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Perceptions of Inmates of Correctional Institutions of the Economic Obstacles they will Face after their Release

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Abstract

Perceptions of inmates of correctional institutions of the economic obstacles they will face after their release: a field study on the Muwaqqar penitentiary and rehabilitation center 1 and the Umml Lulu penitentiary and rehabilitation center. The study aimed to identify the perceptions of the inmates of the reform institutions of the economic obstacles that they will face after their departure: In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was developed for the purpose of data collection, and the study sample consisted of (350) respondents, and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS016) was used to analyze the questionnaire data, the study reached the following results: There are economic obstacles such as poverty, lack of financial sufficiency and lack of suitable employment. Based on these results, a number of recommendations have been formed: Correcting the inmates' misconceptions regarding community members through media.

Keywords: *correctional institutions, Rehabilitation, inmates, addict, economic obstacles*

Introduction

There is no doubt that training inmates and rehabilitating them socially, economically, psychologically and skillfully will lead to their reintegration into society after the end of their sentence, after they have received correctional and rehabilitation programs in places prepared by society to achieve that goal, so this study seeks to determine the nature of the work of these institutions and to know the programs they apply on inmates in order to ensure that the reform programs are achieved for them without facing any obstacles, and will be focused on knowing the perceptions of inmates of the reform and rehabilitation centers of the economic obstacles that they will face after their departure, and the problem of the study can be formulated in the form of the following questions:

- 1- What are the reformatory institutions inmates' perceptions of the economic obstacles they will face after their departure?
- 2- Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the inmates' perceptions of the economic obstacles that they will face after leaving the correctional institutions due to the following variables (age, educational level, and profession)?

Crime is a phenomenon that humanity has known since its inception and early beginnings, and it is considered one of the social problems that existed in all human societies regardless of the size of this or that society or its simplicity and complexity, but it is characterized by an increase and danger in modern societies, due to the complexity of social life, poor economic conditions

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and widespread unemployment. (Al-Warikat, 2008).

Inmates in correctional institutions are considered an integral part of society, and we cannot separate them from it, or even make them feel that they are rejected and unacceptable, because an inmate is a person who is pushed by circumstances to enter these institutions, and therefore they differ according to their circumstances. While some learn criminality from others, there are also some whose criminality is far from his behavior and his nature and upbringing, but emergency circumstances led him to do it, such diversity makes the responsibility that falls on those institutions very large in dealing with these people and returning them to society in a more positive and effective way, depending on the skills, knowledge, practical and scientific sciences that they are supposed to have acquired within these institutions (Talib, 2000).

The inmate is a person who was punished and prevented from acting on his own, whether that was by placing him in a house, a mosque, or a basement, as it was in the past, or by placing him in a closed building in which the accused persons were placed waiting their trial or the implementation of the sentences issued against them, as well as it is prevalent and in force at the present time (Al-Harhi, 2006).

In the definition of an inmate as stated in the Jordanian Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Law No. (9) Of 2004, it is: a person, male or female, who is placed in a center or an institution in implementation of a decision issued by a judicial authority or any competent authority.

Correctional institutions are the places designated to receive the persons against whom final judicial rulings have been issued to implement penalties depriving their freedom, and at the same time preparing and qualifying them to adapt and integrate into public life within society after their release (Hilal, 2009).

Literature Review

This study used a number of theories that have a direct relationship and support the study as follows.

Becker's stigmatization theory: Becker (1963) explains that others help create delinquency. By setting rules that the aberrance from represents a deviation, and applying these social rules to some people, and then stigmatizing them as outsiders, and accordingly the definition of deviation becomes far from the reality and characteristics of the action that the individual contradicts, but it is a direct result of what negative effects may result from the application of the rules against the violator, and then the deviant is the person to whom the stigma is attached, or the behavior that is stigmatized the individual by others or the society.

