

## Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographical Perspective

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**Abstract:** The study revealed that the negative aspects of social change could not be ignored; the rapid change of society due to the influx of foreigners to work did have such negative aspects. Moreover, the religious visitors for hajj and ummera and economic changes have included attracted many immigrants who stay and exert considerable influence on the civil stability of the country. Females commit most of these crimes and the statistical figures revealed that crime rate was higher for female foreigners than for female Saudis. As we shall see, these studies have relevance to police effectiveness.

**Key Words:** Female Offender, Location of Crimes, Social Problems, Foreigners

### Introduction

To summarize criminal female theories

The nature of female criminality is still in its infancy in comparison with the documentation on all aspect of male and delinquency and criminality, a lack of interest in female offenders at the academic level. It would seem therefore that women do merit research and study in certain circumstance where women become as a social problem, it criminality is directly related to the low status of female offenders.

In the past female criminality has been not thought to constitute a significant threat but with the increase in the rate of offences committed by women, criminologist and policy-makers are slow to re-evaluate the notion of female offenders.

Historically, it has been argued that there has been little interest because the number of female offenders have been so small and significant (smart, 1976) that our knowledge of the character and causes is the same as of male criminality some years ago (Ward *et al.*, 1969)

An important consequence of this lack of development has been due to neglect of female criminality in there classical study of the female offender (Lombroso and Ferrero, 1895) which saw the female criminal as "all the criminal qualities of the male plus all the worst characteristics of women, namely cunningness, spitefulness, and deceitfulness" (Mann, 1984) and other further indications (Pollak, 1961) and later by (Konopka, 1966), (Cowie *et al.*, 1968).

Sutherland raised questions about criminal work (1937 and 1949), (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960), about access to legal and illegal opportunities. Essentially there are two basic psychogenic interpretations of female crime and delinquency: the traditional or classical Freudian view, and a familial perspective. (Mann, 1985)

More recently addressed was the notion of criminal careers (West and Farrington, 1977), (Farrington, 1994) or crime as a form of work and the business of crime (Hobbs, 1988 and 1995) and (Punch, 1996). Others have focused their inquiries upon crime at work (Gill, 1994 and 1996) where the workplace is the scene of criminal activity and victimization.

But there have been changes in criminology since the mid 1970s primarily increase in the number of women writing on women crime and a 'feminist criminology' In order to understand the basis of many theories of female's criminality.

It is necessary to know which crimes Women apparently engage in and to what extent they are, or appear to be, involved in criminal careers. Furthermore, as the assumptions and opinion in studies are generally dependent upon, or derived from statistical evidence, so additional significance in any analysis of theories and practice of female criminality. (Ward *et al.*, 1969)

Heidensohn (1985) agrees that the best way to understanding women and crime is not through feminist criminology but through using insight into the role, position and social control of women, which can be derived from other studies of women oppression.

In general the numbers of women offenders rarely exceed men but we need to refer to sex related crimes. Gelsthorpe, writes: "Sexist ideology" is not a discrete phenomenon, but a mixture of personal views, professional policies and practice which are "shaped" by the exigencies of practices and Government constraint (1994).

However, this area has also suffered from the generalization of problem as far as women are concerned where women have been subsumed within the general research inquiries (Naffine and Gale, 1989) The geography of crime is the study of the spatial manifestation of criminal acts; it is the study of the social and cultural organization of criminal behavior from a spatial perspective. (Georges, 1978)

To consider the geography of crime in relation to development studies, we shall take into account

- The spatial aspect of crime from the 19<sup>th</sup> century period called the cartographic school in criminology.
- The ecological approaches from Shaw's and McKay's Chicago studies followed by the quantities approaches.
- The environmental criminology approach, which is attractive for the key role is attributes to the site

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographical Perspective

of crime in the context of the surrounding environmental factors, and an attempt to define those influencing the choice of the site is the strongest, (Bartnicki, 1988).

In criminological studies, Female offenders represent a small proportion of arrested offenders and create few social problems; but more recently, countries with low crime rates (Saudi Arabia) were examined with a view to avoiding these problems in society. Attempts were made to take account of both men's and women's behavior, and the question of such a study helps us to understand women's crime better, is of fundamental, not marginal significance for criminology.

There have been change in the criminology literature since the mid- 1970s primarily due to an increase in the number of women writing about and carrying out research on women and crime-and a "feminist criminology" is said to have emerged. (Morris, 1987) Saudi Arabia witnessed a number of significant shifts in the society's response to crime since development planning started in 1970. Explanation of the change has links to communities' safety. Because Crimes rate is very low in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, when compared to the other part of the world, because of the Islamic religious rules. Moslems have their own perspective, abstracted from the Quran and Sunnah, and the belief between God, and the social cohesion of the Saudi people.

Both officials and citizens credited of penalties and the system of enforcement that contribute to the high standards of public safety. Therefore, the incidence of crime was considered relatively low in Saudi Arabia, and violent street crimes were particularly unusual. Crime rates have, however, risen with the increasing presence of foreign workers.

In 1987, based on a ruling by Government, drug smugglers and those who received and distributed drugs from abroad were subject to the death sentence for bringing "corruption" into the country. First-time offenders faced prison terms, floggings, and fines, or a combination of all three punishments. Those convicted for a second time faced execution.

According to the police, the antidrug campaign and the death penalty had by 1989, reduced the problem, since the law was put into effect. Saudi officials claimed that the Kingdom had achieved the lowest rate of drug addiction in the world, which they attributed to the harsh punishments and the pious convictions of ordinary Saudis.

**Note:** punishments are equally severe elsewhere such as Malaysia and Thailand.

Total crime in Saudi Arabia were 30902 (crimes as shown by the Statistical Yearbook published by the Ministry of interior in 1999).

Table 1a: Crimes Numbers in Saudi Arabia 1999

| Country        | Crimes No | %     | Offenders | Females |
|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|---------|
| Saudi Arabia   | 30902     | 100   | 25760     | 2329    |
| Makkaha region | 9525      | 30.79 | 6745      | No data |

(Statistical Year Book, 1999:21)

Table 1b: Prisoners in Jeddah and Total Saudi Arabia 1999

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Total Prisoners in Saudi Arabia arrested       | 15.025  |
| Prisoners Committed Saudi Arabia               | 9772.00 |
| Saudi Female Saudi Arabia Arrested & Committed | 190.00  |
| Non-Saudi Female arrested & Committed          | 1804.00 |
| Prisoners arrested Jeddah                      | 3504.00 |
| Prisoners committed Jeddah                     | 2590.00 |
| Saudi female Jed arrested & committed          | 28.00   |

(Statistical Year Book, 1999:23-43)

When we compare this the prison population in England and Wales at the end of May 1999 were 64.350 and the female prison population was 3220 (Cullen, and Minchin, 2000).

