion that social phenomena have functions, and in order to fully understand the phenomenon, its function must be studied.

Max Weyer also believes that understanding the social phenomenon is represented by studying the social action of social groups.

Crime undoubtedly threatens the entity of contemporary societies, especially with the increase in crime statistics, as crime is a complex and intricate social phenomenon that requires many studies of different types of crime; because the destructive danger to the individual and society undermines social solidarity and disrupts the achievement of development and social security.

Edwin Sutherland goes on to argue in his theory of the separation of groups; that is, associating with criminals increases the likelihood of becoming a criminal by making the beliefs of the deviant group more likely than those of the normal group.

The researcher seeks to reveal the impact of some social and economic variables on the commission of the crime of theft in Yemeni society.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

1- Methodological Frameworks of the Research:

- Research Problem:

Knowing the underlying factors of this criminal phenomenon helps in treating it and limiting its spread due to its impact on social relations and disruption of the process of social and economic development.

- Research Hypotheses:

The research seeks to achieve four null hypotheses, which are:

- **First hypothesis:** There is no statistically significant relationship between family disintegration and the crime of theft.
- **The second hypothesis:** There is no statistically significant relationship between bad friends and the crime of theft.
- **The third hypothesis:** There is no statistically significant relationship between poverty and the crime of theft.
- **The fourth hypothesis:** There is no statistically significant relationship between weak religious deterrence and the crime of theft.

- Importance of the Research:

Studying some social and economic variables of the crime of theft in Yemeni society can benefit from:

- Theoretical Importance:

- Adding a reference to the study of the causes of theft, which means enriching social studies that address the topic of the crime of theft in Yemeni society.
- Contributing to enriching the library of Aden University and the Yemeni library, which gives more clarity about studying these variables and their relationship to the crime of theft.

- Practical Importance:

- The practical importance of the study lies in the fact that it helps in identifying some of the social and economic variables that influence the commission of the crime of theft in Yemeni society.
- It helps in drawing up a social and economic treatment for a dangerous and harmful phenomenon in society.

The results of the study were derived from a field sample that represents the objective reality of Yemeni society. This study may contribute to serving the concerned parties in combating such phenomena.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

– Research Objectives:

- Knowing the role of family disintegration in the crime of theft.
- The extent of the impact of the economic factor on the crime of theft.
- The relationship of a group of bad friends in the phenomenon of theft.
- The relationship between weak religious restraint and the crime of theft.
- To come up with results that address the problem of theft according to the scientific methodology.

– Research Concepts:

➤ The concept of crime:

Linguistic definition: Crime comes from the word “jarmah,” which means sin, and it comes from the verb “jarmah” and “ajram.” Crime is a common term used to describe a number of actions that violate the rules of law, society, morality, or religion (Ibn Manzur, 2015).

Technical definition: A crime can be defined as: an act that is intentional in violation of the penal law, committed without justification, and punished by the state (Al-Warikat, 2014).

A crime is also known from a legal perspective: an act or omission for which the legislator prescribes a penalty or precautionary measure (Tantawi, 2000).

Crime is defined from a social perspective as: those actions that pose a danger to society, or make it impossible to achieve coexistence and cooperation between the individuals who make it up (Al-Najdawi, 2003).

➤ The Concept of Theft:

Linguistically: It is taking something from someone else secretly. From this comes the word “stealing an ear”, meaning he heard secretly. It is also said: “He is a stealer of glances” if he waits for someone to notice him in order to look at him (Ibn Manzur, 2015).

Theft, technically: is the assault on the property of others without their permission or consent with the intention of depriving them of their property and benefiting from it for the purpose of ownership. Theft is considered one of the terms that denote crimes against private property, such as: embezzlement, looting, robbery, fraud, and seizure.

The person who commits the theft is called a thief or robber, and theft is a criminal act and is against the laws of many countries (Al-Dosari, 2011).

2- Theoretical Framework of the Research

First: Social and Economic Variables:

a- Social Variables:

➤ Family Disintegration:

Sociologists, psychologists and educators have been interested in the concept of family disintegration based on the importance of the family, whose well-being is the well-being of society, and whose disintegration is the disintegration of the entire social system, considering that the family is the nucleus of society and one of the most important institutions of its social structure.

