Measuring the Impact of Employment and Vocational Training Services on the Performance of Families of Young Prisoners in Tehran Province

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Abstract

This study examined the role of Employment and Vocational Training Services of the Prisoners' Support Association on the "family performance" of young prisoners in Tehran Province. The objectives of the research are to assess the role of Employment and Vocational Training Services on young prisoners' "family performance" and various models of social support including direct and indirect impact, Hill prison family crisis and Types of "Hause" social support were examined. This research is a "mixed method" based on "survey" and "questionnaire" in the quantitative part and "focused group discussion" based on "brainstorming" and "exploratory interviews" in the qualitative phase. Quantitative tools include the researcher-made questionnaire of the Prisoners Support Association and the "Epstein Family Performance". The "validity" of the instruments based on "theoretical validity", "factor analysis" and "reliability" of the questionnaires based on the technique of "internal consistency" and "Cronbach's alpha" were confirmed.

The statistical population of the quantitative section includes all families covered by Prisoners' Support Association in Tehran province (3314 families), of which 384 families were selected as a statistical sample based on "stratified random sampling". The statistical population of the qualitative section also includes staff, assistants and prison managers and the "thematic analysis" method was used to extract the findings. Quantitative findings showed services had middle effect on the "family performance"but it's not sufficient resolving needs. Qualitative findings showed that the prisoner's family need social support from support institutions and it is necessary to use a comprehensive database to address the basic needs of this spectrum and their reunification with community.

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1. Introduction

Prisons in any country are the place of entry and detention of people from the society who, due to breaking the norms, the society could not tolerate them and in order to punish them on the one hand and keep the society healthy on the other hand, they went to prison. In other words, a person who is imprisoned is imprisoned for violating the laws. This violation of the laws of the country, for which the law has determined the punishment, is called "crime" (Sotoudeh, 2015: 25). The purpose of establishing and punishing prison in today's style is to try to reform the morals of prisoners, which includes all types of criminals and prisoners, including life imprisonment and prisoners with limited sentences. Except for a few crimes such as "suicide", which are punishable by life imprisonment or death, and the prisoner's hope for freedom in them is zero, most of the crimes include those in which the prisoner is released to society after serving a limited sentence. And wants to live and make a living like normal people.

Family is not just the presence of a number of people who are together in a physical and psychological space. The family is considered as a socio-cultural system that, along with all its other characteristics, has a set of rules and each of its members has a special role. This system has a power structure through which it manifests different forms of communication. Every family has a special way of dealing with problems. The members of this system have a deep and multi-layered relationship with each other. Also, family members have a common background, common internalized perceptions, assumptions and views about the world and a common perception of life goals. The intensity of these interests and attachments may decrease over time, but these interests will continue to survive throughout family life. (Goldenberg and Goldenberg, 2016).

Since the situation and living conditions of prisoners' families are usually unfavorable and tied to the issue of poverty and deprivation (Baghi and Mousavi, 2016: 519), their problems are not temporary but long-lasting, which do not occur solely because of the imprisonment of a family member, but during The time and process of adaptation of the family to the issue of imprisonment can also have fluctuations, it can be seen that they are in dire need of the actions and services of support institutions and organizations

(governmental and non-governmental) of the society (Azam Azadeh, 2013) so that in the straits of the absence of the head of the household, they suffer from all kinds of problems. Don't make slips and don't involve yourself and those around you and ultimately the society in the damages caused by imprisonment. (Jaafari and Nikpour, 2007). Supporting measures for these families should include all fields, from solving economic problems to cultural issues and physical and mental health, etc., because in the absence of sufficient support for these families, we will see a significant increase in the divorce of prisoners' spouses, dropping out of school. Children, social and psychological abnormalities of prisoners' family members, tendency of family members to fake jobs and begging, and we must sound the alarm that in the future we will see a significant number of prisoners' family members entering the cycle of crime.

