

## Syrian Asylum and its Impact on Jordanian Society: A Survey Study

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### Abstract

This survey study aims to reveal the Jordanian citizens' opinions about Syrian Asylum and the ongoing existence of Syrians refugees in Jordan, and the impact of the Syrian Asylum on the variant sectors of Jordan. The leading argument of this study assumes that there has been a significant negative impact of Syrian Asylum on the economic, social and security aspects of the Jordanian society, and this has posed additional economic, social, and security challenges for Jordan. For the purpose of this survey study, the descriptive analytical approach was adopted. David Easton's systems analysis framework was also used for the sake of analysis. To collect data from primary sources, a questionnaire was developed and distributed to a random sample of 500 cases.

The study attained a number of results, the most significant of which are as follows:

1. Most Jordanians believe that the presence of Syrian refugees in Jordan causes many problems for Jordanian society and places heavy burdens on the country's economy, and that the resettling of the Syrian refugees to their country will help to resolving many of the challenges help Jordanian society.

2. The majority of Jordanians prefer the return of Syrian refugees to their homeland in light of the decline of the Syrian crisis.

Based on these results, the study introduces a number of important recommendations:

1. Dismissing the idea of integrating Syrian refugees into Jordanian society, as advocated by some international organizations.
2. Maintaining security along the Jordanian border to stop the flow of weapons and preventing the leakage of any weapons, military groups, or smuggled vehicles in both directions, Additionally, the government of Jordan and other nations, like the Gulf States, are concerned about drug smuggling operations.

**Keywords:** Syrian Asylum, Refugee Impacts on Jordanian Society.

## Introduction

Syrian Asylum in Jordan started in March 2011 with the forced migration of Syrians to neighboring countries, especially Jordan, which has social and cultural ties with southern Syria. With the acceleration of the Syrian crisis, Jordan has been greatly affected economically. About 1.4 million Syrians fled to Jordan since the conflict started in 2011. Most of them reside in Jordanian cities and villages, and only a small percentage of them (about 20%) lives in the refugee camps that were prepared for them. As a result of the closure of the Jordanian border with Syria, Jordanian's exports were negatively and greatly affected as Jordan estimated the cost of receiving Syrian refugees exceeds 10.3 billion US dollars (Al-Assaf, 2017). Due to the donor nations' and international organizations' lack of commitment to supply them with what they need, the government of Jordan had to bear more than 62% of this expense (Al-Destur Magazine, Jordan, Sunday 1 July 2018).

Syrian Asylum began to impose a new reality that had economic, social, security and demographic consequences on Jordanian society and the Jordanian state. It also placed a huge burden on Jordanian society, which already suffers from deterioration

in the infrastructure that is not adequate to receive this number of Syrian refugees, and despite the fact that the economic conditions before Asylum were suffering from a noticeable deterioration due to the Syrian revolution that affected commercial activity and transportation in Jordan. This depletes limited local resources and places enormous pressure on infrastructure and other services. It also imposed tremendous pressure on the economic, social, educational, health and security sectors in Jordan.

As time went on, Jordan and Jordanians faced several crises resulting from the Syrian refugee situation. Syrian refugees have interacted with Jordanian citizens in all aspects of life, and the unemployment rate has increased among Jordanian youth and has become one of the biggest problems Jordan suffers from since the high unemployment rate has reached an alarming rate. For example, the unemployment rate during the first quarter of 2017 increased to 18.2%, compared to 14% during the third quarter of 2013. (Department of General Statistics: 2013; Namaat: Report: 7/19/2017). An official study was conducted in 2017 revealed that Syrian refugees have seized more than 40% of the job opportunities required to be provided annually to Jordanian labors (Jordan News website, 4/3/2017). This is in addition to providing educational services to more than 150,000 Syrian refugee students and also providing health services to more than 370,000. Despite the high rates of unemployment among Jordanians, more than 370,000 work permits to Syrians were issued. (Politics and Society Institute, 29/08/2023). This raised the concern of many officials and citizens as well.

At the same time, Syrian refuge has had a direct impact on the economic, social, and environmental conditions, which in turn has inflicted extra economic burden on the country's economic, service and social sectors by increasing the prices of food, medicine, goods and services, low domestic wage rates, poverty, unemployment rates, the phenomenon of begging, child labor, drug trafficking, the spread of illicit drugs, prostitution, a higher crime rate, and caused the proliferation of unethical

practices, and high levels of environmental degradation. In addition, the Jordanian family is exposed to disintegration, anxiety, and the exacerbation of its problems related to divorce, marriage to Syrian women by Jordanian men, the imbalance in its social status, and the imbalance in values, customs, and behaviors. For example, in 2011, the first year of Asylum, 21,151 arrests were for crimes involving money (fraud and theft), compared to 17,113 cases in 2010, with an increase of approximately 45% of this kind of crime compared to the previous year. The recorded cases of begging in 2011 reached 2,498 as compared to 2,232 cases in 2010, an increase of around 12% (The Economic and Social Council of Jordan, Economic and Social Report 2012).

These burdens and challenges contributed to create a divergence of opinions among Jordanians towards the Syrian refugee crisis, especially after the situation in Syria witnessed some calm and stability in several regions without the return of a large number of refugees to their country; many Syrian refugees don't want to go back home and still have the desire to remain in Jordan. This has led to negative repercussions that exacerbated existing problems in Jordanian society.

Hence, the problem of the study arises to identify the views of Jordanian citizens regarding to which extent they accept and tolerate Syrian refugees in light of the burdens and challenges that this Asylum has placed on the Jordanian state and society, especially after the relative calm and stability in many regions in Syria.

### **The Importance of the Study**

The importance of the study comes from the fact that it may provide information and data that can benefit researchers in this subject and for what it adds to the Arab library in general. In addition to that, it may be useful to Jordanian decision makers for the data it provides and the opinions of Jordanian citizens regarding the issue of Syrian Asylum in particular and Asylum in general.

## Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1- Clarifying the size of the Syrian refugees in Jordan until 2022.
- 2- Provide a statement to which extent the Jordanian economy was affected by the Syrian Asylum.
- 3- Outlining the concerns and difficulties that Jordanian society faced as a result of the Syrian Asylum, as well as the extent to which it affected the state's various sectors.
- 4- To find out what Jordanians think about Syrian Asylum, especially after the easing of the Syrian crisis and the development of some calm and stability in many Syrian provinces.
- 5- Determining whether there are statistically significant differences between the reactions of the respondents towards the dimensions of the effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society due to their personal traits.

## Study Questions

The study will attempt to answer a number of questions, specifically:

1. To what extent has the Jordanian economy been affected by the Syrian Asylum?
2. To what extent have different sectors in Jordan been affected by the Syrian Asylum, and what are the challenges and problems left by this Asylum in the Jordanian society?
3. Have the opinions of Jordanian citizens altered towards Syrian Asylum with the easing of the Syrian crisis?
4. Do Jordanian citizens believe that the return of Syrian refugees to their country will solve the problems that Jordanian society suffers from?

5. Do Jordanian citizens prefer the return of Syrian refugees to their country in light of the easing of the Syrian crisis?
6. Are there statistically significant differences between the respondents' reactions towards the dimensions of the Syrian refugee's effects on Jordanian society due to their personal traits?

### Study Hypothesis

The study is based on the following hypothesis:

1. The study assumes that there has been a significant negative impact of Syrian Asylum on the economic, social and security aspects of the Jordanian society, and this has created additional economic, social, and security challenges for Jordan.
2. The study assumes that the sympathy of Jordanian citizens towards Syrian Asylum has declined with time and the receding of the Syrian crisis.
3. The study assumes that the majority of Jordanian citizens prefer the return of Syrian refugees to their country.
4. The study also assumes that the majority of Jordanian citizens believe that the return of Syrian refugees to their country will help in solving many of the problems that Jordanian society suffers from.

### Literature Review

Although there are many international reports published about Syrian Asylum in Jordan, still there are few academic studies in this regard. Very few studies covered the period from 2011 to 2016, and only two studies dealt with the subject of Syrian Asylum and its repercussions on Jordanian society, one was completed in 2018 and published in 2021, and the other study published in 2019. Some of the previous studies are arranged chronologically as follows:

- **“The Economic and Social Effects of the Syrian Refugees on Jordan 2011-2018” by Al-Khateeb and Alougili (2021):**

This is a theoretical research study that sought to analyze and study official documents, main references, and studies related to Syrian Asylum during the period 2011-2018, with the aim of revealing the economic and social effects caused by Syrian Asylum during this period. The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach. The study hypothesized that Syrian Asylum has caused significant negative effects on Jordan in terms of economic and social aspects, and this was reflected in the Jordanian geostrategic interests, and created additional economic and social challenges for Jordan. The most important findings of the study are:

1. The Syrian refugees have caused great negative effects on the Jordanian state. And the effect hurt the various aspects of life of the Jordanian citizen, and led to exacerbating pressures and extra load on economic resources, services, facilities, and infrastructure, and increased financial competition on resources and basic commodities.
2. The Syrian refugees have contributed to the exacerbation and rise of social problems in the Jordanian society in several aspects, including the emergence of negative and/or criminal social behaviors that Syrian refugees have committed or been associated with, including begging, theft, drug abuse and addiction, weakening family ties, child marriage, high rates of divorce, and prostitution and rape.

