

# Importance of Technical Specialization in Integrating University Students into the Labor Market to Lower Crime Rates

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## Abstract

This study sought to determine the significance of technical specializations in integrating young people into the labor market and lowering crime rates from the perspective of university students. A descriptive survey approach was employed to meet the study's objectives. This was accomplished by developing the study tool (the questionnaire), which contained (23) items spread over two axes: integrating young people into the job market, which comprised (18) items, and lowering crime, which included (5) items. After establishing the questionnaire's validity and reliability, it was administered to a random sample of 289 male and female students from Al-Balqa Applied University's colleges in the southern region. The findings revealed a mean total score for integrating youth into the job market of 3.68, a standard deviation of 0.29, and a high degree. The findings also revealed a mean total score for lowering the crime rate of 4.11, a standard deviation of 0.45, and a high degree. The high degree here indicates that choosing technical specializations significantly influences the integration of young people into the labor market, consequently lowering the crime rate. The findings revealed no disparities in the responses in terms of gender, salary, or GPA. The study suggests the provision of academic and vocational advice in universities to encourage students to enroll in technological specializations to increase the employment rate and, subsequently, decrease the crime rate.

**Keywords:** Al-Balqa Applied University, technical specializations, young people, labor market, crime.

## 1. Introduction

Education is one of the most essential strategies for investing in human resources, which is the foundation and goal of all countries' economic, social, and cultural development. It is an instrument for social change, as well as the primary source of providing society with trained and competent people resources capable of growing society in all disciplines. One of the most important purposes of university education is to advance human growth. Therefore, universities

must focus on developing the personality so that the students contribute to society's overall development. The ability of universities to bring about the required change through their curricula and faculty personnel determines their success in performing their social function (Masoud and Al-Kour, 2015).

This era is distinguished by continual progress in all disciplines, particularly higher education and the job market. As a result, colleges are now becoming an integral part of society. University education is now viewed in terms of its openness to society's ability to solve its problems and concerns according to current development patterns. Its outputs and the extent to which they meet the components of quality and alignment are considered to be powerful indicators of educational institution performance and advancement (Zaqawa, 2017).

Finding the right job is critical in an individual's life. However, making this choice is not easy, especially for university students, who often struggle to select a major or vocation most suitable for their future career choices. This lack of clarity in the students' minds often necessitates professional assistance, which is a methodical procedure that involves self-analysis and labor market research. Alternatively, the occupation can be examined in relation to the student's understanding of one's own self in terms of capabilities, ambitions, and values. The student can then examine which academic specializations would prove to be most appropriate for them to secure their dream job (Longston, 2012).

According to Henderson and Gysbers (2000), choosing a career route is one of the most crucial obstacles that students face when looking for a professional path that will provide them with financial security, as well as long-term professional satisfaction. To this end, coaching that allows students to choose a career path that is compatible with their specific needs is required. One of the primary objectives of career counseling is to help students choose a career and make decisions deemed most appropriate for them.

The professional specialization chosen by a student has a significant impact on their personality in both his current and future life. It is a pivotal decision that shapes their future and defines their bounds of success or failure. Choosing wisely transforms young people into creative and productive beings. There are numerous economic, social, and psychological advantages to pursuing a career. For instance, an individual's choice of occupation leads to an increase in their competence levels, the prospect of promotion, an increase in wages, and a rise in ranks. When the student realizes their true potential, they work toward self-growth and personality development. This helps the learner to feel like they belong in society, as well as the desire to seek approval from others. As a result, they avoid anything that deviates from society's standards and ideals. Further, they work hard to achieve the ideal image that society has of them (Muhammad, 2020).

### 1.1. Study problem and questions

Evidently, the reason for the wide disparity between the university system and the labor market is education quality and university product deficiency. Graduate unemployment is the result of a lack of qualifications and inadequate command of the new abilities required by the business sector (Zaqawa, 2017). Despite the efforts of Jordan's various governments and the private sector, over the last ten years, there has been no discernible national economic growth.