Researches show that one of the factors that play a role in the occurrence and spread of behavioral disorders and delinquency among teenagers, especially among the children of prisoners' families, is the lack of social support. Social support means obtaining information, material assistance, health plan and advice, and emotional support from others whom a person is interested in or are considered valuable to him and who are part of his social network, such as parents, relatives, friends, spouse and contact with religious institutions (Khodabakhshikolaei et al., 2013: 121). Social support is a complex and multidimensional concept that was used in the 1970s and 1980s with objective, tangible terms to indicate an interaction, person or relationship. During the following years, the terms became more abstract and included expectations, perceptions, quality, and quantity of support interactions, abstract and intangible characteristics of people such as behaviors, relationships or support system. (Hopsy, 1998). Social support by strengthening social bond and sense of social belonging and reducing psychological pressure can be effective as an obstacle to committing crime (Delpasand et al., 2012: 115).

2. Review of Literature

"Azam Azadeh" and "Mushtaghian" (2016) in a research entitled "Investigation of the impact of material and non-material aid of support institutions on the quality of life of the families of prisoners in the country"

show that the families of prisoners are an extremely diverse and heterogeneous population, and the contextual variables to some extent It crystallizes heterogeneities. 50.6% of the families of the prisoners experience the imprisonment of the head of the family for the first time, and 49.3% of the families have faced the history of repeated imprisonment of the head of the family. At least 71% of these households live below the poverty line and nearly 44% have financial debts. 19 percent of these households can provide the guardian's release by paying 1 to 2 million Tomans, but they cannot afford it due to poverty. Only 20% of the prisoners' families have their own homes, and the rest are tenants or live in relatives' homes and live in a difficult livelihood situation. (Azm-Azadeh and Mushtaqian, 2013: 57-63).

"Sadeghifasai" and "Mirhosseini" (2016) in an article entitled "Life after prison; The challenges of reconstruction for women" show that many of these women face challenges in the field of issues such as acceptance in the family and connection to social networks. Blame and humiliation, the feeling of being alone, the feeling of deprivation and backwardness, the loss of socio-economic capital, etc. have created problems in their lives and forced them to manage these challenges in their lives with the help of these methods: Covering up the criminal identity, anonymity and unrecognizability, cutting off criminal networks and creating new networks, involvement in daily activities such as employment and taking care of children and things like these. (Sadeghi-Fasaei and Mir Hosseini, 2016: 31).

"Baghi" and "Mousavi" (2016) based on qualitative meta-analysis, addressed the "consequences of imprisonment on the families of prisoners" and used participatory observation to formulate new sociological conclusions. According to the data, there are at least one million fixed and circulating prisoners in Iran every year. Considering that the average household size in Iran is 3.55, every year nearly five million Iranians deal with the consequences of this phenomenon directly, which shows the wide dimensions of the impact of prison on families and the problems of families of prisoners in Iran. The set of consequences of prison are: 1. Individual and personality 2. Social 3. Economic 4. Cultural 5. Political. One of the important issues is the relationship between the type of crime and the length of a prisoner's sentence

with family cohesion. The situation of the families of drug convicts and the families of those convicted of murder, mischief, theft, financial crimes, etc. is different. (Baghi and Mousavi, 2016: 517).

"Gasem Baklo" and colleagues (2013) have measured the relationship between social support and self-esteem on the re-offending of male prisoners in Khoy city to investigate the social support variable within the country. Using Fleming's questionnaire to measure social support, they have found that social support is not related to re-offending. (Gasembaklo et al., 2013). Delpasand et al. (2013) in the comparative study of delinquent and normal youths in Ilam city, in the study of the relationship between social support and crime, have shown that with increasing social support, the probability of committing a crime decreases. (Delpasand et al., 2011).

"Sadeghi-Fasaei" and "Mir Hosseini" (2013) in an article entitled "Sociological Analysis of Women's Narratives after Release from Prison" examined women's lived experience of life in prison, after the period of imprisonment and distance from it, and they believe that prison along with Negative consequences such as family rejection, distance from family and children, etc., positive consequences such as staying away from crime-producing communication networks and disconnecting from them, separation from crime history, training of technical and professional skills have followed. (Sadeghi Fassaei and Mir Hosseini, 2013).

"Rastegar Anarmarzi" (2006), in the research "Prison and its Effects and Consequences", the study of prison punishment and the factors affecting the inflation of the criminal population of prisons and ways to reduce it, and the study of the effect of prison on the prisoner's family as one of the effects and consequences of prison , has taken into consideration. The sample of this research includes 244 wives of prisoners who came to visit their husbands. The results show that more than 60% of them are dependent on their close relatives or their husbands' relatives for their living expenses, and only 11% of them are covered by the relief committee. 35% of them are forced to live in relatives' houses and about 50% live in rented houses. Also, financial and economic problems, inappropriate behavior of relatives and mental and emotional problems of oneself and children are of great importance.

