

The Degree of Satisfaction of Convict Disabled for Rehabilitative Services Provided to Them in the Jordanian Reform and Rehabilitation Centers

Heyam M. Taj¹ Eyad, J. Shawareb² Theeb Al-Rawwad³ Mr. Ahmad, M. Taj⁴
1. Assistant Professor, Amman Arab University
2. Associate Professor, Amman Arab University
3. Associate Professor, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University
4. Mutah University

Abstract

The present study aimed to detect the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled in the reform and rehabilitation centers of Jordan on the rehabilitative services provided to them in the fields (medical, psychological, academic, recreational and professional), the study sample consisted of (38) members of the convict disabled and who are presented in the reform and rehabilitation centers of Jordan, the sample included various disabilities, most of them with physical and health disabilities, the results showed that the degree of satisfaction of convict disabled for rehabilitative services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers was moderate in the five domains in overall tool of the study. The results also showed no statistically significant differences on the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the means of the degree of satisfaction of those disabled sentenced for rehabilitative services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation Jordanian centers, according to the variables type of disability, economic level, marital status, and educational level, and so on all the five domains of study tool as well as the overall tool.

Keywords: degree of satisfaction, the disabled, reform and rehabilitation centers, rehabilitation services.

Introduction

Reform and Rehabilitation Centers

The Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers are considered of institutions that have worked to modify and change the concept of penal institutions to reform and productivity institutions, so it worked to abolish the methods of corporal punishment to replace it with the idea of reform and polite not the idea of deterrence and rebuke, and thus the idea of reform and rehabilitation became of the modern trends that are considered an appropriate alternative as one of the alternatives to punishment, the prisoners got special care include refined behaviorally, socially and educationally (Fahmi, 2001). Where the concept of rehabilitation in the penal institutions is known as processes or methods which aim to provide or redirect individuals deviants or criminals toward normal life group, as the rehabilitation of the really doomed because the rehabilitation and its associated methods not only an obligation imposed by the state to convict, but also he has the right that the state help him get rid of stressful influences that led him to criminal behavior (Mousa, 2007).

The Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers Act No. 9 for the year 2004 confirmed on the job of reform and rehabilitation, and the trust placed special attention, when the text in Act (31) to form a higher committee for reform and rehabilitation under the chairmanship of the Minister of Interior, and it may draw people with experience, if necessary (Kasasbeh, 2010).

Smadi, A. (1994) shows that guests at reform centers rehabilitation process and rehabilitation requires the provision of physical, human and technical capabilities so that these possibilities include different rehabilitation programs oversees the implementation by trained professionals and qualified in the art of helping guests, also stressed the modern methods in guiding residents within the correctional and rehabilitation centers which individual and collective, and recreational and family, religious and behavioral, environmental and educational and vocational guidance.

Rehabilitation process is the re-adjustment or re-prepare for life, and is seen as the phase of continuous and coordinated, which include various services the medical, educational and physical, psychological and social such as guidance and vocational training process with a view to enable the individual to secure his future and getting the right job and keep it (Maaytah and Qamish, 2007). As for rehabilitative services are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the individual functional and quality of his life living and include medical services, health care and assessment, training and even professional operating (Zaamut, 2005).

The World Organization (Who) is known as rehabilitation that take advantage of the range of the organization of services in the medical, social and educational fields and psychological assessment for the training and retraining of the individual training and bring it to the maximum level of functional capacity levels (Hilal, 2009), rehabilitation philosophy starts of being a social responsibility that requires support and teamwork and advance planning from several quarters, also believes that a disabled person must be accepted socially and

must work to provide the greatest possible job opportunities in the appropriate social environment, as this process is a form of social security for the disabled and protect him, contributing to his adaptation of new despite his disability (Fahmi, 2001).