In general there have been few studies of crimes by tender, and particularly from a geographical perspective, (Albadinah, 1999) showed in his study about female crimes in Jordan the size of their crimes were 6.8% of total crimes and that percent approximation Saudi (6.5%), Iraq (6.8%) Qatar (8%), Syria (8.7%), Sudan (14.9%)(Albadinah, 1999).

The King, (1989) draws the attention of his readers the individualism, consumerism and self- protection that he sees as underpinning the crime prevention of 1980s in UK. In addition, he advocated in its place an approach for which there is little or no evidence of effect. However, analysis of crimes from geographical perspective is useful to form a picture of the nature and scale of crime in globalization age and try to prevent society from increasing its age of crime rate.

Pattern of crime was discovered, and their spatial distribution explained in terms of the opportunities created by environmental factors: areas of high crime were strongly associated with presence of foreigners. That is the influence of environmental opportunities on crime.

Knowledge of the physical and social characteristics of Saudi Arabian society is very important in understanding community problems, planning solution and crimes prevention through social and economic development. Crimes are human phenomena; therefore their distribution across Jeddah City (as a sample of other cities in our country) is not geographically random. For crimes to occur, adult's Female offenders have to choose to break the law and their target.( Alrubaiah, 1984) investigated the cultural and social impact on crime in three Arab nation- Sudan, Jordan, and Morocco. He suggests that type of crime and delinquency in the different societies are not alike. He argued that the rapid changes that have been taking place recently coincided with demographic growth in this area, and the influx of expatriates, mostly workers in high demand for development projects in the Arab gulf area. (Alrubaiah, 1984).

Burashed, (1988) in his study (crime among immigrants) it was found immigrants offenders in Kuwait were older,

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographical Perspective

less educated, less often accompanied by their wives, attained lower levels of income. Lived in heterogeneous areas and were more socially isolated than Kuwaitis (Burashed, 1988).

Alqassimi, (1993) in her master thesis studied the relationship between immigrants and delinquency in the United Arab Emirates and found that changes that occurred in society that affect all aspect of life and the influx of immigrants (Alqassimi, 1993).

However, it must be pointed out here that female studies lack attention from a geographical perspective in Saudi Arabia and in other society over the world.

Geographical studies of crime have shown that criminal acts are usually concentrated in particular areas. Studying "hot spots" where crime is concentrated will often help you understand where changes are needed for example, crimes such as shoplifting is common in shopping areas.

The nature of the crimes women are convicted of have changed in the last decade in Jeddah; the percentage of women sentenced to prison for drug offenses has escalated despite an increase in deterrents such as sentencing laws, and crackdown on drug offenders in our country.

These showed the changes in female offender's profiles; and suggest that adult female offenders have needs that differ from those of men offenders.

We are concerned in this study with new spatial perspective, which can be labeled as environmental criminology, which is not negligent of the role of space and place. Environmental criminology, which testifies to the continuing of an applied to studies of criminality and policing. The Chicago theory of social disorganization has been very influential in the history of criminology (Evans, *et al.*, 1999).

The work of pre-war Chicago researchers has justly remained important, because that of their key observation that offender residence was not randomly distributed across the city (Shaw and McKay, 1942). And the cycle was repeated elsewhere as in the continuing process of foreigners from their countries or from outside to inside Jeddah-Saudi Arabia. It is simply a sorting mechanism, which bring together in specific place of those offenders or possess criminogenic attributes. So there is a spatial pattern, which is in need of explanation. When we understand the nature of the crime area within specific location, we explain offending behavior.

According to his theory of structuration, (Giddens,1984) the social practices ordered across space and time. A recent essay by (Wikstrom, 1990) written in Stockholm summarizes the relationship between urban structure (housing) area offender rates and an approach related to housing markets and residential community crime careers at Sheffield (Bottoms, *et al.*, 1999) and (Gregory and Urry, 1985) in their study social relations and spatial structures. Also the idea developed by (Reiss, 1986) in his term (community crime career) and the concept of path neighborhood change (Taub,*et al.*,1984).

These concepts are valid and the structuration theory takes forward the study of environmental criminology,

which emphasizes the importance of place and social groups and action and processes of change.

In this case of Jeddah, female foreign offenders we try to see the whole picture within Jeddah city which offenders came from out side the countries society (Saudi). There is a greater propensity to committed offences with a positive relationship between nationality and in certain types of crimes and locations in Jeddah City. Moreover, to exploit and take advantage from our customs and rules such as separate men and women's in Saudi society, and profit by money.

Therefore, this study helps us to understand how the female foreign migrants affect Certain types of crimes and locations in Jeddah City, exploiting. Therefore, this study helps us to understand how female offenders changing behavior as a result of economic and development change in our Saudi Arabia society.

It is therefore vital that we should look at the environmental criminology from a macro scale in our age 2000 with all effect of globalization and New World system, as well as we consider other studies around meso or micro scales in every district or local countries.

**An Important Issue:** The protection of the vulnerable in Saudi society is a top priority for Government. Sex offenders' prey on other people, particularly those unable to defend themselves, and their actions can leave their victims scarred for life.

Action is being taking against female foreign offenders to help prevent further offences before they are committed, and thus provides the police an important tool for.

Communities may feel real fear if they learn that a sex offender is living close by. Nevertheless, this can lead to counter-productive action, which may drive the offender underground where the police lose trace of him and he cannot be managed and controlled.

We should provide re-assurance to the public, that there is something we can do to try to stop this kind of female crimes, and to keep the community safe.

Women have apparently no less a capacity than men for committing criminal acts, nor do they face formally different rules and laws, but their official criminality trends to be lower, less frequent and less serious (Heidensohn, 1985).

Female offenders required special attention for the following reasons:

- Female offender crimes are smaller in number relative to the male in Saudi Arabia
- There has been a lack of attention given to adult and especially to the foreign female, who come to work or visit or hajj and Ummra or tour the country.
- We can tackle the problem as a female and as a researcher in geography of crime in society where Islamic law is protected
- We have tried to understand the spatial aspects of offences of female offenders in Jeddah including the social and economic context in our built environment
- The presence of this type of crime should be clear in the interest of our country's safety.

### Objectives

- Discover social characteristics of female offenders such as age, marital statues, and nationalities.
- Identify police zoning which problems in Jeddah are concentrated.