To investigate social support, using the MSPSS questionnaire (Perceived Social Support) in a prospective study on the effects of bullying on academic achievement and mental health in London secondary school students, they found that support from friends and parents for treatment Mental disorder of adolescents exposed to bullying is not enough. These supports helped to improve the academic results of these students; but for their health, preventive planning is necessary from the school. (Roton, 2011: 580).

Inadequacy of support resources and incomplete socialization process of prisoners' families' causes reproduction of crimes and increase of delinquency in the society and few weak social bonds are broken. Reintegration and socialization of prisoners' families in social institutions is difficult, and the "stigma" of prison perpetuates criminality and deprives prisoners' family members of the opportunity to socialize. Burned people are hardly accepted by others, and sometimes it is not possible to get out of this vicious cycle for many of them, and it puts them in the networks of criminals and reproducing the vicious cycle of crime. According to "Irving Goffman", stigma causes such people to leave the normal flow of life and have to fight with their troubles and problems. (Goffman, 2006:11-18).

Social support refers to the care, affection, respect and help that other people and groups give to a person. This support may be provided by various sources such as spouse, fiancé, family, relatives, friends, colleagues, doctor, or social organizations (Sarafino, 2007: 178). "Wachs" (1988) says that social support can be defined as a more complex process in which there is an active engagement between a person and his support network, which includes the provision of empathy, care, love and trust (emotional support).), real help is in time, money and energy (instrumental support), evaluative feedback (evaluative support), and information, advice, and suggestions (informational support) (Wachs et al., 1985). The forms of support from the "House" point of view are different; Emotional support (desire, love, empathy), financial and material support (goods and services and cash), information support, mental and psychological support and self-evaluation of social support. As the amount of social support increases, the level of health also increases and vice versa.

From this point of view, having health is conditional on having social support. (House, 1981)

"Sarafino" (2002) believes that social support refers to care, affection, respect, consolation and help that other people with social groups give to a person. This support may be provided by various sources such as spouse, fiancé, relatives and friends, colleagues or other social organizations (Sarafino, 2002; Bahmani, 2017: 78). Kaplan and colleagues refer to social support as a degree of fulfillment of emotional needs, satisfaction, belonging and security for others. "McCool" defines social support as a person's awareness that there are people who love him and value him, take care of him and can rely on their help. (Wang, Clinton, Feng and Li, 2004: 816-824; quoted by Rafiei, 2004: 73).

"Lin" and others consider social support from the two aspects of support structural positions and support functions. Support in the aspect of structural positions or structural placement are considered as support sources of support networks or support structures. The second aspect is considered as support processes with support functions. In this aspect, social support is conceptualized as the process of mobilizing social resources in times of need. According to "Lin", instrumental and emotional supports are considered as functions of social support. Real support is the types and frequency of special support interactions in which a person receives instrumental, informational and emotional help from others in social relations. Perceived support is the perception based on the availability of support, assessment of support and quality of support. (Nasiri and Abdul Maliki, 2015).

Social support is one of the consequences and products of social capital. Social support refers to actions performed for a troubled person by important people such as family members, friends, colleagues, relatives and neighbors. According to House, these actions include instrumental support, social-emotional support, and informational support (House, 1988). According to House (1988) and Lewis (1986), these actions are:

Instrumental objective support: It refers to actions and things provided by others that enable a person to carry out the responsibilities of a normal role. Expressive support refers to material, objective and real help received by a

person from others. This type of support helps people meet their daily needs and includes elements of material and objective assistance such as lending money, helping with house cleaning, moving, bathing, and driving (Dernata et al., 2006).

Informational support: refers to intellectual communication or revealing the reality for existing problems, such as advice and recommendations, personal feedback and information that may make a person's life conditions easier. Informational support includes helping to understand a problem. This type of support implies information that a person can use against personal and environmental issues. Acquiring necessary information through social interactions with others has been defined as information support (Gachel et al., 2017). In other words, informational support includes giving recommendations, directions, suggestions, or feedback to a person about how he is performing (Sarafino, 1998).