The path to community safety begins with family safety, because community is essentially the sum of these families, which are the basis of social interaction in their relationships and the source of social action for the behavior of their members.

The family is the first institution that fulfills the function of meeting the natural, psychological and social needs of its members. If natural and positive relationships prevail among its members, the result will be good in terms of their behavior.

If the family loses its actual role and social relations between its members deteriorate, the expected result of this will be a disruption and disintegration of the family structure, which contributes to the occurrence of some family problems, the disintegration of which results from divorce, marital disputes, or the death of one of the parents. The behavior of the family members becomes more susceptible to deviation, which leads to social problems, such as: homelessness of children, and theft; that is, deviation as a final result of the material and moral disintegration of the family, and the weakness of family control in the process of social upbringing carried out by the family leads to deviant behaviors that conflict with the general culture of society.

Family disintegration as a social problem does not only threaten the family, but also extends to the social system, given that the family is one of the important structures in the social structure of any society.

B. Weak Religious Restraint:

Religion plays an important and effective role in combating crime, delinquency and all forms of deviation. When a child grows up in a family, the values of religion are instilled in him, which are the values, morals and principles of the great Islamic religion.

Deviant behavior creates a strong barrier for the religious person, which makes him reject such deviant behavior, even though he was raised on the values of faith.

Conscious religious upbringing is the upbringing that is based on teaching children the teachings of their religion in a conscious and effective manner, by teaching these teachings through intellectual reception. The method of intellectual reception is the effective and effective method, and other methods based on indoctrination or otherwise do not have that clear effect that continues from childhood to

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

adulthood. It is understood that this Creator, glory be to Him, did not create people in vain, and that humanity needs Him to organize the affairs of its life; because He knows best what it needs, what benefits and harms it, and what brings it happiness in this world and the hereafter (Zaarour, 1996).

Religion in society is considered one of the institutions of social construction, and the relationship between religion and crime and delinquency is a relational relationship. In the event of a weak religious deterrent in the individual, group or family, this leads to a failure to adhere to divine prohibitions, including the prohibition of committing a deviant act or behaviour against others.

In the literature on crime and delinquency, many studies have confirmed that the weakness of religious restraint in an individual means that he has lost the greatest motive to protect against deviant behavior.

C. Bad Friends:

Scientific studies strongly show in their results the role of bad friends in leading their friend to engage in deviant behaviors such as theft.

Choosing a deviant friend is one of the most important reasons that lead to committing acts that contradict the values of the general culture of society. Mixing with bad friends will inevitably drag their companion into the dangers of deviance, such as drugs, theft, and crimes.

Humans by nature look for friends, especially young ones, but they do not have the knowledge about choosing a good friend, and for this reason many friends, boys and girls, fall victim to their friends, male or female, with deviant values and bad morals.

This is where the family comes in to care for its children and monitor the type of friends the children have. Are they suitable for this knowledge and friendship, or are they bad friends that the children will be victims of? In this way, the family works to reject such friendship through the process of socialization and means of education through advice and reprimand if necessary, because this destroys the education process that it directed at its child. That is, the family must protect the children from bad company, which is for the family to make direct and indirect efforts to surround its children with good company before they surround themselves with a bad friend or friends.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

b- Economic Variables:

➤ **Low Family Income:**

Basically, the standard of living depends primarily on the source of financial income through which the needs and requirements of the family members can be met.

There is a correlation between income and livelihood security. The higher the income, the more the family's needs and desires are met. The lower the income, the more difficult it is to meet the family members' requirements and desires.

Therefore, poverty within the family disrupts many things, the most important of which is the process of socialization through which the values of the general culture of society are entrenched. The relationship between the economic status of the family and the success of the socialization process carried out by the family is the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, or the relationship of cause and effect.

The low income of the family may lead to its poverty, and then to its disintegration in many cases, and thus the members of the family go astray, as the crime of theft is the first easy step to overcome financial difficulties and satisfy the missing needs of the family members.