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographic Perspective

- Analysis the problems to plan an effective programs to improve the areas.
- Highlighting hot spots for female crimes to supports crime control and community policing and to establish crime prevention in high-risk areas.
- Provide all management tools to aid better decision-making.
- Provide all officers with easy access to information, which will assist them in the better performance of their duties in Jeddah city.
- Provide all police direct patrols in locations where they are most needed.
- For data collection from Jeddah prison, Instruments had to be decided
- Chi square test was used to measure the relationship between variables.
- The study used computer mapping to enhance police operation and the relationship between place and specific types of female crimes using Hot spots analysis. GIS was used on areas with high concentration of crime, which, based on the densest concentration of mapped incidents in Jeddah. This maps shows the spatial organization of the locations of residential, and crimes occurrence, and the location where police arrested of offenders female crimes using safety police zones (boundaries) which subdivided in Jeddah, into nine zones or policing areas as shown in maps and tables.

### Hypotheses

- There is a significant relationship between the nationalities of female offenders and types of crimes.
- There is a significant relationship between social characteristics of female Offenders and types of crimes
- There is a significant relationship between the residential location of female offenders and occurrence crimes location
- There is a significant relationship between the occurrence crimes of female offenders and arrested location
- There is a significant relationship between the occurrence of crimes and the type of the locations.

**The Sources of Data:** The researchers had access to published criminal statistic gathered by Governments departments but they were helpful but were lacking in detail.

The sources of statistics data were:

- Statistical records for female's offenders in Jeddah prison.
- Annual criminal statistical record from ministry of interior

The study was based on (182) cases from Jeddah using data collected from Jeddah prison documents about female who were convicted for crimes. the total population of Females (182) included both Saudi (6) and non Saudi (176) convicted in crimes, through the first six months of 1999.

We are satisfied with the research design, methods of date analysis and inferences drawn from data. There is, however a need to accept official Government data from ministry of interior and to collect data for all total females prisoners in Jeddah. There is here an issue of data reliability and in particular, to be more keenly aware of inaccuracies, and unreliability that characterizes the data sources we use.

### Materials and Methods

The methodological procedures were:

- The site of the study Jeddah city, and data was selected about female crimes.

Highlighting such areas with high concentrations of crime helps police to direct patrols where they are most needed, thereby optimizing the deterrent effect of Police presence.

Today, police departments frequently use computer-mapped crime locations to delineate hot spots, or areas with high concentrations of crime. Highlighting such areas helps police direct patrols where they are most needed, thereby optimizing the deterrent effect of police presence. Although concentrations of crime locations may be discernible on a relatively simple point-map of crime locations.

### Results and Discussion

When we analysis the variables associated with females offences, we notice foreigners commit the majority of offences. In order to interpret the problem in Jeddah, it was necessary to review the social characteristics of female offenders.

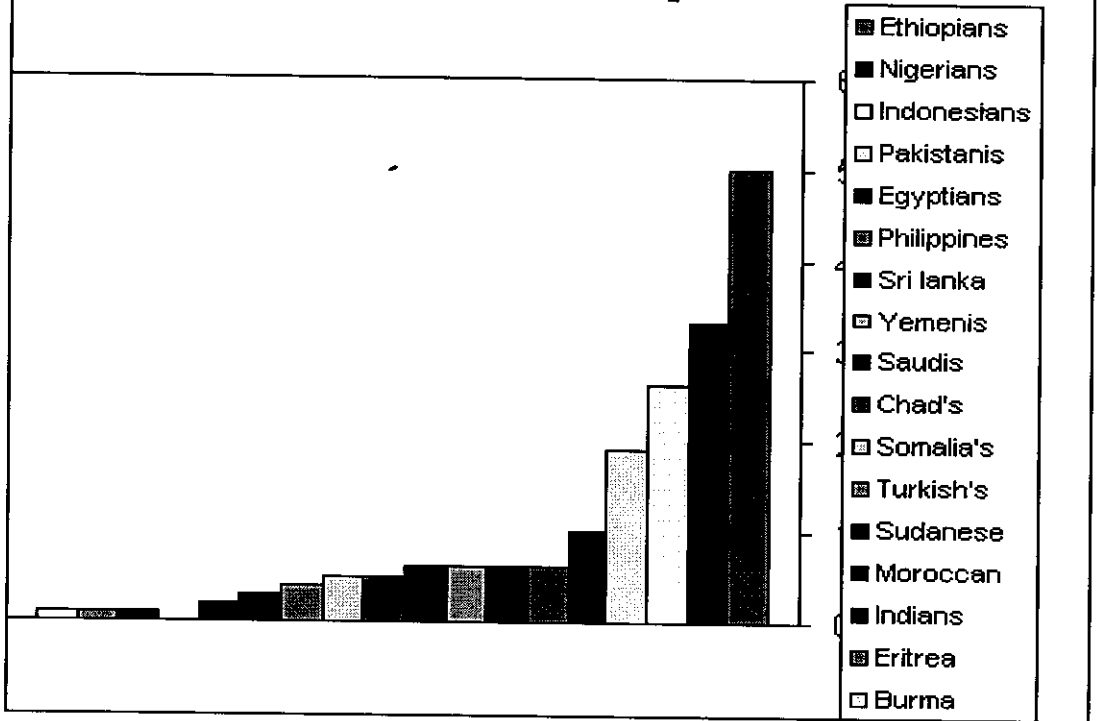
**Female Offender's Social Characteristics in Jeddah:** The female inmate population characteristics of social (Age, Nationalities, Marital Status).

**Nationality:** Zazoe,( 1988) in her study about the spatial pattern of theft crimes in Jeddah city: a study in applied social geography; showed the percent of female theft crimes was 2 % for Saudi women and 10% for foreigners in Jeddah prison at 1988.

Among the inmates in 1999 in Jeddah prison Saudi females were 3.3% of total offenders, but we notice significantly increasing numbers for foreign nationalities; Ethiopians consisted 26.37% of offenders with 18.1% for Nigerians, 14.3% for Indonesians, 10.4% for Pakistanis and 5.5% for Egyptian. so 75% of female total crimes were from five nationalities.