The punitive modern philosophy in any society of modern societies, aimed primarily at reforming guest incorrigible and brought back to the community as a good individual, productive, responsible for himself and for his actions and duties, and by reformist working, and through various and diverse rehabilitation services offered to the guests in correctional institutions (prisons), in order to bring about positive change in the personal guest of the individual and in his outlook on life in the community aimed at promoting his moral and cognitive and professional level. This will happen only if the guest received qualification and preparation and treated and refined and reformed, according to professional programs, rehabilitation and reform therapy (Taleb, 2002), (Pollock, 1998).

Literature Review

There have been many studies on criminal behavior in individuals, but few ones casting attention on rehabilitation services for persons convicted within the reform and rehabilitation centers in general and of persons with disabilities especially those who have committed criminal behaviors and spend a period of time in these centers as they had done criminal behaviors. Laajasalo, Ylpekkä & Nyholm (2013) conducted a study in Finland on a sample of (593) of prison inmates who have committed murders, from 1996 to 2004, and the data was extracted from the psychiatric reports and criminal offense, the results showed that 21 of the sample had a personality disorder and suffered from obsessive-compulsive disorder and inwardness and they need supportive of the therapeutic team offers medical and psychological services.

While the study of (Rawashda and Nasser, 1993) addressed the prison community in Jordan and specifically Irbid prison, the reform and rehabilitation center in Qafqafa, as the anthropological study approach to the reality of reform and rehabilitation centers was used, in addition to observation and nearby viewing, field cohabitation, through the participation of the prisoners their daily lives completely, the researchers also relied on the distribution of a questionnaire to reflect the circumstances of the lives of guests within the reform and Rehabilitation Center, and thus considers this study, the study of the quality and quantity at the same time, and the study included 40 inmates were randomly selected from the study population's (258) in Irbid prison, and (103) inmates were randomly selected from the study population's (531) in Qafqafa prison, the study showed that these prisons is working to provide a variety of services for guests, whether ordinary or special needs has provided prisons many of the medical, psychological and behavioral rehabilitation services and academic and recreational and athletic, professional and operational, cultural and religious politeness. And through interviewing many of the convicts they expressed satisfaction with these services, and in these two prisons a committee composed of: Doctor of Health, a psychologist, a social worker, a religious guide, training specialist, Head restraints and records are available. The study recommended the need to provide more job opportunities for convicts in order to eliminate their free time first and reformation Second, take advantage of their abilities and their production and thus preventing the possibility of the spread of unwanted behaviors and chaos, as well as the study recommended allowing guests to listen to the radio in order to bring the prisoner's self-confidence The impetus to think about the current situation and undo his mistake and deviation.

The purpose of the analytical study carried out by the (Kasasbeh, 2010), revealing the extent of knowledge and trends of guests at reform centers upon qualification about the effectiveness of the penal institutions in the reform of the offender and Rehabilitation from their perspective, the study sample included 400 convict males of four reform and rehabilitation centers (Swaqa, Muwaqar, Perrin, Qafqafa) were chosen randomly, the questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting information from guests, SPSS statistical software for data analysis and measurements of descriptive statistics was used in order to describe the sample characteristics, it is revealed by the results that 88% of the guests thought that the prison is the harshest penalty faced by the individual, and 45.5% think that a prison sentence could deter guest in the future and contribute to the repair, and 63.6% showed that the reason for entering the prison is a lack of knowledge of the law and the weakness of the religious faith they have, and the other results that came in the study accounted for 17.4 % of the guests who participated only in vocational training programs and this is considered a small percentage, which requires increased vocational training programs in the centers, especially for young people and those with disabilities specifically as that 21.4% of them took part in the education and rehabilitation programs, and 55.8% were involved in education programs, as the study showed that Law reform centers and Jordan's rehabilitation included in the text of its articles need to provide all services for all guests and the need for detection and medical tests from the first moment to enter the convict guest in order to see all the data on his health for the prevention or treatment in the event summoned guest case sent to the hospital, he may do so in order to preserve his health until they are to avoid any worse in his health according to (Article 25) of the Act, as was the case with the social, educational and professional care.