The study delivers a number of proposed solutions to face these challenges, the most important of which is that addressing these challenges requires facilitating procedures to attract investments by enhancing the investment climate through the development of legislation governing and enhancing the business and investment environment.

- **“The Impact of Syrian Refugee on Jordanian National Security by Alougili. (2019):**

This research takes a theoretical approach that seeks to reveal the impacts and implications of Syrian refugees on Jordan’s security and stability. To achieve this goal, Alougili addresses a number of sectors, such as: security, economic, social, health, education, energy, and municipal services sectors, hence demonstrating the extent of the impacts and repercussions on these sectors. The study relies on secondary sources and a number of published reports from international organizations and official Jordanian sources. The study concludes that Syrian Asylum greatly increased the challenges and problems experienced by various sectors, which had repercussions on security and stability in Jordan. The study also reports the failure of international organizations to provide adequate assistance to meet the needs of refugees, which placed the greatest burden on the Jordanian government, which is already suffering from financial hardship and limited resources.

- **“The Syrian Refugee Crisis: Its Impact on the Jordanian Labor Market by al-Ajluni and Lockhart (2019):**

This study showed the population census and the number of Syrian refugees in Jordan until 2018, and concluded that there are profound effects in all aspects, especially social and economic, and this negatively affects the stability of Jordan. Estimates were made about the participation of Syrian refugees in the Jordanian labor market, and it reached a conclusion that the Syrians made an invasion in the Jordanian labor market, which caused an economic downturn, as the Syrians today represent a large percentage of the expatriate workers in Jordan which caused a rise in unemployment and poverty rates.



- **“The Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordan: A Framework for Analysis” by Al-Shoubaki and Harris (2018):**

This theoretical study seeks to better understand the humanitarian, political, economic, socio- cultural and environmental challenges facing Jordan and its government through developing a comprehensive analytical framework based on the system thinking approach and systematic review of gray literature and peer-reviewed articles. This framework provides a better capacity to discover the potential consequences of a massive refugee influx and covers the vital factors based on the realistic criteria regarding the burden of refugees on the formulation of policies. This study was an attempt to provide some new methods to assess the impact of refugees on host countries that should assist policy makers and humanitarian organizations by providing convenient and easy-to-use assessment tools to analyze the economic consequences of providing humanitarian assistance to displaced people. The study reported negative impacts of Syrian Asylum on Jordan at all levels: economic, social, cultural, security and environmental.

- **“Jordanians’ Perceptions of the Consequences of Syrian Refugees” by Athamna et.al. (2016):**

The study aimed to clarify the problem of Syrian refugees in Jordan, which he described as the largest and most prominent displacement issue in the twenty-first century, and to measure Jordanians' perceptions of the consequences of Syrian Asylum on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in several aspects: social, psychological, economic, and others. The researcher explored the results in three main cities, Irbid, Mafraq and Ramtha, in order to clarify the reality and perceptions of Jordanians until the year 2015.

The study presented several results, the most important of which is that there is a severe negative impact on all sectors, especially the economic and development sectors, which ranked first, and 80% of the sample stressed the need for the

international community to bear the financial burdens resulting from the refugee problem in Jordan.

- **“Perceptions of Educational Leaders in the Ministry of Education Towards the Impact of Syrian Asylum on Financial Resources” by Al-Gharaibeh (2016)**

This study clarified the impact of Syrian Asylum on Jordan's social stability according to the viewpoint of workers in the Ministry of Interior in the northern governorates. And it reached a number of results based on the questionnaire that was distributed to 120 employees, and the most important of these results were: the increase in crime and unemployment rates with the increase in the number of refugees, and there is a negative demographic dimension associated with the Syrian Asylum, and all of this negatively affected the stability of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The study presented a number of important recommendations such as: the need for the government to adopt multiple short and long-term policies and strategies to address the effects of the Syrian crisis, and to take quick procedures to regulate the presence of Syrian workers and direct them towards sectors in which Jordanian workers do not wish to work, and the need to tighten security measures for violators, and not to introduce more refugees to the lands of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

- **“Syrian Asylum and Its Impact on Societal Security: A Study on Social Workers Working in Zaatari Camp” by Al-Mhairat (2017):**

The study aimed to identify the impact of Syrian Asylum on societal security, represented by the social, economic, and security impacts from the point of view of social workers working in Zaatari camp. In order to achieve this, a survey was conducted of 86 social workers working in Zaatari camp during the period extending from 2/20/2017 to 3/5/2017. The study adopted a quantitative approach, and a questionnaire was developed for the purpose of collecting data.

The study reached a set of results, the most notable of which are: the security effects had the highest percentage among the social and economic effects, and that Syrian refugees constitute a threat to national security, so terrorist acts increased due to Syrian Asylum, and the crime rates increased as well. As for the most prominent social effects, it is an increase in percentage of beggars with the arrival of the Syrians, and the emergence of fear among Jordanian women about their husbands' desire to marry Syrian women, and among the most prominent economic effects resulting from Syrian Asylum was the decrease in the Jordanian citizen's share of water, the preference of employers to employ young Syrians instead of Jordanians, and the weakening of the opportunity for Jordanians to rent residential apartments.

The study proposed a set of recommendations, the most prominent of which are: increasing supervision and follow-up on beggars in the streets and at traffic lights after the development of the phenomenon of begging due to Syrian Asylum, tightening security and activating regulations and laws to protect Jordanian national security.

- **“The Financial Impact of Syrian Refugees on the Jordanian Economy” by Nasser and Symansky (2015):**

The study aimed to measure the direct and indirect financial impact of Syrian Asylum to Jordan in the sectors of water, electricity, schools, universities, infrastructure, and security costs. The study estimated that the Jordanian government increased spending, by 1% of GDP in 2013 and 2014 on the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees including: water, electricity, security, health care, and education services. The study calculated that more fiscal spending might have resulted from bringing public service quality back to pre-crisis levels of 0.6% of GDP in 2013 and 1% of GDP in 2014, which are necessary to ensure that the situation for Jordanians doesn't worsen, compared with the previous situation of the flow of refugees. The study also pointed out that the crisis

increased the volume of commodity imports to satisfy the needs associated with the population increase by more than 11% in 2013. The decrease in exports is due to the loss of a major export route through Syria to Europe and other countries of the region by 30% in 2013. However, the help provided by humanitarian organizations and the contributions made by private citizens to assist refugees lessened the burden on the current account. The study considered that the rise in rental prices by 7.7% contributed to the rise in inflation and increased the suffering of Jordanians.

- **“Jordan’s Refugee Crisis” by Francis (2015):**

This study dealt with the massive influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan until 2015, when the number of refugees reached nearly 700,000 Syrian refugees, and revealed that a majority of them reside in host communities rather than camps for refugees. It showed that the Jordanian situation was suffering previously, even before the arrival of the refugees, and it worsened with their presence, due to the lack of readiness of the Kingdom and the inability of the infrastructure to absorb this sudden population increase. The study concluded that the Jordanian public opinion believes that the Syrian presence has a lot of negative impact on Jordan, and that humanitarian aid has a continuous shortage which in turn led to lack of confidence in international donors, and the study called for the need for international organizations to respond and integrate development and humanitarian aid to develop the country, and enable hosts and refugees to benefit.

- **“The Impact of Syrian Asylum on the Jordanian Labor Market” by Eric and Hillesund (2015):**

This study included an analysis of the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on the Jordanian labor market. The analysis was based on a specific random sample in Amman (the capital), Mafraq and Irbid. It also used a methodology that linked the interviews of specialists and the distribution of a questionnaire in the three governorates. The analysis included an indication of the economic impacts, such

as: the impact on the number of jobs and opportunities available, and the future prospects of the impact of Syrian labor on the Jordanian economy.