Finally, House (1981, cited in Pracagol, Grant and Keltner, 2007) coordinated the opinions of previous researchers and found four types of social support:

1) Emotional support (respectful actions);

2) Evaluator's support (feedback about the person's behavior and perspective);

3) Informational support (advice and collection of information effective in solving the problem);

4) Instrumental support (obvious help and assistance).

Of course, all four types of support are interconnected and close together. In crises, a person needs sympathy and financial and emotional assistance, but in the decision-making stage, he only needs correct information and instrumental assistance (Asgari and Sharafuddin, 2019: 24). Social support ranges from usual support in a normal situation or informal support to support in a crisis situation and includes four dimensions of social cohesion, unity and social integration, and social capital, which leads to social support. (Lin et al., 1997).

Quantitative research hypotheses

The main hypothesis: "Prisoners' support association services" has an effect on "family functioning."

Sub-hypothesis: "Household", "Employment and Vocational Training", "Cultural and Educational", "Educational and Counseling" and "Health and Treatment" services have an impact on "Prisoners' Family Function."

Qualitative research questions

1. What are the main support services of the Support Association for the families of prisoners?

2. What are the main support plans of other support institutions?

3. What are the challenges of support institutions in providing services to the families of prisoners?

3. Methodology

The current research is based on "mixed method" and uses "qualitative research" tools such as "interview", "focused group discussion", "brainstorming" sessions and "quantitative research" tools such as "questionnaire". In this research, the basic research questions are based on a quantitative approach, and qualitative research tools such as "focused group discussion", "brainstorming" sessions, and "exploratory interviews" were used to identify the effects of the "Prisoners' Support Association" interventions. The first phase of the current research is based on "quantitative research" which was based on "survey".

The second phase of the current research is based on "qualitative research" and was done in two stages. In the first stage, it was done through the implementation of "focused group discussion" and "brainstorming" sessions with prison workers and staff about ongoing support for prisoners and proposed support. Also, exploratory interviews were conducted with the stakeholders of the prison area. Therefore, qualitative research tools were used to deeply understand and understand the lived experiences of prison staff and helpers and to record the events that they face directly and objectively in the world of life and work.

In the second stage, the collected qualitative data has been analyzed using the "Thematic Analysis" tool. "Thematic analysis" has the advantage that, like "grounded theory", the text of the data is classified and extracted into basic,

organizing and core themes in order to build the results from the data of that research.

In the qualitative phase of the research, the tools of "focused group meetings", "brainstorming" and exploratory interviews have been used. Also, "thematic analysis" was used to analyze the qualitative data in order to evaluate the social support status of prisoners' families by the prisoners' support association from the point of view of the beneficiaries and stakeholders, and provide effective and creative solutions in this regard.

The tool of data collection in the quantitative part of the research is "questionnaire". The "survey" method in the quantitative phase requires the members of the statistical community to answer the questions studied in the research topic. The tool for collecting quantitative data is two questionnaires, which are:

A- Epstein family performance test (FAD);

The family assessment tool is a 60-question questionnaire that was developed to measure family performance. This tool is based on the theoretical model of "McMaster" and the measurement tool of "family function" developed by "Nathan B. Epstein", "Lawrence M. Baldwin" and "Davan. S. Bishop" was compiled and includes the components 1- "Problem Solving", 2- "Communications", 3- "Roles", 4- "Emotional Reactions", 5- "Emotional Intercourse", 6- "Behavior Control" and 7- "The overall functioning of the family". (Epstein, Bishab, Millier and Kittner, 2003). The "McMaster" family function measurement method is designed to evaluate family function based on the description of the "McMaster" model of family function (MMFF). (Stevenson, Hind and Axter, 1995).

B- Questionnaire made by the researcher to evaluate the the Employment and Vocational Training Services.

The target statistical population for completing the research questionnaires includes all the families covered by the services of the Prisoners' Support Association in Tehran province (3314families), which is based on the latest statistics of the Prisoners' Support Association in 2019. The statistical sample of the research in the quantitative phase includes 384families covered by the Prisoners' Support Association of Tehran province, which were selected based

on the "Morgan" sample size estimation table based on "stratified random sampling". according to the distribution of families covered by the prisoners' support association in twelve cities of Tehran province, the ratio of the sample size to the population size is estimated, and based on the proportion and percentage of each city's share of the distribution of families covered by the prisoners' support association in Tehran province, the sample Statistics of each city were assigned to Tehran.