In another study conducted by (Al-Otaibi, 2009) to get to know the views of inmates on various

rehabilitative care services provided to them inside the prisons, study sample consisted of women who must have been sentenced to serve a sentence for they have committed behavior is considered criminal from the standpoint of the Saudi law, results of the study has shown high levels of satisfaction for many of the rehabilitative services provided medical, cultural and religious ranged from 70% -90%, while the grades were not the same level of satisfaction for the vocational rehabilitation services amounted to between 40% -50%.

The Purpose of the Study

The present study aims to detect the degree of satisfaction of convict disabled in reform and rehabilitation centers of Jordan about the rehabilitative services provided to them.

Questions of the Study

1. What is the degree of the convict disabled satisfaction about the rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation centers of Jordan?
2. Does the level of satisfaction of convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers varies according to different variables: the type of disability, economic level, marital status and educational level?

Sample of the Study

The total sample of the study consisted of (38) convicted of persons with disabilities and who are distributed on the reform and rehabilitation centers which are 12 centers, they were chosen purposely and who agreed to respond to all the paragraphs of the scale, the sample consisted of males only as the number of females is very limited, where their number was only two and so can not make any kind of statistical processing and table (1) shows the study sample distributed according to study variables, the total number of convict disabled was nearly (100) who have physical, health, kinetic , high blood pressure, asthma and diabetes disabilities, as well as visual disability , auditory, speech and language disorders.

Table (1) the distribution of the study sample according to the study variables

Variable	Variable levels	Number	Total	
Type of Disability	physical and healthy	25	38	
	Others	13		
Economic level	Low	29	38	
	Moderate	9		
Social status	Single	24	38	
	Married	14		
Educational level	Illiterate	19	38	
	Educated	19		

The Study Tool

The degree of satisfaction of the convicts disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers through a scale designed after seeing a number of scales relevant to the subject of study where the scale consisted of 40 items, divided into five domains of the services provided, namely, (medical rehabilitation services and psychological, recreational and academic and vocational) and the disabled puts sign at the degree to which they feel reflects the degree of satisfaction with the service received, suitable semantics validity and reliability of the tool were extracted.

Validity

To verify the validity of the tool, it has been presented to a group of specialized arbitrators, all their opinions and suggestions has been taken into consideration, as the tool was applied to a sample of 15 members of the study population, and Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated for each item of the five domains of the instrument with the domain to which the item belongs to with the overall tool, and all the values of correlation coefficients are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$), and this shows the validity of building the study tool and its ability to measure what it has been prepared to measure.

Reliability

To verify the reliability of study tool , it has been applied to (30) members of the convicts disabled from the study population from outside the study sample, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was calculated for each domain of study tool and the whole tool, These results are shown in table (2)

Table (2) Cronbach's alpha coefficient transactions of the study tool and overall tool

Domain	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient
Medical rehabilitation services	9	0.81
Psychosocial rehabilitation services	6	0.78
Recreational and entertainment rehabilitation services	5	0.76
Academic rehabilitation services	10	0.83
Vocational rehabilitation services	10	0.81
Overall tool	40	0.86

It is seen from the results in table 2 that the reliability of Cronbach's alpha transactions for each domain of study tool and overall tool are significant and acceptable values for the purposes of the study.

The standard to judge the degree of satisfaction with rehabilitation services:

2.34-3.00 high degree

1.67- 2.33 moderate degree

1.00-1.66 low degree

Procedures of the Study

For the completion of this study necessary security approvals were taken and then the officials in the reform and rehabilitation centers were interviewed to secure the necessary facilities for convicts disabled in order to enable them to respond to all the items of the study tool note that interviewing handicapped person was prevented where the use of specialized cadres for sign language for the deaf members, as well as who is reading the items and write the answer for the blind and those who do not know how to read and write, the tool needed to (15-20) minutes in order to complete the response for all the items, then to enter the data and handle a statistical process to extract the results and then interpreted and exit recommendations and among the statistical methods that was used in the current study (means, standard deviations, t- test, analysis of multi-variation).