As for how the stigmatization process occurs, Becker argues that the main content of this process is focused on the important effects that the attachment of deviation has to certain individuals, such as: How are these individuals perceived by the rest of society? How do they see themselves? And finally, the effect of this stigma on the patterns of interaction between these individuals and others, because describing an individual as a deviation means that this individual and the surrounding group should adapt themselves to deal with each other, describing that this individual has an abnormal personality.

Social construction theory: Durkheim (1892) believes that goals are collective, and when society progresses and develops, work becomes complicated, specialization increases, and social relations become more complex and interacting what called individual goals appear, and he

believes that social relations in organic societies are contractual relations, and that society contractual, that is, relations between individuals and groups are not based on blood ties and kinship, but on contractual ties. The problem in modern organic contractual societies is that this contractual bond is often not permanently respected due to living changing and societal conditions which are in a turbulent situation most of the time. And when this disturbance occurs, anomie or anomalies appear, and this means, according to Durkheim, that anomie is nothing but a failure of social norms and societal conditions in which the standards are unable to control the activity of community members, that is, societal conditions cannot lead individuals to their appropriate positions in society, so they find difficulty in the process of social adjustment, which in turn will lead to frustration, dissatisfaction, conflict and deviation.

As for Merton (1968), he pointed out that anomalies can arise from the conflict of aspirations and the breakdown of systemic norms in a general principle “that social structures exert specific pressure on certain persons in society to engage in deviant behavior, preferring that over conformist behavior that must community members be subjected to.

Cloward & Ohlin (1960) pointed out that delinquent subcultures arise when the paths to individual goals are closed by legitimate means, when individuals do not find the systematic means that lead them to reach those goals, and they resort to deviant options to achieve their aspirations. Poor people do not have legitimate opportunities to achieve the individual goals they aspire to reach. Parsons (1971) describes anomalies as the antithesis of complete orderliness, and it means the absence of structural integration in the process of interaction or the complete breakdown of the normative system, and anomalies arises in his view when a person is unable to form systematically acceptable objective relationships, such as relationships with the opposite sex or when a person fails to reconcile his expectations of himself and others expectations of him.

Many Arabic and foreign studies have been conducted that have perceptions related to inmates of correctional institutions with the obstacles they will face after their departure, and these topics have been addressed through different approaches, and the results of the desk survey of literature and previous studies indicated that there are no studies that directly study the perceptions of inmates of correctional institutions due to the economic obstacles they will face after departure, so this study tried to employ what was mentioned in previous studies to the same extent:

Arabic Studies

(Al-Waked 2005) study “The relationship between enrollment in correctional and rehabilitation programs in Jordanian penal institutions and recidivism” This study aimed to find out the relationship between correctional and rehabilitation programs and recidivism. The study sample consisted of (260) Jordanian inmates. Those who were sentenced in prison and deprived of their freedom, and they were placed in the Swaqa Correction and Rehabilitation Center, and the questionnaire was used as a tool to collect information. The questionnaire included paragraphs to measure the study variables, which are personal characteristics. The defendant, crime, return to criminality, deterrence and enrollment in correctional and rehabilitation programs. The study found a negative relationship with statistical significance between inmate’s involvement in correctional and rehabilitation programs and recidivism. The study also found that aftercare programs pursued by penal institutions have an important role in limiting recidivism.

In a study conducted by (Al-Youssef, 2007) titled “Inmates Expectations of Social Acceptance,”

where this study aimed to find out the relationship between some social and economic determinants and inmates expectations towards the acceptance of friends, family and the local community after their release, which is summarized below. Age, educational level of the respondent, monthly income of the respondent, marital status of the respondent, and the study sample included 229 prisoners from the reformatory in Al-Ha'ir from among the Saudi convicts who agreed to answer the study questions. 28 questionnaires were excluded because they were incorrect, and the sample size reached 201 respondents, and the study concluded with the most important results:

1. The family represents the most important social variable towards the inmate's expectations regarding social acceptance of them after their release.
2. The majority of inmates are optimistic that their families, friends and local communities will accept them after their release, and this represents a positive element towards the inmate's adaptation to society after his release.
3. That there are some inmates who are not optimistic about the acceptance of their families, friends and the local community, and since the inmate's adaptation to the external community is related to the extent to which his family members, friends and the local community accept him.