Therefore, according to the literature of crime and deviance, poverty is considered one of the social variables strongly accused of leading to crime and deviance. Poverty affects all the pillars of the family home, as it affects the lack of food and clothing for the family, and it also disrupts the educational process for the children of the family, as many families may have their children leave school due to poverty. It also brings physical and bodily diseases, because the concern for living sickens the soul and body, and weakens social status.

➤ **Unemployment:**

Family unemployment is one of the causes of the crime of theft, because it is basically one of the products of poverty and its mechanisms that some families suffer from.

Attalia pointed out factors related to criminal behavior, including unemployment, and Ajwa points out that many thinkers of crime and social sciences have presented different theoretical concepts of the possible relationships between economic and social variables, most notably unemployment, and criminal behavior (Rasheed, 2009).

Unemployment is a product of the economic structure, whether at the community level or in the weakness of the economic structure at the family level. From this perspective, theft and deviance are outcomes of this weakness.

Unemployment leads to exposure to many manifestations of psychological and social maladjustment, which means that it is reflected in some way on the family, and thus leads to deviant behaviors, especially among children.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

The reason for this correlation between unemployment and theft comes from the description that unemployment results in deprivation and the failure to provide the necessary requirements for the individual and the family, as well as the difficulty of obtaining services of all kinds (health, education, and recreational). These deprived people live in ignorance, unable to distinguish between what is beneficial and harmful, good and evil, and they are easy prey for crime and deviance.

Unemployment often leads to a kind of social isolation for the unemployed person, weakens his social relationships, and diminishes his ability to show solidarity with the society in which he lives. The person becomes alienated, abandons his commitment to the prevailing social norms and values, and these values and norms collapse within him. This may lead to resorting to other values and norms that suit his new circumstances, which become a sufficient justification for deviant and criminal behavior.

➤ Narrow Housing and Large Family Size:

The inference appears clearly in field studies, and the focus in their statistical aspect is on the number of rooms in the house and the number of family members, where they reach a negative or positive result of the relationship through comparing the number of rooms in the house and the number of family members.

When there are few rooms compared to a larger number of family members, this gives us clarity about the low economic status of this family, whose economic level is so low that it cannot provide housing that is appropriate for the number of family members; that is, the narrowness of the housing with the large size of the family does not help to have a decent living situation, so children in such families are more inclined to the street; which makes the child vulnerable to bad company, of whom he becomes a victim, and there are bad methods that the child learns as a result of spending most of his time on the street.

Many scientific studies in the literature of the sociology of crime clarify the role of cramped housing and large family size in crime and deviance; due to the weakness of the family's role in the process of family control over its children during the process of socialization, due to the large number of children with the small size of the house, and the father and mother's preoccupation with providing them with a livelihood.

c- Explanatory Theories and Previous Studies:

➤ **The theory explaining the research topic:**

- Social Control Theory:

Reiss's theory of social control, which combined what is psychological with what is social, as he considered the cause of deviation to be due to the lack of sound internal controls and their collapse in childhood (psychological), and the absence and conflict of social rules whose source is the institutions of socialization, such as: the family, school, and peer group (social).

This is why the juvenile or individual may resort to crime and theft, because internal controls are ineffective due to the weak performance of socialization institutions in establishing controlling values and standards, such as: moral values, law, and religion, which may become deterrents against deviant behavior.

➤ **Differential Mixing Theory:**

This theory goes back to the American scientist (Edwin Sutherland). One of the issues of this theory is that deviant or deviant behavior is learned through contact with other people in a communication process. This communication is primarily verbal and personal, and it can also be done by example and role model.

This shows the power of the influence of bad company on learning deviance, and this requires communication in objective reality, which is strongly available in a group of friends.

The event or individual may steal by imitating his friends and following their example, because his conviction in their interpretations is stronger than the values of other normal people. Here, the values of deviance are given precedence over the values of normality, and according to these convictions, deviant behavior comes.

➤ **Imitation Theory:**

This theory goes back to the French scientist (Gabriel Tarde). (Tarde) was interested in social factors and their impact on understanding the elements of behavior in general, and criminal behavior in particular.