Results of the Study

Results related to the first question: What is the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled about rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers?

To answer the first question of the study questions means, standard deviations, and the degree of convicts' disabled satisfaction of the rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation Jordanian centers were calculated for each item of the study tool according to the study sample responses, and these results are shown in table (3).

Table 3: means, standard deviations, and the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers

Item rank	Item	Mean	Standard deviation	Item number	Df
First domain: medical rehabilitation services					
1	Give the required treatment under the supervision of specialists	2.58	0.98	3	High
2	Health follow-up in case of emergency	2.53	0.83	4	High
3	Good health care	2.42	1.03	2	High
4	Medical supervision by specialized doctors	2.37	0.79	1	High
5	Assistance, including the use of prosthetic devices.	2.24	0.75	5	Moderate
6	Undergo physiotherapy sessions	2.03	0.88	8	Moderate
7	Assistance, including terms of confronting sensory deficit of audio visual and kinesthetic ...	1.97	0.72	6	Moderate
8	Receive special training in the improvement of the health and physical performance.	1.82	0.87	14	Moderate
9	Undergo therapy and the language pronunciation sessions.	1.71	0.61	7	Moderate
The total domain		2.18	0.57	2	Moderate
Second domain: psychological rehabilitation services					
1	Receiving services to help cope with feelings of depression and deficiency	2.00	0.96	37	Moderate
2	Undergo a psychological assessment requirements	1.84	0.79	11	Moderate
3	Helping to solve psychological problems by psychologist	1.82	0.73	12	Moderate
3	Receive ongoing guidance sessions.	1.82	0.93	15	Moderate
3	Receive guidance sessions to develop the ability to solve different problems	1.82	0.90	16	Moderate

6	Undergo psychiatric tests.	1.66	0.71	13	Low
Total domain		1.82	0.63	5	Moderate
Third domain: recreational rehabilitation and recreational services					
1	Attend seminars and religious and cultural lectures in a variety of topics	2.13	0.78	40	Moderate
2	Availability of programs planned to spend long leisure hours.	1.95	0.80	30	Moderate
3	The availability of different cultural activities.	1.92	0.82	32	Moderate
4	Creating the opportunity to practice sports activities proper for physical health status	1.89	0.80	31	Moderate
5	The availability of suitable recreational activities	1.84	0.82	29	Moderate
Total domain		1.95	0.68	3	Moderate
Fourth domain: Academic rehabilitation services					
1	Undergo the scheduled ministerial examinations of the secondary public examinations with the appropriate environment for it	2.34	0.71	19	High
1	Availability of different educational materials for the study.	2.34	0.71	20	High
3	Receive illiteracy programs.	2.32	0.70	17	Moderate
3	Receive different and specialized academic lessons needed to be successful in a particular stage of education	2.32	0.81	18	Moderate
5	Availability of Library offers the opportunity to borrow books.	2.24	0.75	39	Moderate
6	Availability of specialists who assist teachers in teaching materials	2.21	0.84	23	Moderate
7	Availability of equipment and technological devices support in order to increase the ability to learn	2.18	0.73	21	Moderate
8	The availability of activities that develop mental capacity.	2.05	0.90	38	Moderate
9	The availability of subjects prepared according to the existed disability state.	1.97	0.88	22	Moderate
9	Availability of sign language interpreters to provide educational services.	1.97	0.59	24	Moderate
Total domain		2.19	0.47	1	Moderate
Fifth Domain: vocational rehabilitation services					
1	Receive training on different literal occupations commensurate with the physical and health capacity	2.08	0.85	26	Moderate
2	Receive services to improve and develop daily living skills and independence	2.03	0.88	28	Moderate
2	Vocational training for traditional occupations only	2.03	0.72	33	Moderate
4	Receive services that help in the future integration into society in a positive way	2.00	0.93	27	Moderate
5	Receive special services for the detection of professions or trades that are commensurate with Disabilities	1.92	0.91	36	Moderate
5	Vocational training to non-traditional occupations	1.92	0.82	34	Moderate
7	Receive training on occupations that will be source of livelihood later	1.89	0.76	35	Moderate
8	Undergo professional configuration programs.	1.84	0.68	25	Moderate
9	Undergo continuous assessment of health needs.	1.76	0.71	10	Moderate
10	Undergo therapeutic sessions to raise the level of professional performance skills.	1.71	0.87	9	Moderate
Total domain		1.92	0.63	4	Moderate
overall tool		2.04	0.49	-	Moderate