(Al-Ma`aytah, 2006) study aimed at examining the hypotheses of the stigma theory and revealing the relationship between formal and informal stigma and the degree and pattern of deviation (general deviation, serious deviation, drug-related deviation). The study population consisted of all juvenile delinquents in 10 juvenile centers care in Jordan until 27/7/2005, where (450) juveniles are staying. A simple sample was withdrawn that included three centers, two in Zarqa Governorate and one in Ma'an Governorate, so that its net number became (160) juveniles, which were conducted by the simple random sampling method. The study found that:

1. There are positive correlations between (place of residence, educational level of the respondent, and the professional status of the respondent) with juvenile's delinquency.
2. The existence of a negative correlation between the variable of the criminal record of the juvenile and the deviation of the juveniles.
3. The existence of positive correlational relationships between the relationship that prevails in family members and the criminal history of one of the family members.
4. There are negative correlation relationships between the educational variable of the mother and juvenile's delinquency.
5. There is a negative statistically significant relationship between formal stigma and juvenile's delinquency, and that there is a positive statistically significant relationship between informal stigma and juvenile's delinquency.
6. There is a strong, significant and statistically significant negative relationship between official stigma and the general pattern of deviation for juveniles.
7. The existence of a statistically significant negative relationship between official stigma and the pattern of serious deviation for juveniles.

(Al-Gharib, 2008) study "Social Acceptance of a Recovering Addict" which aimed to find out the opinions of a sample of community members in Riyadh towards the social acceptance of recovering addicts. Social, cultural, and economic, the most important results of the study are:

- 1- More than half of the sample believe that it is the duty of society to accept addicts after their recovery, and that the addict is in urgent need of community care, and that he is a patient who needs treatment.
- 2- The opinions of the study sample towards a recovering addict tend to be positive.

- 3- More than half of the sample believe that a recovering addict can take responsibility for marriage.
- 4- There is an increase in the degree of positivity in the responses of the study sample towards a relationship with a recovering addict.
- 5- The study found a relationship between the respondent's variables and the societal trend towards the social acceptance of a recovering addict.
- 6- The existence of a statistically significant relationship between the age variable, the educational status variable, the marital status variable and the occupational status variable and between the social acceptance in marrying a recovering addict.

Al-Ruwaili (2008) conducted a study entitled "Social stigma and its relationship to recidivism," which aimed to: monitor the manifestations of social stigma practiced by members of society and the family towards the parolees, and clarify the reaction of those parolees as a result of stigmatization by society and its institutions, bodies and individuals, In addition to identify the relationship between the social and economic status of those parolees and the stigmatization process, and knowing the relationship between stigmatization and recidivism to crime. the researcher followed the descriptive approach using social survey method on a random sample of (117) prisoners returning to crime in the northern border region of Saudi Arabia, and a sample of (100) of non-returnees, and results were:

1. One of the most important manifestation of social stigmatization towards the parolee is finding or being accepted in jobs, dealing and intercourse with them, and their exclusion and demeaning by members of society.
2. The manifestations of social stigma, boycotted by family and relatives.
3. Returnees and non-returnees agree that social and economic status have an inverse relationship to the effect of stigmatization, the higher it is, the less the social stigma effect.
4. The type of crime determines the degree and type of social acceptance or rejection the parolee.