This theory believes that imitation is the basis for learning behavior in general, whether deviant or normal behavior, considering that imitation is a means of learning, and that a person learns criminal behavior if he imitates others, and this other person is a criminal, and that a person is not born a criminal, and that he is not considered a criminal by nature, but rather becomes so because of his imitation of others.

So the main axis in adopting criminal behavior among adults and children is due to their imitation of deviant people as they learn any other profession, and imitation may come from the son imitating a deviant father or one of the relatives or friends who have a previous criminal history, and the dearer or closer the person is, the stronger the influence in imitating the deviant behavior from him.

b- Previous Studies:

➤ Arabic Studies:

The study of (Al-Saeed, 2014) entitled: "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Family":

The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, and its sample consisted of (215) items. The questionnaire tool was used to collect its data from the researched sample. The results of the study reached the most important results:

- 20% of the total sample entered the social care home due to theft.
- The study also showed that there is a strong relationship between family economic characteristics and patterns of juvenile delinquency.

The Study of (Muhammad, 2008) entitled: "Family disintegration and its relationship to juvenile delinquency":

The researcher relied on the descriptive analytical approach, the historical approach, and the comparative approach. Her study sample consisted of (88) events taken from the Social Welfare Home - Sana'a. She also relied on the questionnaire tool. The most important results of the study:

- The large family size, poor housing conditions and cramped living conditions result from the low family income.
- The results of the study showed that most of the families of juveniles suffer from poverty and deprivation.
- The study confirms that the events lived in families that were fractured and disintegrated due to the death of one of the parents, divorce, abandonment, or family conflict.

The Study of (Rasheed, 2009) entitled: "Family disintegration and its impact on children's delinquency":

The study relied on the descriptive approach and the quantitative analytical approach, and used the questionnaire with interviews. Its sample consisted of (45) males and (15) females. The most important results reached by the study are:

- Most of the families in the sample surveyed suffer from family disintegration.
- Most of the sample suffers from harsh treatment by their families.
- Most of the sample families suffer from poverty.

The study of (Bououn, 2012) entitled: "The level of religiosity and its relationship to criminal behavior":

The researcher relied in her study on the descriptive correlational approach, and her sample consisted of (40) criminals and (40) non-criminals. The results reached:

- High levels of criminal behavior among a sample of prison inmates in penal institutions.
- There are statistically significant differences between the sample of criminals and non-criminals.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

- There are statistically significant differences between criminals and non-criminals in the level of religiosity.

The study of (Al-Darawsheh, 2014) entitled "The impact of poverty and unemployment on criminal behavior in Jordanian society from the point of view of employees in the Jordanian Public Security Service":

The study adopted the questionnaire tool to collect data from the researched sample, and the sample consisted of (350) individuals. The study reached the following results:

- The presence of an impact of the poverty variable on criminal behavior in Jordanian society.
- The existence of an impact of the unemployment variable on criminal behavior in Jordanian society.

The study of (Al-Khatib et al., 2019) entitled "Factors Influencing the Commitment of Crimes from the Perspective of Their Perpetrators in the Correction and Rehabilitation Centers in the Cities of Bethlehem and Jericho - A Study in the Geography of Crime":

The study was based on a comprehensive survey, and the sample size was (433) of convicted inmates. The study results include:

Weak social control, poverty and overcrowded housing are factors that lead to crime.

The study of (Al-Qawair, 2017) entitled "Factors leading to the commission of the crime of theft":

The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, and the sample consisted of (220) male and female students. The results showed that regarding the relationship between the economic factor and the commission of theft among females, the results showed the average general trend of the study sample, such that the students' trend was positive from this axis, and there were statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) from the general trend of students towards the economic factor as a basic factor in females committing the crime of theft according to the variable of place of residence.