Seen from the results in table (3) that the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers were moderate in the five domains in the study overall tool.

In the medical rehabilitation services domain item No. 3, which stated "Give required treatment under the supervision of specialists," has got the highest arithmetic mean significantly, while item No. 7, which states "undergo therapy and language pronunciation sessions" has got the lowest arithmetic mean moderately.

In the psychosocial rehabilitation services domain item No. 37, which states "receiving services to help cope with feelings of deficiency and depression" has got the highest arithmetic mean moderately, while item No. 13, which states "undergo psychological tests" has got the lowest arithmetic mean with a low degree.

In the rehabilitation of recreational entertainment services domain item No. 40, which states "attend religious and cultural seminars and lectures with various themes" has got the highest arithmetic mean moderately, while item No. 29, which states "the availability of suitable recreational activities" has got the lowest arithmetic

mean moderately.

In the academic rehabilitation services domain, items: No. 19, which states "undergo scheduled ministerial examinations for secondary stage with providing a suitable environment", and No. 20, which states "the availability of different educational materials in order to study" have got the highest arithmetic mean significantly, while items No. 22, which states "the availability of subjects prepared according to the existed disability state", and No. 24, which states "the availability of sign language interpreters to provide educational services," have got the lowest arithmetic mean moderately.

In the vocational rehabilitation services domain, item No. 26, which states "receive training on the different literal occupations commensurate with the physical and health capacity" has got the highest arithmetic mean moderately, while item 9 which states "undergo therapeutic sessions to raise the level of professional performance skills" has got the lowest mean moderately.

Results relating the second question: Is the level of satisfaction of convicts disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation centers Jordanian varies according to different variables: the type of disability and economic level, marital status and educational level?

To answer the second question of the study questions, means, standard deviations for the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers were calculated, according to the study variables, these results are shown in table (4).

Table 4: arithmetic means and standard deviations for the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers, according to the study variables

Variable	Variable levels	Medical rehabilitation services domain		Psychosocial rehabilitation services domain		Recreational rehabilitation services domain		Academic rehabilitation services domain		vocational rehabilitation services domain		Total tool	
		Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
Type of Disability	physical and healthy	2.12	0.68	1.81	0.67	1.90	0.66	2.15	0.46	1.85	0.68	1.99	0.53
	Others	2.30	0.23	1.86	0.54	2.03	0.74	2.28	0.49	2.05	0.52	2.13	0.39
Economic level	Low	2.11	0.60	1.79	0.68	1.91	0.73	2.23	0.52	1.95	0.70	2.03	0.55
	Moderate	2.42	0.39	1.95	0.43	2.07	0.49	2.09	0.22	1.82	0.32	2.08	0.21
Social status	Single	2.23	0.55	1.82	0.63	2.02	0.65	2.17	0.50	1.94	0.66	2.06	0.48
	Married	2.10	0.62	1.83	0.64	1.83	0.74	2.24	0.42	1.88	0.60	2.01	0.52
Educational level	Illiterate	2.11	0.57	1.70	0.57	1.80	0.70	2.18	0.45	1.83	0.51	1.96	0.44
	educated	2.26	0.58	1.95	0.67	2.09	0.64	2.21	0.50	2.01	0.74	2.12	0.53

Seen from the results contained in table (4) the existence of morphological differences between the means and standard deviations for the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation Jordanian centers, according to the study variables, and to know the significance of these differences multiple analysis of variance was used, Table (5) shows these results.