Unemployment, particularly among young people, is quite high in comparison to other neighboring countries, as well as around the world. One of the most significant sources of dissatisfaction among young people is a lack of work opportunities after graduating from university or college. This is because the labor market does not necessitate expertise. Academic qualifications are no longer a means of entry into the labor market.

Unemployment invariably results in a decrease in an individual's income level. As a result, poverty ensues, and the students perceive themselves as a burden on their families and society. As a result of economic, social, or cultural pressures, they may be compelled to commit a crime (Hamza and Alwan, 2016). Expanding the school system, as well as providing vocational and technical training, can assist with sustainable growth and open new opportunities for students. It should be noted that the vocational education and training system has numerous challenges that limit young men's and women's interest in it. For example, 1) a lack of financial resources to construct effective vocational education and training programs, 2) a lack of matching of graduates' skills with labor market needs, 3) failure to consider student preferences, 4) gender concerns, all of these factors has an impact on the program's effectiveness (Phoenix Center for Economic and Informatics Studies, 2020).

In light of the above, the following questions were formulated to guide this research:

1. What role does technical specialization have in integrating young people into the labor market and lowering crime rates, according to university students?
2. Is there a statistically significant difference in the role of technical specializations in integrating young people into the job market from the perspective of the students in terms of variables such as gender, income, and GPA?
3. Are there statistically significant differences in the effect of technical specializations in lowering crime rates from the perspective of graduates between variables such as gender, income, and GPA?

#### 1.2. Purpose and significance of this study

This study aimed to assess the influence of technical specializations in integrating young people into the labor market and lowering crime rates from the perspective of university graduates. Specifically, it investigated disparities in the participants' perceptions of the impact of technical specializations on integrating young people into the job market and lowering crime rates in terms of variables such as gender, income, and GPA. It is significant in two ways:

##### A. Scientific aspect:

1. This study adds to the information base related to the subject of the study.
2. It makes recommendations and proposals for authorities and decision-makers in Jordanian public universities to assist them in meeting the requirements for aligning educational outputs with labor market demands.

## B. The practical aspect:

1. The study aimed to determine the intensity of the impact of technical specializations on integrating young people into the job market and lowering crime rates from the perspective of university graduates from various specializations.

2. Assisting researchers in undertaking new studies by reviewing the findings of previous studies, what they may lead to, and the possibility of applying comparable findings to additional samples.

### 1.3. Terminology

1.3.1. Technical specialties: formal specializations that encompass educational preparation, as well as professional skills and knowledge gain. It is carried out by formal educational institutions to train skilled people in diverse industrial, agricultural, health, and commercial specializations for implementation and production. Its purpose is to serve as a bridge between highly technical experts educated at universities and unskilled workers with no formal technical or vocational education (Halabi, 2012). It is officially described as the specializations taught by Al-Balqa Applied University that mix theoretical and practical education so that the students can acquire the practical skills necessary for the job market. It can be measured using the study tool developed by the researchers.

1.3.2. Labor market: is the arena of supply and demand for labor. It is the numerous bodies, institutions, and public and commercial sectors that want to hire graduates in the field of social sciences and humanities (Zaqawa, 2017). Procedurally, it encompasses all institutions and bodies that accept graduates of professional specializations, whether public or private. It can be measured using a study tool developed by the researchers for this investigation.

1.3.3. Crime: is a negative social phenomenon that manifests as disturbance and confusion in social interactions and behavior. It embodies the nature of contradictions in objective and subjective elements affecting the human environment and social life, as well as diagnosing the nature of human problems that both individuals and groups face (Al-Hassan, 2011). It is defined procedurally as an individual's divergence from society's ideals and norms. It causes harm to others, whether it is to property or to people's lives. It could be physical, psychological, or material in nature.