The statistical population of the implementation of qualitative research with the three tools of "focused group discussion", "brainstorming" and "exploratory interviews" includes prison employees, prison workers, counselors and prison managers, and the sample size of the qualitative phase was 15 people.

4. Findings
Description of the "economic and social base of the respondents"
About 29.4% of the respondents are illiterate, 51.7% of the people have a bachelor's degree and 18.2% have a diploma. 21.8% of the people living in the poor area, 70.9% of the poor area and 7.3% are in the middle level. 91.2% of respondents are housewives, 6% are workers, 1% are employees and 1.8% have other jobs. 56.1% of the families have a monthly income of less than one million, 34.3% have a monthly income of one to two million, and 9.6% have a monthly income of more than two million. 7.8% of "covered families" live in their spouse's house and 85.5% of people live in a rented house. 14.8% of "covered families" have one child, 38.7% have two children, 31.4% have three children, and 14.8% have four or more children. 7.5% of prisoners' wives are sick. 10.4% of prisoners' spouses have drug addiction. 14% of the wives of the prisoners of the covered families have a history of imprisonment.

Quantitative findings; Testing hypotheses
"Prisoners' support association services" have an effect on "family functioning".

The degree of significance of the relationship between "family function" and "support association services" of families covered in Tehran province is equal to (0.000), which shows that there is a significant correlation between these two variables. The correlation coefficient of two variables (0.607) indicates a positive and moderate correlation between "support association services" and

"family functioning". The degree of significance of the relationship between the seven subscales of "problem solving", "communication", "roles", "emotional companionship", "emotional intercourse", "behavioral control" and "general family functioning" with the variable "family functioning" " is less than (0.05), which shows that there is a significant correlation between the subscales of "family functioning" and "support association services", and the correlation coefficient between the subscales and "support association services" indicates a positive and moderate correlation. The seven subscales of "problem solving", "communication", "roles", "emotional companionship", "emotional intercourse", "behavioral control" and "general family function" in the "family function" measurement tool in the "McMaster" theoretical model It is considered as an open system. The structure, organization, and exchange patterns displayed in the family system are important variables in determining the behavior of family members, and internal or external changes affect the family system and the behavior of all family members. In the treatment of families, attention is paid to the disorder within the system from the aspect of structure, organization or exchange patterns, and the processes within the system are of secondary importance. If the variables of the system work well together, the individual's behavior as well as the psychological processes of these people will be positively affected.

The provision of "material and subsistence", "employment and vocational training", "cultural and educational", "educational and counseling" and "health and treatment" services has an impact on the "functioning of the prisoners' families".

The significance of the relationship between "family functioning" and "employment and vocational training services" in the covered families is equal to (0.000), which shows that there is a significant correlation between these two variables. The correlation coefficient between "employment and vocational training services" and "family functioning" (0.564) also indicates a positive and moderate correlation. The significance of the relationship between the sub-scales of "family functioning" and "employment services" to the covered families is reported to be less than (0.05), which indicates that there is a significant relationship between the sub-scales of "family functioning" and

"vocational training". The correlation coefficients of this relationship are greater than 0.5, which shows that there is a positive and moderate correlation between "professional training services" and "family functioning" subscales. Therefore, "Employment and Vocational Training Services" of Prisoners' Support Association such as "Employment Empowerment", "Business and Professions Training", "Employment Creation at Home", "Entrepreneurship Home Services", "Employment Facilities for Home Business and Self-Employment", "Providing and Selling manufactured products in the market", "home business training", "career counseling", "groups of collective occupations" and similar services on the quality of performance of prisoners' families It is effective.

–Qualitative Findings

1- What are the main support services of the Support Association for the families of prisoners?

Loan

1. Introduction of the client's family for a self-employment loan of 200 million Rials with %4interest to Omid Entrepreneurship Fund or Mehr Bank of Iran.

2- Introduction of eligible villagers to receive rural production loans.