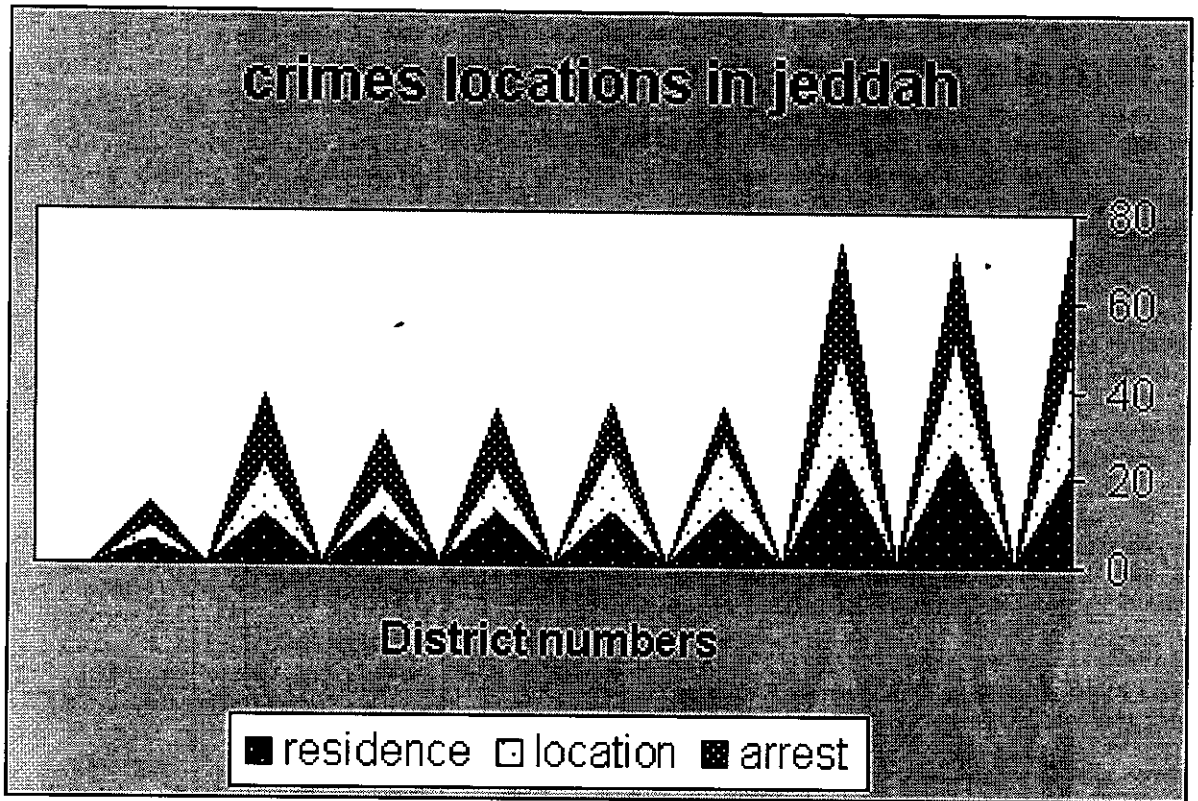
If we compare female crimes with England and Wales we noticed nationals that of the nationals in the prison population 68% were white, 11% were black, 0.08% was south Asian and 2% belonged to Chinese or other ethnic groups. (Cullen and Minchin, 2000).