Table 5: Results of multiple analyses of variance (MANCOVA) to compare the means of the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the Jordanian reform and rehabilitation centers, according to the study variables

Variable	Domain	Sum of squares	df	Mean of squares	F value	Sig
Type of Disability	Medical rehabilitation services	0.416	1	0.416	1.355	0.255
	Psychosocial rehabilitation services	0.148	1	0.148	0.211	0.650
	Recreational rehabilitation services	0.424	1	0.424	0.046	0.831
	Academic rehabilitation services	0.130	1	0.130	0.561	0.461
	Vocational rehabilitation services	0.394	1	0.394	1.186	0.286
	Overall tool	0.196	1	0.196	0.973	0.333
Economic level	Medical rehabilitation services	0.237	1	0.237	0.771	0.388
	Psychosocial rehabilitation services	0.214	1	0.214	0.630	0.435
	Recreational rehabilitation services	0.422	1	0.422	1.378	0.251
	Academic rehabilitation services	0.008	1	0.008	0.173	0.681
	Vocational rehabilitation services	0.199	1	0.199	0.599	0.446
Overall tool	0.178	1	0.178	0.885	0.356	
Social status	Medical rehabilitation services	0.477	1	0.477	0.048	0.828
	Psychosocial rehabilitation services	0.234	1	0.234	0.689	0.414
	Recreational rehabilitation services	0.108	1	0.108	0.036	0.851
	Academic rehabilitation services	0.415	1	0.415	1.791	0.193
	Vocational rehabilitation services	0.269	1	0.269	0.809	0.377
	Overall tool	0.159	1	0.159	0.788	0.383
Educational level	Medical rehabilitation services	0.313	1	0.313	0.008	0.932
	Psychosocial rehabilitation services	0.645	1	0.645	0.028	0.867
	Recreational rehabilitation services	0.354	1	0.354	0.044	0.835
	Academic rehabilitation services	0.333	1	0.333	1.434	0.242
	Vocational rehabilitation services	0.143	1	0.143	0.431	0.518
	Overall tool	0.885	1	0.885	0.193	0.664

It is seen from the results in table 5 that there were no statistically significant differences on the level of

significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the means of the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in reform and rehabilitation centers in Jordan, according to the type of disability and economic level, social state variables and educational level, and so on all five domains of study tool as well as the overall tool.

Discussion

The present study aimed to detect the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation Jordanian centers, in addition to knowing whether the degree of satisfaction of convicts disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them vary according to different variables: the type of disability and economic level, marital status and educational level. The results showed that the degree of satisfaction of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them in the reform and rehabilitation centers Jordan were intermediate in the five domains and in the overall tool. The results also showed no statistically significant differences on the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) between the means of satisfaction degree of the convict disabled for rehabilitation services provided to them, depending on variables: the type of disability and economic level, marital status, educational level, and so on all five domains of study tool as well as overall tool. These results showed a good level of rehabilitative services provided for the convicts in general and the convict disabled, especially in the reform and rehabilitation centers as it starts justifications provide rehabilitative services, all of modern philosophy of reform and rehabilitation centers as institutions play an active and positive role in the rehabilitation of a good citizen rather than these centers are institutions play only the role of punishment, and being launched as well as from the continued attention of the Jordanian state affairs of persons with disabilities as it contained the draft of the rights of persons with disabilities (2016) on all the texts that will protect and care for persons with disabilities, both the arrested or the convict, as all their rights are confirmed with a legal text includes creating the right environment and psychologically healthy for them during the process of arrest and interrogation as well as during the period except that of condemnation, Modern trends for guaranteed to ensure the presence of qualified persons to communicate and make the necessary care in the various aspects where the progress of reform and rehabilitation Jordanian centers all medical services, and if necessary to send convicts to receive treatment in hospitals as well as the centers working to provide psychologists to help people with disabilities overcome their crises, as well as it's for academic services that help them get rid of feelings of inferiority for not learning or even complete stages of their studies.