- **“The Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordanian National Security from the Perspective of Retired Officers During the Period 2011-2015” by Al-Zeyoudi (2015):**

This study showed the impact of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian water options in terms of studying the current and previous water consumption of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan and the changes that occurred after the presence of the refugees. The study concluded with a number of results. Jordan's current water supplies do not enable it to receive more refugees, especially after the per capita consumption rate fell by nearly half. The study also presented a number of recommendations, the most important of which is the need to expand strategic water projects to keep pace with requirements and changes, and reduce the number of Syrian refugees in Jordan because they constitute a burden on the Jordanian economy.

- **“The Economic and Social Effects of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on the Jordanian Economy and Host Communities” by Al-Wazni Study (2013):**

This study intended to provide an explanation about the nature and status of the Jordanian economy before and during the Syrian crisis, as well as the Syrian economy, and to explain the development of the refugee crisis in the Jordanian case and its implications, especially in Irbid and Mafraq, from an economic and social perspective. The study reported that until the end of 2014, the cost of providing Syrian asylum in Jordan amounted to about 5.8 billion Jordanian dinars, while the international financial grants provided to Jordan fell short of that by about one and a half billion.

The study showed that the Syrian crisis is not short-term, and expected its consequences to continue for nearly ten years, which means that regional and international bodies must be held responsible for the costs associated with Syrian refugees, especially in the field of education, health and food.

## How Does the Current Study Differ from Previous Studies?

Most of the previously mentioned studies are theoretical papers describing the dimensions of the Syrian refugees' crisis and its consequences on various sectors in Jordan. The other studies are mere reports describe some aspects of the crisis. Very few were survey studies deal with specific aspects of the crisis. This demonstrates the importance of this survey study since it is fully concerned with the opinions of the Jordanians regarding the presence of the Syrian refugees in Jordan after the receding of the Syrian crisis, and their sympathy toward the refugees.

Therefore, the aspects of the current study's difference from earlier studies can be identified by several points, the most significant of which is that the purpose of the current study is to learn what Jordanians think about Syrian Asylum in the country's biggest governorates in the north and center. Which constitute about 90% of the population size in the Kingdom the fact that the vast majority of the Syrian refugees live in these governorates, and therefore the Jordanian citizens in these governorates are the most affected by the presence of the Syrian refugees. In addition, this modern (up to date) study explores the opinions of Jordanian citizens in a period when the Syrian crisis was characterized by a decline, and most Syrian regions enjoyed an acceptable degree of calm and stability, enabling Syrian refugees to return if they so desired.

## Research Methodology

### The Study Method:

This current study is a survey study. Its goal is to gather information regarding Jordanians' perceptions of Syrian Asylum, it also aims to examine the effects of the Asylum on different areas of the state of Jordan as well as the issues and difficulties that this Asylum brought about for Jordanian society. Hence, the best suited method for this kind of studies is the descriptive analytical approach being focused on the

practical side to investigate the phenomena of Syrian refugee crisis to Jordan. It describes its size, and identifies the dimensions and consequences of this crisis and its impact on Jordan. It also interprets it, makes conclusions from it, and provides data and analysis. Besides the descriptive analytical method, the researcher adopted David Easton's systems analysis framework, since the economic, social, health, security, service, and environmental impacts of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society are overlapping and linked to each other and not isolated from the internal, regional, and international environment and the interaction of the political system with these environments.

### **The Study Tool:**

In addition to adopting the traditional data collection tools such as books, periodicals, websites, etc., a questionnaire was prepared to collect data from its primary sources, which is the study sample. The questionnaire contains three main parts. The first one contains the demographic characteristics data for the respondents, such as gender, age, educational attainment, household monthly income, and place of residence (governorates). The second part contains indicators that reflect the multiple aspects of the impact of Syrian refugees on Jordanian society, represented in the social, health, educational, environmental, and municipal services impacts. The third part includes general information.

To guarantee the measuring device's validity, the designed questionnaire was sent to five arbitrators who are specialized professors in the field of humanities and social sciences at the University of Jordan to express their opinions on the validity of the questionnaire items, and in the light of their opinions, the questionnaire was prepared in its final form. To implement the sample survey, a work team was used after being trained on this job.

As for the reliability of the tool, it was measured by using the self-consistency (Cronbach's alpha) through the distribution of 39 of the questionnaires on a group of respondents in two consecutive time periods separated by ten-days from each other as an initial exploratory sample (pilot study). The following table displays the reliability coefficient results for this tool.

Table No. (1): The value of the reliability coefficient (internal consistency)

The variables	Number of paragraphs	the coefficient of stability ( Cronbach's Alpha)
Economic	9 (from 1-9)	.916
Social	11 (from 10-20)	.900
Health	6 (from 21-26)	.884
Educational	6 (from 27- 32)	.913
Environmental	7 (from 33-39)	.900
All paragraphs	39	.965

The reliability coefficients for the five variables were high, as the reliability coefficient for all paragraphs of the study tool reached ( $\alpha = 0.965$ ), which is a high stability ratio for the purposes of statistical analysis and scientific research.

### The Study Sample:

A random cluster sample consisted of 500 cases (0.0002 of a number of Jordanians population of about 3.3 million people aged 18 years and older residing in five governorates) was selected from five governorates which have large refugee's presence, these governorates are: Mafraq, Irbid, Al-Zarqa, Al-Asemah, and Al-Balqa.

The number of questionnaires retrieved from the respondents and subject to statistical analysis was (500) questionnaires, constituting (100%) of the number of distributed questionnaires. The responses to the items of the scale were classified according to the five-point Likert scale.

To evaluate the estimates of the study sample on each scale item using the arithmetic averages; the following statistical standard was used:



Arithmetic mean	level
From 1.00 - 2.33	Low
From 2.34 - 3.66	Medium
From 3.67 - 5.00	High

Where the length of the level was calculated according to the formula: the arithmetic range  $(n-1) \div$  the number of levels  $(3) = (1-5) \div 3 = 1.33$ .

### Statistical Procedures:

The SPSS program package (24) was used to derive the required statistical findings, along with a number of statistical methods such as descriptive statistic measures to describe the characteristics of the study sample, based on percentages and frequencies, answer the study questions and arrange study dimensions according to their relative importance based on their arithmetic means, the (Cronbach's Alpha) test, standard deviation, (ANOVA), and one-sample T- test.

### The Limits of the Temporal and Spatial Study:

The boundaries of the study will be in its time frame, from the beginning of the Syrian revolution until the mid of 2023, and in its spatial framework, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

### Theoretical Framework

There is almost consensus among researchers about the multiple impacts that the presence of large numbers of refugees has on host communities, such as political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts, as well as on relations between host communities and refugees.

These influences are always linked with each other and are inseparable. Meyers (1997) believes that environmental impacts are linked to social, health and educational impacts, which are also accompanied by cultural and economic impacts.

Many researchers, such as (Kirui & Mwaruvie, 2012; Salehyan, 2008), believe that the influx of large numbers of refugees may lead to tension in the political relationship between host countries and refugee countries and develop conflict between them, which may lead to military conflict, especially when groups of Refugees who oppose their political regimes launch attacks against their regimes from within the host countries, which forces the countries of origin of the refugees to pursue these groups within the host territories, which in turn will confront these persecutions.

Also, the fact that these groups launch operations against their home countries may lead to conflict with the governments of the host countries, which may not have such actions in their interest. In addition, the sending nations might smuggle personnel and weapons inside host countries to destabilize them as punishment for accommodating refugees. The influx of refugees may also lead to conflict between refugees and local communities as a result of service competition., especially when refugees receive better and free services compared to citizens.

In some cases, the presence of large numbers of refugees may enhance the likelihood of civil wars in host states, and this may be due to the interaction of insurgent social networks with social actors in host states through their social, economic and cultural ties, or because of the large economic and social burden of refugees on host countries and their competition with citizens for available resources, which prompts host communities to rebel against the current conditions and protest the presence of refugees. In addition, the change that occurs in the demographic makeup and internal balance of power (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006; Whitaker, 2002). This means that the presence of large numbers of refugees and their continued presence pose a threat to the receiving countries over time. Conflict, as Weiner says, can create conflict in the host countries and armed refugee groups become a political threat against the host countries and destabilize their political and social stability, as happened, for

example, in Lebanon in 1975, and in Jordan in 1970 (Salehyan & Gleditsch, 2006; Weiner, 1993).

In the context of the economic impact of the influx of refugees and their ongoing presence in the host nations, it may constitute a major burden on the economy of the host countries. The presence of refugees leads to a significant increase in the prices of consumer goods, real estate wages, and services due to the increasing demand from refugees and employees of humanitarian organizations. The demand for public services in all their forms, including health, education, infrastructure, water, and energy, also increases, and all of these services have become very expensive for the host countries, especially in light of the failure of international organizations to pay the cost of the refugee bill, which increases the economic burden on the budget of the host countries, especially those poor countries. It means adverse impact on their economic development (De Groot, 2010; Salehyan, 2008).