Employment

1. Obtaining job opportunities with the capabilities of the client's family from employment centers.

2. Introducing the client's family to non-governmental employment centers for employment.

3. Introduction to the technical and professional organization for the training of competence and skills.

Support for women and children who are badly taken care of

Introducing the families of prisoners under one year of imprisonment to the Prisoners' Support Association.

Introducing the families of prisoners imprisoned for more than one year to the relief committee.

Meeting the treatment needs of introduction to medical centers and hospitals according to the agreements.

Municipal Affairs Introduction to the municipality for assistance according to the agreements concluded.

Correspondence education with education and assistance due to difficulty and embarrassment of introduced families.

health insurance until 2016introduction to health insurance for free health insurance

Psychological counseling 1- Counseling by the worker of the support association and other support institutions.

Introduction to the Family Dispute Resolution Council.

- **Legal problems**

Legal consultation

Introduction to the lawyer

De-addiction, introduction to de-addiction centers.

2- What are the main support plans of other support institutions?

A- Project for empowering women heads of households

The goals of this project are to identify the capabilities, talents, psychological characteristics and problems of the families receiving services, to promote and bring out the capabilities and reduce the problems of the target population, and therefore support, educational and psychological services are provided to these people to overcome their problems. In case of non-cooperation of the service recipients, the issue is planned and followed up in the rehabilitation committees to take necessary measures. The services of the empowerment plan for women heads of households and self-supporters are: economic services, employment services, social services and cultural services.

B- The plan of the support group of women heads of the household

In line with the material and spiritual support of the service recipient families and the rehabilitation and empowerment of the families, support groups of women heads of the household are formed. These groups try to meet their various individual and group needs through collective efforts with a common goal and internal relations and mutual interaction. The group provides grounds for members' participation in solving cultural, social, economic, emotional, and psychological issues, and with the necessary training, female heads of households, members of the group, achieve the necessary

rehabilitation and empowerment to resolve their social, economic, and cultural issues. The goals of the support groups plan are:

-Providing contexts where the target population can actualize their potential abilities;

-Efforts to increase the self-confidence and decision-making power of the audience in solving problems;

-To provide the fields of assistance to improve the family's awareness and better understanding of their problems and participation in solving them;

-Trying to reduce the government's financial expenses and prevent people's dependence on direct economic support for a long time;

-To provide opportunities for the development of the personality of service recipients in order to know and understand themselves better and to create a constructive and creative relationship;

-The efforts of group members to solve their economic and material problems without relying on government financial resources in the form of cooperation methods;

C- Housing plan for the welfare organization's clients;

D- Welfare organization nutrition improvement plan;

E- Providing services to orphaned or abused children.

3- What are the challenges of support institutions in providing services to the families of prisoners?

Based on the analysis of "King" and "Horrocks", the types of themes in "thematic analysis" include descriptive theme, interpretive theme and relational theme. The basis of classification in this theory is the nature of the theme in the text. (King and Horrocks, 2010: 153).

Descriptive content; unbalanced distribution of institutional support
Concept 1; insufficient institutional support

The service performance of support organizations includes the types and amount of material and non-material aid and services received by the prisoners' families from these institutions (Relief Committee, Welfare Organization, Prisoners' Support Association, and Red Crescent), which are sufficient to meet the needs of the prisoners' families.

Concept 2; Lack of manpower

According to the description of the duty of the prisons organization, it provides services for the prisoners.

Provides facilities for family visits to temporary detainees and other convicts. Prison assistance provides more than 13 types of services to prisoners, ranging from the follow-up of judicial cases to preparations for release, but due to the lack of assistance in prisons, assistance services do not cover the needs of all prisoners.

Concept 3; Disconnection over time

As an association dedicated to prisoners and their families, the Prisoners' Support Association, due to the lack of resources, only provides the main services and expenses during the first few months of the prisoner's imprisonment and until the name of the family is definitively placed in one of the lists of the two support institutions. It provides the main services, but it will not be possible to maintain the relationship of the prisoners' families with this association and use its other services in the long term. Besides, not all needy families of prisoners are covered and supported by the association.