### 1.4. Theoretical structure

The university phase is regarded as one of the most crucial stages of students' academic lives since it contributes significantly to the formation and refinement of their personalities, as well as fostering the development of their values, skills, and capacities (Abecia et al., 2014). During their university years, students frequently face numerous academic and personal problems. First-year students, in particular, face a great deal of worry, stress, and psychological pressure (Yoldascan et al., 2009). A student's selection of major expresses their determination to pursue one degree over another according to their strengths, preferences, and desires. One of the most essential challenges confronting a huge number of university students is the choice of a university major. This is because students are unaware of the types of specializations accessible at the university, prerequisites, and professional opportunities. Students often have little knowledge about the specialty they choose, its courses, and the technique of delivering those

courses. A lot of them also lack exposure to help from a specialist such as a high school counselor or a university academic advisor (Sifour, 2020).

Universities are educational institutions focused on efficiently training graduates and meeting labor market demands. It adheres to the global, regional, and local community development movements. They are the ones who can be counted on to contribute to society's progress, development, effective institution management, and productivity to accomplish the intended result. The youth constitute one of society's most vital cornerstones. They must be optimistic about progress and development (Sawalha and Al-Omari, 2013).

### 1.5. Technical education characteristics

Hamdan (2022) provided a list of features of technical education that set it apart from academic schooling. The following features are the most important:

1. Technical education's qualities must be strongly tied to educational and pedagogical aims on the one hand, and the world of work and production on the other.
2. Technical education programs should be congruent in their broad framework and comprehensive structure with the educational process. It is part of the balanced and ongoing development of an individual's skills. In addition to continuing to modernize and develop means and procedures, as well as keeping up with technological changes, it must integrate and blend on-the-job training and educational institution training.
3. It must be cost-effective and highly profitable, as evidenced by the effectiveness of the training methods employed, the standard of equipment, and the various educational facilities' benefits.
4. It must facilitate integration and interaction between performance skills and scientific applications on the one hand, and between technical theoretical information and scientific underpinnings that support and create the basis for these skills on the other hand.
5. Successful technical education is planned and constructed keeping the environment in mind. It maintains it, prevents contamination, and ensures worker safety and security.

#### 1.5.1. Significance of technical education

Technical education is one of the most important components of human resource development, which contributes to the long-term development of the country's social and economic sectors. One of the most effective ways to achieve sustainable development is to provide all children with a comprehensive, high-quality education. This is accomplished by introducing students to the most recent cognitive and technological sciences in order to develop scientific abilities that would enable them to compete in real-world situations. The majority of the literature agrees that education and training are primary factors influencing productivity and their significance in increasing economic activity's competitiveness and absorption capability. In the long run, this leads to higher levels of sustainable development in the country. In the midst of enormous changes, complicated problems, and challenges linked with sustainable development, quality education is the most significant way of developing societies. As a result, technical education is

critical for its flexibility to adapt to labor-market demands, especially given the advancements in cognitive and technical growth (Nasrallah, 2018).

Education, in all of its forms, helps civilizations exit the crucible of crime and alleviate it. Many studies have shown that education is one of the most important elements in reducing crime. In contrast to illiteracy, which accounts for the vast majority of criminal culprits, in most circumstances, awareness, culture, and knowledge of the dangers that crime poses to the growth of society and individuals themselves serve as a formidable barrier to the crime (Muhammad, 2020).

Academic development of intellectual abilities and knowledge, professional preparation for work, social preparation to be a productive citizen, and personal knowledge to develop as an individual are all ways in which technical education benefits society. In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, the needs of the local community and the global economy continue to evolve and advance. Similarly, technical education is changing and evolving at a quick pace. This is accomplished by honing the necessary abilities (Dibenedetto, 2019). This helps students believe that they are an active member of society. It increases their sense of self and motivates them to become more effective in society. As a result, proper behavior becomes a desirable trait for them, as it qualifies them as people of excellent character, free of deviance and criminality.