### female offenders nationalities in jeddah city

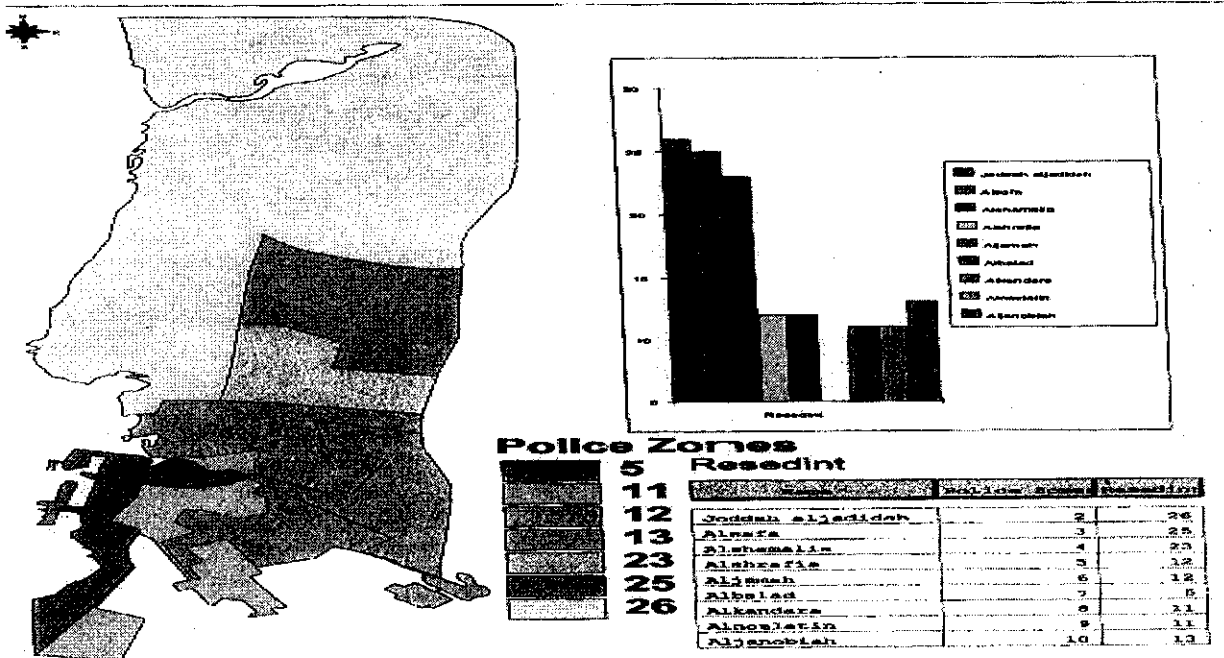


### female crimes type in jeddah





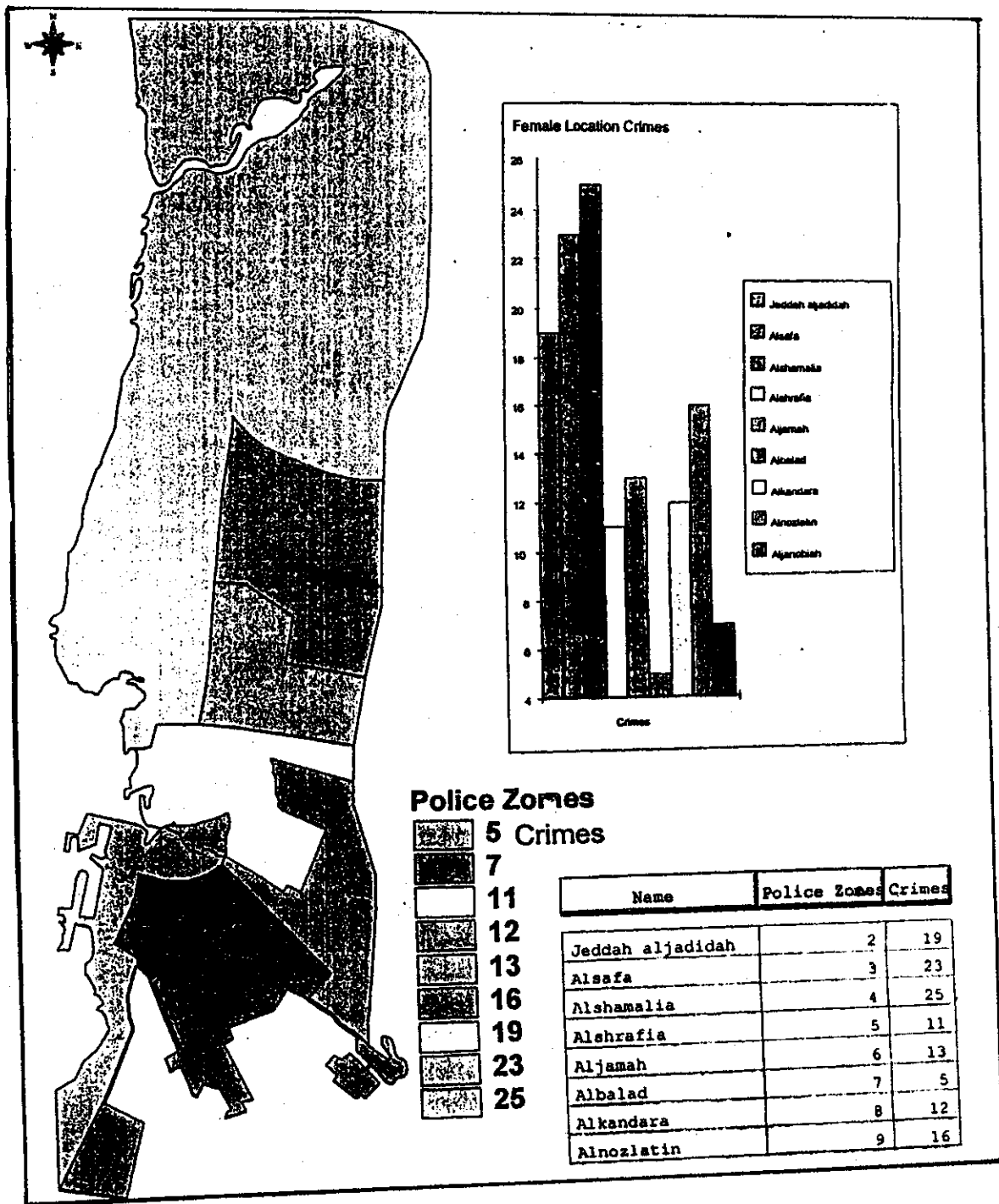
Fig(4) Female Residence locations crime in Jeddah



Source : Interior ministry prisons data 1999.

Cartographyer Ashraf Youssef by :  
 1- AutoCad 2000  
 2- Arc Info ( GIS )  
 3- Arc View ( GIS )

Fig.4: Female Residence Locations Crime in Jeddah



Source: Interior Ministry Prisons Data 1999.

Fig. 5: Female Occurrence Locations Crime in Jeddah

Cartographer Ashraf Yousaf  
 1-Autocard 2000  
 2-arc Info (GIS)  
 3-Arc View(GIS)

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographic Perspective

**Table 2: Nationality of Female Crimes in Jeddah and Age Median**

| Nationality  | Freq.      | %          | Age Median   |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Ethiopians   | 50         | 27.47      | 27.95        |
| Nigerians    | 33         | 18.1       | 33.00        |
| Indonesians  | 26         | 14.3       | 29.42        |
| Pakistanis   | 19         | 10.4       | 47.73        |
| Egyptians    | 10         | 5.5        | 30.60        |
| Saudis       | 6          | 5.5        | 37.50        |
| Philippines  | 6          | 3.3        | 30.00        |
| Sri Lanka    | 6          | 3.3        | 24.50        |
| Yemenis      | 6          | 3.3        | 30.16        |
| Chad's       | 5          | 2.7        | 33.80        |
| Somalia's    | 5          | 2.7        | 39.60        |
| Turkish's    | 4          | 2.2        | 47.75        |
| Sudanese     | 3          | 1.6        | 35.00        |
| Moroccan     | 2          | 1.1        | 33.50        |
| Indians      | 1          | 0.5        | 19.00        |
| Eritrea      | 1          | 0.5        | 25.00        |
| Burma        | 1          | 0.5        | 25.00        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>182</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>33.33</b> |

**Table 3: Six Popular Crimes and Nationalities in Jeddah City**

| Nationalities/<br>Crime types | Morals       | Drugs        | Drunkenness | Others       | Totals     |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Ethiopians                    | 32           | 7            | 8           | 3.00         | 50         |
| %                             | 64           | 14           | 16          | 6.00         | 100        |
| Nigerians                     | 12           | 19           |             | 2.00         | 33         |
| %                             | 36.36        | 57.58        |             | 6.06         | 100        |
| Indonesians                   | 22           | 1            |             | 3.00         | 26         |
| %                             | 84.62        | 3.85         |             | 11.54        | 100        |
| Pakistanis                    | 18           | 1            |             |              | 19         |
| %                             | 94.74        | 5.26         |             |              | 100        |
| Egyptians                     | 7            | 1            |             | 2.00         | 10         |
| %                             | 70           | 10           |             | 20.00        | 100        |
| Saudis                        | 3            | 2            |             | 1.00         | 6          |
| %                             | 50           | 33.33        |             | 16.67        | 100        |
| <b>Totals</b>                 | <b>94</b>    | <b>31</b>    | <b>8.00</b> | <b>11</b>    | <b>144</b> |
|                               | <b>65.28</b> | <b>21.53</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>07.64</b> | <b>100</b> |

The tables showed that six nationalities made up 79.12% or 80 percent of female offenders, If we want to see which is the most common crime among females we find the moral crimes is priority. This account for (65.28%) follows by drugs crimes (21.53%) and drunkenness (5.56%). So the Nigerian females drugs are the dominant crime with 57.58% or around 60%, however for moral crimes committed Pakistani females 94.74% committed moral crimes and 84.62% for Indonesian females, 70% for Egyptian female, 64% for Ethiopian females and 50% for Saudi females. Among Saudi female offenders 33.33% were convicted for drugs and 50% for moral crimes and 16.7% for arson.

The relationship between nationalities and crime type were Significant (p-value) at  $\alpha .5$  or  $\alpha .1$  percent level, by used Chi square test with 425 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient 0.92.

Overall The most important thing that we discovered was that were no violent offences against the person such murder.

**Age:** The features of female offenders by age shown in

the table. The mean age was 33.39 years and standard deviation is 12.75. The age range between 20-35 years or that fifteen years consist 67.04% of totals crimes in Jeddah and if we add the category of 36-40 years we shall have 78% of total crimes.