(Al-Asiri, 2009) study "Societal attitudes towards released prisoners and their impact on recidivism to crimes in Tabuk region of Saudi Arabia." The study aimed to find out the attitudes of citizens in Tabuk region towards released prisoners, and to determine the prisoners' own attitudes towards society's view to them, and the impact of criminal record, social contempt, lack of commercial, and other community practices against prisoners on the crime recidivism. The social survey method was used with personal interview method as the questionnaire tool, and the study sample consisted of (1200) respondents from all of Tabuk region governorate, in order to measure their attitudes towards released prisoners. The study concluded, that: Citizens' attitudes are negative towards released prisoners, where citizens avoid them in social and economic matters such as intermarriage, commercial, plus the inferior view of prisoners, especially those who have been convicted in cases of fraud, homosexuality, murder, forgery, and the study showed that the rate of recidivism was high, reaching about (52%) of the released prisoners.

Foreign Studies

Minor's study (Minor & et al, 2003) regarding supervised released prisoners and the extent of their commitment not to repeat the crime, which aimed to examine the extent to which the parolees accept post-release controls, and thus know the effect of prison reform on their commitment within society. The sample consisted of 200 prisoners in Kentucky, USA, who

were released on January 1, 1996, and were subjected to surveillance until June 1999, and results were:

1. (5.69%) of the released prisoners did not return to prison during the first two years of being subjected to a surveillance program, and they did not commit any violation of probation, nor did they commit any other crime.
2. 5.31% of released prisoners commit crimes during the first two years of the surveillance program period.
3. the relationship between this study and the current study is that it showed an improvement in the behavioral path of those parolees after the enforcement of their sentences, and this is an indication of the consideration of imprisonment, and the desire for a normal life, which helps them to be accepted reintegrated in society, to limit their return to crime, where this is a dependent variable in this study.

Hanser's (2005) study deals with the definition of stigma theory using as an example (the etiology of prison rape), and aims to present the complexities of prison rape and how it differs from rape outside prison. Prison is a secondary culture that includes beliefs and attitudes which accept and support prison rape. The secondary culture (violence inside the prison) prevent victims from confession about repeated incidents that force them to dominate, submissive and surrender to the lower status. The stigma theory provides an illustration of the complex developments that lead the first inmate to the final acceptance of their new label (characteristic) and this new social mark will lead a certain position in the society, which will ultimately lead to the adoption of a new self-identity. According to stigma theory, society members' reactions are necessary when trying to understand the events that lead to (deviant) anti-social behavior. Society members reactions serve to confirm the deviant behavior regardless of the individual context, and those who create these social signs associated with deviant behavior are those with power and influence in society. Some social scientists stated that the most powerful members of society are those who create the standard for the marks that are presented to the less prominent individuals in society; the mark is defined by the criteria of the rich and powerful for those at the lower levels. The study recommends social specialists and reformers inside the prison should be aware of sub-cultural standards for understanding and treating prison rape victims.

Adams (2003) study deals with the impact of official stigma on juvenile delinquency. The study aimed to identify the impact of family, friends and school assessments on juvenile behavior. The results indicated that the most influential evaluation is teacher evaluation, and the family evaluation comes in second place. White juveniles achieved greater levels of general deviation than black juveniles, and male juvenile delinquency was greater than females, friendship also were increasingly supportive of drug use, and drug-related delinquency was greater for black male juveniles and older adults are more frequent drug offenders than younger.

Methodology and Design

Study Population and Sample

The study population consisted of all inmates of for correction and Rehabilitation Center of both Muwaqqar 1 and Umm Lulu Center, which included (6400) inmates. According to the statistics of the Directorate of Correction and Rehabilitation Centers. The study sample was chosen by the random sampling method. The sample of the study included (350) inmates, all of them were retrieved, but (69) questionnaires were omitted because they were not valid for statistical analysis due to the presence of a large number of missing answers and the lack of

seriousness in others. The number of questionnaires suitable for analysis becomes (281), as this sample represents about (20%) of the study population. Table No. (1) Shows the distribution of the study sample individuals according to age, educational level and profession.

Table No. 1: Distribution of the Study Sample According to Age, Educational Level and Profession.