However, some argue that, in addition to the negative impact, there may be positive effects, such as a reduction in wages due to the acceptance of refugee labor at low wages, and the willingness of capable refugees to invest their money in the host countries, which helps provide job opportunities and support the economy of the host countries (Maystadt & Verwimp, 2014; Saif & Debartolo, 2007). However, the researcher believes that reducing wages due to refugee labor leads to withdrawing job opportunities from local labor, which may lead to social conflict between local labor and refugee labor, and thus lead to high unemployment and poverty rates among the local labor force.

The influx of refugees may generate social tension between refugees and host communities due to many social barriers, such as racism, xenophobia, and linguistic difficulties (Alshoubaki & Harris, 2018). The disruption of demographic and ethnic balance and social competition for resources, public services, and job opportunities by refugees may be among the most important reasons that lead to this tension

(Gomez & Christensen, 2011; Betts, 2009). Nonetheless, if there is a high degree of homogeneity among refugees in terms of language, ethnicity, religion, and culture, the level of tension may be lower than if there was no homogeneity (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2007). In addition, the influx of refugees may lead to negative social behaviors in host communities or an increase in their level, including begging, drug abuse and trafficking, child labor, crime and violence, prostitution, family disintegration, and other negative behaviors.

The impact of refugees is not only limited to the political, economic, social and security aspects, but extends to include environmental impacts. Receiving refugees is accompanied by negative impacts on natural resources and the ecosystem, such as great pressure on the host's natural resources, depletion of water resources, water pollution, air pollution, environmental pollution, the spread of diseases and epidemics, and the accumulation of solid waste, and encroachment on forests to cut down trees for heating purposes and others (Gomez & others, 2011; Jacobsen, 1997). Many researchers, such as Martin (2005), confirm that the environmental deficiency resulting from the influx of refugees is an indirect cause of conflict between refugees and hosts because the influx of refugees depletes natural resources and leads to social and environmental tension.

## **Display and Analysis of the Results**

This study aimed to know the opinions of Jordanian citizens regarding Syrian Asylum, especially after the decline of the Syrian crisis and the achievement of some calm and stability in many Syrian regions, and to investigate the effects of the Syrian Asylum on the various sectors of the state of Jordan, and the problems and challenges that affected the Jordanian society because of this Asylum. To facilitate the study control and access to the results of the study envisaged by the researcher, the data of the study is namely divided into four parts: The first is the demographic characteristics of the respondents, the second relates to general information, the third

is the effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society, and the fourth tests the differences in the responses of the respondents towards the effects of Syrian asylum on the sectors of Jordanian society according to their demographic characteristics.

### The First Part: the Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents:

Table (2): shows demographic data of the sample consisting of 500 cases as follows:

Table No. (2): Distribution of the study sample according to personal characteristics (n=500)

Variable	Variable Categories	frequency	Percentage
Gender (Sex)	male	244	48.8
	female	256	51.2
Age	18 to 29 years old	180	36.0
	30 to 39 years old	110	22.0
	40 to 49 years old	118	23.6
	50 - 59 years old	58	11.6
	60 years & older	34	6.8
Education attainment	high sch. & less	172	34.4
	Bachelor	280	56.0
	MA. & PhD.	48	9.6
Household monthly income	less than 400	70	14.0
	400-less than 600	142	28.4
	600-less than 800	122	24.4
	800-less than 1000	88	17.6
	1000 & more	78	15.6
Place of residence	Irbid	112	22.4
	Mafraq	100	20.0
	Zerqa	62	12.4
	Al-Asemah	182	36.4
	Al-Balqa	44	8.8

#### ▪ Gender (Sex):

Statistical data of Table No. (2) indicates that the percentage of females in the study sample comprised (51.2%), compared to (48.8%) males. These ratios are representative of the reality of gender population structure to a large extent, which is reflected in Jordan's official statistics for 2015 which reported that the ratio of

females constitutes (53.0%) compared to (47.0%) for males. (Gerasanewsagence, WWW.gerasanews.com/article/245640).

▪ **Age Groups:**

Data also shows that members of the first age group ratio (18-29 years) forms 36.0 %, or slightly more than one-third of the sample, while members of the second group (30-39 years) comprises 22.0 %, this brings the total ratio of the first and second category to 58.0% which is a little more than half of respondents. While the ratios of other member groups decrease as their age is increases, as the ratio of the third age group (40-49 years) forms 23.6%, which is nearly fifth of the sample, while the fourth age group (50-59 years) and the fifth age group (60 years and older) constitute a total of only 18.4 % or about fifth of the sample. This shows that the sum of the first three age groups or those younger than fifty years have constituted 81.6 % or about four-fifths of the total respondents. These percentages reflect the reality of population structure of Jordanian society, and are a clear indicator that the Jordanian society is a young society.

▪ **Education Attainment:**

With regard to educational qualification, it has been shown that those with high school credential and below constitute 34.4 % of the total sample, while Bachelor category constitutes 56.0 %, and this represents just over half of the sample, in addition, the MA. & PhD's category constitutes only 9,6%. These ratios clearly indicate that the Jordanian society is well-educated society in general.

▪ **Household Monthly Income:**

The data shows that respondents with household monthly income less than (400 dinars) account for 14.0% of the sample, and those who's their income ranging between (400 to less than 600 dinars) constitute 28.4%, and those who's their income ranging between (600 to less than 800 dinars) constitute 24.4%, and those who's their

income ranging between (800 to less than 1000 dinars) constitute 17.6 %, while those with income of 1000 dinars and above form only 15.6% of the total sample. A glance look at these figures shows that about 84.4 % of the sample earn less than 1000 dinars monthly, and if we take into account that the level of the declared formal poverty line in the year 2014 is about 850 Jordanian dinars, it means that the vast majority of the people of Jordan earn modest and limited monthly income and below the poverty line, and this is consistent with what has been declared by official reports on poverty in Jordan.

▪ **Place of Residence (Governorates):**

It is also noted from the table data that the highest percentage of the respondents were residents of Al-Asemah governorate amounting to 36.4%, then came the percentage of residents of Irbid Governorate accounting to 22.4%, followed by the residents of Mafraq governorate with 20.0%, and Zerqa governorate with 12.4%, and Al-Balqa governorate with 8.8%. These ratios came to represent, to some extent, the reality of the population density of these areas.

The previous characteristics of the study sample seem very adequate in representing the actual Jordanian society, and are valid for study analysis.

**The Second Part: General Information:**

This part deals with revealing the level of Jordanians' sympathy with the Syrian refugees at the beginning of the crisis and after the situation in Syria has stabilized, as well as the Jordanians' desire for the return of the Syrian refugees to their homeland, in addition to the Jordanians' belief that the return of the Syrian refugees to their homeland will address many of the challenges and problems facing the Jordanian society.

Table No. (3): General information

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
40	My sympathy for the Syrian refugees is less than it was at the beginning of the crisis.	3.17	1.269	3	Medium
41	I favor the return of Syrian refugees to their country in light of the decline of the Syrian crisis.	3.78	1.135	1	High
42	The return of Syrian refugees to their country will solve many of the problems that Jordanian society suffers from	3.72	1.176	2	High

The data of table (3) shows that paragraph No (41) scored a high arithmetic mean of (3.78) with a standard deviation of (1.135), and states that “I favor the return of Syrian refugees to their country in light of the decline of the Syrian crisis”, which means that most respondents were in favor the return of Syrian refugees to their country in light of the decline of the Syrian crisis.

The data also shows that paragraph No (42) scored high arithmetic mean of (3.72) with a standard deviation of (1.176), and states that “The return of Syrian refugees to their country will solve many of the problems that Jordanian society suffers from”, which means that most respondents believe that Syrian refugees presence in Jordan causes many problems to Jordanian society and places heavy burdens on the country economy.

As for paragraph No (40) which states that “My sympathy for the Syrian refugees is less than it was at the beginning of the crisis”, it scored a medium arithmetic mean of (3.17) with a standard deviation of (1.269), which shows a decline in the sympathy of respondents for the Syrian refugees.

### **The Third Part: The Effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society:**

This part reveals the level of economic, social, health, educational and environmental repercussions of the Syrian Asylum on the Jordanian society.