**Table 4: Age Statistical Indicator of Female Crimes**

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Mean               | 33.39          |
| Median             | 30.00          |
| Mode               | 30.00          |
| Standard deviation | 12.75          |
| Variance           | 162.59         |
| Range              | 77.00          |
| <b>Sum</b>         | <b>6078.00</b> |

**Table 5: Age of Female Crimes in Jeddah**

| Age          | Freq       | %           |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Less than 10 | 6          | 3.30        |
| 20-25        | 49         | 26.92       |
| 26-30        | 38         | 20.88       |
| 31-35        | 35         | 19.23       |
| 36-40        | 20         | 10.99       |
| 41-45        | 7          | 3.85        |
| 46-50        | 13         | 7.14        |
| More than 50 | 14         | 7.69        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>182</b> | <b>100%</b> |

The relationship between age and crimes type were Significant (p-value)= .3869 at the  $\alpha .5$  or  $\alpha .1$  percent level, by used Chi square test with 98 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient .63 .

Albadinah ( 1999 showed there is a significant relationships between socio characteristics and female crimes in Jordan as in social marital (.68) and in ages (f=132.979) and in education status (199.914) and in crime types (596.622) (255.165) and in economic status ( 54.798) (Albadinah, 1999).

**Marital Status of Female Crimes;** This table indicates that most female offenders (55.5%) were married. Divorced offenders were (19.2%) with singles for (15.4%) and widow (9.9%).

**Table 6: Marital Status of Female Crimes**

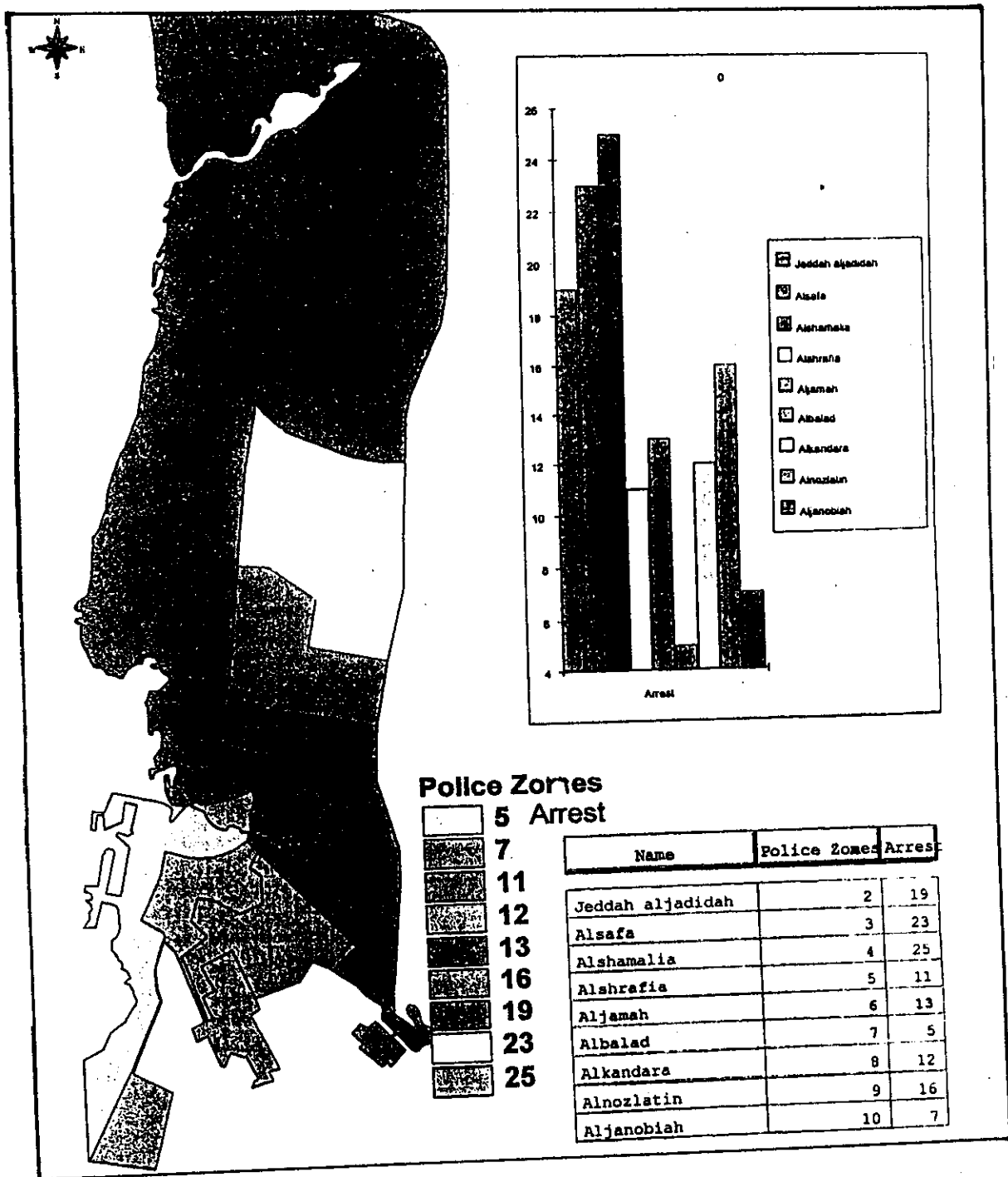
| Marital status | Freq.      | %          |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Single         | 28         | 15.4       |
| Married        | 101        | 55.5       |
| Divorce        | 35         | 19.2       |
| Widow          | 18         | 9.9        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>182</b> | <b>100</b> |

The results from The relationship between marital status and crimes type were Significant .00674 =(p-value) at the  $\alpha .5$  or  $\alpha .1$  percent level, by used Chi square test with 42 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient .52

**Female Crimes Type:** In Jeddah prison 1999 Moral crimes 52.20% of the women were sentenced, which included in 66.32% for prostitution, and Brothel location and adultery. 28.42% for hold a closed meet and arrest because Islamic rules separate between men & women, 5.26% for other immoral offences such as purchase children and hymen repair preparation, illegitimate children and abortion.

The second crime (30.22%) in Jeddah for female offenders was for drugs, (72.73%) for sale and





Source: Interior Ministry Prisons Data 1999.

Fig. 6: Female Arrest Locations Crime in Jeddah

Cartographer Ashraf Yousaf  
 1-Autocard 2000  
 2-arc Info (GIS)  
 3-Arc View(GIS)

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographic Perspective

distributing drugs, 3.64% for possession and consumption of drug, (7.69%) of crimes was for drunkenness and (37.91%) total of crime was for drugs and drink offences.

Theft crimes were 5.49% and others 4.40 that including escape and run of labors from sponsors, and black magic and arson. The most remarkable notice was the absence of violence in Jeddah when compared to England and Wales it was 18%.

Table 7: Sentenced female Prisoners by Type Offences in Jeddah prison

| Crimes       | Freq       | %          |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| Moral        | 95         | 52.20      |
| Drugs        | 55         | 30.22      |
| Drunkenness  | 14         | 7.69       |
| Theft        | 10         | 5.49       |
| Other        | 8          | 4.40       |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>182</b> | <b>100</b> |

If we compare female crimes with England and Wales we noticed nationals in the prison population, 68% were white, 11% were black, 0.08% was south Asian and 2% belonged to Chinese or other ethnic groups. (Cullen, and Minchin, 2000).