Age			Education			Profession		
Cat.	Rep.	%	Cat.	Rep.	%	Cat.	Rep.	%
-30	133	47.3	Illiterate	39	13.9	Public sec.	41	14.6
30-34	51	18.1	Primary	74	26.3	Privet sec.	48	17.1
35-39	38	13.5	Secondary	68	24.2	Free-lance.	33	11.7
40-45	21	7.5	Diploma	45	16.0	Unemployed	149	53.0
+45	24	8.5	Bachelor	16	5.7			
			UGRD	14	5.0			
Total	267*	94.9	Total	256*	91.1	Total	271*	96.4

*The total did not match the sample size (281) due to the presence of some missing values in the demographic data of some prisoners.

Study Tool

To achieve the objectives of the study, the study tool was developed, which is a questionnaire to find out the study sample's perceptions towards social obstacles, by reviewing previous literature, and reviewing previous studies related to the subject of the study, such as (Al-Youssef, 2007), (Al-Gharib, 2008), (Al-Ruwaili 2008), (Al-Asiri, 2009) and Adams (2003) studies. The study tool included in its final form two parts:

The first: It includes information expressing the characteristics of the study sample, according to the demographic variables which are:

1. Age and contains the following alternatives: less than 30, 30-34, 35-39, 40-45, and more than 45.
2. The educational level and it includes the following alternatives: illiterate, primary, secondary, diploma, bachelors and undergraduate.
3. Profession and it contains the following alternatives: public sector employee, private sector employee, and self-employment, unemployed.

Part Two: It includes (13) paragraphs prepared according to Likert's Five Points Scale as follows:

1. If the answer is (strongly disagree), a score (5) is given.
2. If the answer is (disagree), a score (4) is given.
3. If the answer is (neither agree nor disagree), a score (3) is given.
4. If the answer is (agree), a score (2) is given.
5. If the answer is (strongly agree), a score (1) is given.

The scale used in this study has been graded as follows:

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

Based on that, the values of the arithmetic averages reached by the study were dealt with to interpret the data as follows:

Range	Perceptions level
1 - 2.49	Weak
2.5 - 3.49	Moderate
3.5 - 5	High

Validate the Study Tool

To verify the validity of the study instrument, it was presented to ten specialized arbitrators, Appendix (A); For its arbitration in terms of relevance of the paragraphs for the purposes of the study, and the linguistic validity of the paragraphs, all the opinions of the arbitrators were taken from deleting, adding, or amending paragraphs, and each paragraph was assigned a five-points grading. In light of the proposals of the specialized arbitrators, the study tool has (15) paragraphs - and it was (25) paragraphs before the arbitration.

Stability of the Study Tool

Cronbach alpha was extracted as an indicator of the internal consistency of the tool, as the value of this parameter was calculated over the entire sample, and the value of the stability coefficient was (0.79), which indicates that the tool has a high degree of internal consistency.

Discussion

This study aimed to know the perceptions of the inmates of correctional institutions of the economic obstacles that they will face after their release, and to achieve the objectives of the study, the data were processed statistically.

To answer the first question in the study, which states "What are the perceptions of the inmates of correctional institutions regarding the economic obstacles that they will face after their departure?" The arithmetic averages and standard deviations were extracted for the perceptions of the study sample members of the economic obstacles that they will face after their release, Table (2) shows that:

Table 2: Inmates' Perceptions of Correctional Institutions of Economic Obstacles.