B. Foreign Studies:

The study of (Allen, 2005) entitled "A Study of the Relationship between Unemployment and Property Crime in the United States of America":

Time series were applied using the total variables covering the period (1992-2002). This study concluded that there are mixed results for the effect of unemployment on property crimes, as the results indicated the following:

There is a positive effect of current unemployment on all armed robbery crimes and robbery crimes (car theft crimes), and there is a negative effect of unemployment in the previous year on the variables of property assault crimes.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

The study of (Ladwing, et al, 2000):

It aimed to determine the impact of moving families from the poorest families on child crime. The study concluded that providing opportunities for families to move to a lower poverty level leads to a decrease in aggression crimes by young people and adolescent children. (683) families were moved from the poorest areas, where support was provided to less poor areas, and job opportunities were provided. The study showed that this procedure led to a decrease in juvenile crimes from (30% to 50%). The study showed that the poorest areas are more prone to crimes of aggression against people.

The study of (Donis, 2006) entitled "Youth unemployment and its relationship to crime in France":

It aimed to study the effect of unemployment on property crimes. It tested the hypothesis that the tendency to commit crime depends on a comparison of the expected costs and benefits of legitimate and illegitimate work. It used data at the micro and macro levels. The results of the cross-sectional study indicated a direct relationship between unemployment and crime among young people.

3- Field Methodological Framework (Statistical)

a- Research Methodology and Tool:

The research relied on the descriptive analytical approach, which is used to describe the research variables in an accurate qualitative manner in its theoretical aspect, and the research variables are also described in an accurate quantitative manner in its field aspect through percentage numbers.

The descriptive analytical method is one of the most famous methods related to social research in general, and sociology in particular. It helps to know the relationship between variables through its tools: the percentage of repetition across tables, so that the measurement is significant (Morris, 2013).

The research also relied on the questionnaire tool enhanced by the interview to clarify the ambiguity of the phrases that require clarification for the members of the research sample.

Second: Honesty and steadfastness:

➤ Honesty:

Validity means that the questionnaire includes all the elements that must be included in the analysis in terms of the clarity of its paragraphs, so that it is easy to understand. The questionnaire was presented to a group of experienced arbitrators in the field of sociology at the University of Aden; to verify the apparent validity, as it became valid, understandable and applicable after benefiting from the opinions that helped in modifying and deleting some paragraphs to appear in the final form.

➤ Stability:

The reliability of the questionnaire tool was tested on a survey sample of ten juvenile delinquents accused of theft from the Social Guidance House in the city of Aden, southern Yemen.

Then, the marks of the first test (pre-test) were determined, and after a time difference (two weeks), the test was repeated on the same survey sample, and the marks of the second test (post-test) were determined.

By using the statistical law (Spearman), the validity of the questionnaire with all its paragraphs was confirmed, to reach its final form, as the value of the ordered correlation came to (0.9), which means that there is a high or high positive correlation between the scores of the two tests, and this means the validity and soundness of the questionnaire, and the possibility of applying it in order to collect information from the research sample.

Third: The research community and its sample:

The research community consists of juvenile delinquents in the Social Guidance House in Aden city.

Regarding the sample, a deliberate sample (50) was drawn from juvenile delinquents who committed theft crimes and were present in the Social Guidance House in the city of Aden.

➤ Characteristics of the Research Sample:

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

The characteristics of the sample in field work clarify the quantitative aspect of the phenomenon, in addition to the fact that empirical field work verifies the validity or falsity of the hypothesis. The characteristics of the sample can be divided into three tabular axes:

1- The first axis: Sample characteristics for the variable of family disintegration and bad friends:

Table No. (1)
Shows the age group of the research sample.

Sample Age group	Frequency	Percentage
7-10	10	20%
10-15	40	80%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (1) shows that the majority of the sample members fall within the age group (10-15) at a rate of (80%), and the remaining percentage is (20%) for the age group (7-10).

Of course, we note that the final age for a juvenile is 15 years, and this is what Yemeni law stipulates. The upper limit for juvenile delinquents is 15 years, not 18 years, as is the case in most laws of other countries.

Table No. (2)
Specifies the type of theft.

Sample Type of theft	Frequency	Percentage
House theft	11	22%
Car theft	20	40%
Shoplifting	14	28%
Stealing mattresses	5	10%
Stealing people	-	-
the total	50	100%

Table No. (2) shows that the majority of thefts are concentrated in cars at a rate of (40%), followed by shop theft at a rate of (28%), and in third place comes house theft at a rate of (22%).