Sentenced female prisoners by offence.

Table 8: Female Crimes In England and Wales at May 1999

| Female                      | Offence     | %          |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Drugs offences              | 870         | 37.02      |
| Theft and handling          | 400         | 17.02      |
| Violence against the person | 440         | 18.72      |
| Burglary                    | 150         | 6.38       |
| Robbery                     | 140         | 5.96       |
| Fraud and forgery           | 130         | 5.53       |
| Motoring offences           | 180         | 7.66       |
| Other offences              | 180         | 7.66       |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>2350</b> | <b>100</b> |

(Cullen, and Minchin, 2000).

**The Location of Crimes in Jeddah:** Table 9 establishes the type of accommodation. There are significant geographical differences in the distribution of crime at area levels. Therefore, they should not be able to do this irrespective of where boundaries such as (9) police zone in Jeddah City work to keep safety. We decided to compare the three 'locations factors' of crime, with occurrence and residential female offenders and the arrested locations by police zone to explain how it is arranged or by coincidence.

We conducted this by a mapping or Geographic Information System (GIS) package as it has the ability to perform specific spatial analysis techniques.

**Type of crime locations:** Table 10. presents the places where incidents took place with the type of locations in Jeddah city according to police zones.

The largest proportion of violent incidents occurred at home (59.8%) or total crimes (60%). 15.9% of these were in the female offenders' home, (3.8%) were at employee's home (that for foreigner offenders) and (.5%) were in visitors' home. The rest (40%) were

committed on public location. The Airport was the first rank with (21.4%) of all cases related with drugs when female offenders arrive and for in possession of drugs and arrested by police. (11%) of crimes occurred on the street, (7.4%) committed at Hotels, Factories, Supermarkets, Banks, Real estate offices and car.

Table 10: Occurred Type of Crime Location

| Type of Location Crimes | %          | Freq       |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| Home                    | 39.6       | 72         |
| Her Home                | 15.9       | 27         |
| Home of her employee    | 3.8        | 7          |
| Home of visitors        | 0.5        | 1          |
| Airport                 | 21.4       | 39         |
| Streets                 | 11.0       | 20         |
| Hotel                   | 2.7        | 5          |
| Factory                 | 2.2        | 4          |
| Supermarket             | 1.0        | 2          |
| Bank                    | 0.5        | 1          |
| Real estate office      | 0.5        | 1          |
| Car                     | 0.5        | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>100</b> | <b>182</b> |

**Notice:** The district Numbers are constant in all tables for comparison. The study in Jeddah City identified the relationship between area of adult female offenders' residence and crime occurrence; we can provide further investigation by using a spatial study of crime.

The crime setting for the criminal acts is made up of what Brantingham and Brantingham 1981 call the fourth dimension of crime - the primary concern of environmental criminology which sets out to use the geographic imagination in concert with sociological imagination to describe, understand and control criminal events (Brantingham and Brantingham 1981).

Profiling is one method that can be used to draw conclusion to know and analyze the impact of policing and prevention measurers and to show how it could be managed (Davidson and Locke, 1999). Local crime profiles are an essential part of such monitoring processes (Ekblom, 1988) and to enable identification of studies of (Herbert, 1982; Baldwin and bottoms, 1976) Some significant findings were: female's offenders living within Jeddah city committed their crimes close to their residential home and arrested location. Criminals do not move randomly through neighborhoods, they use cues to locate, identify, and target sites. Offenders gain knowledge from familiar environment (e.g. living in a certain geographical area). In our study of female offenders in Jeddah we noticed that crimes occurred short distance from an their residence.

Zazoe in her study 1988 in the spatial patterns of theft crimes in Jeddah city found that the average distance of journey to crime was 3.71km for Saudi female theft offenders. The journey was contained within the same residential district location.

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographic Perspective

**Table 11: Female Crime Locations and Arrest and Residential in Jeddah City**

| %                  | Freq | Residential Location | %     | Freq | Crimes Locations | %    | Freq | Arrest Location     |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|-------|------|------------------|------|------|---------------------|
| 1.6                | 3    | Hiding               |       |      |                  |      |      |                     |
| 1.6                | 3    | Out of Jeddah        | 1.1   | 2    | Out of Jeddah    | 0.5  | 1    | Out of Jeddah       |
|                    |      |                      |       |      |                  | 6.6  | 12   | Drug Bureau Office  |
| <b>No resident</b> |      |                      |       |      |                  |      |      |                     |
| 20.9               | 38   | Airport              | 20.9  | 38   | Airport          | 20.9 | 38   | Airport Drug Bureau |
|                    |      | District No          |       |      | District No.     |      |      | District No.        |
| 12.64              | 23   | 1 Alshamalia         | 15.38 | 28   | 1 Alshamalia     | 13.7 | 25   | 1 Alshamalia        |
| 14.29              | 26   | 2 Jed.aljadidah      | 14.29 | 26   | 2 Jed.aljadidah  | 10.4 | 19   | 2 Jed.aljadidah     |
| 13.70              | 25   | 3 Alsafa             | 13.70 | 25   | 3 Alsafa         | 12.6 | 23   | 3 Alsafa            |
| 7.1                | 13   | 4 Aljanobiah         | 8.80  | 16   | 4 Aljanobiah     | 3.8  | 7    | 4 Aljanobiah        |
| 6.6                | 12   | 5 Alshamalia         | 7.69  | 14   | 5 Alshamalia     | 6.0  | 11   | 5 Alshamalia        |
| 6.6                | 12   | 6 Aljamah            | 5.49  | 10   | 6 Aljamah        | 7.1  | 13   | 6 Aljamah           |
| 6.0                | 11   | 7 Alkandra           | 3.80  | 7    | 7 Alkandra       | 6.6  | 12   | 7 Alkandra          |
| 6.0                | 11   | 8 Alnozlaten         | 6.60  | 12   | 8 Alnozlaten     | 8.8  | 16   | 8 Alnozlaten        |
| 2.7                | 5    | 9 Albald             | 2.20  | 4    | 9 Albald         | 2.7  | 5    | 9 Albald            |
| 100%               | 182  | Total                | 100   | 182  | Total            | 100% | 182  | Total               |