Pg. No.	Paragraph	SMA	STD	Rank
11	The high prices lead to my inability to meet he needs of my family.	4.15	1.32	1
1	Unemployment plays a negative role in the lack of security in society.	4.14	1.31	2
12	The rise in prices leads to a decrease in the standard of living.	4.12	1.35	3
6	Poverty leads to my criminal behavior in search of livelihood and my basic needs.	4.07	1.39	4
10	Obtaining a suitable job opportunity that helps alleviate social and economic problems.	4.07	1.38	5
2	The deterioration of my economic conditions has led to a recurrence of criminal behavior.	4.04	1.36	6
7	Poverty negatively affects the stability of family life.	4.04	1.41	7
9	Poverty leads to failure to achieve the required financial goal, which causes me to use abnormal and criminal methods to obtain money.	4.03	1.41	8
8	Poverty leads to the emergence of the traits of hatred, aggression and revenge against society, which is responsible for my material and social problems and crises.	3.97	1.43	9
3	The deterioration of my economic conditions led to the use of drugs and alcohol to escape my problems and worries.	3.9	1.4	10
5	My feeling of failure and frustration reflects negatively on my relationship with society and with others, which drives me to commit criminal behavior.	3.87	1.52	11
4	My contact with persons with criminal records and criminal behavior leads to the commission of criminal behavior.	3.78	1.45	12
13	The low income and lack of housing push me to beg and live in popular areas.	3.75	1.59	13

Table (2) shows that the arithmetic averages of the economic obstacles were high, indicating that there are perceptions of economic obstacles and great financial suffering among the inmates of reform institutions that they will face after their release. The paragraph that stated: "High prices lead to my inability to meet the needs of my family." In the first place, while the paragraph, "Unemployment plays a negative role in the lack of security in society." In second place. On the other hand, the paragraph "my low income and the lack of housing push me to beg and live in popular areas" came last.

To answer the fifth question in the study, which states, "Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the inmates' perceptions of the economic obstacles that they will face after leaving the correctional institutions due to the following variables (age, educational level, profession)? The variance of the individual sample answers, and Table (3) illustrates the results.

Table (3): An Analysis of Variance of the Individual Sample Answers.

variable	contrast source	squares total	Degrees of freedom	squares average	f value	significance level
age	Between groups	105.416	43	2.452	1.501	.032*
	Inside groups	364.232	223	1.633		
	total	469.648	266			
Education level	Between groups	90.119	43	2.096	1.199	.203
	Inside groups	370.627	212	1.748		
	total	460.746	255			
profession	Between groups	43.659	43	1.015	.729	.892
	Inside groups	316.009	227	1.392		
	total	359.668	270			

Table (3) shows that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the centers 'inmates' perceptions of the economic obstacles that they will face after leaving the correctional institutions that are related to age variable only. While the table shows that there are no significant differences in the rest of the study variables (educational level, profession).

Limitation of the Study

Jordan is a newly established state. It was among the areas under Ottoman rule until the Allies decided "France and Britain" in 1920 AD to place the region under the mandate, so the area known as eastern Jordan fell under the British mandate, and after the Great Arab Revolt, Prince Abdulla 1, established the Emirate of Trans Jordan in 1921 AD, and administrative and legal organizations began to emerge into existence, including the Arab Army Law of 1927, which gave the army police duties, as it stipulated the division of the army into three sections: : City Police, Rural Police, and Prison Guard (Abu Nawar, 2000).

Correction and rehabilitation centers in Jordan have evolved in line with those developments that sanctions have experienced in general and penalties depriving freedom in particular.

We can talk about the developments of correctional and rehabilitation centers in Jordan through the following historical stages:

The first stage: there were no prisons in the strict sense, so the state did not allocate equipped buildings for them, rather they were chosen by chance, and these buildings lacked the necessary

facilities, and there was no distinction between the perpetrators of serious crimes and the perpetrators of minor crimes, and there was no health or educational care in the modern sense for prisoners (Al-Amrat, 1998).

This stage began since the establishing of the Emirate of Trans Jordan, where some prisons were already existed during the Ottoman era. The first Ottoman prison in Amman was located in the center of the city near the old vegetable market, and it was built out off remains of historical stones and mud, and in 1927 AD a large barracks was built out of Zinco plates and old stones, and the prisoners were given trousers, a jacket, and shoes, and most of their food was bulgur (crushed wheat) and lentils, while meat was given to them once a week (Al-Mubaslat, 1982).