## 1. The economic effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society

Table No. (4): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the respondents' estimates on each of the paragraphs of Economic effects on Jordanian society

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
1	Increasing the economic burden of indebtedness in Jordan.	3.81	1.020	6	High
2	The exacerbation of the phenomenon of smuggling materials and commodities across borders, which deprived the state treasury of the taxes generated from that	3.78	1.035	5	High
3	High unemployment rates among Jordanians due to the competition of Syrian labor with lower wages.	4.00	1.070	2	High
4	The high cost of housing and shop rents for Jordanian citizens.	4.12	.958	1	High
5	A rise in land and real estate prices in Jordan.	3.79	1.015	4	High
6	A significant increase in food and consumer prices in Jordan	3.87	1.084	3	High
7	A rise in domestic water and electricity prices	3.75	1.08i58	8	Medium
8	High transportation fares	3.66	1.032	9	Medium
9	The negative impact on commercial, industrial and agricultural projects among Jordanians due to the establishment of similar projects by Syrian refugees.	3.64	1.144	7	Medium
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>.810</b>		<b>High</b>

It is clear from table (4) that the arithmetic means of six paragraphs of the economic effects on Jordanian society came with a high degree of agreement and three paragraphs came with a medium degree of approval, and the arithmetic averages ranged between (3.66-4.12), where the highest was for paragraph No. (4) Which states "The high cost of housing and shop rents for Jordanian citizens." with an arithmetic mean of (4.12) and a standard deviation of (0.958), while Paragraph No. (8) came in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (3.66) and a standard deviation of (1.14), which states " High transportation fares ". The arithmetic mean of the economic variable as a whole scored (3.82) with a standard deviation of (.810) and a high degree of agreement.

These results were mostly consistent with the results of the study of Al-Khateeb and Alougili (2021), which reported an increase in house prices and rents, an increase in the unemployment rate among Jordanians due to the competition of Syrian workers

for them, as well as a significant increase in food and consumer prices in Jordan. It was also consistent with the results of the Al-Athamna study (2015), which reported the worsening financial burdens on the Jordanian economy, the high unemployment rate among Jordanians due to Syrian Asylum, the high real estate prices and wages, the low level of government services provided to citizens, the low citizen's share of drinking water and its low quality as well. In addition to the large accumulation of garbage and waste until it became an obstacle to the population and outweighed the ability of government agencies to get rid of it.

## 2. The Social Effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society:

Table No. (5): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the respondents' estimates on each of the paragraphs of social effects on Jordanian society

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
10	Social security decline in general.	3.58	.841	8	Medium
11	The high rate of crime and social violence in Jordanian society.	3.55	.961	10	Medium
12	Increasing pressure on various social institutions (security centers, homes for the elderly, etc.).	3.61	.973	9	Medium
13	The increase in the phenomenon of child labor due to Syrian Asylum.	3.95	.872	1	High
14	The phenomenon of begging has increased due to Syrian Asylum.	3.91	.903	2	High
15	An increase in the percentage of underage marriages to refugee women in Jordanian society.	3.63	.867	7	Medium
16	An increase in the Jordanian youth's desire to marry Syrian refugee women due to the lack of dowry and the costs of marriage.	3.79	.860	3	high
17	The increase in the divorce rate in Jordanian society due to the desire of Jordanian men to marry Syrian refugee women.	3.67	.920	6	Medium
18	The emergence of negative societal values in Jordanian society.	3.78	.942	4	high
19	Exacerbation of the phenomenon of drug abuse and trafficking among Jordanians.	3.74	.904	5	high
20	The spread of extremist takfiri ideology in Jordanian society.	3.10	.987	11	Medium
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>.646</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>Medium</b>

It is clear from table (5) that the arithmetic means of five paragraphs of the social effects on Jordanian society came with a high degree of agreement and six paragraphs came with a medium degree of approval, and the arithmetic averages ranged between (3.10-3.95), where the highest was for paragraph No. (13) Which

states "The increase in the phenomenon of child labor due to Syrian Asylum." with an arithmetic mean of (3.95) and a standard deviation of (0.872), while Paragraph No (20) came in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (3.10) and a standard deviation of (.987), which states " The spread of extremist Takfiri ideology in Jordanian society ". The arithmetic mean of the social variable as a whole scored (3.66) with a standard deviation of (.646) and a medium degree of agreement.

These results were also consistent with the results of many previous studies, such as the study of Al-Khateeb and Alougili (2021), which reported that Syrian Asylum contributed to the exacerbation and intensification of social problems, an increase in the number of crimes, and the phenomenon of begging and child labor. It was also consistent with the results of the Generations for Peace Institute Research May - December 2015 report, which reported the existence of the phenomenon of early marriage among Syrian minor girls and provided the reasons behind this phenomenon.

### 3. The Health Effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society:

Table No. (6): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the respondents' estimates on each of the paragraphs of health effects on Jordanian society

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
21	The level of health service has declined in government hospitals and health centers due to the large numbers of Syrian refugee patients they receive.	3.38	1.021	3	Medium
22	An increase in the rate of medical errors in health centers and hospitals due to the great pressure placed by Syrian refugee patients on the medical and nursing staff.	3.24	1.036	5	Medium
23	The unavailability of treatments and medicines for Jordanian patients, in many cases, due to the reception of Syrian refugee patients by hospitals and government health centers	3.26	1.065	4	Medium
24	Increasing the waiting time to receive treatment in health centers and hospitals due to overcrowding after the Syrian Asylum.	3.71	.848	1	high
25	Decreased period of time allotted by the doctor to examine the patient in hospitals and medical centers after the Syrian Asylum.	3.68	.870	2	high

26	A rise in the prices of medicines and the cost of treatment in hospitals and medical centers.	3.23	1.060	6	Medium
<b>Total score</b>		3.65	.650	---	Medium

Data of table (6) shows that the arithmetic means of two paragraphs of the health effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society came with high degrees of agreement, while the rest of paragraphs came with medium degrees. The arithmetic means ranged between (3.23-3.71), where the highest was for paragraph No (24) Which states "Increasing the waiting time to receive treatment in health centers and hospitals due to overcrowding after the Syrian Asylum." with an arithmetic mean of (3.71) and a standard deviation of (0.848), while Paragraph No (26) came in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (3.23) and a standard deviation of (1.060), which states "A rise in the prices of medicines and the cost of treatment in hospitals and medical centers". The arithmetic mean of the health variable as a whole scored (3.65) with a standard deviation of (.650) and a medium degree of agreement.

#### 4. The Educational Effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society:

Table No. (7): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the respondents' estimates on each of the paragraphs of educational effects on Jordanian society

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
27	Place additional pressures on the education sectors in Jordan.	3.77	.877	3	Medium
28	Put additional educational burdens on teachers.	3.92	.978	1	High
29	Increasing the burden on the Jordanian government and its inability to maintain the schools' infrastructure.	3.83	.935	2	High
30	The decline in the educational level in various educational institutions due to overcrowding of students	3.60	1.121	5	Medium
31	Increasing the frequency of problems between students in schools due to the difference in culture among both Jordanian students and Syrian refugees.	3.57	1.091	6	Medium
32	High school registration fees for students.	3.64	.962	4	Medium
<b>Total score</b>		<b>3.72</b>	<b>.832</b>	---	<b>high</b>

Data of table (7) shows that the arithmetic means of two paragraphs of the educational effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society came with a high degree of agreement, and the arithmetic averages ranged between (3.57-3.92), where the

highest was for paragraph No (28) which states " Put additional educational burdens on teachers." with an arithmetic mean of (3.92) and a standard deviation of (0.978), while Paragraph No (31) came in the last order with an arithmetic mean of (3.57) and a standard deviation of (1.09), which states " Increasing the frequency of problems between students in schools due to the difference in culture among both Jordanian students and Syrian refugees". The arithmetic mean of the educational variable as a whole scored (3.72) with a standard deviation of (.832) and a high degree of agreement.

### 5. The Environmental & Municipality Services Effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian Society:

Table No. (8): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the respondents' estimates on each of the paragraphs of environmental & municipality services effects on Jordanian society

#	Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Approval level
33	Increased pressure on municipal services.	3.89	.836	1	High
34	Increased pressure on public and recreational places, parks and public gardens.	3.78	.881	6	High
35	The deterioration of the sewage network service.	3.79	.861	5	High
36	Increased environmental pollution.	3.69	.894	7	High
37	The increase in the amount of waste and the deterioration of the disposal service.	3.84	.811	3	High
38	Increasing traffic congestion problems in the main Jordanian cities.	3.81	.959	4	High
39	The worsening water crisis in Jordan.	3.87	.979	2	High
	<b>Total score</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>.704</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>High</b>

Finally, data of table (8) shows that the arithmetic means of all paragraphs of the environmental & municipality services effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society came with a high degree of agreement, and the arithmetic averages ranged between (3.69-3.89), where the highest was for paragraph No (33) which states "Increased pressure on municipal services" with an arithmetic mean of (3.89) and a standard deviation of (0.836), while Paragraph No (36) came in the last order with

an arithmetic mean of (3.69) and a standard deviation of (.894), which states "Increased environmental pollution". The arithmetic mean of the environmental & municipal services effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society variable as a whole scored (3.81) with a standard deviation of (.704) and a high degree of agreement.