#### 1.5.2. Matching higher education outcomes to labor-force demands:

According to Al-Obaidi (2011), the following conditions must be met in order to align the outcomes of higher education with the demands of the job market:

1. Universities and higher education institutions must concentrate on investigating the possibilities and expectations of change. Population change, economic situations, societal changes, and developments in industry and technology are all factors to consider.
2. Increase prudent investment in higher education and scientific research to encourage projects that aim to establish a knowledge-based economy.
3. Highlight technical and vocational higher education to develop specialized and qualified frameworks that meet the needs of the knowledge society.
4. Improve Arab universities, libraries, and research organizations' electronic connectedness, as well as develop excellent communication channels with regional and global colleagues.
5. Support scientific research via grants, prizes, and pecuniary and moral benefits.
6. Promote the use of computers and the Internet. Additionally, all higher education institutions should speed up the deployment of an electronic management system.
7. Commit to the strategic planning process, which is focused on generating future visions and preparing for and improving the ability of students to address anticipated difficulties, find answers to them, and forecast their impacts and consequences.
8. Evaluate, enhance, and develop university and college programs and curricula to become more closely matched with both student and societal demands. Contribute to the

development of students' skills and capacities in creativity and innovation, increasing their self-esteem and equipping them for productive employment.

9. Assess their specializations, programs, and educational curricula regularly in light of future development requirements and labor market demands.

10. Emphasize the importance of continuously integrating college and university education with labor market needs and achieving integration between them. This is accomplished by training human resources after they have been qualified.

### 1.5.3. Limitations

The current study's findings were limited to its sample, which included only participants from Jordan's southern colleges, thus limiting its generalizability. Further, it is important to note that the research was carried out during the academic year 2022–2023, that is, just after the COVID-19 pandemic, which increased unemployment globally.

## 2. Literature Review

Hamdan (2022) did a study to determine the feasibility of technical education requirements and their relevance in establishing an appealing environment for students from the perspective of vocational school teachers in Amman, Jordan. The study population included 310 male and female vocational school teachers in Amman. The study indicated that the availability of technical education requirements was moderate. Further, they claimed that the environment for students' technical education was ordinary. In terms of the feasibility of technical education needs in all disciplines, there were no statistically significant variations between the mean of the responses of the study sample. Similarly, no statistically significant differences were found in the mean of the responses regarding the degree of availability of an appealing environment for students in all disciplines in terms of experience, educational qualifications, or gender. The academic qualification was assigned to the vocational level, with differences favoring the bachelor's degree. The study's findings also revealed a substantial beneficial association between educational and vocational requirements and a student-friendly technical education environment.

Arar and Al-Riahi's (2021) study intended to determine the percentage of Palestinian university students who received secondary or university-level assistance that assisted them in determining their most appropriate university majors and designing their future plans for working after graduation. A total of 550 male and female students from universities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip participated in the survey, 16% of whom availed of university assistance in determining the majors most relevant to their future plans. There were no substantial differences between men and women or between the West Bank and Gaza Strip in terms of assistance sought. A majority of students (53.3%) claimed they wished to attend another university. Maabreh and Al-Kousha (2020) did a study to determine the maturity of professional attitudes among first-year students at Jadara University, as well as the differences based on several criteria. Its sample included 200 first-year male and female students from Jadara University who were chosen at random. The findings revealed an average level of professional orientation maturity. Except for the two dimensions of interest in making the professional decision, compatibility, and success in

making the professional decision, there were no statistically significant variations attributed to the effect of gender in all areas and in the total score. The findings also revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in any disciplines related to the influence of specialization, except after confirming the professional decision-making, and the discrepancies were in favor of the scientific field. In all domains, no statistically significant differences were attributed to the influence of the interaction between gender and specialty.

Al-Qudah et al. (2019) investigated the social elements represented by the family, school, and other factors influencing the choice of academic major, as well as the views of university students about the majors in which they are enrolled. A sociological survey with a stratified sample was used. A representative sample of Jordanian university students was chosen for the 2016/2017 academic year. It featured parts where students from all colleges studied subjects that are required for university graduation. A total of 377 male and female students participated in the study. The study's findings revealed that the role of the family, the function of the school, and other social factors have a moderate influence on academic major selection. The role of the family was the most important. The school's role was the least important. The findings also suggest that employment stability and monthly family income are the most influential social determinants in a student's choice of academic major, whereas inclinations and wishes are the least influential. The study (Ibn Shafloot, 2018) sought to determine Saudi universities' roles in combating cybercrime from the perspective of university students. A total of 472 students from Naif Arab University for Security Sciences were included in the study. According to the survey sample, the most important of these reasons is the inexpensive cost of the Internet and subsequent expansion in the number of people who use it. The results also suggested that the spread of banking institutions in the Kingdom is the least important reason for the spread of cybercrime. The importance of education in combatting cybercrime in Saudi universities has reached a high degree.

Skatova and Ferguson (2014) conducted research to uncover individual variances in the reasons that encourage students to pursue a bachelor's degree. The study was done on a sample of 1885 male and female students, separated into two groups: those who want to study (896), and those who are studying at the university level (989). According to the findings, students' reasons for studying medicine are a mix of a desire to assist others and a desire for a job, while engineering was associated with job advancement. Further, the rationale for selecting the College of Arts, Humanities, and Arts was that they considered it to be less difficult than others; also, these students showed low interest in future careers. The findings revealed that there were considerable gender differences in the field of assisting others in favor of females, while professional development was more preferred by men.

Al-Balawi (2013) conducted a study to discover the factors impacting Al-Jouf University students' educational occupational choices in light of some demographic data. Its sample included 734 male and female Al-Jouf University students. According to the findings, personal characteristics were the most influential elements affecting Jouf University students' educational career choices. The presence of statistically significant disparities in the degree of personal characteristics linked to gender, college, economic level, and academic level was among its findings. Gender differences in social factors were discovered. Furthermore, economic



considerations fluctuated based on gender and educational degree. There were also variances in the number of academic elements attributable to economic and academic status. Professional characteristics differed significantly based on gender and educational degree.

Al-Baqmi (2012) conducted a study to determine the effect of security awareness in the prevention of terrorist crimes. The survey included 377 students from King Saud University in Riyadh. According to the study's findings, university students have a moderate level of security awareness. There are essential requirements that contribute to increasing student security awareness. Among them are establishing adequate levels of supervision on the media in publishing security-related material, as well as censoring anything published on the internet. Igbinedion (2011) did a study to investigate the factors impacting the career choices of students in secretarial specializations in Edo State, Nigeria. Its sample included 201 male and female students. The study's findings revealed that there are gender inequalities in choosing a secretarial job in favor of females. In the professional choice of secretarial professions, there is a statistically significant effect of family characteristics (family income, number of family members), the peer group, and the student's professional inclinations.

Saleh (2005) did a study to learn about the perspectives of Palestinian academics, graduates, and directors in the organization of specializations in Palestinian universities. In addition to showing how these specializations are appropriate for the needs of the Palestinian labor market, the structure of available specializations in universities is highlighted. They also focused on what is considered appropriate to the labor market's needs or surplus. The research sample included 1018 graduates and 381 faculty members. The study's findings revealed that there were no statistically significant variations in graduates' attitudes regarding choosing the specialization. There were no statistically significant differences in academic attitudes toward major structures in Palestinian institutions based on gender or age. The findings also revealed a statistically significant link between the majors available in Palestinian universities, the type of workforce needed, and student preferences, as well as admission policies followed from an academic standpoint. Conner (2001) did a study to ensure that the economic aspect is not a significant influence in driving students to choose the sort of education and job. The study sample included 1925 students from the British provinces of Wales, including 223 students who were prepared to enroll and wished to enroll in higher education, 1600 students from high and low socioeconomic levels who were enrolled in higher education, and 112 students who had not enrolled and had no desire to enroll. According to the findings, personal considerations are among the reasons for non-enrollment, and family and friends are important motivators for enrolling in university study.

### **3. Materials and methods**

3.1. **Study Approach:** To attain its goals, the study employed a descriptive-analytical approach. This was accomplished through the use of a questionnaire designed to answer the study's questions.

3.2. **Population and sample:** The study population included all students enrolled in Al-Balqa Applied University/Southern Colleges (Karak, Shobak, Ma'an, Aqaba) for the academic year

2022/2023, totaling 6567 male and female students. The final sample consisted of 289 male and female students chosen at random from the overall study population, as shown in Table No. (1).

Table No. (1) Distribution of participants by estimate, gender, and salary

		Male	Female	Total
Salary	Less than 300	52	9	61
	301-400	15	98	113
	401-500	54	23	77
	More than 500	15	23	38
Estimate	Week	9	54	63
	Good	98	59	157
	Very Good	29	40	69
Total		136	153	289

### 3.3. Study tool

The researcher created a questionnaire as a study instrument in order to meet the study's goals. In its final form, it comprised two parts: lowering the crime rate (5 items) and integrating youth into the labor market (18 items). As a result, the tool's final configuration had 23 items. A five-point Likert scale was employed, with the five degrees of agreement placed in descending order (strongly disagree, agree, disagree, neutral, and strongly disagree) in order to gauge how university students felt about the study tool. The following criterion was used to determine a criterion: Low: 1–2.33; Medium: 2.34–3.67; High: 3.68–5.

### 3.4. Content veracity

In its original form, the instrument was shown to 10 arbitrated academics from Jordanian universities who are experts in scientific research, as well as social and educational sciences. The participants were requested to provide feedback on the structural clarity of the instrument's paragraphs, the validity of each item in measuring the intended construct, the degree of each item's field-specific affiliation, and the degree of linguistic soundness and accuracy. Additionally, they were invited to add, combine, or remove any paragraphs from the tool or change their phrasing. Certain paragraphs' linguistic wording was changed and corrected in light of the arbitrators' remarks and changes.

### 3.5. Reliability of the study tool

Reliability coefficients for each research tool area were determined by extracting internal consistency using the Cronbach Alpha equation in order to confirm the reliability of the instrument. The instrument was used on a survey sample of 30 male and female students, and tests and retests were also employed. With a 14-day time delay between the two application times, the Pearson correlation coefficient was computed. Both the Pearson correlation coefficient and the reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) for integrating young people into the job market obtained values of 0.85 and 0.89, respectively, which are regarded as acceptable reliability coefficients. The crime rate was reduced with a reliability coefficient (Cronbach Alpha) of 0.90 and a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.87. Table No. (2) demonstrates that these transactions are regarded as legitimate.

Table (2) Cronbach Alpha coefficient and Pearson correlation coefficient for the study tool

Factor No.	Factor	No. of Items	Cronbach Alpha	Pearson coefficient
1	Integrating young people into the labor market	18	0.89	0.85
2	Reducing the crime rate	5	0.90	0.87

#### 4. Results and discussion

First Question: What role does technical specialization have in integrating young people into the labor market and lowering crime rates, according to university students?

Table No. (2) Descriptive statistics for items on the impact of choosing technical specializations

Item No.	Mean	Std.	Item No.	Mean	Std.
First Factor: Integrating young people into the labor market					
1	3.55	1.14	14	3.0	1.20
2	3.35	0.88	15	3.58	0.92
3	4.19	0.84	16	3.65	0.94
4	3.86	1.0	17	3.98	0.94
5	3.79	0.94	18	4.34	0.94
6	3.96	0.95	Total Score	3.68	0.29
7	3.62	0.85	Second Factor: Reducing the crime rate		
8	4.0	0.84	19	4.01	0.83
9	4.35	0.66	20	3.89	0.90
10	4.14	1.0	21	4.20	0.88
11	2.65	1.03	22	4.11	0.79
12	2.50	1.12	23	4.19	0.80
13	2.92	0.97	Total Score	4.11	0.45