Interpretative content; unbalanced policy
Concept 4; Institutional support overlap

The Relief Committee and the Welfare Organization, as two major support institutions, have not adopted a special policy towards the families of prisoners. Prisoners' families, as a minority of the aid committee's clients and in the welfare organization as a small population of female heads of the household, enjoy the programs and services that are provided to other beneficiaries.

Concept 5; Case support overlap

Inadequate actions of Martyrs and Sacrifices Foundation of prisoners and families of martyrs and martyrs in order to solve the problems caused by imprisonment are the challenges of social support.

Concept 6; Dispersion of case support

The Red Crescent Society is not the short-term or long-term guardian of any prisoner's family and only provides case-by-case assistance.

Relational theme; severing identity ties

Concept 7; Incompleteness of social support

Due to the lack of resources and facilities to provide facilities and provide employment solutions for the released clients, the care center after the release of the prisoners has problems to support the few released clients.

Concept 8; Lack of database

Lack of a comprehensive information bank about needy families of prisoners.

Concept 9; Lack of communication with social institutions

The lack of a comprehensive information bank for the families of prisoners causes job opportunities and economic and social links provided by support institutions to be dimmed and causes the disconnection of the links between the families of the prisoners with the re-socialization process and the possibility of re-committing crimes.

5. Conclusion

The consequences of imprisoning the head of the family are much greater than the impact of imprisonment on the person himself. As a result of the poverty and social rejection of the prisoner and his family by the community, his wife and children are caught in the trap of theft, addiction, prostitution, and health and non-health problems, some of which, such as AIDS, hepatitis, and drugs, are only within the family circle. A prisoner is not limited, but drags the society with him into the mire.

The results of the research are in line with the research of Baghi and Mousavi (2016), which investigated the scope of the impact of imprisonment on the family and the type of impact (economic, social, and psychological). The results are in line with Azam Azadeh's research (2013), which showed that the family of prisoners is an extremely diverse and heterogeneous population, and contextual variables crystallize these heterogeneities to a certain extent. This research also showed that the quality of life of the prisoners' families in the country is very unfavorable. Basically, these families do not have a suitable and reliable source of financial savings, and the most important source of income for these families is the assistance of support institutions. The results are in line with the research of "Ezzatollah Mirzaei" (2008), which showed that among the contextual variables, there is a difference between the level of education, ethnicity, income, the reason for accepting family guardianship, age,

the duration of guardianship and the duration of being covered by the relief committee with The quality of life of female heads of households has a significant relationship, and the relationship between the last three variables and the quality of life of female heads has been inversely related. The results of this research are in line with the research of "Rastegar Anarmarzi" (2006), which showed that the families of prisoners have problems in taking care of their children and taking care of them. They feel unhappiness, loss of youth and despair, they are disillusioned with society, their lives are interfered with, they are blamed, they consider themselves dishonorable in the neighborhood and workplace, and their life problems are discussed. And the controversy in the lives of relatives is also drawn. Their children also experience problems such as making excuses, aggression, and anger due to the father's absence, frustration with friends, dropping out of school or academic problems, and running away from home. The results of this research are in line with the research of "Jafari" and "Nikpour" (2006), which showed that the amount of assistance received by the families of prisoners from support institutions (welfare and relief committee) is very low and the assistance of support institutions is very small and does not can provide the expectations and welfare needs of their families.

The prison has lost some of its traditional functions; Prison, which should be the main tool of action against crime, has not achieved this goal, and statistics show that crime and recidivism have continued to increase, and the unwanted effects and consequences of the imprisonment of the head of the family are greater than the effect of imprisonment on the imprisoned person. The family of the prisoner, who lived in his shadow and away from the effects of the head of the household's crime before he was imprisoned, finds his identity links with social institutions to be disconnected after learning about the head of the household's crime.

Incomplete, non-comprehensive policies and policies, or incorrect implementation of programs, have led to many malfunctions, one of which is the imprisonment of a person. This fate brought about by the defective structures of the society (economic, social, moral crises, anomie, etc.) has caused a person to fall into the trap of all kinds of crimes and crimes as a result

of ignorance and following instincts rather than reasoning and thinking. And make his family suffer from further damage. As a result of the poverty and social exclusion of the prisoner and his family from the society, the wife and children of the person are caught in all kinds of social harms, the scope of which is not limited only within the circle of the prisoner's family, but also involves the reproduction of other social harms.

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