The entertainment side has won a good share of attention where there was freedom in the practice of recreational activities and entertainment to ensure spend a good time to be an outlet for them, while professional rehabilitation services have had a larger role in facilitating opportunities to move for good professional careers after ending a period of condemnation or even when they are inside reform and rehabilitation centers, and so it has helped them to find a source of livelihood is a protective shield from returning to the criminal conduct in the future and the study of (Taj et al, 2016) ensures that economic factors contributed significantly to the guidance of persons with disabilities to criminal conduct.

As shown from the results the lack of statistically significant differences depending on the variables of the study, this shows that all the convicts with disabilities, regardless of the type of disability, or economic level, marital status, level of education have received services equally diversification that meets their specific needs. This reflects the good treatment and the level of sophistication in the provision of services and non-discrimination, according to the rights of convicts in general, and those with disabilities in specific, and the results of the study consistent with the study of each of (Rawashda and Nasser, 1993), which examine all services provided in prisons' society, we note here the key role that deliberately reform and rehabilitation centers to him, namely the rehabilitation of individuals to return to the community character balanced morally, intellectually and physically, economically and socially, as well as the results of the study are consistent with a study (Kasasbeh, 2010), which confirmed to ensure Jordan's legislation in the Law reform and Rehabilitation Centers (2004) provide appropriate rehabilitation services for centers' guests in Jordan.

References

- Al-Otaibi, N. (2009) social welfare services in women's prison in Riyadh from planning and promising post perspective, Naif Arabic University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia.
- Doury, A. (1984) Reasons of the crime and nature of criminal behavior, chains publications, Kuwait.
- Fahmi, M. (2001) special categories from social service perspective, the University Library, Alexandria
- Hilal, A. (2009) the rehabilitation of the disabled, Dar Al Maseera, Amman
- Ibrahim, M. (2002) social care for social groups, Warraq foundation for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan
- Kasasbeh, F. (2010) the penalty function and its role in the reform and rehabilitation -Comparative Study, Dar Wael for publication, Amman, Jordan
- Laajasalo, T, Ylpekkä, M. & Nyholm, H. (2013), Homicidal Behaviour Among People with Avoidant,

- Dependent and Obsessive–Compulsive (Cluster C) Personality Disorder, *Journal of Criminal Behavior and Mental Health*,(23), 18-29
- Maaytah, Kh., Qamish, M. (2007) the fundamentals of vocational rehabilitation for people with special needs, Dar Al Tareeq Publishing, Amman.
- Musa, M. (2007) the rehabilitation of inmates of penal institutions in criminal and terrorist issues, House of legal books, Egypt
- Pollock, J.1998. *Counseling Women in Prison*. Sage Publications. London. New Delhi
- Rawashdeh, H., and Nasser, A. (1993) prisons' community in Jordan, a social field study, Amman, Jordan
- Smadi, A., and Abdullah, A. (1994) Recent trends in guiding guests at reform and rehabilitation centers, social research and security studies center for publication, the United Arab Emirates
- Taj, H.; Khawaldh, F.; Taj, A. (2016) the factors that drove people with disabilities in Jordan's reform and rehabilitation centers to commit criminal behavior from their point of view in the light of some variables, search accepted for publication, the International Journal of Educational Research, University of United Emirates.
- Taleb, A. (2002) *Crime and punishment and correctional institutions*, Dar Al Talea for Printing and Publishing, Beirut, Lebanon
- Vaish ,S. Sharma ,D. Sushil, C. Usman, N. and Sudarsanan,N.(2015). A Study of personality profile and criminal behavior in substance abusers, *Industrial Psychiatry Journal* . Jan-Jun (2015) , 24 (1).
- Zaamut, Y. (2005) vocational rehabilitation for the disabled, Dar el-fikr for publication, Amman
- Zubaidi, K. (2010) *criminal psychology*, Warraq for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan