

The Public Opinion Poll Among The Jordanian People In Respect Of The Violence Phenomenon And Amman Explosions "Summary"

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Knowledge World Centre for Polls conducted a survey of the violence phenomenon and Amman Explosions some time after the event aiming at surmounting the shock and the emotional condition that the Jordanian people experienced so that national's responses come natural and judicious.

The survey was conducted through using the regular caste observation method. It included 1237 nationals. Response percentage reached 88.9% and the error margin was 2.5%. The study focused on the main indicators of the event covering the following five dimensions: reasons of the explosions, positive consequences, negative consequences, likelihood of occurrence of other explosions and treatment of the violence phenomenon. The following is an outline of the study:

1. Reasons of Amman Explosions:

Responses to this question revealed wide variation that reflected the society's different opinions of the reasons that were behind the explosions. The poll pinpointed five main reasons that explained 54.4% of the phenomenon. They are listed in order according to their importance: upsetting security and stability and sabotage, malice and jealousy, extremism and wrong understanding of the religion, weakness of religious restraint, and ignorance. One fourth of the respondents said that they did not know the reasons.

2. Positive consequences of Amman Explosions:

Approximately all respondents (96.1%) agreed that the explosions brought about positive consequences in Jordan. The most important of them were: increasing loyalty, solidarity, and national unity 56.5%, whereas the percentage of those who did not think that the explosions had any positive consequences was only 3.7%.

3. Negative consequences of Amman Explosions:

In a remarkable index, 24.7% of the respondents said that there were no negative consequences. The most important negative consequence was their bad impact on tourism and foreign investment (23%). Then distortion of legitimate resistance (16.9%). There were some negative consequences of the event that reflect its negative moral consequences (such as fear, decrease in the level of security, bitterness of losing

human victims and some other psychological consequences) which amounted to 29.4% of the negative consequences.

4. Likelihood of occurrence of other explosions:

Here the attitude was obvious. 56.9% of the respondents said that explosions are unlikely to occur. 31.7% believed this likelihood is weak, while 10.2% pointed out that terror operations are likely to occur.

5. Treatment of the violence phenomenon:

The Jordanian people, especially the youth (25.2%) preferred adopting an awareness method as the best treatment for the violence phenomenon. The security method, i.e. the direct method came next to the awareness method (21.2%).