The findings demonstrate that the average score for young people's integration into the labor market was 3.68, with a standard deviation of 0.29, and a high degree, indicating the critical role that technical specialization selection plays in young people's integration into the workforce. According to item no. 9 in the results for this dimension, "I want to work in a profession that gives me the opportunity to help others with the highest average," the mean for its items ranged from 2.65 to 4.35. The statement "I believe that nepotism is more important than competence and qualifications in obtaining a good job" (item 18) came next. The item with the lowest mean was item 11, which says, "I plan the course of action that my father confronts me with." This finding suggests that pursuing professional specialties rather than scientific specializations gives students a greater advantage when it comes to entering the workforce since they can avoid waiting for government jobs by learning about a certain trade and the skills and competencies required to master it. Instead, it forces individuals to enter the workforce in order to launch side projects in their fields of expertise. Additionally, as time goes on, and through practice, they improve their abilities in these fields. As a result, their projects grow and they can even start new branches of their businesses in other areas.

The overall score for lowering the crime rate was found to be 4.11, with a standard deviation of 0.45. This indicates that selecting technical specializations plays a significant role in helping young people integrate into the labor market and, consequently, lower the crime rate. The mean fell between 3.89 and 4.20, which suggests that pursuing a professional major helps students secure employment more quickly than pursuing a scientific degree. It is common knowledge that students have demanding jobs following graduation. Giving recent graduates access to a source

of funding keeps them from committing crimes that result from lack of finances, or psychological issues and diseases brought on by a lack of funds. Numerous studies show that a person's inability to pay for things is their primary motivation. This gives the person a respectable standard of living.

The fact that education is an instrument for social transformation is the cause of this outcome. It is the primary source of skilled labor resources for society, as well as its advancement throughout all domains (Masoud and Al-Kour, 2015). According to Henderson and Gysbers (2000), students who make the right career decisions eventually achieve both financial security and professional success. Therefore, picking a career route that fits each student's unique needs is essential. Additionally, once they have spent a considerable amount of time on it, they are not required to change it, which validates the institution's substantial investment in the student's training and education. Selecting a professional specialization based on the preferences and inclinations of the learner helps them fulfill their aspirations. As a result, the student makes a lot of effort to conform to the ideals of society (Muhammad, 2020).

Moreover, as employment causes the person's income level to rise, the issue of poverty is taken care of. This aids in resolving social, cultural, and economic issues, thereby lowering the crime rate (Hamza and Alwan, 2016). Second Question: Is there a statistically significant difference in the role of technical specializations in integrating young people into the job market from the perspective of the students in terms of factors such as gender, income, and GPA?

Table No. (3) T-test according to the gender

Group	N	Mean	Std.	T	df	Sig.
Male	153	3.65	0.29	1.092	287	0.276
Female	136	3.61	0.30			

Table No. (4) Analysis of variance test (ANOVA) based on GPA and salary

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Salary	0.155	3	0.052	0.597	0.617
GPA	0.497	2	0.248	0.597	0.060
Error	24.405	283	0.086		
Total	3840.617	289			

The value of (t) was 1.092, which is not statistically significant, according to the results in Table (3), which suggests that the gender variable had no bearing on the responses of the participants. This supports the general agreement among both sexes that pursuing a particular career prepares a graduate for immediate entry into the workforce. This way, they do not have to wait around for government posts, which could take a while to fill. Table (4) demonstrates that, from the perspective of the students, there were no significant differences (significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ ) between the two variables (salary and GPA) regarding the role that technical specializations play in integrating young people into the labor market. That is to say, the study sample members' opinions regarding the significance of selecting technical specializations in helping young people enter the workforce did not vary based on factors such as salary and GPA. This implies that one of the key elements of human resource development is technical education, as it results in the state's social and economic sectors experiencing sustained development. Providing everyone access to a comprehensive, high-quality education is one of the best ways to achieve sustainable development. This is accomplished by giving people access to the most recent developments in

cognitive and technical sciences, resulting in scientific competencies competitive in real-world settings.