Some of these results were consistent with the results of a number of previous studies, such as Al-Khateeb and Alougili (2021), which reported that the Syrian refugee has caused great negative effects on the Jordanian state, affected the various aspects of life of the Jordanian citizen, and led to increasing pressures on services, facilities, and their infrastructure, especially the water, the sewage network service, the health and education sectors; Al-Zeyoudi study (2015) which reported that Jordan's current water supplies do not enable it to receive more refugees, especially after the per capita consumption rate decreased by almost half; Al-Athamna study (2015), which reported the low level of government services provided to citizens, the low citizen's share of drinking water and its low quality as well, in addition to the large accumulation of garbage and waste until it became an obstacle to the population and outweighed the ability of government agencies to get rid of it. Francis study (2015) which explores the drivers of tension among Jordanians due to the Syrian refugee influx, it reported that Jordanians indicate competition over access to shelter is a major driver of tension. The increase in rent also imposes a social cost on Jordanian host communities; the inflated housing costs force young people to delay their marriages because they cannot afford new housing, further contributing to social frustrations stemming from the influx of refugees. Waste management presents a significant challenge in many saturated Jordanian municipalities, the influx of Syrian refugees increased solid waste volume by 340 tons daily. As solid waste generation exceeds the capacity of local municipalities to collect and dispose, the increasingly visible buildup of waste in public contributes to community frustrations.

By comparing the effects of the five variables as results in table (9) below show, the economic effects ranked first scoring the highest mean (3.82) and a high level of respondent's agreement, the environmental & municipal services effects ranked second with mean (3.81), the educational effects ranked third with mean (3.72), while the rest of the effects where of medium level, ranking fourth for social effects, and fifth for health effects.

Table No. (9): Arithmetic means, standard deviations, rank, and level of the respondents' estimates on each of the variables

variables	#of indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	rank	level
Economic effects	9	3.82	.810	1	high
Social effects	11	3.66	.646	4	medium
Health effects	6	3.65	.650	5	medium
Educational effects	6	3.72	.832	3	high
Environmental effects	7	3.81	.704	2	high

#### **The Fourth Part: Testing the Differences in the Responses of the Respondents Towards the Effects of Syrian Asylum on the Sectors of Jordanian Society According to Their Demographic Characteristics:**

This part answers the fifth question: Are there statistically significant differences at level .05 between the responses of the sample members due to their personal characteristics?

##### **First, the Differences in the Responses' Estimates for Economic Effects:**

The statistical data contained in the following tables describes differences in the economic effects according to demographic characteristics of respondents, and as follow:

- 1. Gender (Sex):** According to the results of table (10), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance (0.000) between the gender variable and the economic effects in favor of females, which means that the females' estimates for the economic effects is more positive than the male's

estimates. The arithmetic means presented in table (11) show that the females' estimates for the economic effects amounted to (3.83) with Std. deviation of (.752), while the arithmetic mean of males' estimates for the economic effects amounted to (3.81) with std. deviation of (.868).

Table (10): Independent Samples Test (T-Test) it shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for economic effects according to gender

	Levene's test for equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means	
	F	Sig.	t value	df value
Equal variance assumed	13.00	0,000	-.297	498

Table (11): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for economic effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to gender

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Sex	male	3.81	.868
	female	3.83	.752

**2. Age:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (12) and arithmetic means in table (13), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.005) between the age variable and economic effects in favor of the younger groups (18-29), the sample estimates of the economic effects were more positive among younger people category, The arithmetic mean of younger people estimates for the economic effects amounted to (4.00) with std. deviation of (.806).

Scheffe Test also confirmed this relationship and that the differences were in favor of the young age group (18-29), which means that the younger people are more concerned about economic effects of Syrian Asylum more than older people categories. The reason for this may be that the members of this category of young people suffer from high unemployment, and they may feel threatened by the labor force of the Syrian refugees, who crowd them out over the available potential job vacancies.



Table No. (12): (one sample ANOVA test) it shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for economic effects according to age

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	9.62	4	2.40	3.74	0.005

Table No. (13): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for economic effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to age

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Age	18 to 29 years old	4.00	.806
	30 to 39 years old	3.81	.924
	40 to 49 years old	3.70	.775
	50 - 59 years old	3.65	.936
	60 years & older	3.69	.709

**3. Educational Attainment:** results of the one sample ANOVA test contained in table (16) show no statistically significant relationship between the education variable and economic effects.

Table No. (16): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for economic effects according to education

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	1.032	2	.516	.785	.457

**4. Household Monthly Income:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (17) and arithmetic means in table (18), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of 0,000 between the family monthly income variable and economic effects in favor of the least income groups (less than 400) and (400 to less than 600), the sample estimates of the economic effects were more positive among the least income groups (less than 400), The arithmetic mean of the least income groups (less than 400) estimates for the economic effects amounted to (4.24) with std. deviation of (.666). Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the lower-income groups, especially the first category (less than 400 dinars). The reason for this may be that

the low-income or poor groups feel that the Syrian refugees are crowding out the support that the government provides them with. In addition, they may feel threatened by the labor force of the Syrian refugees, who crowd them out over the available potential job vacancies.

Table No. (17): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for economic effects according to family monthly income

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	28.34	4	7.08	11.71	0.000

Table No. (18): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' perceptions of the economic effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according family monthly income

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Family monthly income	less than 400	4.24	.666
	400-less than 600	3.98	.726
	600-less than 800	3.53	.858
	800-less than 1000	3.79	.797
	1000 & more	3.66	.807

**5. Place of Residence:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (23) there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.003) between the place of residence variable and economic effects in favor of people residing in Irbid, the sample estimates of the economic effects were more positive among the "individuals who live in Irbid" group. The arithmetic mean of this group (people residing in Irbid) estimates for the economic effects, as shown in table (24), amounted to (4.02) with Std. deviation of (.841). Scheffe Test also confirmed that the differences were in favor of the people residing in Irbid.

The reason for this may be due to the large size of the governorate and its closeness to the Syrian borders, and the existence of kinship ties in many cases between the citizens of the governorate and the Syrian refugees, especially those

coming from the Syrian Horan area, which facilitates and provides job opportunities for Syrian refugees especially in agriculture and construction sectors. This affects many groups, especially the youth and the unemployed, which makes them feel that replacing them with lower-paid Syrian workers will crowd them out in the labor market and reduce their employment opportunities, as well as adding extra heavy pressure on social support projects that make it difficult for Irbid governorate to meet the needs of citizens. This make citizens believe that providing social and health services and educational aids for these refugees by Irbid Governorate, especially given the weak international support for Jordan, is at the expense of their share of these services and aids.

Table No. (23): (one sample ANOVA test) it shows the differences in the respondents' Estimates for economic effects according to the place of residence

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	10.30	4	2.57	4.01	.003

Table (24): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' perceptions of the economic effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to the place of residence

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
place of residence	Irbid	4.02	.814
	Mafraq	3.68	.745
	Zerqa	3.98	.753
	Al-Asemah	3.78	.816
	Al-Balqa	3.61	.881

In general, the data mentioned above indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the alpha = 05 level between the variables of gender in favor of (females), age (in favor of the age group (18 to 29 years old), and the monthly income of the family in favor of the lower income group (less than 400 J.D), and the place of residence (people residing in Irbid) and the variable of economic effects. Data also

indicate that there is no relationship between the variable of the level of education and the variable of economic effects.

### Second, the Differences in the Respondents' Estimates for Social Effects:

**1. Gender (Sex):** According to the results of table (25), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance (0.001) between the gender variable and the social effects in favor of females, which means that the females' estimates for the social effects is more positive than the male's estimates. The arithmetic means presented in table (26) show that the mean of females' estimates for the social effects amounted to (3.68) with std. deviation of (.579), while the arithmetic mean of males' estimates for the social effects amounted to (3.64) with std. deviation of (.711).

Table (25): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for social effects according to gender

	Levene's test for equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means	
	F	Sig.	t value	df value
Equal variance assumed	10.88	0,001	-.640	498

Table No. (26): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for social effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to gender

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
gender	male	3.64	.711
	female	3.68	.579

**2. Age:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (27) there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.018) between the age variable and social effects in favor of the younger groups (18-29), but Scheffe Test did not confirm this relationship.