Table No. (3)
Explains the motive behind the theft.

Sample Reason for theft	Frequency	Percentage
poverty	20	40%
Bad friends	25	50%
Family problems	3	6%
Psychological problems	2	4%
the total	50	100%

We note from Table No. (3) that the majority of the sample's theft crimes are motivated by poverty and the influence of bad friends, as we find that (50%) of the bad friends have a strong influence in dragging their friends into committing crimes and deviance, and the motives of poverty come at (40%),

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

as Yemeni society suffers from difficult economic conditions that are reflected in the living conditions within families.

Table No. (4)
Shows pictures of theft

Sample Pictures of committing theft	Frequency	Percentage
Alone	15	30%
With the group	35	70%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (4) shows that the majority of the sample surveyed committed the theft in the company of friends and bad companions at a rate of (70%), while (30%) committed the theft individually. Here we notice the influence of bad friends on the event or individual in committing deviant behaviors.

Table No. (5)

Indicates the marital status of the parents.

Status	Mother's status		Father's status	
	percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency
Living with family	60%	30	30%	15
divorced	20%	10	20%	10
deceased	20%	10	50%	25
the total	100%	50	100%	50

It is noted from Table No. (5) that there is material family disintegration through death and divorce at a rate of (70%) on the father's side, and at a rate of (40%) on the mother's side.

Table No. (6)
Explains the nature of family treatment

Sample Type of treatment	Frequency	Percentage
kind	20	40%
harsh	25	50%
Normal	5	10%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (6) shows that the majority of the sample is subjected to harsh treatment by their families at a rate of (50%), and at a rate of (10%) the treatment is normal, and all of this reinforces the existence of moral family disintegration.

Table No. (7)
It shows that the sample families have criminal records.

Sample	Frequency	Percentage
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" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Criminal record		
Yes	20	40%
no	30	50%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (7) shows that (40%) of the sample families have criminal records. According to the literature on crime and deviance, criminal records in families affect children in terms of imitation and being influenced by the deviant behaviors of parents and relatives.

Table No. (8)
 Indicates the number of times the sample was captured.

Sample Number of arrests	Frequency	Percentage
Once	5	10%
Twice	19	38%
Three times	20	40%
Four or more	6	12%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (8) shows that the frequency of arrest and repetition of theft is (90%) between two, three, four or more times. This reveals the nature of the failure in the process of social upbringing by the families of the sample and by the penal institutions in the city of Aden.

Table No. (9)
 It explains the educational method used by the heads of the sample families when making a mistake.

Sample Educational tool	Frequency	Percentage
beating	22	44%
expulsion from home	5	10%
insulting	4	8%
Advice and guidance	13	26%
lack of interest	6	12%
the total	50	100%

It is noted from Table No. (9) that the method of harsh beating is used more by the sample members' families at a rate of (44%), while expulsion from the home, insults, and neglect come at a rate of (22%); that is, a rate of (66%) is not an ideal educational method, even if beating is necessary, but in an appropriate manner, as required by necessity, and not in a permanent and harsh manner.

Table No. (10)
 It shows that there are permanent problems in the sample families.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Sample / Having problems	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	46%
no	20	40%
sometimes	7	14%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (10) shows that the majority of the sample families have permanent family problems at a rate of (46%), and this confirms the existence of significant family disintegration within the families of the sample being studied.

2-Sample characteristics for the poverty variable:

Table No. (11)
Shows the income level of the sample families.

Sample / Family income level	Frequency	Percentage
high	-	-
middle	6	12%
low	15	30%
too low	29	58%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (11) shows that the majority of the sample's families suffer from extreme poverty, as (88%) of their families' income levels are between low and very low.

Table No. (12)
It shows the educational level of the sample members.

Sample / Educational level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	23	46%
Elementary	8	16%
preparatory	15	30%
secondary	4	8%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (12) shows that the majority of the sample did not attend school, as (46%) suffer from illiteracy.