Four ways that technical education benefits society are through the development of intellectual abilities and information in the classroom, professional preparation for the workforce, social preparation for being a contributing member of society, and knowledge for personal growth. As society's requirements and the global economy continue to evolve and progress, so does technical education. Technical education helps students to consider themselves contributing members of society. They serve both their nation and their community while attaining their own psychological equilibrium. It increases their sense of self. This also motivates them to positively influence their friends, family, and community. Consequently, they make a concerted effort to promote involvement in addressing the root causes of criminality (Hamza and Alwan, 2016).

Both males and females had the same future outlook toward integration into the labor market, according to the results of the current study and that of Arar and Al-Riahi (2021). It is also in agreement with the findings of Al-Qudah et al. (2019), who showed that the family's monthly income is the primary social factor influencing the decision to pursue a professional specialization. However, it contradicted the findings of Al-Balawi (2013), who showed that gender had an impact on occupational choice, with men choosing different careers. Similarly, it was in contrast with the findings of Couner et al. (2014), who found that factors other than economics do not play a significant role in influencing students' career decisions.

Third Question: Are there statistically significant differences in the effect of technical specializations in lowering crime rates from the perspective of graduates in terms of variables such as gender, income, and GPA?

Table No. (5) T-test according to the gender

Group	N	Mean	Std.	T	df	Sig.
Male	153	4.10	0.41	0.208	287	0.835
Female	136	4.11	0.50			

Table No. (6) Analysis of variance test (ANOVA) based on (Salary and GPA)

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Salary	0.262	3	0.087	0.433	0.730
GPA	1.347	2	0.674	3.341	0.370
Error	57.053	283	0.202		
Total	4930.760	289			

As shown in Table (5), the value of (t) was 0.208, which is not statistically significant. That is, there were no statistically significant differences in the responses of the participants depending on the gender variable. This validates the gender consensus that studying professional specializations reduces crime in society. This is because learning vocations allows graduates to enter the labor market directly. The results presented in Table (6) also reveal that there were no significant variations in the function of choosing technical specializations in reducing crime rates from the students' perspective based on factors such as monthly income and GPA. At the significance level of 0.05, it was not statistically significant. This is explained by the fact that education, in all of its manifestations, helps society escape the furnace of crime. Many studies have shown that education is one of the most important elements in reducing crime.

The current study's findings are congruent with the findings of Henderson and Gysber (2000), who found that picking a suitable career path helps students achieve financial security. Further, it corresponds to their material demands, transforming youth into creative and productive energy. As a result, the students gain several economic, social, and psychological advantages. These advantages keep the students away from anything that contradicts the standards of the society in which they are active participants. This outcome is also linked to the fact that student participation in society lowers unemployment rates (Hamza and Alwan, 2016). As a result, the individual's income level rises, as well as resilience to poverty, which prevents young people from engaging in undesirable behaviors that lead to criminal activity as a result of economic, social, or cultural issues. The findings reported by Mohamed (2020) support the current study's findings, which suggest that technical education is one of the most important factors influencing crime prevention.

## 5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that providing vocational assistance at universities is strongly needed to steer university students toward technical specializations. This may increase student engagement with local labor market businesses through specialized seminars. Also, it is recommended to review technical specialization study plans to meet the labor market's needs for the necessary skills and competencies, and work toward building the technological specializations that the labor market requires.

### Authorship Contribution

Ala'a Al-Majali, Odeh Murad, Rami Al-Jbour, Safwat Al-Rousan collaborated in the work reported. That could be in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas.

The authorship contributions are as follows:

- 1- Ala'a Al-Majali completion of the theoretical framework for research with full supervision of what is accomplished in the research.
- 2- Odeh Murad conducted a statistical analysis and audit its translation as required.
- 3- Rami Al-Jbour compilation of summaries, discussion of results and scrutiny of research coordination and editing.
- 4- Safwat Al-Rousan prepared the research according to the methods followed in publishing and distributed the questionnaires to the study sample.

### Conflict of interest

The authors report that no conflicts of interest.

### Data availability statement

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analyzed in this study.

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