Table (27): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for social effects according to age

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	4.97	4	1.24	3.02	.018

**3. Educational Attainment:** Results of the one sample ANOVA test contained in table (28) show no statistically significant relationship between the education variable and social effects. The Sig. (*p*) value of the relationship amounted to (.155).

Table No. (28): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the relationship between the education variable and the indicators of economic effects

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	1.55	2	.779	1.86	.155

**4. Household Monthly Income:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (29) and arithmetic means in table (30) there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.000) between the family monthly income variable and social effects in favor of the least income groups (less than 400), the sample estimates of the social effects were more positive among the least income groups (less than 400), the arithmetic mean of the least income groups (less than 400) estimates for the social effects amounted to (3.91) with std. deviation of (.681).

Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the least income category (less than 400 J.D), which means that the people of the least income are more concerned about social effects of Syrian Asylum than the people of higher income. It is possible that the reason is that most of the refugees, and because of their deteriorating financial conditions, live in poor places and therefore have more contact with members of this low-income group of Jordanians, which

makes the members of this group realize more than other groups the social effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society.

Table (29): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the responses of the respondents towards social effects according to gender

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	15.53	4	3.88	9.94	.000

Table No. (30): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' perceptions of the social effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to Family monthly income' variable

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
monthly income	less than 400	3.91	.681
	400-less than 600	3.83	.620
	600-less than 800	3.48	.633
	800-less than 1000	3.49	.562
	1000 & more	3.61	.632

**5. Place of Residence:** Results according to the one sample ANOVA test in table (31) show no statistically significant correlation between the place of residence variable and social effects. The Sig. (p) value of the relationship amounted to (.386).

Table (31): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the responses of the respondents towards social effects according to place of residence

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	1.74	4	.435	1.04	.386

In general, the data mentioned above indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the  $\alpha = 05$  level between the variables of gender in favor of (females) and the monthly income of the family in favor of the income group (less than 400 J.D) with the variable of social effects. But at the same time, the data indicated that there was no relationship between the variables of age, level of education, place of residence, and the variable of social effects.

### Third, the Differences in the Respondents' Estimates for Health Effects:

**1. Gender (Sex):** Results of Independent Samples Test (T-Test) contained in table (32), show statistically significant relationship at Sig. ( $p$ ) value of (0.001) between the gender variable and health effects in favor of females. This means that the females' estimates for the health effects is more positive than the male's estimates. The arithmetic means presented in table (33) show that the mean of females' estimates for the health effects amounted to (3.67) with std. deviation of (.579), while the arithmetic mean of males' estimates for the social effects amounted to (3.63) with std. deviation of (.718).

Table (32): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for health effects according to gender

	Levene's test for equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means	
	F	Sig.	t value	df value
Equal variance assumed	12.17	.001	-.738	498

Table No. (33): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for health effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to gender

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
gender	male	3.63	.718
	female	3.67	.579

**2. Age:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (34) and arithmetic means in table (35), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.012) between the age variable and health effects in favor of the older group (60 years & older). The sample estimates of the health effects were more positive among young people category. The arithmetic mean of the estimates of this young group for the health effects amounted to (3.74) with std. deviation of (.694). Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the young people category (18 to 29 years old),

which means that younger people are more concerned about health effects of Syrian Asylum than older people.

Table No. (37): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for health effects according to age

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	5.37	4	1.34	3.22	.012

Table No. (38): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for health effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to age

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Age	18 to 29 years old	3.74	.694
	30 to 39 years old	3.73	.634
	40 to 49 years old	3.49	.606
	50 - 59 years old	3.56	.713
	60 years & older	3.68	.332

**3. Educational Attainment:** Results of the one sample ANOVA test contained in table (39) show no statistically significant relationship between the education variable and social effects. The Sig. (p) value of the relationship amounted to (.183).

Table No. (39): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the relationship between the education Variable and the indicators of health effects

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	1.43	2	.719	1.70	.183

**4. Household Monthly Income:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (40) and arithmetic means in table (41), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.000) between the family monthly income variable and health effects in favor of the least income groups (less than 400 J.D). The sample estimates for the health effects were more positive among this category. The arithmetic mean of the least income



category (less than 400J.D) estimates for health effects amounted to (3.91) with std. deviation of .684. Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the least income category (less than 400 J.D), which means that the people of the least income are more concerned about social effects of Syrian Asylum than the people of higher income.

This result is logical, since the members of this category are poor and feel the high costs of health treatment more than other members of the higher-income groups, and they believe that the high cost of health treatment occurred due to the pressure of Syrian Asylum patients on health and treatment facilities.

Table No. (40): (one sample ANOVA test it shows the relationship between the education variable and the indicators of health effects according to family monthly income

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	16.00	4	4.00	10.13	.000

Table No. (41): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for health effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to family monthly income

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Family monthly income	less than 400	3.91	.684
	400-less than 600	3.83	.628
	600-less than 800	3.47	.634
	800-less than 1000	3.48	.563
	1000 & more	3.59	.635

**5. Place of Residence:** Results of the one sample ANOVA test contained in table (42) show no statistically significant relationship between the place of residence variable and social effects. The Sig. (p) value of the relationship amounted to (.385).

Table No. (42): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the relationship between the residence variable and the indicators of health effects

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	1.76	4	.441	1.04	.385

In general, the data mentioned above indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the  $\alpha = 05$  level between the variables of gender in favor of females, age in favor of the younger group (18 to 29 years old), the family monthly income in favor of the income group, (less than 400 J.D); at the same time, data indicated that there is no relationship between the variables of education and place of residence and the variable of health effects.

#### Fourth, the Differences in the Respondents' Estimates for Education Effects:

- 1. Gender:** Results of Independent Samples Test (T-Test) contained in table (43), show no statistically significant relationship between the gender variable and education effects. The Sig. (p) value of the relationship amounted to (.405).

Table (43): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for education effects according to gender

	Levene's test for equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means	
	F	Sig.	t value	df value
Equal variance assumed	.696	.405	.566	498

- 2. Age:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (44) and arithmetic means in table (45), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.002) between the age variable and education effects in favor of the older group (60 years & older). The sample estimates of the education effects were more positive among older people category. The arithmetic mean of the estimates of this older group for the education effects amounted to (4.28) with std. deviation of (.451). Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the older people category (60

years & older), which means that older people are more concerned about education effects of Syrian Asylum than younger people.

Table No. (44): (one sample ANOVA test) it shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for education effects according to age

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	11.90	4	2.97	4.407	.002

Table No. (45): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for education effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to age

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
Age	18 to 29 years old	3.65	.882
	30 to 39 years old	3.71	.852
	40 to 49 years old	3.67	.779
	50 - 59 years old	3.71	.815
	60 years & older	4.28	.451

**3. Educational Attainment:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (46) and arithmetic means in table (47), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.001) between the education variable and education effects in favor of the higher education category (MA. & PhD.). The sample estimates of the education effects were more positive among the higher education category (MA. & PhD.), with mean amounted to (4.05) and std. deviation of (.574). Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the higher education category (MA. & PhD.), which means that people with higher education are more concerned about education effects of Syrian Asylum than the other categories.

Table No. (46): (one sample ANOVA test) it shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for education effects according to education

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	9.20	2	4.60	6.79	.001

Table No. (47): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for education effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to education

Variable	Variable Categories	Arithmetic means	Std. deviations
education	high sch. & less	3.79	.729
	Bachelor	3.62	.908
	MA. & PhD	4.05	.574

**4. Household Monthly Income:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (48) there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.004) between the family monthly income variable and education effects in favor of the least income groups (less than 400 J.D). However, Scheffe Test denies the existence of this relationship between the family monthly income variable and education effects.

Table No. (48): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for education effects according to family monthly income

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	10.62	4	2.65	3.91	.004

**5. Place of Residence:** Results of one sample ANOVA test contained in table (49), show no statistically significant relationship between the place of residence variable and education effects. The Sig. (p) value of the relationship amounted to (.362).

Table No. (49): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for education effects according to place of residence

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	3.01	4	.753	1.08	.362

Overall, the data mentioned above indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the alpha = 05 level between the variables of age in favor of the older group (60 years & older) and the level of education in favor of the higher education group (MA & Ph.D.). At the same time, data indicate no relationship

between the variables of gender, the family monthly income, the place of residence, and the variable of education effects.

### **Fifth, the Differences in the Respondents' Estimates for Municipality Services and Environment Effects:**

**1. Gender:** Results of Independent Samples Test (T-Test) contained in table (50), show there is no statistically significant relationship between the gender variable and municipality services and environment effects. The Sig. ( $p$ ) value of the relationship amounted to (.348).