Table No. (13)
Shows the housing status of the sample families.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Sample / Housing status	Frequency	Percentage
rent	22	44%
owned	28	56%
the total	50	100%

It is noted from Table No. (13) that the families of (44%) of the sample members live on rent, which increases the suffering of the family and makes it poorer in light of difficult living conditions, while (56%) own their homes, which reduces the severity of poverty.

Table No. (14)
Specifies the type of accommodation.

Sample / Type of accommodation	Frequency	Percentage
villa	-	-
apartment	5	10%
Popular house	30	60%
Hut or tree nest	15	30%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (14) shows that the majority of the sample members suffer from poor housing, at a rate of (90%), between public housing and a hut house.

Table No. (15)
Shows the number of rooms in the house.

Sample / Number of rooms in the house	Frequency	Percentage
One room	19	38%
Two rooms	23	46%
Three rooms	8	16
Four rooms or more	-	-
the total	50	100%

Table No. (15) shows that the majority of the sample members suffer from cramped housing, as we note that (84%) of their housing consists of one or two rooms, compared to (16%) of three rooms.

Table No. (16)
Shows the number of sample household members.

Sample	Frequency	Percentage
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" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Family size		
1-2	-	-
3-4	2	4%
5-6	5	10%
7-8	6	12%
9-10	20	40%
10+	17	34%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (16) shows the large family size of the sample families, where (74%) of the family members are (9-10 or more), in contrast to the narrowness of the housing.

Table No. (17)

It shows the presence of unemployment in the sample families.

Sample The presence of unemployment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	66%
no	17	34%
the total	50	100%

We find in Table No. (17) that the majority of the sample families suffer from unemployment at a rate of (66%), which increases the suffering of these families within the poverty circle, while we find that (34%) do not suffer from unemployment.

3- The third axis: Sample characteristics according to the religion variable:

Table No. (18)

Shows the distribution of sample members according to their performance of religious rituals.

Sample Performing rituals	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	26%
no	24	48%
sometimes	13	26%
the total	50	100%

We note from Table No. (18) that the majority of the sample members do not adhere to religious rituals such as maintaining prayer and memorizing the Qur'an, as a percentage of (48%) do not perform religious rituals, and a percentage of (26%) perform them sometimes, and all of this shows the weakness of religious restraint among the majority of the sample members, if not all of them.

Table No. (19)

Demonstrates the performance of the sample prayer in the mosque

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Sample going to mosque	Frequency	Percentage
always	-	-
sometimes	9	18%
rarely	9	18%
Friday prayer only	20	40%
I don't go to the mosque	12	24%
the total	50	100%

Table No. (19) shows the status of prayer performance among the sample members, as it shows a lack of commitment to prayer and regularity in the mosque; which shows the distance from the content of the religious deterrent; which makes it easy for the sample to commit deviant behavior, as the percentage (64%) is between not going to the mosque or Friday prayers only, while the percentage (36%) is between sometimes and rarely.

Table No. (20)
 Demonstrates the presence of religious preaching by parents.

Sample The presence of religious preaching	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	12	24%
no	29	58%
sometimes	9	18%
the total	50	100%

It is noted from Table No. (20) that the majority of the sample members were not saturated with religious values, as we find that (76%) did not find religious preaching from their families, and some only sometimes; which led to the failure to consolidate the values of religious deterrence, which could be one of the strongest deterrents against all forms of crime and deviance.

5- Achieving research hypotheses:

- Discussion of the results of the first hypothesis:

"There is no statistically significant relationship between family disintegration and the crime of theft."

The sample's answers to the data and paragraphs on family disintegration show that the families of the sample being studied clearly suffer from family disintegration. This is evident from the fact that (70%) of the sample's families suffer from divorce and the death of the father, (40%) from the mother, (50%) from the family's harsh treatment of its children, as well as the presence of criminal records at (40%), and the presence of permanent family problems at (46%), in addition to the fact that the most commonly used educational method is severe beating at (44%). Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis replaces it, which confirms the existence of a relationship between family

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "

Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

disintegration and the crime of theft between the independent variable (family disintegration) and the dependent variable (the crime of theft).

➤ Discussion of the second hypothesis:

"There is no statistically significant relationship between bad friends and the crime of theft."