**Table 12: Estimated Population of Jeddah Police Zones at 1999**

| Crime s% | Crime Locations No. | %     | Population 1999 | Zones                 | Rank Zone |
|----------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 64.31    | 79                  | 31.73 | 785.137         | North Jeddah district |           |
| 15.38    | 28                  | 7.69  | 190.348         | Alshamalia            | 1         |
| 14.29    | 26                  | 13.05 | 322.920         | Jed.aljadidah         | 2         |
| 13.74    | 25                  | 10.99 | 271.869         | Alsafa                | 3         |
| 20.90    | 38                  |       |                 | Airport bureau        |           |
| 34.58    |                     | 68.27 |                 | South Jeddah district |           |
| 8.80     | 16                  | 15.20 | 376.257         | Aljanobiah            | 4         |
| 7.69     | 14                  | 8.98  | 222.120         | Alshrfia              | 5         |
| 5.49     | 10                  | 16.58 | 410.371         | Aljamah               | 6         |
| 3.80     | 7                   | 5.59  | 138.251         | Alkandra              | 7         |
| 6.60     | 12                  | 10.92 | 270.233         | Alnozlaten            | 8         |
| 2.20     | 4                   | 11.01 | 272.389         | Albald                | 9         |
| 1.10     | 2                   |       |                 | Out of Jed.           |           |
| 100%     | 182                 | 100%  | 2474.758        | Total                 |           |

Jeddah Municipality Estimated District Population 1999.

Foreigner offenders journey to crime were 45.5% committing crime in their residence locations and 40.9% travel 2km, 9.1% traveling 4km and 4.7% traveling 14.km (Zazoe, 1988).

Table showed where offenders live in Jeddah. We divided Jeddah police zone two into sections. So three Jeddah north districts (Alshamalia 12.64%, Jeddah Aljadidah for 14.29% and Alsafa 13.7%) all of these had 40.63% of female residences. These districts were located in the middle of the city with low rented residence and close to main traffic transportation and some slum locations

appeared in these districts for some nationalities. In addition, these districts are residents for low status such as Alazizih, Alsafa and Moshrifah. (Zazoe, 1996).

35% were in districts south Jeddah (Aljanobiah 7.1%, Alkandra 6%, Alshrafia 6.6%, Aljamah 6.6%, Alnozlaten 6% and Albald 5%) 1.6% hide their residences and 1.6% lives out side Jeddah.

The most important thing to mention is that 20.9% of total offenders had no residence address because they were arrested from the airport with drugs crimes and sent to prison.

## Laila Saleh: Female Crimes in Jeddah from a Geographic Perspective

However, such a spatial analysis produces a very practical result for police in Jeddah city. It can assist the direction of patrol saturation and other procedure to achieve safety in our society.

If we want to test the relationship between residence and occurrence locations, the relationship were Significant (p-value) at the  $\alpha$  .5 or  $\alpha$  .1 percent level, by used Chi square test with 99 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient .92.

The three districts of highest numbers of criminals demonstrate that they commit crime close to residence locations for 43.37% Alshamalia 15.38%, Jeddah Aljadidah 14.29% and Alsafa 13.7%) and so on.

In south district for 34.58%, 20.9% were arrested at airport so had no crime residence occurrence, and 1.1% commit crime out of Jeddah but prison rules offenders stay close to family (if in Jeddah) for visiting and to take care of them.

The relationship between crime type and occurrence location were Significant (p-value) at the  $\alpha$  .5 or  $\alpha$  .1 percent level, by used Chi square test with 140 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient .82.

When we tested the relationship between arrest locations and occurrence locations these were Significant (p-value) at the  $\alpha$  .5 or  $\alpha$  .1 percent level, by using Chi square test with 110 degree of freedom, and a contingency coefficient .92.

Highlighting such areas of arrest police zone helps police where they are most needed help, thereby optimizing the effect of police presence.

The map showed that Jeddah north districts had 36.7% arrests for female crime (Alshamalia 13.7% , Jeddah ,Aljadidah for10.4% and Alsafa 12.6%) to 35% to districts south Jeddah (Aljanobiah 3.8% , Alkandra 6.6% , Alshrafia 6% , Aljamah 7.1% , Alnozlatien8.8% and Albalad 2.7%) .5% arrests out of Jeddah and 6.6% arrests by drug bureau office and 20.9% arrest at airport police for drugs crime from foreign female offenders entering Saudia.

Jeddah GIS maps drawn provide all officers with easy access to information, which assist them in better performance of their patrol and duties, and to aid with better decision-making.

From the table we showed that Jeddah north police districts had 31.73% and 64.31% of crime if we included airport bureau 20.9% or excluding airport with 43.41% compared to 68.27% of population. In south Jeddah with 34.58% of crimes. This negative relationship gives an important caution to police and also helps to communicate between police and residence and crime occurrences.

To achieve a reduction of crime, crime prevention needs constant vigilance and crime planning to accomplish these goals. It is vital to assist leaders in identifying high locations and become more proactive. In addition, to draw a strategic plan and anticipate of crimes by focusing on specific problem in city.

### Results

This research has contributed to the understanding of the realities of female offender's crime in Jeddah. The aim is to help our society to keep low crime rate in Saudi Arabia.

The analysis of the dynamics of allow us to assess better the effectiveness of this applied study in the geography of crime, especially with foreigners as general offenders for both males and females who came to the kingdom for work or hajj or ummera or as visitors.

- The study confirmed the links between crime and socio - status of adult female offenders in Jeddah City.
- The study confirmed the links between crime and foreigners of adult female offenders in Jeddah City, five nationalities share 75% of totals crimes
- The study confirmed the links between the type of crime and nationality of adult female offenders in Jeddah City.
- Foreign females committed an estimated 96.70% of crimes.
- The study confirmed the links between type of crime and age of adult female offenders in Jeddah City.
- The study in Jeddah City identifies the relationship between area of adult female offenders' residence, crime occurrence patterns and arrest location crime.
- We noticed that Jeddah north population police districts were 31.73% and 64.31% of crime if we included airport bureau 20.9% or excluding airport with43.41% compared to 68.27% of population in south Jeddah with 34.58%Crimes that negative relationship offer an important caution to police.

### Conclusions

In order to interpret the problem of female crimes in Jeddah, it was necessary to review the major finding in the context of social reality; and further to have a general understandings of the social problems of Saudi Arabia. The components of cultural conflict, and disintegration and maladjustment are relevant to knowing why citizens offend and commit crimes.

One route is to provide more efficient and caring services, a number of recommendation relate to the services provided by government crime prevention strategy.

Control of crime is the way in which the quality of legal and police services for women can be improved.

- We showed in Jeddah north police districts offenders were 31.73% with 43.41% compared to 68.27% of population in south Jeddah with 34.58% crimes.
- We highly recommend increasing police patrols in these districts and dividing districts into smaller new zones. This would allow collaborative local populations.
- We recommend screening female foreigners when they obtain their visa entrance to kingdom and to discussions at higher levels with their countries.
- The social problems emanating from immigrants must be interpreted within the social, political and cultural context.
- There was noticeable increase in drugs related crimes. This was confined to foreigners and especially to Nigerian females.

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