Table (50): Independent Samples Test (T-Test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects according to gender

	Levene's test for equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means	
	F	Sig.	t value	df value
Equal variance assumed	.882	.348	1.66	498

**2. Age:** Results of one sample ANOVA test contained in table (51), show that there is no statistically significant relationship between the age variable and municipality services and environment effects. The Sig. ( $p$ ) value of the relationship amounted to (.143).

Table No. (51): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects according to age

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.( $p$ )
Between groups	3.40	4	.850	1.72	.143

**3. Educational Attainment:** Results of one sample ANOVA test contained in table (52), show no statistically significant relationship between the education variable and municipality services and environment effects. The Sig. ( $p$ ) value of the relationship amounted to (.723).

Table No. (52): (one sample ANOVA test) it shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects according to education

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	.323	2	.162	.325	.723

**4. Household Monthly Income:** According to the results of (one sample ANOVA test) contained in table (53) and arithmetic means in table (54), there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of importance of (0.000) between the family monthly income variable and municipality services and environment effects in favor of the least income groups (less than 400 J.D). The sample estimates for the municipality services and environment effects were more positive among this category. The arithmetic mean of the least income category (less than 400J.D) estimates for municipality services and environment effects amounted to (4.02) with std. deviation of (.610).

Scheffe Test confirmed that the differences were in favor of the least income category (less than 400 J.D), which means that the people of the least income are more concerned about municipality services and environment effects of Syrian Asylum than the people of other categories. The reason for this may be due to the fact that the majority of Syrian refugees live in poor areas inhabited by those with limited incomes, which means that the crowding out of the presence of Syrian refugees in these areas has put great burdens on municipal and environmental services in these areas, which are essentially unavailable for services as in the neighborhoods. Thus, the Jordanians living in these areas are more affected by these problems than those living in rich areas.

Table No. (53): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects according to family monthly income

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.(p)
Between groups	12.36	4	3.09	6.51	.000

Table No. (54): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects of Syrian Asylum on Jordanian society according to family monthly income

Variable	Variable categories	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family income	less than 400	4.02	.610
	400-less than 600	3.95	.718
	600-less than 800	3.59	.728
	800-less than 1000	3.74	.615
	1000 & more	3.78	.714

**5. Place of Residence:** Results of one sample ANOVA test contained in table (55), show no statistically significant relationship between the place of residence variable and municipality services and environment effects. The Sig. (*p*) value of the relationship amounted to (.073).

Table No. (55): (one sample ANOVA test). It shows the differences in the respondents' estimates for municipality services and environment effects according to place of residence

Sources of variation	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean square	F value	Sig.( <i>p</i> )
Between groups	4.23	4	1.05	2.15	.073

In general, the data mentioned above indicate that there are statistically significant differences at the  $\alpha = 05$  level between the variable of the family monthly income in favor of the least income group (less than 400 J.D), and the variable of municipality services and environment effects. However, there are no significant differences between the other variables and the variable of environment effects and municipality services at the  $\alpha = 05$  level.

## Conclusion

The study aimed to reveal the extent of the impact of the Syrian refugee on the various sectors of the Jordanian society, and the extent of Jordanians' sympathy for the Syrian refugees and their position on the return of the refugees to their country, especially after the great recession of the crisis. In addition, reviewing the Jordanian

opinion on whether the return of the refugees would contribute to resolving and alleviating the challenges facing the Jordanian society, and lessen the burdens on the Jordanian economy. In light of the presentation and analysis of the data, the study reached a number of results, as shown below.

## Results

Results reached by the study are:

- 1- The Syrian Asylum into Jordan has exhausted the limited local resources and put massive pressure on infrastructure and services.
- 2- There are economic, social, health, educational and environmental effects on the Jordanian society due to the Syrian Asylum. The economic effects came in the first degree and at a high level, and the environmental effects and municipal services came in the second degree and at a high level, and in the third degree and at a high level also came the educational effects, while the social effects came in the fourth rank at an average level. And came finally the health effects in the fifth rank and at a medium level as well. These results prove the validity of the study hypothesis.
- 3- The level of Jordanians' sympathy for Syrian refugees has declined from what it was at the beginning of the Syrian crisis.
- 4- With the Syrian crisis easing, the majority of Jordanians favor the return of Syrian refugees to their country.
- 5- Most Jordanians believe that the presence of Syrian refugees in Jordan causes many problems for Jordanian society and places heavy burdens on the country's economy, and that the return of the Syrian refugees to their country will contribute to resolving many of the challenges facing Jordanian society.



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- 6- There are statistically significant differences at level .05 between gender and each of the economic, social and health effects in favor of the women category. However, it showed no relationship between gender and the educational and environmental effects variables.
  - 7- There are statistically significant differences at level .05 between age and each of the economic effects, which were in favor of the young age group (18-29), and health and educational, and were in favor of the older age group (60 years and over in both cases). While it revealed no relationship between age and the variables of social and environmental effects.
  - 8- There are no statistically significant differences at level .05 between the level of education and all the effects of Syrian Asylum, except for the educational effects. Whereas, there were statistically significant differences at level .05 between them and the educational level variable, and the differences were in favor of the higher education category (Master's and Ph.D.).
  - 9- There are statistically significant differences at level .05 between the variable of the monthly income of the household and all the effects of Syrian Asylum, and it was in favor of the lowest-income groups (less than 400 dinars), with the exception of the educational effects. However, there are no statistically significant differences at level .05 between it and the variable of monthly income for the family.
  - 10- There were no statistically significant differences at level .05 between the place of residence variable and all the effects of Syrian Asylum, except for the educational effects, and the differences were in favor of the resident category in Irbid Governorate.

## Recommendations

Based on these findings, the researcher proposes some recommendations that may contribute to tackle this crisis and mitigate the challenges facing Jordanian society.

- 1- The necessity to keep addressing the international community to acknowledge the major role that Jordan plays in hosting Syrian refugees and providing the necessary assistance to the Jordanian government and international organizations working in the field of refugees.
- 2- The Jordanian government must continue to emphasize the necessity of ending the war and the return of Syrian refugees to their country.
- 3- Speaking with the Arab Gulf countries and requesting support for the Jordanian Armed Forces' budget as they counter Syrian drug smuggling operations, most of which are aimed toward the Gulf countries.
- 4- Maintaining security along the Jordanian border to stop the flow of weapons, military equipment, or illegal vehicles in both directions. Additionally, blocking drug smuggling operations that have become a concern for the Jordanian government and the Gulf States.
- 5- Rejecting the principle of integrating Syrian refugees into Jordanian society, as advocated by some international organizations.
- 6- Working diligently and seriously to develop procedures that will help draw in investments. This includes streamlining processes and improving the business and investment climate by creating and improving laws governing the business and investment environment. Additionally, encouraging the creation of investment opportunities in all governorates will help address financial distress and improve living conditions for citizens, particularly the poor and low-income groups that have been negatively impacted by the Syrian refugee crisis.

- 7- It is necessary for the government to provide job opportunities for Jordanians, organize the labor market in a way that restricts some jobs to Jordanian workers. Not grant work permits to refugees in the professions and jobs carried out by Jordanian workers, and compel employers to pay Jordanian workers fairly, at least the government-set minimum wage, and to penalize those who fail to do so.
- 8- Adopting a policy that reduces the number of Syrian refugees present in Jordan by: not granting work permits except under certain conditions that guarantee the competitive advantage of the Jordanian worker, and strict granting approvals to refugees to own real estate and opening establishments competing with Jordanian establishments.
- 9- Implementing strict measures to ensure the return of refugees living in Jordanian towns and cities to the camps designated for them, and imposes heavy fines on violators. Furthermore, don't allow any refugee who returns to Syria to come back to Jordan.
- 10- Adopting a firm policy and taking strict measures to firmly counter the phenomenon of begging especially in the main cities, practiced by Syrian young refugees.
- 11- To address defects in the system of social and moral values, negative social behaviors, and criminality. It is necessary to activate the role of socialization institutions to educate individuals about the dangers of these issues and the position of religion on them, along with official institutions that must re-evaluate the legislation regulating social life and ensure the application of the law in a deterrent manner.
- 12- Since Jordan is not legally obligated to embrace refugees, whoever they are, and is suffering from great financial and economic hardship, the decline in donor support for Syrian refugees and their failure to adhere to their promises and

leaving Jordan to bear the consequences of Syrian Asylum, Jordan has the right to force Syrian refugees to return to their country.

- 13- It is necessary to ask donor countries to provide grants to Jordan to enable it to restore its service infrastructure and in all service sectors, especially municipal infrastructure, such as sanitation, water networks, and waste treatment.

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