The second stage: when the Public Security Directorate began in 1972 to apply the minimum requirements approved by the United Nations in 1955 in treatment of criminals, and prisons in Jordan started to transform from a place for the implementation of penalties depriving freedom into a center of reform and rehabilitation, where the work of hard labor was stopped. Social services were applied, and literacy programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, whereby certificates issued by prisons were approved and recognized by the Ministry of Education (Majali, 1987)

At this stage, for the first time, social specialists were recruited to work in prisons, and the prisoner was given the opportunity to train for a profession that would cover his and his family living expenses in preparation for the implementation of aftercare ideas also training for workers in these centers was developed at this stage, in addition to that, training and educational courses were held for inmates (Al-Amrat, 1998).

The third stage: This stage began in Jan, 1st, 1986, when the administration of the Correction and Rehabilitation Centers was reorganized as a central administration with specific tasks to exercise full technical and administrative supervision over its affiliated centers (Al-Amrat, 1998).

The Public Security Directorate developed the process of punitive implementation and methods of punitive treatment, so it reorganized the organizational and administrative structure of the Prisons Administration, which became known as the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation Centers, which reconsidered the purpose and content of the penal policy. The prison was called correction and rehabilitation center and the prisoner became an inmate (Al-Jalabna, 2004).

Prison is one of the integral links of the criminal justice system, which is also represented by the police and the judiciary, and prison as a social institution that performs a necessary function and tasks, as it implements legal judgments issued by other legitimate social institutions, and its presence in society on this basis is necessary and inevitable for other institutions within the integrated criminal justice system (Taleb 2000).

Imprisonment as a punishment has an important and dangerous social function, as it is one of the most prominent deterrents of the social system against behavior that contradicts social legitimacy, in addition to that it is the tool that society hints to fight crime through intimidation, which is not limited to just punishing and imprisoning the criminal only, but extends to prevent more crimes by deterring other members of society and preventing them from taking the path of crime (Al-Youssef, 2005)

Consequently, the function of the modern prison has become to accommodate convicts throughout their sentence, while working on evaluating and qualifying them through rehabilitation,

educational and psychological programs, as well as providing them with skills and professions that help them to be good members of society after they leave it (Abu Shama, 1999)

Results

The results of the study related to the first question and related to the respondents' perceptions of the economic obstacles that they will face after leaving the correctional centers, that there are economic obstacles of a high degree, as the vast majority of the study sample indicated that there are major obstacles such as poverty, lack of funds and suitable job, which may be attributed to that inmates know in advance what will happen to them and what they will face in terms of countless financial problems, especially in our Saudi society, which categorically refuses to employ individuals who have previously entered correctional centers, and the results of this study are consistent with (Al-Youssef, 2007) study in that there are some inmates who are not optimistic about their family acceptance, friends and community. In these results, there is what confirms what (Becker, 1963) reached in his theory of "stigmatization", in which he indicated that there are important effects caused by attaching the characteristic of deviation to inmates after they leave correctional centers and that this stigma affects the patterns of interaction between these individuals and others by describing them as having irregular personalities or parolees, which leads to not being given opportunities to work in the public or private sector, and thus they will not be able to protect themselves and their families. The results of the study also indicated that there are differences in the respondents' perceptions of the economic obstacles that they will face after leaving the correctional institutions due to the variable of age in the sense that inmates, with different age groups, have indicated the existence of economic obstacles to a large extent, so all the inmates know that there are economic obstacles and difficulties awaiting them after their departure from correctional centers. While the results indicated that there were no significant differences in the remaining variables of the study (educational level, profession).

Recommendations

- 1- Taking preliminary preventive measures represented in curbing the spread of crimes, and this is through society rehabilitation, modification of perspective, and assist individuals to achieve psychological and social harmony.
- 2- Correcting the wrong social ideas of the inmates among the society members through media.
- 3- Addressing official and private bodies by the Directorate of Correction and Rehabilitation Centers trying to overcome inmates' economic difficulties and obstacles after their departure from the correction and rehabilitation centers.
- 4- Holding counseling conferences and seminars explaining the role of correction and rehabilitation centers towards inmates

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