It is clear from Table No. (3) that the percentage of the sample committing theft under the influence of bad friends is (50%), in addition to the fact that the sample members commit the crime of theft in the company of bad friends is (70%), and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, which confirms the relationship between bad friends and the crime of theft.

➤ Discussion of the third hypothesis:

"There is no statistically significant relationship between poverty and the crime of theft."

Table No. (11, 13, 15, 16, 17) shows clear cases of poverty, where (88%) of the sample families' income is low and very low, as well as rented housing, and the number of family members is large with cramped housing, and there are cases of unemployment at a rate of (66%). Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between poverty as a motive for theft is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis that confirms the existence of a statistically significant relationship between poverty (the independent variable) and the crime of theft (the dependent variable) is accepted.

➤ Discussion of the fourth hypothesis:

"There is no statistically significant relationship between weak religious deterrence and the crime of theft."

Table No. (18, 19, 20) shows that a percentage of (74%) do not perform religious rituals at all and some sometimes, and a percentage of (64%) do not go to the mosque, and some only Friday prayers. It is also noted that a percentage of (58%) of the sample did not receive religious preaching from their families, and a percentage of (18%) sometimes. All of this shows the weakness of religious restraint in the research sample, and there is no doubt that there is a strong correlation between the weakness of religious restraint and the crime of theft; because the punishment for theft in Islamic law is severe, and for this reason we reject the null hypothesis that claims that there is no statistically significant relationship between the weakness of religious restraint and the crime of theft, and accept the alternative hypothesis that confirms the existence of a statistically significant relationship between the weakness of religious restraint and theft between the independent variable (weak religious restraint) and the dependent variable (theft).

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Search Results:

- 1) The research results show that the sample families suffer from family disintegration, as (70%) of the father is in a state of divorce or death, as is the mother at (40%), in addition to (50%) of the family's treatment being harsh.
- 2) The majority of the sample is concentrated in the age group (10-15) at a rate of (80%).
- 3) Car and shop thefts are the most common targets for the sample: cars (40%), and shops (28%).
- 4) The research results show that the most common motives for theft by sample members are bad friends (50%), and poverty (40%).
- 5) It also appears that most thefts are committed with friends (70%).
- 6) The research results show that (40%) of the sample families have criminal records.
- 7) Table No. (8) shows that the frequency of arrest of sample members reached three and four times or more, at a rate of (52%). This indicates the failure of the social upbringing process in the family, as well as the failure of the therapeutic methods of the official controlling authorities.
- 8) Beating is considered the most used educational method among the research sample, at a rate of (44%).
- 9) The sample families suffer from a low level of economic income, as (88%) of them show low and very low income.
- 10) The educational level of the sample members is low, in addition to the fact that (46%) did not attend school, which reflects the difficult living conditions of the sample families.
- 11) The sample families suffer from cramped housing compared to the large size of the family, as we notice that (84%) the housing consists of one room and two rooms, as well as the number of family members (9-10 or more) at a rate of (74%).
- 12) The sample families suffer from unemployment at a rate of (66%).
- 13) The research results show that the sample members suffer from a weak religious deterrent, and this is evident in not performing religious rituals by (48%), and sometimes by (26%), and not going to the mosque by (24%), and by (40%) who go only on Friday.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

Recommendations:

- 1) The state must improve the social guidance center with rehabilitation and educational programs that enable juvenile delinquents to acquire professions that help them to be self-reliant, and on the other hand, to prevent the recurrence of delinquency.
- 2) Media awareness about deviation and delinquency and its causes, and educational guidance for the family and society.
- 3) Strengthening children's religious conscience as part of the social upbringing process.
- 4) Supporting the Social Security Fund to improve the conditions of poor families in light of the economic deterioration that society is suffering from.
- 5) Increasing the state's interest in economic projects to eliminate or reduce unemployment.
- 6) Conducting more research on the causes that lead to theft in Yemeni society and linking its results to institutional work to address such phenomena and prevent their spread.

" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

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" Some Social and Economic Variables and their Relationship to Theft "
Nasr Abdulnabi Ahmed

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